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Hardwood Record

Twelfth Year. {
Semi-monthly. }

CHICAGO, OCTOBER 25, 1906.

{ Subscription \$2.
Single Copies, 10 Cents. }

"The Cherry People"

Ross Lumber Co.

Jamestown, N. Y.

Himmelberger-Harrison Lumber Co.

**Red Gum
Specialists**

Morehouse,

Missouri

Why not grasp the opportunity for saving in cost of your insurance? Make a trial and be convinced.

The Lumber Mutual Fire Insurance Company
Of Boston, Mass., 141 Milk Street.

CASH DIVIDENDS TO POLICY HOLDERS NOW 33 1/3 PER CENT.

The Davidson-Benedict Company

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

Everything in

Southern Hardwoods

POPLAR, CHESTNUT, ASH, OAK
(Plain and Quartered.) Straight or Mixed Cars.

DRESSED POPLAR ANY WAY YOU WANT IT. YOU GET WHAT YOU BUY FROM US. ASK FOR OUR DELIVERED PRICES, ANY RAILROAD POINT.

WE WANT TO MOVE

QUARTERED WHITE OAK

125,000 1 inch No. 1 and No. 2.
50,000 1 inch No. 1 Common.
300,000 1 inch No. 2 Common.
100,000 2 inch No. 1 Common Red Oak.
400,000 1 inch Sap Cull Poplar
STOCK TWO YEARS DRY.

THE ATLANTIC LUMBER CO.

2 Kilby Street,

BOSTON, MASS.

The combined facilities of the stock lumber insurance companies

LUMBER INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK

and the **ADIRONDACK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY**

and allied organizations, constitute a great insuring opportunity for any owner of a first-class lumber or mill risk. Ask for lines and rates.

LUMBER INSURERS GENERAL AGENCY, Underwriting Managers
66 Broadway, New York

LOUISVILLE

MANUFACTURING AND DISTRIBUTING CENTER OF KENTUCKY

The Norman Lumber Co., Inc.

Manufacturers and Wholesalers of

Hardwood Lumber

FOR SALE

Seasoned Ash, Oak, Poplar, and Walnut Lumber

WANT TO BUY

Walnut, Oak, Ash, Hickory and Poplar Logs and Lumber

Office and Yards: Third Street, H to K Streets
LOUISVILLE, KY.

E. L. DAVIS LUMBER CO.

OFFER FOLLOWING STOCKS:

POPLAR. 30,000 ft. 4/4 1st & 2d. 50,000 ft. 4/4 Common. 15,000 ft. 5/4 Common. QUARTERED RED OAK. 50,000 ft. 4/4 1st & 2d. 50,000 ft. 4/4 Common. QUARTERED WHITE OAK. 50,000 ft. 4/4 1st & 2d. 10,000 ft. 5/4 1st & 2d. 20,000 ft. 6/4 1st & 2d. 10,000 ft. 8/4 1st & 2d. 50,000 ft. 4/4 Common. 5,000 ft. 5/4 Common. 5,000 ft. 6/4 Common. 20,000 ft. 8/4 Common. 10,000 ft. 2 1/2" Common. 40,000 ft. 3" Common. 1 car Hickory Plank, 1 1/2 to 4"— 8" to 16".	OAK WAGON TONGUES. 12,000 ft. 4x4"x12"—12', 1-6 mos. dry. 800 ft. 3 x4 "—12', 12-18 mos. dry. 400 ft. 3 1/2x4 1/2"—12', 12-18 mos. dry. 300 ft. 3 1/2x4 1/2"—12', 12-18 mos. dry. 250 ft. 3 1/2x4 1/2"—12', 12-18 mos. dry. 800 ft. 3 1/2x4 1/2"—12', 12-18 mos. dry. 180 ft. 3x4" & Lgr.—14', 12-18 mos. dry.
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REACHES.

1 car 2x4" and larger, dry.

BOLSTERS.

2 cars 3x4" and larger, dry.

HICKORY AXLES.

1,500-3 x4 "—6', 1-6 mos. dry.
1,500-3 1/2x4 1/2"—6', 1-6 mos. dry.
2,000-4 x5 "—5', 1-6 mos. dry.
1,000-4 1/2x5 1/2"—6', 1-6 mos. dry.
1,000-5 x6 "—6', 1-6 mos. dry.

Dry Stock W. P. Brown & Sons Lumber Co. Louisville, Ky.

PLAIN RED OAK. 55,000' 1" 1st & 2nd. 25,000' 1 1/2" 1st & 2d. 49,000' 1 1/2" 1st & 2d. 57,000' 2" 1st & 2d. 18,000' 2 1/2" 1st & 2d. 16,000' 3" 1st & 2d. 131,000' 1" No. 1 Com. 84,000' 1 1/2" No. 1 Com. 44,000' 1 1/2" No. 1 Com. 47,000' 2" No. 1 Com. 8,000' 2 1/2" No. 1 Com. 15,000' 3" No. 1 Com.	14,000' 1 1/2" 1st & 2d. 5,000' 2" 1st & 2d. 15,000' 1" No. 1 Com. 7,000' 1 1/2" No. 1 Com. 13,000' 2" No. 1 Com.	PLAIN WHITE OAK. 80,000' 1" 1st & 2d. 28,000' 1 1/2" 1st & 2d. 12,000' 1 1/2" 1st & 2d. 42,000' 2" 1st & 2d. 23,800' 2 1/2" 1st & 2d. 16,000' 3" 1st & 2d. 227,000' 1" No. 1 Com. 60,000' 1 1/2" No. 1 Com. 80,000' 1 1/2" No. 1 Com.	50,000' 2" No. 1 Com. 17,000' 2 1/2" No. 1 Com. 22,000' 3" No. 1 Com.	QUARTERED WHITE OAK. 50,000' 1" 1st & 2d. 28,000' 1 1/2" 1st & 2d. 45,000' 1 1/2" 1st & 2d. 49,000' 2" 1st & 2d. 19,000' 2 1/2" 1st & 2d. 18,000' 1" No. 1 Com. 30,000' 1 1/2" No. 1 Com. 40,000' 1 1/2" No. 1 Com. 22,000' 2" No. 1 Com. 10,000' 3" No. 1 Com.	ASH. 9,000' 1" 1st & 2d. 65,000' 1 1/2" 1st & 2d. 16,000' 1 1/2" 1st & 2d. 10,000' 2" 1st & 2d. 8,000' 2 1/2" 1st & 2d. 14,000' 3" 1st & 2d. 6,000' 4" 1st & 2d. 4,000' 1 1/2" No. 1 Com. 16,000' 1 1/2" No. 1 Com. 8,000' 2" No. 1 Com.	12,000' 1 1/2" 1st & 2d. 11,000' 1 1/2" 1st & 2d. 12,000' 2" 1st & 2d. 10,000' 2 1/2" 1st & 2d. 10,000' 3" 1st & 2d. 50,000' 1" No. 1 Com. 28,000' 1 1/2" No. 1 Com. 10,000' 1 1/2" No. 1 Com. 10,000' 2" No. 1 Com. 15,000' 1" 18" & up 1st & 2d. 8,000' 2" 18" & up 1st & 2d. 6,000' 2" 24" & up 1st & 2d. 4,000' 1 1/2" 18" & up 1st & 2d. 3,000' 1 1/2" 24" & up 1st & 2d.
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All thicknesses in cull poplar, ash, chestnut. **Your inquiries will be appreciated.** **Prompt delivery guaranteed**

Ornamental Hardwood Floors

400 STYLES AND PATTERNS

Illustrate Catalog on Application

WOOD-MOSAIC FLOORING CO.

Rochester, N. Y. New Albany, Ind.

Albert R. Kampf

Manufacturer
Hardwood Lumber and Timber
Dimension Stock
Board of Trade Bldg., Louisville, Ky.

E. W. Rhubesky

Wholesale
Poplar, Rough and Dressed.
Oak, Chestnut and Other
Hardwoods

North Vernon Pump & Lumber Co.

Band Sawn Plain and Quartered
Oak and Poplar.
North Vernon, Ind., and
Louisville, Ky.

Southern Lumber Co.

Oak, Poplar and
Chestnut.
Louisville, Ky.

We wish to move and will make close prices on:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1 Car 8 4 1st and 2nd Qtd. White Oak | 1 Car 8 4 No. 3 Common Plain Oak |
| 2 Cars 8 4 Common Qtd. White Oak | 1 Car 4 4 No. 2 Common Plain Oak |
| 1/2 Car 5 4 Common Plain Red Oak | 3 Cars 8 4 No. 2 Common Plain Oak |
| 1/2 Car 5 4 Common Plain White Oak | 2 Cars 5 4, 6 4 and 8 4 No. 2 Com. and Sound Wormy Chestnut |
| 1 Car 6 4 Common Plain Red Oak | 1 Car 4 4 No. 1 Common Poplar |
| 1 Car 4 4 Log Run Ash | 1 Car 5 4 No. 2 Common Poplar |
| 3 Cars 4 4 No. 3 Common Plain Oak | 1 Car 4 4 Common and Better Bay Poplar |

We are moving our local yard and wish to ship this at once.

Stotz Lumber Company,

Keller Building,
Louisville, Kentucky

CADILLAC

CELEBRATED FOR HIGH STANDARD OF QUALITY AND MILL WORK

MICHIGAN RED OAK

- ☞ As fine stock as was ever cut in the famous Cadillac district.
- ☞ We have some of this choice 4-4 Red Oak which will soon be in shipping condition.
- ☞ If you are in the market, we can please you both in quality and price.
- ☞ We also have some nice Soft Gray Elm in 4-4, 6-4, 8-4 and 12-4. It's Bone Dry.

Mitchell Brothers Company

CADILLAC, MICHIGAN

Cummer, Diggins & Co.

—MANUFACTURERS—
**"CUMMER" MAPLE
 AND BEECH FLOORING**

MICHIGAN HARDWOODS

Good assortment of dry stock on hand ready for immediate shipment in Hard Maple, Beech, Birch, Soft Elm and Cherry.

SEND US A LIST OF YOUR REQUIREMENTS.

The Cadillac Handle Co.

Band Sawn
 Michigan Hardwoods

SPECIAL OFFERINGS:

- 1 Car 5-4 Maple 10 in. and up No. 1 Common and better.
- 1 Car 6-4 Maple 10 in. and up No. 1 Common and better.
- 5 Cars 4-4 Maple No. 1 and 2 Common.
- 2 Cars 4-4 Basswood No. 2 Common and better.
- 2 Cars 4-4 Birch No. 2 Common and better.
- 2 Cars Dimension Stock, largely Maple 4-4 x 2 in. and wider x 12-18-24-30 and 36 in. long.

MURPHY & DIGGINS

Offer all grades of the following special dry stock

- MAPLE—5/4, 6, 4, 8, 4, 10-4, 12, 4, 14-4, 16, 4
- GRAY ELM—4, 4, 12, 4
- BASSWOOD—4/4.
- BIRCH—5/4, 6, 4

Our own manufacture. Perfect Mill Work. Uniform Grades.

LET US FIGURE ON YOUR HARDWOOD WANTS.

DRY STOCK

Northern Michigan
Soft Gray Elm

What our old cork pine was to the regular white pine—such is our *Soft Gray Elm* to ordinary soft elm. Buyers who gladly discriminate in favor of something better than the ordinary, will be interested. We have

- 10 cars 8-4 firsts and seconds.
- 1 car 10-4 firsts and seconds.
- 2 cars 12-4 firsts and seconds.

Wide, choice stock, our own product, seasoned right, bone dry.

WRITE US ABOUT IT.



COBBS & MITCHELL
 (INCORPORATED)
GADILLAC, MICHIGAN



MEMPHIS

THE HUB OF THE HARDWOOD WORLD

Three States Lumber Company

MEMPHIS, TENN.,

Offer the following dry stock in Cottonwood for immediate shipment:

200M 13 in. to 17 in. Box Boards

200M 8 in. to 12 in. Box Boards

50M 18 in. and up Panel

WE have in all thicknesses the following kinds and amounts of lumber at places designated. Kindly send us your inquiries.

MEMPHIS YARD:

Ash..... 680,000 feet
Quartered White Oak.. 75,000 feet
Plain White Oak..... 140,000 feet
Quartered Red Oak.... 225,000 feet
Plain Red Oak..... 410,000 feet
Cypress..... 225,000 feet
Cottonwood..... 200,000 feet
Poplar..... 308,000 feet

SELMA YARD

Poplar..... 409,000 feet
Bay Poplar..... 57,000 feet
Red Gum..... 55,000 feet
Cypress..... 787,000 feet

BERCLAIR YARD

Bay Poplar..... 100,000 feet
Cypress..... 800,000 feet

OTHER YARDS

Plain Red Oak..... 350,000 feet

J. W. THOMPSON LUMBER COMPANY

Office and Yards: Randolph Road and I. C. R. R. : : MEMPHIS, TENN.

LAMB-FISH LUMBER CO.

Manufacturers of

**Band Sawn Oak, Ash
Gum, Cypress, Etc.**

Office,
Memphis, Tenn.

Mills,
Chancy, Miss.

Address all correspondence to Memphis office.

STOCK LIST Anderson-Tully Co. Memphis Tenn.

100,000 ft. 1 in. No. 1 Common Gum.
100,000 ft. 1 in. No. 2 Common Gum.
50,000 ft. 1 in. First and Second Sap Gum 6 in. to 12 in.
50,000 ft. 1 in. First and Second Sap Gum 13 in. to 16 in.
50,000 ft. 13 in. to 17 in. Gum Box Boards.
50,000 ft. 1 in. First and Second Red Gum.
50,000 ft. 1 in. No. 1 Common Red Gum.
50,000 ft. 6/4 in. First and Second Cottonwood.
200,000 ft. 1 in. No. 1 Common Cottonwood.

FENN BROS. COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS OF

Oak Flooring

QUARTERED WHITE HOLLOW BACKED
QUARTERED RED END MATCHED
PLAIN WHITE POLISHED
PLAIN RED BORED

Memphis, Tenn.

Briggs & Cooper Company, Ltd.

MANUFACTURERS

NORTHERN SOUTHERN HARDWOODS

GET OUR PRICES ON THESE ITEMS:

1,000,000 feet Soft Grey Elm, 1 to 3".
500,000 feet Unselected Birch, 1 to 3".
3,000,000 feet Michigan Hard Maple, 1 to 6".
350,000 feet End Dried White Maple, 1 to 1 1/2".
625,000 feet No. 1 Common and Better Winter Sawn Basswood, 1 to 3".
150,000 feet Selected White Basswood, 1", 1 1/4" and 1 1/2".
210,000 feet Plain and Quartered White and Red Oak, 1 to 2".

YARDS AT

SAGINAW, CHICAGO AND MEMPHIS

J. B. Ransom, Prest. A. B. Ransom, V.-Prest. W. A. Ransom, Sec. C. R. Ransom, Treas.

GAYOSO LUMBER CO., Inc.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

SOUTHERN HARDWOODS

Also make a specialty of Wagon Stock in rough, such as Tongues, Axles, Reaches, Bolsters, and 6-4 to 16-4 Hickory.

The FULLERTON-POWELL Hardwood Lumber Company

Manufacturers and Dealers



If you will give us the opportunity, will please you on all varieties of Hardwoods in Price, Quality and Promptness. Please review our stock list in next issue Hardwood Record.

1104 Chamber of Commerce
CHICAGO

South Bend, Ind.

Schultz Brothers & Cowen

WE ARE IN THE MARKET TO BUY

POPLAR—OAK—ASH—CHESTNUT

AND OTHER HARDWOODS—ALL GRADES AND THICKNESSES

1225 to 1240 OLD COLONY BUILDING, CHICAGO

JOHN C. SPRY

JOHN D. SPAULDING

Southern Oak Lumber Co.

IN THE MARKET FOR MILL CUTS OR ROUND LOTS, FOR CASH



Poplar

Hardwoods

Cypress



INSPECTION AT MILL

910 Chamber of Commerce
CHICAGO

YARDS: NORTH MEMPHIS

1217 Tennessee Trust Bldg.
MEMPHIS

Millmen with round lots of well manufactured stock to offer,
are sure of a square deal with

WILLIAM WHITMER & SONS, Inc.

MANUFACTURERS OF

HARDWOODS

Branches: NEW YORK, BOSTON, PITTSBURG

Girard Trust Bldg. PHILADELPHIA

R. E. Wood Lumber Company

☐ We own nearly a thousand million feet of virgin poplar, oak, chestnut and other hardwood timber, and operate our own band mills in West Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina and South Carolina.
☐ Let us figure on your hardwood requirements.

GENERAL OFFICES:
CONTINENTAL BUILDING.

Baltimore, Maryland

Quartered Oak Flooring

Manufactured for

HIGHEST CLASS of trade only.

Also Plain Oak, Maple and other Hardwood flooring.
The name **DWIGHT** on flooring is a guarantee of its excellence.

DWIGHT SPECIAL pattern of thin flooring is the only suitable thin flooring to lay. Write for Sample.

DWIGHT LUMBER COMPANY
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

OCTOBER STOCK LIST

HARD MAPLE		BEECH		WHITE MAPLE	
1 in.	1,000,000 ft.	1 in.	100,000 ft.	End Piled	
1½ in.	100,000 ft.	1½ in.	100,000 ft.	1½ in.	20,000 ft.
1½ in.	100,000 ft.	BIRCH			
3 in.	50,000 ft.	1 in.	500,000 ft.	BASSWOOD	
4 in.	50,000 ft.	1½ in.	100,000 ft.	1 in.	300,000 ft.
SOFT MAPLE		2 in.	100,000 ft.	GRAY ELM	
1 in.	30,000 ft.	2½ in.	50,000 ft.	1 in.	300,000 ft.
1½ in.	20,000 ft.	ASH.			
3 in.	10,000 ft.	1 in.	50,000 ft.	1½ in.	200,000 ft.
				3 in.	200,000 ft.

KELLEY LUMBER & SHINGLE CO., Traverse City, Mich.

Swann-Day Lumber Company

MANUFACTURERS OF

POPLAR AND OAK

PLANING MILL STOCK, BOX SHOOKS
AND HARDWOOD DIMENSION

CLAY CITY, KENTUCKY

THE EAST
 BOSTON NEW YORK PHILADELPHIA

Charles S. Wentworth & Co.
WHOLESALE LUMBER MERCHANTS
 147 Milk Street
BOSTON

We are in the Market for POPLAR, PLAIN OAK, CYPRESS and NORTH CAROLINA PINE LUMBER; also OAK, MAPLE and BIRCH FLOORING, and would appreciate correspondence from manufacturers in position to supply any of the stock named.

Wistar, Underhill & Co.,
 ——— WHOLESALE ———
HARDWOOD LUMBER
 816 Real Estate Trust Building, PHILADELPHIA.

W. M. GILLESPIE LUMBER
HARDWOODS COMPANY Farmers Bank Bldg.
 Oak a Specialty PITTSBURGH, PA.

Thomas Forman Company
 MANUFACTURERS OF HIGH-GRADE
Maple and Oak
Flooring
 New York Branch: **DETROIT.**
 McGovern & Bowen, And Hardwood Lumber **MICHIGAN**
 29 Broadway

The West Florida Hardwood Co.
 MILL ON APALACHICOLA RIVER
 MARYSVILLE, FLA.
Ash Red and White Oak Red Gum
Hickory Yellow Cottonwood Tupelo Gum
 LET US HAVE YOUR INQUIRIES

James & Abbot Company
Lumber and Timber
 No. 165 MILK ST., BOSTON, MASS., and GULFPORT, MISS.

NEVER A BETTER TIME
TO PLACE YOUR LUMBER ORDERS

than right now, nor a better place than with McIlvain's. Stocks are complete. Shipments made promptly. Quantities, grades and prices are in your favor.

3,177,500 ft. Chestnut	695,600 ft. White Pine
1,290,000 " Hemlock	741,000 " Maple
1,228,500 " Poplar	779,500 " Yellow Pine
1,500,000 " White and Red Oak	245,000 " Ash

Bass, Birch, Cherry, Cypress, Mahogany, Spruce, Redwood, Sugar Pine, Hemlock and Cedar Lath, Cedar and Cypress Shingles.

Write Us today for what You Want

J. Gibson McIlvain & Co.
 56th to 58th Streets and Woodland Ave., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

JOHN L. ALCOCK & CO.
 BUYERS OF BLACK WALNUT LOGS
 BOARDS AND PLANKS
 Inspection at point of shipment. Spot cash. Baltimore, Md.

STEVENS-EATON CO.
 Buyers of **Hardwoods** No 1 Madison
 ROUND LOTS of Avenue,
 of NEW YORK
 ESPECIALLY IN MARKET FOR PLAIN RED OAK

WM. E. LITCHFIELD
 MASON BUILDING, BOSTON, MASS.
Specialist in Hardwoods
 Manufacturers are requested to supply lists of stock for sale

Holloway Lumber Company
WHOLESALE HARDWOODS
 In the market for all thicknesses of 312 Arcade Building,
 OAK, ASH and CHESTNUT. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

JONES HARDWOOD CO.
 INCORPORATED
 WANTS: Poplar, Plain Oak, 147 MILK STREET
 Quartered Oak and Cypress. BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS
 Manufacturers please send stock lists and prices.

J. H. SCHOFIELD R. W. SCHOFIELD
SCHOFIELD BROTHERS
LUMBER
 WHITE PINE 1019-1020 PENNSYLVANIA BLDG.,
 AND HARDWOODS PHILADELPHIA

ST. LOUIS

LARGEST OF ALL HARDWOOD MARKETS

Wanted—to Buy or Contract for Future Delivery

500,000 to 1,000,000 ft. Poplar, all grades
500,000 to 1,000,000 ft. Cypress, all grades
500,000 to 1,000,000 ft. Ash, all grades

Cash—Mill
Inspection

PLUMMER LUMBER CO. ST. LOUIS
MISSOURI

American Hardwood Lumber Co.

14,000,000 ft. Hardwood Lumber

YARDS AT BENTON, ARK., NEW ORLEANS, LA., ST. LOUIS, MO.,
DICKSON, TENN.

MASSENGALE LUMBER CO., ST. LOUIS

Manufacturers and dealers in

HARDWOODS

In the market to buy and sell OAK, POPLAR, ASH, CYPRESS
Large stock dry lumber always on hand

LANE-WHITE LUMBER CO.

OAK, ASH AND WALNUT **Hardwoods** ALWAYS IN THE MARKET
OUR SPECIALTY FOR WALNUT LOGS

MAIN OFFICE AND BAND MILL at FORT SMITH, ARK.

PAEPCKE-LEICHT LUMBER COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS OF

COTTONWOOD GUM AND OTHER HARDWOODS

Large stocks of well seasoned Lumber always carried at our yards and mills.

General Offices: 140 W. Chicago Ave., CHICAGO. Mills: Cairo, Ill., Marked Tree, Ark., Greenville, Miss., Arkansas City, Ark., Blytheville, Ark.

Are You in the Market ?

Send us your inquiries for prices on
the following

HARDWOODS

100M ft. 1" Com. and Better Quartered Red Oak.
100M ft. 1" Com. and Better Quartered White Oak.
75M ft. 1½" Com. and Better Quartered Red Oak.
25M ft. 1½" Com. Quartered White Oak.
25M ft. 1½" 1st and 2nds Quartered Red Oak.
50M ft. 3" Com. and Better Quartered White Oak.
50M ft. 3" Com. and Better Plain White Oak.
100M ft. 1" Com. Plain Birch.
50M ft. 1" Com. Red Birch.
50M ft. 1½" Com. and Better Plain Birch.
100M ft. 1" Com. and Better Hard Maple.
100M ft. 1½" Com. and Better Hard Maple.
100M ft. 1" Com. and Better Soft Elm.

UPHAM & AGLER

Distributing Yards: CAIRO, ILL.

Main Offices :: American Trust Building, CHICAGO

Undoubtedly you are interested in

Audits of the condition and operation of your business.
Modern accounting methods:
Mill cost systems:

If so, may we have a talk
with you?



Standard Audit Company

Suite 335

Marquette Building, CHICAGO

ST. LOUIS

LARGEST OF ALL HARDWOOD MARKETS

LOTHMAN CYPRESS CO.

AIR DRIED
Louisiana Red Cypress

FOOT OF ANGELICA STREET

STEELE & HIBBARD

WHOLESALE
MANUFACTURERS,
DEALERS AND
SHIPPERS.

MILLS:
Yazoo City, Miss.
McGregor, Ark.
England, Ark.
Dermott, Ark.
O'Hara, La.
Dexter, Mo.

**ASH,
CYPRESS,
MAHOGANY,
OAK,
POPLAR,
ETC.**

North Broadway and Dock Sts.

Roland F. Krebs **Ozark Cooperage Co.** Hardwood
Manager Department

WE BUY STOCKS READY CUT OR CONTRACT FUTURE OUTPUT

Four Inspectors in the South

Direct Shipments from mill stocks { COTTONWOOD, CYPRESS, GUM, OAK. MAIN OFFICE, FRISCO BUILDING

Stoneman-Zearing Lumber Co.

203 Frisco Building

We have the following Dry Stock for sale piled at our mill:

QTD. WHITE OAK :	COTTONWOOD :
3 Cars 4/4 Common.	3 Cars 1" 1 and 2.
2 Cars 4 4 Common and Better Strips.	1 Car 1x13 to 17" Box Boards.
GUM :	ELM :
5 Cars 1" Common Red.	1 Car 6 4 Log Run.
1 Car 1x13 to 17" Box Boards.	4 Cars 4' Log Run.
1 Car 2" 1 and 2 Sap.	
6 Cars 1 1/4 Common and Better Sap.	

This Stock is All Band Sawed and Equalized

W. R. CHIVVIS, Lesperance Street and Iron
Mountain Railroad.

WHOLESALE HARDWOODS

BLACK WALNUT LUMBER MY SPECIALTY. Always in the market to buy Walnut and Cherry Lumber. Pay spot cash and take up at shipping point when amounts justify.

Wanted—Cypress, Ash and Cottonwood

INSPECTION AT POINT OF SHIPMENT WHEN QUANTITY JUSTIFIES

Hafner Manufacturing Co.

CYPRESS, HARDWOODS

Mail orders receive our immediate attention.

YARDS: FOOT OF DOCK STREET

Garetson-Greaseon Lumber Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF SOUTHERN HARDWOODS

**GUM LUMBER
OUR SPECIALTY**

Carload Shipments Direct
from Our Own Mills

519 Bank of Commerce

Thomas & Proetz Lumber Co.

CASH BUYERS OF OAK, ASH, CYPRESS, POPLAR, CHERRY AND ALL

HARDWOODS

SEND INSPECTOR WHEN QUANTITY JUSTIFIES

Office and Yards: Hall and Angelrodt Sts.

CHAS. F. LUEHRMANN HARDWOOD LUMBER COMPANY

Carry a complete stock of Hardwood and are constantly in the market to purchase large blocks of stock for cash. Are also the largest manufacturers of the famous St. Francis Basin Red Gum.

General Offices: 148 Carroll Street

CHICAGO

THE GREATEST HARDWOOD MARKET IN THE WORLD

A floor to adore



For thirty-three years Wilce's Hardwood Flooring has been among the foremost on the market and because it stands today "unequaled" is the best evidence that its manufacturer has kept abreast of modern methods and the advanced demands of the trade. To convince yourself of the above statements, try our polished surface flooring, tongued and grooved, hollow backed, with matched ends and holes for blind nailing—you'll find it reduces the expense of laying and polishing.

Our Booklet tells all about Hardwood Flooring and how to care for it—also prices—and is free.

The T. Wilce Company

22nd and Throop Sts. CHICAGO, ILL.

John O'Brien Land & Lumber Co.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

Hardwood Lumber

Of All Kinds

OFFICE AND YARDS:
873 to 881 So. Laflin Street

MILL: PHILIPP, MISS.

Chicago

Harvey S. Hayden

IN THE MARKET FOR

POPLAR

25 M ft. 1½" No. 1 Common, standard widths and lengths.

40 M ft. 2" No. 1 Common, standard widths and lengths.

25 M ft. 2½" No. 1 Common, standard widths and lengths.

60 M ft. 3" No. 1 Common, standard widths and lengths.

WHITE ASH

30 M ft. 1" 1s and 2s, standard widths and lengths.

75 M ft. 5 4" 1s and 2s, standard widths and lengths.

50 M ft. 6 4" 1s and 2s, standard widths and lengths.

50 M ft. 8 4" 1s and 2s, standard widths and lengths.

25 M ft. 10 4" 1s and 2s, standard widths and lengths.

50 M ft. 16 4" 1s and 2s, standard widths and lengths.

(We can use a small percentage of No. 1 Common.)

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ALL GRADES



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is the flooring that is manufactured expressly to supply the demand for the best. It is made by modern machinery from carefully-selected stock and every precaution is taken throughout our entire system to make it fulfill in every particular its name—"IDEAL."

Rough or Finished Lumber—All Kinds

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"Michigan" Maple Flooring

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MAKE KNOWN YOUR WANTS AND GET
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FIRE INSURANCE

We stand between you
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**Wolverine Brand
Maple Flooring**

Carefully prepared, and certainly
"There is none better"

We are ready to make you special quotations on

$\frac{7}{8}$ in. x $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. Factory $\frac{7}{8}$ in. x $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. Factory
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BAY CITY, MICHIGAN.

Producers from TREE to TRADE of the highest type of Michigan Forest Products. Large stock of Maple Flooring and 15,000,000 feet of Hardwoods—1 to 4 inches thick—on hand.

Maple, Birch and Beech Lumber

Hardwood Record

Published in the Interest of Hardwood Lumber, American Hardwood Forests, Wood Veneer Industry, Hardwood Flooring, Hardwood Interior Finish, Wood Chemicals, Saw Mill and Woodworking Machinery.

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THE HARDWOOD COMPANY

HENRY H. GIBSON, President

FRANK W. TUTTLE, Sec-Treas.

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Telephones: Harrison 4960 Automatic 5659

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Meeting Michigan Hardwood Manufacturers' Association

An important meeting of this association will be held at the Park Place Hotel, Traverse City, Mich., commencing at 10 a. m. on Wednesday, October 31, to which all Michigan hardwood manufacturers and stumpage owners are invited.

General Market Conditions.

Hardwood market conditions remain strong in every part of the country. There is no diminution in demand or prices for the entire range of American hardwoods with the exception of quartered oak. Quartered white oak is commanding a fair price and is in fair call, but that is the best that can be said of it. Quartered red oak is slow of sale at \$5 less than the price list. There is an open conviction that the production of quarter-sawed oak lumber can be still further restricted and then add to the prices obtainable for the full run of the plain sawed log. Veneers have made such inroads into the quarter-sawed oak trade, by reason of the lesser resultant prices in manufactured articles, that the average manufacturer would be better off in sweetening his oak output with a larger proportion of wide and good stock in plain-sawed that he has heretofore quartered. Again, quartered oak fitches are in good call at fancy prices by all the veneer mills. This line of product will consume all the quarter-sawed stock that the average run of oak logs should be required to stand.

Weather conditions prevailing in the South during the last fortnight have been very bad and few mills in those producing sections have been running. The time of year is at hand when the output will be greatly restricted for months to come.

Stocks on hand owned by the jobbing trade are ordinarily fair to good, and there seems to be no surplus in any of the standard kinds of lumber. The exception to this is poplar, of which there is a great scarcity at both the manufacturing and consuming ends. Prices on poplar have materially stiffened during the last month.

The foreign trade is finding a lot of fault with the repeated rises in the price of American ash, oak and hickory. In a good many cases

English merchants are declining to buy ash and are putting up the bluff that they can get all the native ash they want for their requirements. Quartered oak planks are more of a drug abroad than they are on this side of the water.

The English market is buying birch very freely. Manufacturers in this country are apparently slow as compared with their foreign competitors in appreciating the intrinsic merit and high value of birch. This country had to wait for England to discover that gum, which abroad is known as satin walnut, was a great wood and, unfortunately, Pennsylvania, New York and New England have not yet awakened to this fact. The same history will be repeated with birch, which ranks at least second in physics to any American hardwood. The price of this splendid cabinet and finishing wood is fully twenty-five per cent lower in relative value than it should be.

Mahogany is doing fairly well and while it does not show any accretion in price, the consumption is increasing in all quarters. Mahogany will eventually have its inning.

The hardwood flooring people, both in maple and oak, are still very busy, and must remain so for months to come as present building operations, especially in large and high-class structures, are unparalleled in the history of the country.

Trade is good and will surely remain so for the rest of the year.

Lest There Be Misunderstanding.

Recent developments in my lumber newspaper experience have added certainty to the belief that it is impossible to conduct a newspaper that will be pleasing to everyone. If one could run a newspaper that would be acceptable to every element of the hardwood trade it wouldn't amount to much. I don't want to run that kind of a paper.

* * *

My "Heart to Heart Talk" in the last issue of the HARDWOOD RECORD has borne fruit. One St. Louis jobber advises me that if I am going to preach a doctrine that means "putting him out of business and taking the bread out of his mouth," he must decline to advertise in my publication.

This man tacitly admits that he "salts" his grades, and if such is the case, I am sure that I don't want his advertisement.

* * *

A Philadelphia man cancels his advertising arrangement on the ground that I "so openly and strongly work for the other association." As this man is a member of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, he implies that I am antagonistic to his favorite organization.

I wish to respectfully deny the allegation. The National Hardwood Lumber Association has not a better friend on earth than I am. It is an association that has as many opportunities for good work as any lumber organization in the country, and I hope to see it continue and prosper. Furthermore, I hope to see it improve; hope to see it do at all times what it professes it is trying to do; I hope to see it eventually expel members when they are caught red-handed in crooked commercial transactions. The National Hardwood Lumber Association has nothing but my best wishes and, insofar as it works on clean commercial lines, it will have the unqualified support of the HARDWOOD RECORD.

* * *

There are some bright spots. Six members of the National Hardwood Lumber Association have sent me advertising contracts during

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GARDEN

the last fortnight and say they are squarely with me in a campaign looking towards good hardwood trade morals. They tell me they buy lumber on the inspection of their association and sell it on the same inspection; that they know how to make money as legitimate merchants, and do not have to resort to "off" grade or short measure to make handsome earnings.

* * *

There are other bright spots. For two weeks my mail has been filled with letters of congratulation and encomiums on the stand the HARDWOOD RECORD is taking in relation to irregular practices in the hardwood trade. I must confess that these letters have come very largely from manufacturers, and I hope I shall be just as popular with them after I fully unbosom myself on matters of which I am cognizant pertaining to some individuals in their branch of the industry.

* * *

There are other particularly bright spots. The HARDWOOD RECORD is in close touch with well towards twelve thousand wholesale consumers of hardwoods in the United States, and this portion of the industry seems to be particularly well pleased with the campaign I have inaugurated exposing pernicious practices. As a matter of fact, they seem to be with me to a man, for which I am duly grateful and appreciative.

* * *

Now, I am neither antagonistic nor a censor of the National Hardwood Lumber Association. I am simply getting after individuals in the trade who profess one thing and do something else. I am the enemy of the man who uses the professed tenets of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, or any other association, as a cloak to cover up irregular transactions. I contend that I have a right to do this, and should not have the enmity of any upright, fair-minded man in so doing.

The national government legislates that when a packer misbrands his food products he is liable to fine and imprisonment.

The city authorities of Chicago recently arrested and punished a lot of marketmen for short measure and under weight.

The average decent man would not stand idly by and see a pick-pocket pursue his calling and not cry "stop thief."

This is exactly the position of the HARDWOOD RECORD. I believe in the purification of the hardwood industry and I believe it to be possible. I am not preaching fair play, square dealing and commercial integrity on any high moral grounds, but simply as the gospel of common sense. On the principle that the integrity of the trade is to its best interests the HARDWOOD RECORD will stand or fall.

—H. H. G.

Hardwood Association Meetings.

Today and tomorrow at Cincinnati the National Hardwood Lumber Association is holding a semi-annual meeting, during which it doubtless will legislate on matters important to the trade. Owing to the fact that the meeting is held concurrently with the publication date of the HARDWOOD RECORD a report of the proceedings, of necessity, cannot be presented in this issue.

On Wednesday, Oct. 31, the Michigan Hardwood Manufacturers' Association will hold an important meeting at the Park Place Hotel, Traverse City. At this meeting it is expected that an agreement will be reached upon a system of grading rules. The association will thoroughly analyze the condition of stocks on hand in both dry and green lumber and the prospects for the output for the year to come, and will legislate on several important subjects of vital interest to the manufacturers of Michigan. The meeting will doubtless call out a large and representative number of the hardwood producers of that state.

The Hardwood Trade Situation.

The secretary of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association has recently sent out a series of inquiries to leading hardwood producers of the United States, and from the replies received the following deductions are made:

"Are your inquiries satisfactory in volume?" Fifty-three replied "yes"; five "no"; one "good," and four "fair."

"How do your unfilled orders compare with this time last year?" Twenty-four report larger, from ten to fifty per cent; twenty-three report about the same, and ten report smaller.

"How long will your present supply of orders keep your shipping department busy?" Seven reported two weeks; nineteen reported a month; twelve reported three months; four reported six weeks; eleven reported two months; two reported six months, and seven reported all stock sold.

"Are your stocks on hand larger or smaller than on March 1, 1906?" Ten reported about the same; thirty-two reported smaller; four reported all stock sold; sixteen reported larger stock, owing to poor car supply.

"How are your prospects for production during the remainder of the year; will it be larger or smaller as compared with the preceding five months?" Twenty-four reported that it will be smaller; nineteen reported that it will be larger; thirteen reported about the same, and six advised that they will not produce any stock.

"How is your car supply?" Twenty-nine reported poor supply; sixteen fairly good; sixteen good, and two normal.

"Are you able to sell lumber at current price list?" Thirty-one reported that they were selling at full list; six reported that they were able to secure prices above list, and twenty reported that they are shading the list somewhat.

"Do you consider that conditions point to a higher trend of prices in the immediate future?" Forty-three say "yes"; ten "on some items only"; seven that "prices will hold firm"; twelve say "no."

"Do conditions warrant an advance of hardwood prices?" Twelve think that they do; thirty-eight think that no change should be made at present; thirteen failed to reply.

"What is the condition of trade outlook and your ability to supply demand?" Twenty-eight replied that the outlook was good; sixteen replied that they will not be able to supply orders offered, and five reported themselves as short on some items.

"Have you received any logs by tide since Aug. 15?" Fifteen river mills reported no tides; five river mills reported small tides with moderate receipt of logs.

"If running a river mill, advise how soon you will cut out. If a mountain or railroad mill, what is the condition of the roads for hauling?" Of seventeen river mills reporting, ten advised that they are now cut out; one can run for six weeks; three have logs enough for thirty days, and three can run for three months. Of the twenty-one mountain and railroad mills reporting, seven advised that roads are in fairly good condition at present, and fourteen say that roads are bad, in some cases so bad that hauling cannot be done.

Little comment is necessary on the above report. It makes certain that there is going to be a manifest shortage in a good many items of hardwood before the season's demands are supplied. Poplar stocks are in especially bad shape.

Chestnut Oak.

The forest tree article in the last issue of the HARDWOOD RECORD dealt with chestnut oak. This tree is a type of the few white oaks in which the forests of this country abound. Up to within a comparatively few years ago this variety of oak has not been regarded of very high commercial value and it has been used for the making of ties and for coarse building purposes, although its bark has been generally utilized for tanning.

The wagon making industry has just awakened to the fact that chestnut oak is the best substitute offered for original growth of white oak. The wood is tough, strong and lasting and, while it is slightly difficult to season without warping or checking, when a little care is exercised in this particular it goes on the market in very attractive shape.

The chief remaining source of supply for chestnut oak is in eastern Tennessee, western North Carolina, northern South Carolina and northern Georgia, although it is found in scattering growth through the hardwood forests of quite a large section of the Middle South. In view of the great dearth of wagon materials chestnut oak will soon command a much higher price than it does at the present time, for, in reality, it is a splendid wood.

Pert, Pertinent and Impertinent.

My Friend.

He is my friend who loves me true,
 What e'er I do;
 Who loves me, and yet more than me,
 What I might be;
 Whose trust in me's not even stirred
 By my own word;
 Who's loyal to me e'en when I
 Myself belie.
 I think, with such a friend, I'd be
 Even such as he. —FRANK CRANE.

Southern Tragedy.

A beautiful damsel of Natchez
 Went roaming through nettweed patches.
 Now she sits in her room,
 With a heart full of gloom,
 And scratches, and scratches, and scratches.
 —Chicago Tribune.

Ominous.

When the racing car tears down the pike
 Its big prow like a driving spike,
 It's time for man and beast to hike;
 And the freckled farmer'd better flee
 When he hears the chauffeur shout with glee:
 "The farmer's life is the life for me."

Home.

Occasionally a man spends a lot of time at his club because "there's no place like home."

The Difference.

Fools dilate where a wise man will only admit.

Long Term.

Students in the school of experience are given their diplomas by the undertaker.

Wealth.

The modern standard of success—fools worship it; ascetics despise it; wise men use it.

Almost.

People who agree to everything you say are almost as entertaining as phonographs.

In the Same Class.

When you dispute with a fool, you may be sure that he is similarly employed.

Well-Trained.

The people who are least often deceived are those who deceive most often.

Easier.

It is easier to acquire a reputation for greatness than it is to keep it up.

Certainly Not.

A woman may be a howling success at "harping" and yet not conform to the general idea of an angel.

The Way of the World.

A man never realizes the goodness of his neighbors until he is sick—and he usually forgets it the moment he is well.

The Other Fellow's.

The beauties of philosophy are far more likely to appeal to one when trouble comes—to the other fellow.

Listen.

One can always learn more from the ideas expressed by others than by listening to one's own conversation.

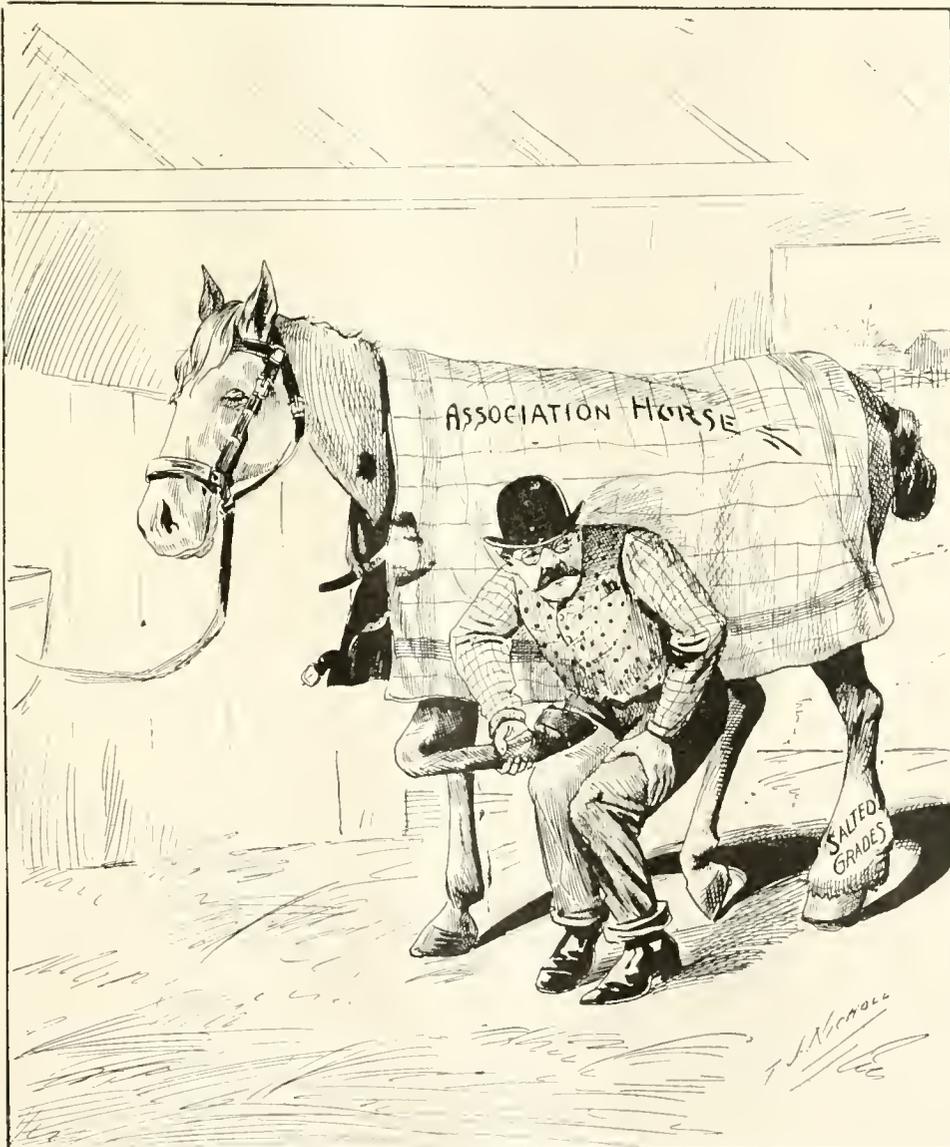
Truly Wise.

The wisest man is not the one who makes no mistakes but the one who profits by the ones he does make.

But They're Rare.

There is such a thing as the hypocrisy of vice—there are people who are not as wicked as they pretend to be.

A DOUBTFUL WARRANTY



The Horse Trader.—"I warrant this hoss kind, true and sound in wind and limb, save a slight blemish on this nigh for'd leg. It may be that he should wear a consumers' boot on it."

Helpful.

Alarm clocks and stepladders have aided a great many men to get up in the world.

Intuition.

It's always intuition when we guess right.

The Outcome.

Some men seem to think that advertising comes out of the profits; not a bit of it—the profits come out of the advertising.

Troublesome.

Queer, isn't it, that when you go about trying to do good by stealth, you get the busy signal so often?

Equally Hard.

It's just about as difficult to find a friend as it is to lose an enemy.

Useful.

Competitors, like adversity, are useful—they force us to be industrious, and industry is the greatest developer of capability.

The Difficulty.

Whisky will improve with age, but the trouble is it seldom has the chance to.

AMERICAN FOREST TREES.

THIRTY-NINTH PAPER.

Cucumber Tree.

Magnolia Acuminata—Linn.

The habitat of the cucumber tree extends from western New York through southern Ontario to southern Illinois; south in the Appalachian mountains to southern Alabama and northeastern Mississippi, through central Kentucky and the eastern part of Tennessee, and through northeastern, southern and southwestern Arkansas. In the northern part of its range, the tree is comparatively rare, finding its best growth in the valleys and lowlands at the base of the North Carolina and Tennessee mountains. It thrives best near streams in rich, humid soil, but in no place is its growth sufficiently common to form much of the forest.

In nearly every state where it is found it is known as the cucumber tree from the resemblance of its fruit, when green, to a small cucumber. In some parts of Mississippi and Kentucky, however, it is known as mountain magnolia, in West Virginia as the cucumber and black lin, and in Arkansas as the magnolia.

The leaves are simple and from six to ten inches in length, with heart-shaped base, scattered along the branches; dark-green above, lighter below, and covered with white silky hairs when young. At maturity there is only a fringe of hair on the veins beneath. They have a notable appearance from their large clean look when contrasted with the foliage background of the oaks and maples, among which the cucumber tree is usually found.

The bark is dark gray, quite rough and covered with thin scales. The flowers are three to six inches in diameter, terminal, solitary and bell-shaped; green or pale yellow. The cucumber tree in the period of blossoming is less noticeable than the other magnolias, as the tulip-like flowers, though large, are scarcely distinguishable at a distance because of the new leaves by which they are surrounded.

Magnolia Acuminata must not be confused with the umbrella tree or large leaf umbrella, which belongs to the magnolia species and in some states is known as the cucumber and large-leaved cucumber tree. The leaves of this tree, the *Magnolia Tripetala* (Linn), are from sixteen to twenty inches long, of a smooth, thin, bright green, and tapering narrowly to the stout petiole. Its bark is thin, gray and smooth, with bristly warts, and the fruit is a bright rose color when fully ripe.

The *Magnolia Acuminata Cerdata* (Michx) (Loud), or yellow flowered cucumber tree, also resembles the cucumber tree and is known as the cucumber tree in Virginia, Mississippi and Louisiana, and as the cucumber tree and heart-leaved cucumber tree in North Carolina. This tree is found occasionally in the Alleghenies, but is most perfect in cultivation. It has bright yellow blossoms and

soft, durable, but not strong. The heartwood is light yellow, the sapwood nearly white, and is of a close-grained, compact structure. The weight of a cubic foot of the seasoned wood is twenty-nine pounds.

The wood has been used for flooring and for the sides and backs of drawers and the bodies of carriages. It is also used for wood-ware and paper pulp.

The cucumber tree is noted for its scattering growth. It thrives in common with poplar, oak and chestnut, but never is seen in groups in these hardwood forests as sometimes occurs in poplar growth. It is a tree which is never frequent enough to become a well-known commercial wood. While cucumber is invariably felled and sawed into lumber, where poplar, oak and chestnut and other hardwoods are being manufactured, it never comes into the market under its own name, but masquerades in the sap grade of yellow poplar, which it quite closely resembles in color, weight and texture, although an expert can readily distinguish the two. In reality, it has a higher value than sap poplar but, its character being so similar, it will probably always constitute a small percentage of the poplar output.

The handsome cucumber tree shown in connection with this article was photographed recently by the editor of the *HARDWOOD RECORD* on the properties of the R. E. Wood Lumber Company in McDowell county, West Virginia.

Antiquity of the Saw.

The saw is an instrument of high antiquity, says the Practical Carpenter, its invention being attributed either to Dædalus or to his nephew Perdix, also called Talos, who, having found the jaw of a serpent and divided a piece of wood with it, was led to imitate the teeth in iron. In a bas-relief published by Winckelmann, Dædalus is represented holding a saw approaching very closely in form to the Egyptian saw. There are also imitations of the use of the center bit, and even in the time of Cicero it was employed by thieves. Pliny mentions the use of the saw in ancient Belgium for cutting white building stone; some of the oolitic and cretaceous rocks are still treated in the same manner, both in that part of the continent and in the south of England. In this case Pliny must be understood to speak of a proper or toothed saw. The saw without teeth was then used just as it is now by the workers in marble, and the place of teeth was supplied, according to the hardness of the stone, either by emery or by various kinds of sand of inferior hardness. In this manner the ancient artificers were able to cut slabs of the hardest rocks, which consequently were adapted to receive the highest polish, such as granite, porphyry, lapis, lazuli and amethyst.



TYPICAL FOREST GROWTH CUCUMBER TREE, WEST VIRGINIA.

its leaves are dark, almost evergreen, in color.

The cucumber tree of commerce is a large, handsome, symmetrical tree of pyramidal shape, sixty to ninety feet high and occasionally reaching a height of 100 feet, with a trunk three to four feet in diameter. It has comparatively small branches, spreading below and erect towards the top of the tree.

In structural qualities the wood is light,

Meeting Executive Board Hardwood Manufacturers' Association.

A meeting of the Executive Board of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of the United States was held at the offices of that body in the First National Bank Building, Chicago, on Saturday, Oct. 13, with William Wilms, president, in the chair. All the members were in attendance with the exception of J. B. Ransom, of J. B. Ransom & Co., Nashville, Tenn., whose presence was impossible because of a railroad washout. C. M. Crawford, of the Yellow Poplar Lumber Company, was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the recent death of Ferdinand C.

association has encountered and we have levied freely upon his time and his talents, for freely was his time given. As individuals and as a body we realize this organization and its accomplishments largely are the fruits of his enterprise, foresight and undagging energy and devotion to the principles we have espoused.

Ferdinand C. Fischer stood for clean business and clean business methods. We who have been closely associated with him in the management of this organization and in commercial transactions are proud to acknowledge the influence for good which his life and his ideals have had upon us. Reluctantly we take up the work, with misgivings we proceed without him.

Words do not come readily nor trip easily when heartfelt sorrow be the theme. We realize more fully than we can express our great loss, and with this realization in our hearts we ask the bereaved wife and mother to accept this in token of our love and esteem for the one who was nearest and dearest to her.

This inadequate expression of our sorrow shall appear in our official records as a part thereof: shall be engrossed and presented to Mrs. Ferdinand C. Fischer and copies be supplied the trade press, so that the world may know our regret at the loss of one who while yet with us freely was accorded our confidence, trust and esteem.

Adopted at the regular meeting of the Executive Board of the Hardwood Lumber Manufacturers' Association of the United States, held in Chicago, Oct. 13, 1906.

R. H. VANSANT, Chairman.

R. M. CARRIER,

J. W. MAYHEW,

Committee.

The bond issue authorized at the meeting of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association held at St. Louis was discussed and plans laid to complete the subscription for that portion of the issue allotted to the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association.

Hardwood lumber freight rates from the Mississippi river to the coast were fully discussed, and in a short statement Secretary Doster outlined the present status of the question. The petition for lower rates, which was presented to the Transcontinental Freight Bureau, was denied, but lumbermen supporting the movement still have hopes of its ultimate success, as some of the northern lines are of the opinion that rates can be made which will permit hardwood lumber to be put into Seattle and Portland at lower rates than are now charged. If such a result can be obtained it will force an adjustment in rates on the southern roads.

The board decided to take action with the other associations which have taken up the question with a view of bringing it strongly to the attention of railroad officials.

Secretary Doster read letters from the secretary of the National Lumber Exporters' Association, one of which, dated Sept. 27, after reviewing the amended Hepburn bill enjoining the railroads from changing their through rates either by all rail or by rail and water, except after thirty days' notice to the Interstate Commerce Commission, reported the recent action of the cotton carrying roads before the commission on Sept. 12. The commission has ordered that cotton rates

cannot be advanced except after thirty days' notice; that until March 1, 1907, export rates on cotton to various points may be reduced upon three days' notice; that until Nov. 1, 1906, carriers may continue to equalize cotton rates through the various ports as heretofore. The commission stated that the petition as to lumber was denied. There was no actual petition by the lumber interests, but as practically the same system has been in force in fixing lumber rates as on cotton, and as unsatisfactory conditions in the export trade react on domestic business, the

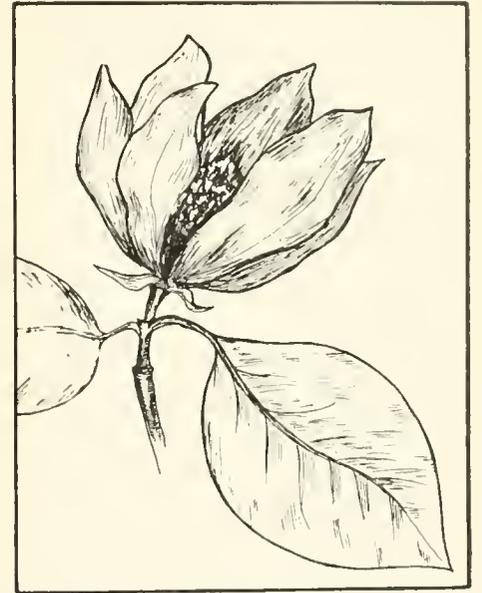


PRINT OF CUCUMBER LEAF.

Fischer. During the course of the meeting R. H. Vansant, R. M. Carrier and J. W. Mayhew were appointed a committee to draw up resolutions of regret on the death of Mr. Fischer, and the following was presented to the board, which directed that it should be engrossed and presented to Mrs. Fischer and copies supplied to the trade press:

A power beyond our understanding rules the world and the destinies of men. For a time it is given man to be in this world and of it, to minister to his physical comfort and necessities, to care for those he loves, to help the unfortunate and to assist in the upbuilding of social and commercial life. At most it is but a brief time until the Master calls and to our finite minds the call often seems inopportune. Need for men, for workers, for leaders is so great that we can ill afford to spare such a one as we, members of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of the United States, have lost in the death of Ferdinand C. Fischer.

To us he was a friend, close, true and tried. He was an originator and a leader of the great work we have undertaken. The association drew largely upon his store of wisdom, hearkened unto his counsel. Mr. Fischer was a student first and later a master of those problems which this



FLOWER AND FOLIAGE CUCUMBER TREE.

letter asked the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association to consider joining in a common action of the various lumber associations before the commission.

Another letter dated Oct. 8 from the same source informed the board that there was to be a meeting on Oct. 10 before the Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington to consider the general subject of export rates, and asked the support of the association.

Resolutions were passed expressing approval of the course of the National Lumber Exporters' Association in its efforts to secure equalization of export lumber rates, and a committee was appointed to take care of the interests of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association at meetings before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

In accordance with this resolution, R. M. Carrier and J. W. Mayhew were appointed to represent the association.

Secretary Doster submitted a report showing the establishment of local inspectors in St. Louis and stating that the association now has a representative in that market. In

a discussion of the work of this department it was stated that complaints in regard to quality could be restricted, and in large part eliminated, if shippers made it a practice to insist upon having the lumber inspected and make a settlement upon the basis of the report of the inspector. It was decided to print the rules governing each kind of lumber in full in order to assist the inspectors in interpreting the rules.

In his reports Secretary Doster gave a resume of the various district meetings attended, and also an account of his visit to the meeting of the Wisconsin Hardwood Lumbermen's Association. The secretary was authorized to print rules for grading hardwood logs originating in Arkansas and shipped in part to Tennessee. The action was taken in accordance with requests from members in the Arkansas, Missouri and Tennessee district that a system for grading logs be evolved and approved by the association in order to provide a standard of value.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

In the conference of the committee on market conditions it was resolved to report the prices which now represent market values. It was decided, however, to recommend a reduction in the price of quarter-sawed red oak and increase in plain sawed white oak and certain grades of poplar.

The report in full on market conditions was as follows:

A general canvass this month shows a more decided change in the hardwood industry than has taken place in any fifteen-day period this year. Heavy rains in the South, especially in the Mississippi Valley, have retarded production abnormally; the dry seasons in the river sections

gave no logs to the river mills, and country road districts where wagon hauling regulates production have been muddied all the year and this volume of business has been decreased by fifty per cent.

Taking it as a whole, our new statement of conditions which we submit to you is based on such conditions as well as the market demands. We call your attention to the changes made in this new statement under date of Oct. 18 compared with those of August 25. The following are the advances made:

Rough poplar, inch and thicker, advanced \$1. Oak, plain white and plain red, inch and over, advanced \$1.

Ash, 1½ inch and thicker, average advance, \$4.

Cottonwood, \$1 advance on upper grades, with \$4 on wide box boards.

Prices inserted for panel and wide No. 1, 18 to 23 inches, 24 to 27 inch and 28 inch and up.

Gum, advance of from 50 cents to \$1 on grades below firsts and seconds and \$3 advance on wide box boards.

Walnut, advance of \$2 on common grades.

Hickory, advance of \$2 on 2 inch and thicker firsts and seconds and \$3 on No. 1 common.

Wagon stock—Felloes, advance of ten per cent.

The meeting was then adjourned to meet again at the call of the president, which, it was stated, would be in four weeks.

The attendance included:

William Wilms, President, Paepcke-Leicht Lumber Co., Chicago.

R. H. Vansant, Vansant, Kitchen & Co., Ashland, Ky.

Clinton Crane, C. Crane & Co., Cincinnati, O.
R. M. Carrier, Carrier Lumber & Manufacturing Co., Sardis, Miss.

J. W. Mayhew, W. M. Ritter Lumber Co., Columbus, O.

C. M. Crawford, Yellow Poplar Lumber Co., Coal Grove, O.

Lewis Doster, Secretary, Chicago.

Hardwood Record Mail Bag.

[In this department it is proposed to reply to such inquiries as reach this office from the HARDWOOD RECORD clientele as will be of enough general interest to warrant publication. Every patron of the paper is invited to use this department to the fullest extent, and an attempt will be made to answer queries pertaining to all matters of interest to the hardwood trade, in a succinct and intelligent manner.]

Seeking Birch and White Oak Hub Timber.

TIDOUPE, PA., Sept. 20.—I write to ask if you will kindly advise me, if possible, if you know of any place in this state or any adjoining state, where we might be able to buy some hardwood timber, either birch or white oak, suitable for the manufacture of hubs.—

The correspondent has been advised generally about the location of timber areas containing birch and oak suitable for hubs, but if this inquiry interests any of the clients of the HARDWOOD RECORD, the address of the inquirer will be cheerfully supplied them.—EDITOR.

Buyers of Persimmon.

LONDON, ENG., Sept. 26.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: We note in your issue of the 10th inst. that one of your readers wants a market for persimmon. We handle large quantities of this stuff and should be obliged if you would put our name before him. This wood must be winter felled and fresh and shipped in logs 8 inches and up in diameter, 7 feet and up long. Please ask your correspondent to let us know what quan-

tities he can supply during the season and his lowest price c. i. f. London and Liverpool; or, if he will not quote this way, perhaps he can quote us f. o. b. his nearest shipping point.—IRVIN & SELLERS.

Irvin & Sellers is reputed to be one of the most responsible houses of Liverpool and London and their communication will be of interest to such clients of the HARDWOOD RECORD as have persimmon wood to market.—EDITOR.

Concerning Mountain Oak.

JOHNSON CITY, TENN., Sept. 20.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: Can you give me the botanical classification of the growth known by the popular names of mountain oak, water oak and spotted oak?—

The oak in question has been identified as simple *Quercus rubra*, the common red oak of commerce, which identification is confirmed by Dr. C. A. Schenck, forester of the Vanderbilt estate at Biltmore, N. C.

The closer grain, greater strength of fiber and other characteristics of this wood, which differ somewhat from the red oak of Michigan, Wisconsin, Ohio and Indiana, are accounted for by the difference in soil and environment. The wood in some respects is superior to northern red oak; it undeniably has greater

strength, is more compact in grain, and is almost as easily worked as the better known northern growth. It doubtless is as good a type of furniture oak as there is remaining in any quantity in this country.—EDITOR.

Cellulose from Wood Refuse.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., Oct. 18.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: I wish to ask whether you know of any process by which the refuse coming out of a sawmill can be worked into cellulose and, if so, I would appreciate it very much if you would give me the names of, or put me in communication with, such firms who manufacture machinery to make such cellulose.—

Can any of the readers of the HARDWOOD RECORD supply the information wanted by this correspondent? If so, they will confer a favor by communicating it.—EDITOR.

Wants Hickory Hammer Handles.

BREMEN, GERMANY, Oct. 5.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: Can you supply us with a list of American firms exporting hickory hammer handles? We have sundry calls for this class of material and would like to get into touch with manufacturers.—

This correspondent has been supplied with a list of quite a number of handle manufacturers, but any others who would like to enter into correspondence with this house can do so if they will forward their addresses to this office.—EDITOR.

In Market for Veneers.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., Oct. 19.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: Kindly give me the names and addresses of veneer manufacturers who are cutting paper-thin cedar veneers, glued on paper. I beg to say that I can use large quantities of this stock. Would also like to have a list of manufacturers of all kinds of veneers for which I am in the market.—

This correspondent has been supplied with a general list of veneer manufacturers. Others who would like to communicate with him will kindly supply their addresses to this office, stating the kind of stock they produce.—EDITOR.

Buyer of Axe Handles.

GREENVILLE, ILL., Oct. 20.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: We use a quantity of light pattern thirty-six inch cull axe handles, and, at this time, are in the market for a quantity. Can you tell us where we can obtain them?—

The writer has been supplied with the names of a few manufacturers of axe handles, and others who would care to be placed in communication will please supply their addresses to this office.—EDITOR.

Big Elms in Maine.

One of the champion trees of Maine is an elm which stands in Hallowell. It has a girth of seventeen feet, ten inches, and a top spreading 110 feet. The tree is exceedingly symmetrical, throwing out its branches fifty feet in all directions.

In York one elm, known as the Grant elm, has a girth of seventeen feet, eight inches, and a spread of branches of seventy-one feet. Another has a girth of fourteen feet, ten inches, and a top spreading eighty-two feet.—



THE TEAMSTER

Drawing by Thomas J. Nicholl.

A Woods Story

by

IDAH McGLONE GIBSON

*The Hero of the "Thumb"**(Illustrated by Supplement.)*

Wash Drawing

by

THOMAS J. NICHOLL

"What's the matter with old Pierre?"
"Oh, I guess that mare of his he 'tends
liké a baby 'as got the colic."

The men had come in from supper and heaped the great logs on the open fire that nearly filled one end of the bunk shanty. They had eaten as only men can eat who work hard in the open, and were now sprawled upon benches and bunks. The smell of strong tobacco mingled with the resinous odor of the burning pine—the air was heavy with smoke, and the firelight as it touched here and there a red shirt or scarf and glinted upon the rugged faces a moment revealed the whole as a great genre painting. Outside, the indescribable stillness of the snow-enveloped woods was broken from time to time by a sharp crack as an overburdened limb shook itself clear of its ice and snow.

"I can't see why Pierre makes so much fuss over that mare," continued the man who had asked about the teamster. "Her hide looks as though it was moth-eaten, she has no tail and she's blind in one eye. Never could understand why the Old Man gives her room in the barn—ought to have her stall for one of the work horses."

"It's a good thing there are some things you don't know in this world, lad," said Jim, the foreman, as he knocked his pipe against the bunk end and rolled over into the firelight and conversation.

Jim had been with the boss ever since he had been in the lumber business and he usually had a story to tell of the times when the Old Man was a young man, and was taking out surface clear pine logs that would scale two to the thousand.

The boys drew a bit closer about the fire, and a snoring occupant of one of the bunks was kicked into quiet if not wakefulness. Then they turned expectantly to Jim.

"It was when the Old Man and Pierre and me were all a bit younger than we are now that the mare earned her keep for life, and if that stubborn French-Canuck would consent the mare would be given a berth at one of those new-fangled boarding stables, and he could live at one of those table-de-hoties for the rest of his days, but Pierre he says 'Non, non, m'seu, what for it is for me to eat if I tak' with me nevair l' petit' grave.'

"When Pierre says 'l' petit' he means 'little,'" explained Jim gravely. "You see he's like all the French and half-breeds about here, he gets kind of crazy like when he tries to talk United States."

"What do you 'spose he meant by tak-

ing a grave with him?" asked Tim, the top-loader, curiously.

"Why, he means that little place out there where he leads the old mare every night after we quit work—the old man's wife is under that mound," said Jim, quietly.

"What?" simultaneously came from half a dozen throats, as the men suddenly straightened themselves up. "Tell us about it, Jim," said Tim.

Jim got up and filled his pipe and seated himself somewhat in the shadow, drew a few whiffs in silence and just as the boys had given up hope of the story he began:

"Pierre, the Old Man and me were boys together. Pierre was born over Montreal way, but was brought up near the Indian settlement. The Old Man's folks lived in Sebawaing, and I was the good-for-nothing son of an Irishman who thought he could farm, but who only managed to get a little to eat from the clearing between here and town. We all grew up more or less together, although Pierre never seemed to forget his French ways. He always talked his French-Canuck like he does now, and he went off into the woods for weeks alone just like he does now sometimes. There were more Injuns 'round here then, and one day I noticed Pierre talking to about the prettiest little squaw I ever looked at. I didn't wonder then that he'd refused to go to town with the Old Man and me the summer before. The boss was with me when we saw them, and I noticed soon after that he made many trips over to the settlement, too. 'Twasn't long before the squaw was living in the log shanty that stood over there where you see the mound, and Pierre had disappeared into the woods.

"The Old Man began to take out logs in this section that winter, and he asked me to go in with him. I was feeling a little sore at the time, for it was said in a whisper that he'd built the log shanty and visited it often. I told him I wouldn't have anything to do with him, his logs or his squaw. He didn't get mad or cuss either, he only said slowly 'All right.' Before the job was begun there was a little girl at the log shanty, and the men talked a good deal among themselves, but no one dared to say much to the Old Man, who was openly pleased with the baby, which its mother called L'petit' Bijou.

"I was over on the Cass that winter, and didn't know when Pierre made his re-appearance, but the boys told me in the spring he'd turned up about the middle of the winter, pale and gaunt. He visited the

shanty often, too, and was never so happy as when he had the little half-breed kid in his arms. But he was friends with the Old Man, they said, and that floored me, for I thought Pierre was stuck on the squaw himself, and I didn't see how he could swallow the log shanty and the kid. Old Injun Dave, the grandfather of the little squaw, was drunk most of the time these days and he never saw the Old Man without coming away with some coin to buy more rum.

"You know, boys, we have to work hard in the woods, and we don't have much time to do the preacher act, and we wouldn't know how to go about it if we did. Things went on just the same, and the Old Man took out about a million feet of as good timber as ever grew in the Thumb that winter, and in the spring the camp shanties were left in Pierre's charge as usual when the boys left for the summer. I saw the Old Man pass the clearing two or three times a week on his way to the shanty, but I didn't speak to him, for it went agin' me to think he would do anyone dirt, let alone an Injun woman.

"You remember that summer of '71, not a bit of rain, everything dry as tinder, and along about the middle of July everyone began to talk of the forest fires that were raging 'round us. We could even catch the smell in the air, but no one seemed much worried. It grew hotter and hotter."

"Oui, she mak' lak' dat pot of hell dat is between," said a voice near the doorway. No one had noticed that Pierre had entered until he, overcome by the memories brought up by Jim's talk, took up the story.

"Nom de dieu, I nevaire know she so hot, and she's come lak' dam hurry too. De smoke she come down and I mak' me 'fraid he mak' trouble for L'petit' Bijou and her maman.

"I fin' me Injun Dave, and sen' her quick—tell Jim bring Ol' Man here, and den I wait me."

"The sky looked like a great red-hot brass kettle as the sun came through the settling smoke," interrupted Jim, "and I tell you I got nervous, for the air was getting thicker and thicker every minute. I finally decided to go into town and hunt up the Old Man and see if he really cared enough about the squaw and her kid to send for them. I was walking up the street when I came plump upon Injun Dave, so drunk he could hardly stand.

"What's the matter, Dave," I asked, for I mistrusted Pierre had sent him on

the same errand I was on, 'are you lost?'

"'No, no, Injun no lost,' he answered, as he tried to stand up straight, 'Injnn no lost, wigwam lost, Injun here. Wigwam full of fire soon,' he continued, 'Injun find boss me, tell him wigwam burn, kill squaw and papoose, wigwam full of fire soon.'

"'And you are full of firewater now, you old whelp,' I said, as I started toward the boss, who I saw coming toward me in his old buckboard, with his horse dripping with sweat. I forgot all our differences the moment I looked into his face. Boys, he had changed from a young man into an old one. He had driven his horse from Sagsmaw on a dead run that day. He hardly allowed me to tell him what I feared when he got me into his buggy and we started for the shanty. Before we reached my house the air was so thick we couldn't see across the road, and we could hear the awful sound of falling timber. Through the steadily thickening smoke here and there would shoot up a curling snake of fire as one tree after another burst into flame. The horse at last sunk in his tracks, and I told the Old Man we could go no further. 'We must,' he shouted, and just then we heard the voice of Pierre.

"'Marche, allons, nom de dieu, vite,' and out of that burning hell came something that was hardly a wagon, for one of its wheels was off and it was dragging along on the other three, the horses were a mass of blistering burns without tails or manes, and standing up in front was Pierre, his clothes in shreds, and if ever there was a crazy man it was that Canuck.

"'Where is my wife?' cried the Old Man, as we ran on beside the tired horses. Pierre only looked behind where under some blankets was what seemed to be the form of a human being. The horses stumbled on while back of us raced that awful sea of fire. The darkness below grew thicker, but the whole sky was a glowing red. The flames seemed almost fiends as they came rolling after us; thicker and thicker grew the smoke. The team, crazy with fright and pain and blind with smoke, plunged on. Only a madman like Pierre could have kept that rickety wagon from turning over.

"'Where are you going?' I yelled, as he turned off the road that led to my house."

"'I mak' for de lak' dat tim''," interrupted the voice from the doorway; 'I know dam well o'ly de water she can save.'

"I heard the old man calling on God to save the squaw and the kid, between Pierre's mixed French and English curses, as he tried to keep the horses in the trail," continued Jim. "Suddenly behind us the whole air seemed to explode, the darkness became for a moment a living sheet of flame, and then the black settled down again only pierced by the trees of fire.

"'Thank God, thank God,' sobbed the

Old Man, as we heard the horses splash into the water; we could not see the lake; we could only feel; and Pierre drove on until I shouted to him that if he didn't stop he would drown us. I think he'd have done it, too, if the mare's mate hadn't fallen dead from fright, burns and exhaustion. There was a faint cry from under the blankets, and in a minute both Pierre and the Old Man were out in the water lifting them to look at mother and child.

"'Nita,' called the Old Man softly, but there was no answer except that wailing cry.

"'My God, Jim, she's dead,' he said, as he fell partly into the wagon. Pierre had gotten the papoose in his arms, and I covered both the Old Man and his wife with the wet blankets.

"'For twenty hours we stayed there in water to the arm-pits, with the steaming blankets about us, too exhausted to speak. At last I must have lost track of time, for I don't remember much until I heard Pierre trying to comfort the child. We found shortly that the Old Man still lived, but his wife had gone to sleep forever. Then

came the blessed rain, and with the clearing of the smoke the whole face of the landscape had changed and the Thumb showed only a blackened, blistering sear, where had stood some of the finest pine that had ever grown on this footstool.

"'We got back to town some way, and the Old Man brought his wife back here and buried her, in that little mound you see out there. 'I don't think she would be happy anywhere else,' he said. The child was sent abroad, and married one of those French counts, when she grew up. I don't think she is very happy, for the Old Man never says much about her and looks mighty worried when I ask. He himself married long afterward, as you know, a very fine woman.'

"'But de ol' man he never forget dat tim' when we burn up,'" again interrupted Pierre. "He come two, three tim', some tim', and he say Pierre how is de mare, and he stan' by l' petit' grave, and she say come Pierre to me and live, but I no do dat, non, non, for when de spring come I must go catch me mus'rat. De mus'rat is de fines' fish wot swim de lak'."

Making a Hardwood Door.

The fact that a hardwood door can be built by gluing a coat of veneer to a foundation of cheap, light wood and that the finished product is equal in appearance and better for practical use than the old-time solid door, speaks eloquently of the advances made in the veneer industry. The few remaining specimens of built-up colonial furniture show how patiently and carefully the cabinet makers of that time worked to secure something desirable in veneer effects. But the process was too slow and laborious to acquire general popularity and was, moreover, so expensive that solid woodwork was preferred. With the introduction of the speedy and efficient machinery of today it is possible to saw, slice or rotary cut the log without the variation of a hairsbreadth in the thickness of the veneer. The evolution has been necessary. The great demand for high grade furniture and doorwork, coupled with the growing scarcity of material, makes it practically impossible to build solid articles out of the better hardwoods unless at great cost. At the same time the demand for durability and attractive appearance has been insistent. The result of these conditions is the built-up hardwood door which combines with a beautiful figure the advantage of being more substantial, free of warping tendencies, lighter and easier to handle. Again, both sides can be veneered differently, so that each surface matches the decoration of the room which it faces.

Coring and Gluing.

In building up a door much depends, of course, on the filler, or, as it is known, the

coring, for this is the foundation, and on its freedom from swelling, twisting or shrinking depends the stability of the finished product. As a consequence rigorous care is taken in drying lumber designed for this purpose, and especial attention given to extracting every bit of moisture from it. The wood used for filler is low priced lumber, mostly pine, sliced into strips about one inch in thickness and the length of the door, since experience has shown that coring in this form is the most satisfactory. The strips are assembled on a form, care being taken to have the outside pieces, one for the moulding and the other for the hinges, of the same kind of hardwood as that in which the door is to be finished in order to give a uniform appearance. They are then glued together, put in the press, and left to stand until the glue has perfectly set. The gluing in door making is an expensive and important part of the operation. Rapidity of work and lasting quality depend greatly on the mixing of the liquid glue and the knowledge of its properties, and many of the large manufacturing plants mix a combination of their own which they find best suits their purposes.

When the glue is firmly set, the made-up coring is slashed in half, making the two long outside pieces known as stiles, and other coring is cut into the cross pieces of the door or, as they are technically known, rails. The stiles and rails are then smoothed off on the planing machine in preparation for the veneer, which is glued on by the same process used in fastening together the coring strips. The veneer and its founda-

tion are then placed beneath the press and subjected to heavy pressure. Afterward the whole goes through the sticker and tenoning machines and the proper ends and the joints are put on in preparation for joining the panels and the various parts together.

Veneers.

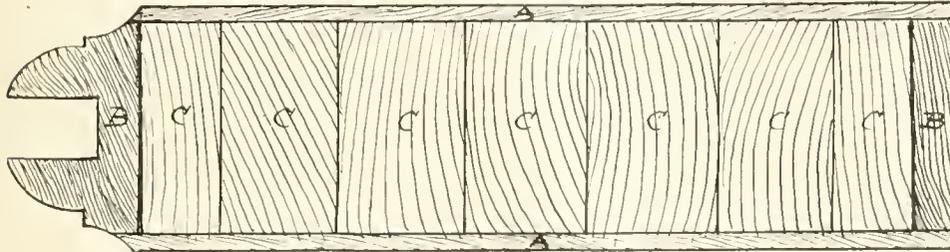
The veneer is the most expensive and in many respects the most important part of

they are veneered that they undergo the same process of coring as the other parts of the door, except that the filler is not laid in strips but in thin flat pieces of stock. Nearly all made-up panels are three-ply, that is, they consist of one foundation of filler and the two coats of veneer. When a particularly fine piece of work is required the panel is made five-ply, the inside sheets of filler being laid crosswise

branch of the woodworking art, giving place to the carving machines, etc., whereby exact duplication from a model is secured at minimum cost.

Veneered doors when used within a building are as suitable as the solid work. When hung on the outside, however, and exposed to the changes of the atmosphere, they do not generally show the durable qualities that mark the well-made solid door, the reason being that, in the stress of weather, dampness penetrates the glue between the veneer and the coring and causes deterioration. In the progress of the industry from the first crude veneer made by hand and laboriously applied to an experimental filler, to the well-made modern product, every difficulty has been overcome and there is no reason to suppose that this defect will not also be remedied. Several of the larger concerns have already brought their experiments to such a state as to claim that their doors are absolutely weather proof. When this condition is reached, the made-up door will be equal in everything—in style, finish and durability—to its solid prototype.

Chicago and various manufacturing points in southern Wisconsin are the centers and general sources of supply of the



STILE OF HARDWOOD DOOR SHOWING BEAD AND COVE METHOD OF STICKING.
A. A. VENEER; B. B. OUTSIDE HARDWOOD STRIPS; C. C. SOFTWOOD CORING.

the door, not only by reason of the outwardly attractive appearance secured, but also because it finishes the cheaper coring in a way that makes it fully as strong and durable as a solid door. In the stiles and rails of a made-up door the veneer usually runs about one-quarter of an inch in thickness, and each strip must be of exactly the same thickness in order to give a uniform protection to the filler. In panel work the veneer used is much thinner, running about one-twentieth of an inch.

In doorwork both quarter-sawed and rotary-cut veneers are used, but in the larger proportion of factories, rotary-cut finds the highest favor, as it is cheaper and can be gotten out in greater widths. This is emphasized when the panel or rail is to be very wide and the manufacturer wishes to use quarter-sawed stock in pieces; his difficulty would then appear in the expense involved in matching-up and the failure to secure an evenness of figure and appearance when the panel is jointed. Sawed veneer has a rougher surface than knife-cut stock and it is harder to smooth out the marks in facing-up than in the sliced wood. Sawed veneer, however, has certain advantages over rotary-cut. No matter how excellent is the machine on which the stock is cut or how well the workman performs his task, the knife side of each sheet of the cut stock has not as good an appearance as the face, for the operation has the effect of raising the grain and deteriorating the figure. Sliced or rotary-cut veneers are also put through a steaming process to make the wood soft and pliable and the operation has a disintegrating effect on the coloring matter in the wood and has a tendency to make the grain break.

Panels and Solid Doors.

Not every panel of a made-up hardwood door is veneered. In most cases when they are raised work, the part is solid. When made in this way they offer nothing peculiar in construction, being worked to the proper size and form and then fitted into the stiles and rails of the door. It is when

and the parts glued together into a substantial whole.

There are several methods of sticking the panels to the stiles and rails, chief of which is the bead and cove, the ovalo, and the cove and lead. Of these, the bead and cove is most generally used, practicability and good results being its advantages.

As a matter of fact, few, if any, solid doors of hardwood are now made. At times, however, it is thought necessary to have something heavier than the made-up stock and something stronger, especially where the product is to be used for outside work, and in these cases two solid halves of doors are made and glued together. This is practically the equivalent of a solid door and, in the making, goes through the same planing and mill processes, the advantage being that the lumber can be more easily worked in this form and is not required in such thicknesses as if the door were made of one solid piece.

Finishing.

After the door is assembled and glued together it is taken to the finishing room, where it is stained, filled, varnished and rubbed to the attractive appearance which we know. In this operation great care is used, for any minor defects that may appear in the finished door are smoothed and glossed over as much as possible.

A considerable proportion of the doors being made now are sash doors, that is, they have the open space which is usually filled with glass. Some of them have also the small abutments below the glass known as the apron and its support, technically known as the stool. In the finish of doors, decoration plays a great part, the raised figures of wood on the surface being more or less artistic and ornate. This is called the trim and a door is said to be made with or without trim as it carries decoration or is plain. All these extra effects on the door are put on in the glue room, after having been cut to size and form on the machines. The wonderful and careful execution of figures by hand, which was a distinguishing characteristic of many doors in olden times, has practically died out in this



VENEERED BIRCH DOOR, MANUFACTURED BY THE PAINE LUMBER CO., LTD., OSHKOSH, WIS.

larger proportion both of veneer and doors manufactured in the United States, many of these concerns making immense quantities, the total, in some cases, running to over 1,500 a day, although there are now local plants in nearly all parts of the country which produce excellent work.

Radical Departure in Lumber Drying

LOUISVILLE, KY., Oct. 4. Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: I have just had a long session with Z. Clark Thwing, general manager of the Grand Rapids Veneer Company, Grand Rapids, Mich., who is putting in one of his new dry kilns here for the Kentucky Hardwood Flooring Company, and the enclosed article is a direct result of my session with him. It is the most startling theory I have come across in a long time, and so I have told Mr. Thwing, and discussed the matter with him for several hours. He insists that his ideas are correct and he is backing them up by putting in these kilns under the agreement that they must do the work before they are paid for. The purpose of the enclosed article is not to advertise them, but to give some idea of what it means to the trade should this idea prove correct and commercially practical.—J. CROW TAYLOR.

One of the most novel theories advanced in some time is that bearing on the subject of kiln drying lumber which claims that the swelling or shrinking of wood from moisture is due to foreign substances in the sap and that, when these are once removed, lumber will not swell from moisture or shrink from its extraction by heat. These foreign substances in the sap must not be confused with pitch, turpentine, etc., for they are something more elemental than they and enter closely into relation chemically with the sap in the functions that it performs in the body of the tree itself. The gist of the new theory is that when sap has been evaporated by the ordinary drying process, it leaves behind in the wood certain substances in a more or less solid state and that, when moisture comes, these elements, having been a part of the sap, take kindly to the liquid and absorbing it, swell out. The wood itself does not expand; the swelling is confined entirely to these substances. This foreign matter varies greatly in its nature in different woods and is also found in greater or less quantities, thus causing in some

lumber only a slight expansion and in others giving very serious trouble. There seems to be no relation between the quantity of sap contained in the wood and the quantity of these foreign substances contained in the sap.

The solving of the drying question hinges on the possibility of extracting these elements from the wood, and the man who advanced the theory claims to have a process by which it can be done and that, after the wood is treated in this way, a piece of dry oak, for instance, can be taken and thoroughly soaked in a bucket of water all night without swelling perceptibly.

Through the costly experiments that have been made in drying lumber, and especially gum, so that when it is dry it will retain its form and not swell, some progress has been made, but if the present theory is correct a satisfactory solution of the problem is at hand. In every branch of the wood-working industry the question of swelling and shrinking enters so largely that provision must constantly be made for it. In the manufacture of tight barrel staves, of oak, for example, one of the greatest problems is that of trying to keep a barrel from drying out and falling to pieces, or at least springing leaks as the wood warps. That is the reason why the barrel has to have a bilge so that steel hoops can be tightened from time to time as the wood shrinks. It is the reason why tanks are made larger at the bottom, it is the reason why flooring is made in such narrow widths.

If the correctness of this theory can be demonstrated and the foreign substances can be extracted without materially increasing the present cost of drying, it will relieve the lumber business of its most troublesome element.

News Miscellany.

Confusion of Classifications.

In a circular issued by C. I. Millard, chairman of the transportation committee of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, to the members of the affiliated associations he calls attention to the fact that some confusion exists owing to the different forms of classification adopted by the various traffic associations, which are now in effect, governing the application of lumber rates to other articles, and that the classifications now in effect, covering the territory west of the Illinois-Indiana state line, permit the application of lumber rates on flooring, ceiling, casing, base, siding and carpenters' moulding, but shipments to points in the Central Traffic Association and trunk line territories, which cover all stations lying east of the Illinois-Indiana state line, north of the Ohio river, including the articles named cannot be carried at lumber rates.

He states that it is the opinion of the committee, which is shared by many eminent traffic men, that since the originating lines publish rates on lumber, rough and dressed, to the

stations named, that such authorization in their tariffs overrides the restrictions of the classification associations, and that as flooring, ceiling, siding, casing and base are universally recognized as dressed lumber, these articles are clearly entitled to lumber rates.

It is stated that the provisions of the Hepburn act include as violation of the law any general billing of mixed articles and the committee feel that it is their duty to advise all members of this ruling, and suggest that until the movement, which is now on foot to secure relief from this unreasonable rate on the articles named is made, the shipping tickets ought to show the contents of the car.

It is believed that those shipments originating on lines which carry these articles at lumber rate up to the point of delivery to their connections at the Central Traffic Association territorial boundaries, that their portion of the through rate can only be assessed at lumber rates, but if the inspectors of these associations find articles other than those taking lumber rates in the car, they will set up the charges

on the entire carload to the fourth, fifth or sixth class rate, which will result in an overcharge on the entire carload of from 3 to 5 cents per hundredweight.

There will be a meeting with a selected number of the regular lumber committee of the Central Traffic Association in the near future, at which conference it is hoped that a favorable report will be made to the general meeting to be held at Chicago on November 14 and 15.

Clever Advertising.

Two neatly printed posters containing some terse little epigrams were received by the HARDWOOD RECORD a few days ago. They are being put out by that enterprising wholesale concern, the Moore Company of the Fullerton building, St. Louis, to its many patrons. Under the heading "Sparks of Inspiration for Salesmen" the following constitutes one sheet:

Some people get results if kindly encouraged—but give me the man who can do things in spite of hell.

Many a man looking for sympathy really needs two swift kicks properly placed.

It is not so much difference in opportunity as the difference in earnestness, application, self-denial, concentration of purpose.

The successful salesman does not ask, "What kind of competition is there in this territory?" He satisfies himself that there is, or can be created, a demand for the product he sells, and then goes after business. All he wants is possibilities.

Your time is your capital. The successful salesman hoards time as the miser hoards gold. The spendthrift of time is a sure candidate for failure.

The secret of salesmanship is—work to the utmost of your capacity, without thought of failure, and with the one thing in view—results—for eight consecutive hours a day.

The only way a salesman can hope to catch a glimpse of opportunity is to get outside the door and do a lot of active searching for her up and down the street.

Sell yourself what you sell to others. Think over its value; realize it; burn it into your mind. Sweep out of your mind like so many cobwebs any apologetic feeling regarding it. You are not trying to persuade the business man to waste money. You are selling him something he needs. You are helping him to increase his profits. You are doing him as great a favor as he does you.

Keep a-going and don't worry.

The other sheet is headed "About Life and Work," and is as follows:

Don't worry.

Keep at it. It isn't what you can do in a minute, but what you can do in a day—a week—a month—a year—that counts.

Do not waste your time.

The man who keeps at it eight hours a day has a right to twice the measure of success due the man who wastes four of his eight. Just try, for one week, taking count of the time you waste, and figure out your handicap.

All at it, always at it, brings success.

The waste of time is not always due to lack of brain, power or energy, or ambition. It is just as often due to the lack of system.

System enables you to save the minutes and to keep from doing the needless things.

Profit lies in continuous effort.

A big success is a series of small successes welded together. The Japs did not get into Port Arthur by a single charge. You can't break a block of stone with a single blow, but you can break it with a hundred if you put them all in the same place.

Idleness is death.

And a search for pleasure is sure to wreck life in shallows and miseries. Safety and sanity lie in systematic, useful effort.

Keep a-going.

Advance in Mechanical Drying of Veneers.

The drying of veneers has always been the most difficult problem which confronted the manufacturer of thin lumber. Air-drying was so slow and generally unsatisfactory and the percentage of ruined stock so great as to make the profits very uncertain. Many types of dry houses and dry kilns were tried and although some gain in the length of time required in drying was made, the expense of racking or piling the stock was great and the waste was nearly as heavy as before. The Coe Manufacturing Company of Painesville, O., after several years of investigation, finally hit upon a scientific method of drying veneers—the automatic roller dryer system. The cut illustrating this article shows the delivery end of the Coe dryer, the feed works and engine. This machine is in the mill of the Astoria Veneer Mills, Long Island City, N. Y.

This dryer is of the latest type and has many important features which should be of interest to our readers. In this machine the rolls are eight in height, but instead of each roll actuating the one above it, the rolls are in

and under the stock. In this style of dryer the air is distributed by an entirely new plan which increases the drying capacity greatly. The sides of the machine proper which support the rolls are of skeleton construction, and the hot air is blown between the lines of stock from the sides of the machine from the air ducts into which the large sheet iron pipes from the heater discharge. The pipes discharge into each end of the machine on opposite corners. Half way down the machine on each side in the air ducts is a partition so the heated air can only travel half the length of the machine. To deflect the air across the machine from side to side shields varying in size are placed in the air ducts so that the heated air is distributed equally throughout the machine. To increase the temperature in the kiln a coil of pipe the full length of the machine is supported under each pair of rolls so that the blast of hot air is powerfully augmented with direct heat from these coils.

Very few have any idea of the amount of water in veneer which must be carried away in the drying process. In most woods it is considerably over twenty per cent of the weight of

biuation of scientific principles each one of which is an important factor in the rapid and economical drying of veneers. The stock is handled so rapidly that the dryer will practically keep up with the veneer lathe drying the stock as fast as it is cut. One manufacturer of oak veneers has taken a log from the vat, cut it into 17 stock, dried it and crated it ready for shipment, in forty-five minutes. Notwithstanding the rapidity of drying, no veneer is wasted by wrinkling, splitting or checking and roller dried veneers glue up perfectly.

Great care is taken in the mechanical construction of these machines, the only woodwork used is the caps and sills and air ducts, the balance of the dryer being of iron and steel. The rolls are made of specially selected boiler tubes carefully straightened by hand, and the gudgeons in the ends are driven into the rolls and pinned in place. The chain is a very heavy, flat steel bolt of great strength, and all sprockets are keyed and set-screwed to the gudgeons. All driven rolls have roller bearings, so very little power is required to run the machine. The dryer has a sheet iron cover over which is placed 1½ inch block asbestos; this prevents any loss of heat by radiation. The air duct sides are removable, so easy access can be had to the interior of the machine for oiling, etc.

Any manufacturer of veneer who is interested in the drying proposition will do well to write the Coe Manufacturing Company, 105 Bernard street, Painesville, O. The Coe automatic veneer dryer is an insurance policy against loss and a guarantee of large profits.

District Meeting Hardwood Manufacturers' Association.

Representatives of a large proportion of the hardwood manufacturing concerns of Missouri met on Tuesday, October 9, in the rooms of the Commercial Club, Cape Girardeau, Mo., to discuss prevailing conditions in the trade. The meeting was held to continue the work inaugurated at Morehouse on June 12 last.

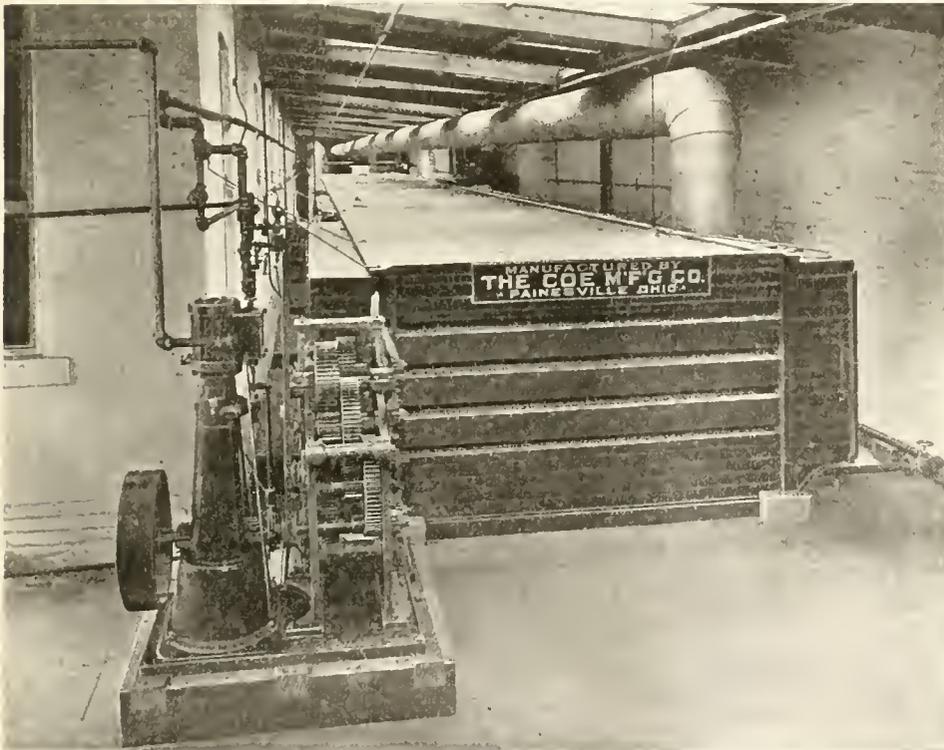
In the absence of J. H. Himmelberger of the Himmelberger-Harrison Lumber Company, Morehouse, who was appointed chairman at the first meeting, M. E. Leming of the Charles F. Luehrmann Hardwood Lumber Company, Cape Girardeau, was chosen presiding officer, and Lewis Doster, secretary of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association, secretary.

After a brief speech of welcome to the lumbermen and their guests, Mr. Leming introduced Dr. Herman Von Schrenck of the United States Department of Agriculture, who is engaged in experimental work at the botanical gardens in the suburbs of St. Louis. Dr. Von Schrenck gave an interesting talk, illustrated with stereopticon views, on the seasoning of gum and cypress lumber and the manner in which it should be taken care of while seasoning to protect it from deterioration and to insure the most perfect condition of the lumber when ready for market. Cape Girardeau was in the midst of a centennial celebration of the founding of the city, and on the 9th, the first day of the festivities, besides the meeting of the Hardwood Lumber Manufacturers' Association the retail dealers of southeast Missouri were also in session there. They were invited to attend the lecture and together with a number of prominent residents of the city made a large and appreciative audience to listen to Dr. Von Schrenck's valuable address.

Immediately after the lecture the meeting withdrew into another part of the Commercial Club rooms, where the balance of the convention was devoted to the business of the manufacturers of southeast Missouri.

Mr. Leming explained that the meeting was in line with the results of the meeting held at Morehouse in June, and congratulated the attendance on its being a very representative one for the district.

The minutes of the June meeting were read



DELIVERY END COE VENEER DRYER SHOWING FEED WORKS AND ENGINE.

pairs, each line of pairs being driven by chain and sprocket drive which is powerful yet flexible and which completely obviates all the trouble experienced with the old shaft drive caused by the expansion and contraction of the shaft.

The veneer all travels in one direction and is dried in one trip through the machine, the rolls in each pair are geared together on the back so each roll is positively driven and there is no danger of a jam caused by a dead roll. The dryer shown herewith was purchased for drying ¼ and ½ inch cedar, but it was found that the machine would handle the tenderest sliced and sawed mahogany as thin as 1-32 inch. The result was that a second machine is being installed for this thin work which until this time was considered beyond the range of the roller dryer.

The speed of the machine is regulated by the governor on the feed works engine. The hot air for the machine is furnished by a blower outfit. In the first machines the air was discharged into the end of the kiln directly over

green stock, and in a day's run it means that many tons of water must be disposed of. The hot-air takes up a certain amount of moisture in passing over the veneers, but if this moist air cannot be eliminated it will precipitate the moisture back to the stock so it will come from the machine looking "sweaty."

This is overcome in a very ingenious manner in this machine. On the sides of the dryer opposite to where the hot air enters, the air ducts have a number of down spouts varying in size, which all discharge into a large galvanized pipe running to the center of the machine. These pipes in turn discharge into another pipe running across the machine and the moist air is drawn through these pipes and discharged into the atmosphere by means of a large exhaust fan. This exhauster is driven by a small engine. All condensation in the heater coils and the coils in the kiln itself is carried back to the boiler by an elaborate trap system which keeps the coils full of live steam and insures a maximum temperature. The dryer is, as a whole, the com-

and approved and an interesting talk on association work was given by Mr. Doster. A number of new members were added to the association.

The report of the committee on log specifications was then read and adopted, with the resolution that it be immediately referred back to the operators in the state of Arkansas for their further consideration. These grading specifications are being worked up by neighboring states in conjunction with each other for the purpose of establishing a uniform basis for the purchase grading and scaling of logs.

A general discussion was indulged in by the members and manufacturers present regarding conditions in different localities, the question of log supply, amount of lumber on hand and the state of the market at present and its relative condition in the future. The consensus of opinion seemed to be that values on practically all items of gum up to the grade of firsts and seconds red would increase.

A resolution thanking Dr. Von Schrenck for his able address and the Commercial Club for the use of its rooms for the day was passed unanimously.

The time and place for the next meeting of Missouri manufacturers was not decided. Due notice will be sent of the date to all manufacturers in the state.

There were present the following:

William P. Anderson, Gideon Anderson Lumber & Manufacturing Company, Gideon.
 L. W. Heagy, Bell City.
 A. N. Durnell, Cape Girardeau.
 Howard Role, Himmelberger-Harrison Lumber Company, Morehouse.
 W. H. Harrison, Himmelberger-Harrison Lumber Company, Morehouse.
 Charles L. Harrison, Himmelberger-Harrison Lumber Company, Morehouse.
 Thomas W. Fry, C. F. Luehrmann Hardwood Lumber Company, St. Louis.
 M. E. Leming, Cape Girardeau.
 H. P. Peironault, Cape Girardeau.
 J. S. N. Farquhar, Riverside Lumber Company, Caruthersville.
 L. J. Marshall, Riverside Lumber Company, Cape Girardeau.
 R. W. Barrick, William G. Frye Manufacturing Company, St. Louis.
 Hugh Steel, Steel Hardwood & Lumber Company, Bismarck.
 Hermann Bohle, Cape Girardeau.
 Theodore Ochs, Union Lumber Company, Cape Girardeau.
 H. L. Caldwell, Jackson.
 Robert C. Fletcher, Fletcher & Mills Bros., Bernie.
 H. A. Danforth, H. A. Danforth Lumber Company, Charleston.
 M. D. Meisner, Altenburg.
 O. A. McFarland, J. F. Lasswell Lumber Company, Campbell.
 L. B. Blackwood, architect, Cape Girardeau.
 Scott Moore, the Moore Company, St. Louis.
 Henry Bengel, Jackson.
 Tom Moore, the Moore Company, St. Louis.
 W. A. Moore, Moore & Stahr, Cape Girardeau.
 Joe D. Wilson, Wilson Bros. Realty Company, Cape Girardeau.
 Oscar Fuller, Hunter & Fuller, New Madrid.
 John H. Friant, Himmelberger-Harrison Lumber Company, Morehouse.
 G. L. Roper, Senoth.
 G. F. Hunt, Bismarck.
 Félix A. Petrequin, St. Genevieve Lumber Company, St. Genevieve.
 James L. Ryrd, Charleston.
 C. T. Graham, Riverside Lumber Company, Hayti.
 G. B. Gale, Miners' Lumber Company, Flat River.
 G. V. Whitener, Miners' Lumber Company, Leadwood.
 G. W. Bright, Kirby Lumber Company, St. Louis.
 E. A. Loud, New Madrid.
 C. A. Vandort, Phillips Lumber & Fuel Company, Cape Girardeau.
 A. W. Johanning, Johanning Lumber Company, St. Louis.
 Elmer Scull, Miners' Lumber Company, Elvins.

H. P. Moreau, Moreau Lumber Company, St. Genevieve.

Lewis Doster, secretary Hardwood Manufacturers' Association, Chicago.

Lawrence H. Rodibaugh, Indiana Lumber Company, Cape Girardeau.

L. E. Kelch, Englette.

The Hayden & Westcott Lumber Company.

On January 1 next there will be added to the ranks of the Chicago lumber concerns the Hayden & Westcott Lumber Company, composed of Harvey S. Hayden, for many years engaged in the hardwood business in Chicago, and Charles Westcott, who for twelve years has been lumber buyer for the International Harvester Company and its predecessor, the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company. Steps were taken for the organization of the company early in September, when it was expected that operations would begin by October 1, but out of courtesy to the International company Mr. Westcott did not wish to sever his connection with that institution until his successor had been appointed.

Of Harvey S. Hayden, senior member of the new company, little need be said by way of introduction. He is well and favorably known to the trade the country over. For twenty-five years he has been identified with the Chicago hardwood trade, operating during that time under the firm names of Hayden Bros. and the Hayden Bros. Lumber Company at Twenty-second and Johnson streets. Two years ago Mr. Hayden established a wholesale hardwood business on his own account, and he has been so successful in this venture that he felt it necessary to effect an affiliation with a lumberman of experience to assist him in caring for his rapidly increasing business.

Nor is the name of Charles Westcott unfamiliar to lumbermen. Since boyhood he has been in the employ of the International Harvester Company. Upon the consolidation of five of the large companies manufacturing harvesting machinery in August, 1902, he was made purchasing agent for the allied interests. Later other concerns were merged into the great company, and for several years Mr. Westcott has been head buyer of lumber for the nine institutions associated under the name of the International Harvester Company, as well as for the various railroad and other interests controlled by that corporation. In this capacity his purchases have aggregated an average of 150,000,000 feet of lumber a year, about \$3,500,000 in money value. The fact that at no time during Mr. Westcott's service, as purchasing agent for the International Company has any of the plants of that great corporation been inconvenienced for want of lumber to continue its operations has earned for him the reputation of being one of the best posted men in the country on lumber conditions.

With Harvey S. Hayden and Charles Westcott at its helm it is patent that the Hayden & Westcott Lumber Company will meet with most unlooked-for success from its very inception.

Handling Record Lumber Bulletins.

As is well known to advertisers in the HARDWOOD RECORD this publication issues with frequency sundry bulletins containing information about hardwood lumber and the building industries. One part of this bulletin service comprises in serial form a list of wholesale consumers of hardwood lumber together with the kind of goods manufactured, the name of the buyers, and their annual requirements by kind, grade and thickness.

Recently the HARDWOOD RECORD suggested a method of handling these reports separately and advantageously by means of a card index system. Charles W. Fish, the able sales manager of the Hackley-Phelps-Bonnell Company of Grand Rapids, Mich., is practicing a method of handling these reports which the HARDWOOD RECORD must confess is superior to the one heretofore suggested. His plan is substantially as follows: He utilizes plain cards on which he pastes the slips containing the information and files them in a card index drawer by name in alphabetical order. In other drawers he uses cards, between guide cards, naming the various kinds of woods manufactured and handled by

his company. On these cards are noted the names and addresses of every concern using the variety of wood in question. When specific information as to grade and thickness is wanted, or information concerning other kinds of woods used by the same house, reference is had to the alphabetically arranged set of cards as noted.

Thus, if Mr. Fish has a quantity of birch lumber he wishes to market he can immediately refer to the set of cards, comprising the birch users and forward them his stock list or whatever correspondence on the subject he chooses.

Many lumber advertisers in the HARDWOOD RECORD are employing this system to their manifest advantage. One advertiser reports that through this agency he has marketed over 7,000,000 feet of lumber in the last ninety days. By the majority of advertisers and wholesalers this information service is conceded to be the most valuable advertising adjunct that has ever been furnished and advertisers are highly pleased with it, especially so since it is supplied entirely without charge.

Car Stake Equipment Meeting.

A meeting of the car stake equipment committee, at which both the railroad and lumber interests were represented by a full attendance, was held at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York City, October 19. The meeting was called to review the general progress made in the case to date and to urge upon the eastern roads the necessity of prompt action in the proposed equipment of sixty cars as a test. Walter W. Ross, counsel for the lumbermen, reviewed the controversy to date, and a lengthy discussion followed on the merits of the Harvey stake and the advisability of the eastern roads adopting it since they had not yet accepted any flat car device. The outcome of the meeting was that the Boston & Maine agreed to equip twenty cars as trial and the southern roads twenty more among them.

The Flint, Erving & Stoner Lumber Co.

The Flint, Erving & Stoner interests have been consolidated under the name of the Flint, Erving & Stoner Lumber Company. The properties included in the deal are the 9,000-acre tract of timber, mostly hardwood, at Dunlevie, W. Va., which the old company secured last spring along with the town of Dunlevie and all the railroad and machinery at that place, also a large amount of hardwood and hemlock timber in northern Pennsylvania and several mills in that section. New railroads have been built through the Dunlevie tract and it is now in fine running order. The new company represents over \$750,000 worth of property. Its officers and directors are: President, J. B. Flint of Pittsburg; vice president, E. H. Prothers of Punxsutawney; secretary, E. H. Stoner of Punxsutawney; treasurer, R. H. Erving of Pittsburg; directors, J. B. Flint, E. H. Prothers, E. H. Stoner, R. H. Erving, I. C. Mingert of Punxsutawney and Grant Thompson and Horace Simpkins of Clearfield, Pa.

Death of Thomas Munroe.

The HARDWOOD RECORD chronicles with regret the death of Thomas Munroe of the Thayer Lumber Company, Muskegon, Mich., who died Wednesday morning, Oct. 17. Although not a dealer in hardwoods, Mr. Munroe was such a commanding figure in his own branch of the business and so universally known among all classes of lumbermen, that his death will be widely lamented and felt. He was one of the most prominent men in the social and business life of his city and had devoted a considerable portion of his time and wealth to the betterment of conditions among the working classes. The funeral was attended by men prominent in state affairs, by members of the various Masonic and other bodies with which he was affiliated, and by well-known lumbermen.

Miscellaneous Notes.

The Pierce Tie & Lumber Company has been incorporated at Mayfield, Tenn., with a capital stock of \$240,000.

E. F. Fowell of Vicksburg, Miss., has purchased 784 acres of hardwood timber land, and will at once erect a sawmill to cut out the stock.

The Veneered Door Company of Athens, O.,

has selected a site for its new factory and begun building. The main building is to be 60x160 feet. There will also be erected a structure 20x100 feet to be used as a glue, tool and engine room. The dry kiln will be a separate building and will be 20x60 feet. The factory will be equipped with modern machinery and is expected to be in operation by January 1, 1907.

The Moon Desk Company of Muskegon, Mich., has increased its capital stock by \$40,000 and will enlarge its present plant. Among the improvements to be made will be a large group of kilns and a storage warehouse for lumber.

The Vicksburg Veneer Company of Vicksburg, Miss., will install another veneer machine and drying plant at its factory.

O. C. Myrick and associates have purchased the site for the new handle factory which they intend to establish at Gadsden, Ala. A building 40x80 feet will be erected and equipped for a daily capacity of 120 dozen handles per day. E. C. Wallace will be the general superintendent.

The Cullen Company will establish a furniture factory at Athens, Ala. The site has been decided upon and machinery is now being negotiated for.

A. A. Johns is building a factory for the manufacture of staves and lumber at Starke, Fla. The building will be 30x121 feet and the equipment throughout the best.

McClung & Parks recently erected a hardwood sawmill at Havana, Ark., where they will manufacture a choice line of hardwoods.

A. A. Boon has purchased the interest of Vester Thompson in the sawmill they owned jointly in Hamburg, Ark. He will move the plant to the property of the Greenfield Lumber Company at Greenfield, where he will manufacture hardwood lumber for the concern under contract. The Greenfield Lumber Company has decided not to rebuild its mill recently destroyed by fire, but will operate another and smaller mill at that place with the Boon mill until the remainder of the timber in Ashley county is worked up.

Hardwood News.

(By HARDWOOD RECORD Special Correspondents.)

Chicago.

A. C. Fuller of the Hanchett Swage Works, Big Rapids, Mich., was a Chicago visitor a few days ago and called on the Record. Mr. Fuller says that even the large, new works of his company are taxed to their capacity. Last week the company shipped two full carloads of tools to the Pacific coast.

E. H. Eldridge, the veteran retail lumberman of Indianapolis, was a welcome caller at this office a few days ago.

W. A. Gilchrist, vice-president of the Three States Lumber Company, Memphis, Tenn., was in Chicago last week and paid a friendly call to the Record.

Joel Ettinger, Chicago manager for the S. A. Woods Machine Company of Boston, spent last week in Michigan and secured some large orders. His company's tools are very popular in that state.

C. R. Mengel, president of the C. C. Mengel & Bro. Company, Louisville, Ky., left yesterday for a two months' trip in Central America to go over his mahogany operations.

Paul Johnson, the well-known president of the North Shore Lumber Company of Thompson, Mich., was a Chicago visitor on October 23.

Lewis Doster, secretary of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of the United States, is off on a southern trip, where he will visit the various hardwood mills.

A large delegation of Chicago lumbermen is in attendance at the semi-annual meeting of the National Hardwood Lumber Association at Cincinnati, October 25 and 26.

Acknowledgment is made of the receipt of a very artistic wall hanging in the form of a calendar for the remaining months of this year and the first nine months of 1907, which is the gift of that enterprising concern, the Bryan

R. L. Patterson of the Automatic Yoke Company of Indianapolis purchased the Wynne Hoop & Coopersage Company's plant at Wynne at the receiver's sale on October 9. The price paid was \$2,425. The purchaser proposes to convert the hoop mill into a hickory working plant and cut yokes, spokes, singletrees, etc. The plant of the Wynne Hoop & Coopersage Company cost originally \$16,000 and was operated two years. It went into the hands of a receiver one year ago with an indebtedness of \$7,000. The company was composed of M. Collins, G. W. Eldridge and J. J. Ogg.

The Gartner-Hancock Lumber Company is a new concern at Johnson City, Tenn., at the head of which are Walter Gartner and W. C. Hancock. The company will operate two circular sawmills in western North Carolina, where it owns a tract of oak, chestnut and poplar timber land. The company will make a specialty of lumber and logs for the export trade.

J. A. Browne & Co., Inc., of North Manchester, Ind., will build a carriage and wagon factory at Texarkana, Tex.

The O. H. Wheeler Company, recently incorporated with \$100,000 capital stock, will manufacture furniture, hardwood specialties, handles, etc., at Erie, Pa.

The West Virginia Veneered Door Company has been incorporated at Parkersburg, W. Va., with \$100,000 capital stock.

The Ashboro Wheelbarrow & Manufacturing Company has decided to take up the manufacture of handles and is installing machinery for that purpose.

The Pierce Tie & Lumber Company of Mayfield, Tenn., has been incorporated with \$240,000 capital stock.

The El Dorado Hardwood Manufacturing Company has been incorporated with \$4,000 capital stock to manufacture hardwoods at El Dorado, Ark.

Herbert Fuller has become associated with Lindsey Shepard. He was formerly connected with Granville Fuller & Son, Brighton, Mass.

The Blanchard Lumber Company announces that George K. Smith, for several years in the employ of Blacker & Shepard, has taken a position in the New York office of this company and will cover the New York City trade.

The New Hampshire Lumbermen's Association has brought suits against the Boston & Maine Railroad, involving in all about \$1,500,000. The association claims that for about three years the railroad company has unjustly, illegally and wrongfully collected from its members and others \$2 more than the legal rate of each and every car shipped within the state. The association has placed its interests in the hands of a committee composed of L. A. Glines of Canterbury, Milton Reed of Exeter and Nathaniel Doane of Hillsboro county.

The C. S. Ball Lumber Company of Epsom, N. H., has been dissolved. C. S. Ball will continue the business and B. M. Towle and B. R. White have retired.

George A. Litchfield of North Vernon, Ind., brother of William E. Litchfield, who has been visiting in Boston and the east, returned home last week. William E. Litchfield left early this week for Cincinnati, where he will attend the semi-annual meeting of the National Hardwood Lumber Association.

Gardiner I. Jones of the Jones Hardwood Company and W. M. Weston of the W. M. Weston Lumber Company will attend the semi-annual meeting of the National Hardwood Lumber Association at Cincinnati. Mr. Weston returned late last week from a two weeks' trip through the west.

Charles S. Wentworth of Charles S. Wentworth & Co., Boston, has been making a trip through Maine.

William A. Webster, who for some time past has been in the employ of the Shepard & Morse Lumber Company, has become associated with William E. Litchfield and will visit the trade in Boston and nearby points.

Harry A. Savage, who for some time past has been manager of the Cypress Lumber Company, with offices in the Broad Exchange building, Boston, has opened a new office in the Exchange building and will represent Gouverneur E. Smith, the well-known New York hardwood lumber dealer.

Oscar L. Woodruff, well known in Connecticut woodworking circles, died at his home in New Haven, Oct. 13, after an illness of long duration. Mr. Woodruff was a manufacturer of croquet sets.

New York.

J. B. and M. M. Wall of the Buffalo Hardwood Lumber Company, Buffalo, were recent New York visitors, having run down to witness the International Automobile Race on Long Island on the 6th and visit their friends in the trade. The Buffalo Hardwood Lumber Company has added lately a large and complete stock of sawed and sliced quartered oak and mahogany veneers of all thicknesses, and also thin oak, poplar, ash, elm, gum, basswood, maple and beech.

A big deal in the wholesale trade was consummated last week through the merging of the wholesale business of Henry Cape of 1 Madison Avenue with that of the Davison Lumber Company, Limited, of Nova Scotia, of which J. M. Hastings of Pittsburg is president. Under the arrangements Mr. Cape becomes vice president of the company and a stockholder therein and the main office will be removed from Nova Scotia to this city, and M. W. Teufel, managing director of the company, will make his headquarters here with Mr. Cape. This company owns a gigantic enterprise in Nova Scotia and manufactures 100,000,000 feet of hardwoods.

Boston.

John Ordway, the popular and well known salesman of the Atlantic Lumber Company, Boston, has been recently confined to his home with heart disease. It is feared by his friends that his illness will be very serious.

spruce, pine and hemlock yearly. A large part of its output will be marketed here.

The twentieth annual meeting of the New York Lumber Trade Association, one of the biggest meetings in its history, occurred at the association rooms, 18 Broadway, October 10, preceded by a fine luncheon served by Delmonico. President James Sherlock Davis presided, and the reports rendered covering the work of the past year proved it to be one of the most active and satisfactory in the history of the organization. There was only one ticket in the field and the following officers were unanimously elected: President, James Sherlock Davis; first vice president, Guy Loomis; treasurer, Charles F. Fischer.

The report of the Board of Trustees and Secretary were exceedingly interesting and showed the membership of the present day to be 213 retailers, wholesalers and non-residents. The credit system so successfully operated by the association in the collection of claims for a number of years was reported as having collected \$342,507.96 back debts, or a total of 43 per cent of all the claims filed with it.

Calmes Bros., hardwood manufacturers of North Carolina, have opened a local sales office at 41 Broad Street.

Sam E. Barr, Flatiron building, has just returned from a business trip through Pennsylvania.

In the arrangements for an extensive entertainment for the National Hardwood Lumber Association at its next annual meeting in May, 1907, at Atlantic City, Harry S. Dewey of Dixon & Dewey, Flatiron building, and E. S. Foster, head of the lumber department of the National Casket Company, Hoboken, N. J., have been appointed members of a committee from this district.

The Charles F. Fischer Lumber Company has added a new auxiliary yard to its extensive retail hardwood business in Harlem. The new yard is located on the north side of 134th street, between Madison and Park avenues, and is being stocked with a complete assortment of choice hardwoods.

M. B. Farrin of the M. B. Farrin Lumber Company, Cincinnati, O., was a recent visitor on business.

G. E. Smith, wholesale hardwoods, 17 Battery place, has opened a branch office in the Broad Exchange building, Boston, in charge of H. A. Savage.

R. W. Higbie, hardwood manufacturer of 45 Broadway, returned on the 5th after another visit to his operations in the Adirondacks. He announces that the 10-mile railroad into his big tract of timber has been completed and the mill started October 1 with a good supply of very choice logs.

Philadelphia.

Thomas B. Hammer speaks encouragingly of the outlook for the coming fall and winter season.

Charles F. Felin & Co. report their hardwood department moving satisfactorily, with chestnut and ash high and scarce. This firm is well stocked with most woods and has not experienced much difficulty in receiving supplies, as it fortunately had ample conveyances chartered to meet any unforeseen obstacle in this direction. Mr. Ludascher, the practical member of the firm, reports the market firm and strong, and indications are for a continuance of this condition.

Henry C. Riley of Charles S. Riley & Co. is spending a month in South Carolina in connection with the mill interests of his firm.

The East Penn Lumber Company, a new concern, with headquarters at Analomink, Pa., obtained a charter under Pennsylvania laws on October 2 with an authorized capital of \$20,000. The incorporators are George B. Decker, Charles W. Detrick, S. T. Detrick, all of Analomink, Pa.; George L. Nyce, Bushkill, Pa.; W. H. Jacques and G. B. Cocker & Co. of East Strouds-

burg, Pa.; Theodore Price, Cresco, Pa.; J. B. Williams, Stroudsburg, Pa.; W. R. Cord, Boonton, N. J., and George T. Cobb, Hoboken, N. J. The purpose of the company is to manufacture and sell lumber.

A. J. Cadwallader of George F. Craig & Co., Edwin B. Malone of Watson, Malone & Sons, and George W. Smith are enjoying a moose hunt in the Maine woods.

B. C. Currie, Jr., Philadelphia manager of R. M. Smith & Co., has just returned from headquarters at Parkersburg, W. Va. He reports the hardwood market firm with poplar scarce and high and mills unable, on account of the great demand, to accumulate stock.

William M. McCormick of the Clearfield Lumber Company, Inc., and the Little River Lumber Company, has been making a prolonged stay in Tennessee, looking after the mill interests there.

The Pennsylvania Lumbermen's Mutual Fire Insurance Company reports continued success. It is highly gratified at the company's showing. W. Z. Sener, a member of the finance committee, made his first appearance at the meeting of the committee after an absence of two months in Europe.

Josiah R. Williams is home from a trip through the western lumber districts, where he has made new connections. Mr. Williams, though a thoroughly experienced lumberman, has been in business only about a year, and his friends look upon him as one of the coming successful dealers.

As the properties of his company in eastern Tennessee and western North Carolina require occasional supervision, Frank T. Rumbarger of the Rumbarger Lumber Company has just made a short trip through these localities. He found matters in good shape with no obstacles save the temporary difficulty in hauling, owing to a rain-soaked soil. The statement made in a previous issue that the Rumbarger Lumber Company had recently obtained 8,000 acres of timber land in western North Carolina was erroneous. It is the Snow Bird Lumber Company, controlled by the Rumbarger people, which has made this large acquisition of timber land.

According to report, F. L. Andrews, representing a syndicate of financial men of Coudersport, Pa., is buying a 60,000-acre timber tract at Gainesville, Ga.

Oscar Babcock of E. V. Babcock & Co., Pittsburg, Pa., has been visiting the local trade.

W. W. Reiley of W. W. Reiley & Bro. of Buffalo, N. Y., has also been in town.

While engaged in conversation on business matters, J. H. Turrell, the well-known member of the Trexler-Turrell Lumber Company of Wilkes Barre, Pa., was stricken with apoplexy on October 8 and died a few hours afterward. He was a prominent member of the trade in eastern Pennsylvania and his death is keenly regretted by a large number of friends.

The committee appointed to investigate the failure of the Keystone Casket Company reported that it has brought to light methods that could not be carried out in any enterprise with impunity. The deficiency of \$28,000 was unexplainable by those in charge of the works, but the committee's report revealed, as a simple instance of the methods pursued, that casket shells which cost \$4 and over were sold for \$2.50, a figure below the actual cost of lumber used in the manufacture of the articles. As no better offer than the one made at the meeting of October 3 could be obtained by the committee of the creditors of this company, and as bankruptcy proceedings would simply mean little or nothing for those interested, it was decided to recommend that the offer of 40 and 25 per cent in cash to the merchandise and borrowed money creditors respectively be accepted; the signatures of the creditors are now only necessary.

Milford, Pike county, Pennsylvania, reports a land deal made a few days ago by the Shohola Falls Company, which conveyed to Congressman

Wright of Susquehanna for \$200,000 the company's rights in a timber tract with a lumber estimate placed at 600,000,000 feet. A railroad will be built from Port Jervis to the property via Milford.

The Henry H. Sheip Manufacturing Company, which recently suffered a disastrous fire, has ordered plans and specifications to be prepared for a new factory building at 1712-14-16 North Randolph street, the approximate cost of which will be \$75,000.

The Lumbermen's Exchange is still the Mecca for the local lumber dealers. It is a rare event not to find one or more of the members there. Horace G. Hazard of Horace G. Hazard & Co. recently made a call at the rooms, the first since his two months' vacation in Europe. Another visitor was C. Frank Williamson of Media, Pa. A pleasant outing was anticipated by Charles P. Maule, Herbert P. Robinson, Joseph P. Dunwoody, F. A. Dudley and Frank M. Gillingham, who left the exchange rooms on Friday, October 12, for an automobile trip to Toms River, N. J., where they will spend Saturday on Mr. Maule's yacht, returning Sunday evening.

Baltimore.

The sale of some 4,500 acres of timber land in Giles and Bland counties, Virginia, on Wolf creek, and extending along the line of the New River, Holston & Western railroad, which is being built into Bland county, is reported from Cumberland, Md. The land was purchased from the Giles Lumber Company of Franklin, Va., by Norman E. Knepper and Isaiah Good of Somerset, who intend to erect sawmills and proceed with the development of the property. A large veneering plant in Virginia will probably get most of the timber, much of which is a fine quality of hardwoods. The consideration is said to have been \$20,000.

Randle Cooke of the firm of James Cooke & Co., timber brokers and importers of American hardwoods at Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, stopped in Baltimore during a tour of the timber sections and lumber markets of the country, and called on a number of firms here. He had been down South and intended to return to that section in a short time. His trip was for observation and education in American lumbering methods, being the first he has ever made. In the course of his travels he closed a number of contracts for delivery of stocks and established connections for his firm.

Henry G. Temple of Baltimore was married October 3 to Miss Lucy C. Anderton, of Tappahannock, Va. Mr. and Mrs. Temple have taken up their residence at Fulton, Ark., where the groom has established a lumber business.

John F. Fountain, an inspector of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association, was in Baltimore two weeks ago to look over the field and ascertain how the inspection rules here are working. He found that the rules are gaining in favor and that they are the means of preventing much friction that might otherwise arise between the manufacturers and the wholesalers or retailers.

Pittsburg.

The Empire Lumber Company notes a little slackening in the call for maple. Until lately maple flooring has been one of the strong pullers with the hardwood firms and some very nice orders have been placed for use in the skyscrapers and warehouses which are now being enclosed.

M. Simons' Sons, whose big planing mill in Allegheny burned over a year ago, have nearly completed their new three-story brick planing mill on the old site at Anderson and Robinson streets. The plant will be one of the finest in the city, as it is to be equipped with the very best machinery. Pending its erection the firm has carried on business at its lumber yard in the lower part of Allegheny, which it will still retain when back in its mill.

The Carroll Lumber Company of Clairton, Pa., is no more. Rumor pretty well founded says that the managers left in the night. Two or three Pittsburg wholesale concerns which backed the company in establishing its yard at Clairton on the Monongahela river and in its building at Brownsville and other western Pennsylvania towns are left "holding the bag." A. J. Diebold of the Forest Lumber Company has been appointed receiver. As the company had some stock in its yard the losses will not total over \$20,000.

A lumber deal involving \$66,700 was consummated a few days ago at Elkins, W. Va., when J. W. Knopsnyder and W. D. Nydenger sold to the Wyoming Lumber Company about 1,600 acres of timber land in Randolph and Pendleton counties, West Virginia. The tracts will be developed at once.

David L. Helman, president of the Stiles Ship Building Company of Warren, Ohio, passed through Pittsburg recently on his way to the south to look over a tract of hardwood which is likely soon to pass into the hands of his company. The Stiles concern has built up an enviable trade in ship timbers and has at present a half dozen customers which take all the stock it can produce at Warren. It has been a bonanza for the farmers of northeastern Ohio, as it has practically stripped two or three counties there of all the big oak timber.

Comparative quiet reigns in Pittsburg building circles at present, much to the pleasure of the wholesale lumber firms, whose trade has been sadly interrupted the past eight months by strikes and lockouts. The determined stand taken by the Pittsburg Master Builders' Association in regard to tolerating neither strikes nor lockouts has had its effect, for many of the carpenters have gone back to work and the succession of sympathetic strikes has been cut short.

The J. M. Hastings Lumber Company is getting its new mill at Jacksonburg, W. Va., in good running order. It is located on the West Virginia Short Line and in the midst of the 20,000,000 feet of oak and hardwood which this company owns there. E. B. Hamilton went down last week from the Pittsburg office to superintend the work.

A recent prominent visitor in Pittsburg was J. N. Smith of R. M. Smith & Co. of Parkersburg, W. Va.

The American Lumber & Manufacturing Company is making a big hit this fall with its trade in southwestern hardwoods. It is getting them substituted to a considerable extent with wagon manufacturers and other factories for the northern hardwoods which are more costly. J. N. Woollett, sales manager of the American, brought into port last week a big order from New England for a fine list of hardwoods, about the best item of this kind that has come to a Pittsburg firm this year. He also sold 20 cars of No. 1 four quarter common oak at premium prices.

The L. L. Sattler Lumber Company is taking its full share of the business from manufacturers this fall. Although it sells considerable stock to planing mills and retail yards its aim has been since it acquired the big Blackstone properties in Virginia to make a specialty of delivering fine hardwood direct to the manufacturers, and it is succeeding beyond expectations.

The Germain Company, which located in the Fulton building last summer, is building up a splendid business. Its southern operations are very satisfactory this fall. It operates at Mobile, Ala., under the name of the Lewis Land & Lumber Company, and Albert Germain has spent much of his time there the past two months.

A question that is agitating the retailers in common with the members of the Pittsburg Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association is the

matter of classification of trade. Committees have been appointed from both bodies which will confer shortly with the idea of getting up and submitting to the two organizations a scheme for dividing the lumber trade to the satisfaction of all concerned. The retailers claim that the wholesalers are selling direct to contractors in many instances and that if they will stop this they will get a much larger share of the regular trade of the retail dealers, many of whom now go outside for their lumber. The wholesalers object to giving up such customers as the Carnegie Steel Company, the National Tube Company and the Westinghouse interests, although it is hardly likely that the retailers will go this far in their demands.

Buffalo.

The Buffalo Hardwood Lumber Company is stocking its new Memphis yard with oak. The Buffalo yard of the company is carrying a large supply of this wood and maple, and reports business in good condition.

During a recent trip to Memphis and Cincinnati A. Miller secured a good stock of southern oak and other hardwoods.

O. E. Yeager is increasing his business in birch, having lately received large consignments by lake.

J. N. Scatcherd is almost recovered from his recent trolley accident and will be able to return to business in a short time.

Beyer, Knox & Co. are handling extensive lots of Pennsylvania hardwoods and are also extending their operations into West Virginia.

The dock yard of T. Sullivan & Co. is experimenting an active fall business, and is pushing birch and ash extensively.

G. Elias & Bro. are making a specialty of heavy timber and carry sufficient stock on hand to make up for the car shortage in the South.

Detroit.

The Standard Tie Company, one of Detroit's leading corporations, has secured a contract from the Gould railroads for the delivery of from 3,000,000 to 6,000,000 railroad ties a year for a long term of years. Most of the ties will be used on the Missouri-Pacific road. B. O. Scott, general manager of the Standard Tie Company, closed the contract. Negotiations were carried on directly with George J. Gonld.

W. W. Armstrong, of the Trowbridge Lumber Company, W. E. Brownlee of Brownlee & Co., and E. W. Leach leave Detroit October 24 to attend the convention of the National Hardwood Lumber Association at Cincinnati, Ohio, on October 25-26. Mr. Brownlee intends to continue his trip into the South before returning to Detroit.

J. M. Clifford & Son have recently opened a lumber yard at 260 Franklin street, Detroit. Mr. Clifford was for several years manager of the City Lumber Company's business. The Cliffords carry oak, maple, ash, hickory, poplar, cypress and basswood. They will be wholesale and retail dealers.

Saginaw Valley.

An embargo has been placed upon the trade of the valley by a freight car famine. Scarcity of cars has been common at this season the last three or four years, but nothing like the present stringency has yet been experienced. Shippers are in despair. They have sold lumber and the buyers want it, and the shippers want the money, but everything is tied up. Last month the Eastman Flooring Company wanted to ship out \$30,000 worth of maple flooring, but could only get \$16,000 worth moved and considered itself lucky even then.

The Flood Mill at Bay City, which was shut down a short time recently, has a big contract to cut hardwood logs for Salling, Hanson & Co. and will be in operation the greater portion of the winter.

Bliss & Van Auken have had an active and steady season for their sawmill and maple flooring factory, much of the time being operated day and night, and the Gates mill has also had a big year's business, with a record of several million feet to its credit.

E. C. Hargrave last week cut into lumber at his mill a black walnut log about twenty inches in diameter at the butt which was lifted from a slip near the North American Chemical Works, where it must have laid for thirty years. It was perfectly sound and made some fine lumber.

At West Branch the Batchelor Timber Company is erecting a large drying shed 40x100 feet, in which white maple will be seasoned for interior finishing.

The mill plant of the Ottawa Hardwood Lumber Company at East Tawas has ceased operations for some time. It had about 4,000,000 feet of logs to saw when the season opened.

Help is scarce and it is almost impossible to get skilled men for mill or woods work. All sorts of inducements are offered to get men into the woods. Wages range from \$26 to \$45 a month, being a little higher north of the straits than here. Loggers are finding that it is going to be even more expensive to put in logs this winter than it was last year. Not only are wages higher, but also supplies of all kinds, with the exception of flour.

S. A. Price has started a camp near Marl City, Gladwin county, where he will put in several hundred thousand feet of hardwood logs.

The Roman Lumber Company at Romanville, Gladwin county, is hauling and cutting hardwood logs and has a large crew at work.

The Bay City Chemical & Color Company, a new concern, has purchased a site at the west end of the Third street bridge at Bay City and is getting the machinery together for a plant that will manufacture coal tar products, including drugs and chemicals, stains for furniture, polishing and coloring matter from the refuse of hardwood mills. All of the local mills but one manufacture hardwood and there is a world of valuable material, heretofore either burned up or wasted, which will be utilized in the new plant.

There is no better locality in the country for the location of industries using hardwoods than the valley. More than 130,000,000 feet of hardwood logs come to this section every year and there is excellent transportation afforded both by water and rail.

The H. M. Loud's Sons Company of Au Sable has been shipping a number of million feet of hardwood timber to the Welland Canal, where it is used for government work. This company makes a specialty of hardwood timbers, having facilities to manufacture and handle sticks forty two feet long.

The Manistique Lumber Company has acquired a large tract of hardwood timber near Grand Marais, which is to be lumbered and manufactured at the Marais Lumber Company's sawmill.

The Kneeland, Buell & Bigelow Company and the Kneeland-Bigelow Company are receiving about fifty-five carloads of logs every twenty-four hours.

Grand Rapids.

The Nichols & Cox Lumber Company has trebled the capacity of its maple flooring plant within the past few weeks, putting in new machinery of modern type. The company has been shipping a large amount of flooring east of late and is still away behind its orders. More kilns of the best type of brick, 100 feet long, are being added now for drying hardwood lumber in its regular trade. This is decidedly the company's banner year in business.

A party of fifteen or twenty lumbermen from this city, headed by Carroll P. Sweet, president of the Lumbermen's Association of Grand Rapids and director of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, will attend the Cincinnati meeting of the National Association October 25-26.

Men for the woods, or for any kind of work, are still hard to find. At Traverse City the other day thirty men were needed to load the large Sidney O. Neff with lumber and only eight could be secured, causing a costly delay.

John F. Corl, mayor of Grand Haven, has resigned his position as manager of the Story & Clark Piano Company of that city to resume a managerial position with the Brinkerhoff Piano Company of Jackson, Mich. It is the plan now to operate the Western Piano Supply Company at Grand Haven in connection with the new concern at Jackson, turning out the case work at the former plant.

Henry W. Carey, president of the Michigan Maple Company of Eastlake, was in the city October 18.

Ed Turnbull of the Grand Ledge Chair Company returned home October 19 from a trip to Europe.

James Lamb of the Fullerton-Powell Hardwood Lumber Company, South Bend, Ind., was in the market last week.

Grand Rapids furniture concerns have been taking orders during the past week for refurbishing the Hotel Van Cortlandt, an 150-room house located close to the St. Francis in San Francisco.

George T. Kendal of Hughart & Kendal has completed a modern suburban home just north of Grand Rapids. The pretty spot has been named Wildwood and comprises 120 acres of rich farming land, with residence in the Old English style of architecture.

The forestry exhibit at the city museum is now under roof, though larger quarters are needed for the interesting display. The collection is composed largely of the Michigan state exhibit at the St. Louis exposition and contains some good pine specimens, but is sadly deficient in Michigan hickory, elm, ash, oak and maple. One interesting feature of the Japanese woods shown is the papering of the ends of the specimens to prevent checking, and the paper seems to have served the purpose well.

The Hackley-Phelps-Bonnell Company of this city, on the night of October 17, lost by fire its planing mill at their Hackley, Wis., plant. This was a comparatively small mill and fully insured. The company will immediately proceed to the erection of a large and modern planing mill.

Asheville, N. C.

Officials of the Pittsburg Southern Veneer & Manufacturing Company of Pittsburg, who have been in this section for several days, have decided to locate a \$150,000 veneer plant on the French Broad river, two miles below Asheville. The company now has a plant at Narrows, Va., but owing to the scarcity of the proper timber and a sufficient supply it has been found necessary to move. The Pittsburg concern made the proposition that if Asheville citizens would take \$25,000 worth of stock the plant would be located in this city. The board of trade would not agree to this, but did offer a suitable site of 10 acres on the French Broad river. If the Southern Railway Company will place the necessary spur track of 1,000 feet within 30 days the veneer concern will begin operations. The plant will employ 200 skilled workmen and will cut veneer from chestnut, walnut, poplar, etc.

A wedding of interest to lumbermen occurred here Wednesday evening, Oct. 17, when Miss Nora Ware of this city became the bride of J. M. Burns, vice president of the Unagusta Manufacturing Company and manager of the Monger Lumber Company. Mr. and Mrs. Burns will make their home in this city. Mr. Burns is one of the best known lumbermen in this section of North Carolina, and is president of the Asheville Lumber Exchange.

Asheville lumbermen are having a little less difficulty now in securing cars and having their product promptly moved than has been the case during recent months. The freight

congestion on the local yards of the Southern is not nearly so pronounced at this time as previously and the situation is gradually becoming normal.

J. W. Adams of Chattanooga, Tenn., has instituted suit in the United States Circuit Court here to clear the title to a tract of timber lands in Macon and Clay counties, this state. The plaintiff names several persons in the western section of the state as defendants and alleges that they are interfering with him in the conduct of his business. The plaintiff prays that the defendants be permanently enjoined and restrained from trespassing upon the lands or interfering in any manner with the plaintiff in the premises.

Bristol, Va.-Tenn.

Harry B. Farrer, vice president and general manager of the Farrar Lumber Company of Dalton, Ga., was in the city this week and spent several days in this section.

Fred C. Disbro of the Woodward Lumber Company of Atlanta, Ga., was a visitor to the Bristol market this week. He reports business excellent with his company.

A. A. Kopp of the Yellow Poplar Lumber Company of Coal Grove, O., was a recent visitor in Bristol.

H. W. Neily, representing George H. Mell of Kane, Pa., and Sam C. Rambo were over from Johnson county, Tennessee, this week. They report that heavy rain has handicapped the country mills in that section and shipments for this reason have not been very heavy during the past fortnight.

F. B. Folsom, representing Rode & Horn, New York exporters and dealers in domestic hardwoods, was in Bristol on business this week. This company has a large contract with the Kingsport Lumber Company of Bristol and is handling the output of the company's mills in McDowell county, West Virginia.

The Richland Lumber Company of this city, which was recently organized by J. H. Bryan of the Bryan Lumber Company and J. A. Cannon of the Citizens' bank of Bristol, is about ready to begin cutting on their timber land on the Wateree river, near Sumter, S. C. The company will let its logging to contract.

The Bryan Lumber Company of this city has materially augmented its capital stock and is rapidly extending its business. This company has built up a business of no mean proportions and is now one of the heaviest exporters in this region.

The new mills of J. A. Wilkinson in South Bristol are nearing completion and it is hoped will soon be put into operation. The machinery has all been installed.

Valentine Luppert of the Luppert Lumber Company of Butler, Tenn., was a recent visitor to Bristol.

E. L. Edwards, the well-known wholesale lumberman of Dayton, O., after spending two weeks looking after business interests in this section, returned to his home this week. Mr. Edwards was much pleased with the conditions which obtain in this section and the prospects for winter and spring business.

William Winfrey of Medina, O., has purchased a 3,000-acre tract of timber land in Wise county, Virginia, and it is said will at once arrange to begin manufacturing same for the domestic market.

Arrangements have been made for an elaborate timber exhibit at the Jamestown Tercentennial Exposition at Jamestown, Va., next year. The lumbermen and timber dealers of Virginia have united with the mineral operators in the organization of the Jamestown Mineral & Timber Exhibit Association. A conference presided over by Governor Swanson of Virginia was recently held in Bristol and plans formulated for the most elaborate mineral and timber exhibit in the history of the Old Dominion. Governor Swanson was elected chairman of a committee to arrange for the exhibit and pledged \$100,000

for use in the work; \$25,000 was subscribed at the meeting.

J. Mortimer, Jr., general superintendent of the Virginia, West Virginia, Tennessee and North Carolina operations of the W. M. Ritter Lumber Company of Columbus, O., was a visitor in Bristol this week. This company is now building a railroad from Elizabethton, Tenn., in Carter county, to Hampton, a distance of eight miles, and from Hampton up Tiger's creek to its timber properties. A large band mill is being put in at Hampton and the work is being pushed as rapidly as possible in order to have same ready for operation by January 1, 1907.

E. L. Warren and G. L. Wood of the R. E. Wood Lumber Company of Baltimore, were in the city on business this week.

It is generally understood in Bristol, since the announcement that the offices of the George L. Carter syndicate, including the South & Western railway, would be moved to Johnson City, that the principal offices of the Kingsport Lumber Company will also be moved to that town. The removal of the Carter syndicate, as well as the Kingsport Lumber Company, will be a distinct loss to Bristol.

George H. Orndoff, formerly with Sterling West Company of Baltimore, is now the southern representative of George C. Welch & Co. of Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, the well known English importers of hardwoods. Mr. Orndoff will make this section his headquarters. He has a number of important contracts for oak and poplar in West Virginia as well as the Bristol district.

George H. Mell, a prominent wholesale lumberman of Kane, Pa., was a recent visitor on the Bristol market. Mr. Mell operates extensively in this section and has a big planing mill at Swannanoa, N. C.

William S. Whiting of the Whiting Manufacturing Company was down from Abingdon last week. Mr. Whiting reports excellent conditions with his company and the big band mill at Abingdon running regularly.

Cincinnati.

The Cincinnati Lumbermen's Club at its meeting last week completed arrangements for the entertainment of delegates to the convention of the National Hardwood Lumber Association on October 25-26. Four hundred delegates are expected and a big smoker and buffet lunch at the new Havlin hotel is planned.

The Cincinnati Lumbermen's Club, after a month's discussion, has drawn up a set of rules and regulations for the government of the dressed lumber business. Poplar, cottonwood, gum, oak and maple flooring are covered in the new rules which will be presented at the convention of the National Hardwood Lumber Association for adoption.

Chester F. Korn, of the Farrin-Korn Lumber Company, spent the middle part of the month in Tennessee buying hardwoods, principally ash.

Leland G. Banning is in New York on business.

M. B. Farrin attended the convention of the Ohio River Improvement Association at Portsmouth October 17-18 as delegate of the Lumbermen's Club. Lumbermen in this city are vitally interested in the association, which is laboring for a 9-foot stage of the Ohio river the year round by locks and dams. Steps in that direction were taken at the convention. Lumber interests from other sections of the state were also represented.

W. A. Bennett of Bennett & Witte, paid the Memphis office of his concern a brief visit during the past fortnight.

Joseph Wehry, of the Littleford Lumber Company, one of the most popular men in the hardwood trade, was married to Miss Fannie M. Linsky of this city last week. The ceremony was performed in Newport, Ky.

J. A. Northrup of the Northrup Company, Louisa, Ky., was here on a timber deal of importance on

October 15. Nothing was made public, however.

The A. B. Closson, Jr., Company has been incorporated with \$20,000 capital by A. B. Closson, Jr., H. B. Closson, M. A. Chapman, R. M. Smith and Thos. H. Darby. The company will manufacture picture frames in this city.

A. E. Stone, of the Nicola Stone & Meyers Company, has returned to Cleveland after a stay in this city. He expressed great satisfaction at the business being transacted by the local office.

The sawmill belonging to J. A. McCoy, located at Alvordton, O., was destroyed by fire October 12. The loss was \$3,500. The mill will be rebuilt.

The John T. Towsley Company, of this city, has been organized with \$75,000 capital to manufacture woodworking machinery. The incorporators are John T. Towsley, Wm. F. Pfau, Fred E. Niderhelmen, Joseph H. Gardner and Thos. M. Gregory.

M. B. Farrin, of the M. B. Farrin Lumber Company, spent several days recently in New York looking after the company's office there.

The Stone & Heyser Lumber Company has been incorporated by T. B. Stone, W. E. Heyser, W. W. Stone, E. B. Birn and John L. Lincoln. The capital is \$25,000 and headquarters will be maintained in the Union Trust building in this city. A branch office has been opened in Memphis in the Randolph building, with Mr. Heyser as manager.

The car shortage here has reached an acute stage and hardwood interests are experiencing great trouble. The yards of the different railroads are blocked with loaded cars, exemplifying the need of a belt railroad here as advocated by the Lumbermen's Club and other commercial organizations. The present car shortage is being used as a strong argument for the belt road.

The C. E. Francis Woodworking Machinery Company is erecting a plant at Rushville Ind., which will have five times the capacity of the local plant. Officials of the company declare, however, that the Cincinnati plant will be maintained.

Nashville.

The Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company of Chicago, one of the largest concerns of the sort in the United States, has established a southern office in Nashville, with H. L. Tait in charge. Sufficient business has been secured in this section to warrant the establishment of the office.

The firm has a warehouse in Memphis and at its main factory in Chicago manufactures bar fixtures, refrigerators, billiard tables and bowling alleys.

E. A. Freeman of Nashville has bought timber rights from Capt. John A. Geary of Lexington, Ky., to about 25,000 acres of timber lands on both sides of the Cincinnati Southern railway in Pulaski county, Kentucky. The purchase price is not disclosed at this time.

The Kimmins Lumber Company of Davidson county has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000. The incorporators are W. J. Cude, A. M. Ransom, J. B. Ransom, McEwen Ransom and C. H. Cude.

Marshall T. Rowland of Lebanon, Tenn., and a prominent lumberman of that place, was found dead a few nights since lying beside the tracks of the Southern Railway near Nashville. It is presumed he fell from a train. He was fifty years old and leaves a wife and several children.

The sawmill of the Ware & Goodwin Excelsior Coop Factory was burned recently at Trezevant, Tenn. The fire started in the sawdust room and the entire plant was in danger of destruction. The loss was about \$1,500, with some insurance.

A. L. Hayes & Co., one of the biggest manufacturers of staves in Nashville, has bought from the First National Bank of Nashville the timber rights to about 10,850 acres of land forming a part of the old Aetna Furnace property. The consideration was \$16,275.

A special from Cloyd's Landing, Ky., on the upper Cumberland, states that J. E. Lewis of Peytonsburg has bought the Hurt farm on Allen's Creek for \$12,000. The place, which is nearly a thousand acres in extent, has much valuable timber on it.

A special from Morehead, Ky., on the North Fork of the Cumberland, states that the Clearfield Lumber Company of Pennsylvania has bought the old Bradford place and will erect two big sawmills on it in the near future. The company's line of railroad on the North Fork will be extended to the new purchase. The mills will give employment to several hundred people.

An interesting communication has been received by Mayor T. O. Morris regarding an alleged lumber trust in Nashville and the letter is signed by an anonymous and mysterious "Committee of Six." In it the writers complain that lumber is not taxed in Nashville, that some reform should be made in this connection, and that the "Committee of Six" proposes about January 1 next to "start something" in the taxation line by mandamus proceedings. There will be nothing done, however, as it has been held in Tennessee that lumber is a product of the soil and is not subject to taxation until its form has been changed by manufacturing it.

The Nashville Transportation Company reports that quite a lot of lumber is being brought down from Carthage and intermediate points on their two towboats, the Chauncey Lamb and the John W. Love.

The past season has been a bad one for the government in working on the Cumberland River locks. Much high water has prevailed at times and little has been accomplished. The lumbermen of the Cumberland River valley, however, are rejoiced that the government has decided to continue the work of improving the great waterway, as it means much to them in getting more lumber as well as better prices in transporting it here. Active steps will be undertaken at once to secure a liberal appropriation from the next Congress for river improvement.

Memphis.

A largely attended meeting of the Lumbermen's Club of Memphis was held at the Hotel Gayoso, Oct. 20. A committee, consisting of J. W. Thompson, chairman; J. W. Dickson and R. J. Darnell, was appointed to look after arrangements for the members going to Cincinnati to attend the semiannual meeting of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, Oct. 25 and 26. There will be somewhere between 20 and 30 delegates from Memphis.

George C. Ehemann, secretary, read a letter from Secretary E. M. Terry of the National Lumber Exporters' Association, stating that he had communicated to the board of directors of his association the action of the Lumbermen's Club in inviting that organization to hold its annual meeting here next January and that the board of directors had notified him that they would act on it as soon as possible.

The Lumbermen's Club has grown to be one of the strongest local hardwood lumber organizations in the country, and finds it necessary to revise the constitution and by-laws. The following committee will do this work: George C. Ehemann, chairman; James E. Stark, W. H. Russe, J. W. McClure and F. B. Robertson. There were a number of railroad matters taken under advisement by the club about which no publicity is desired at this time. These were freely discussed and were referred to a committee composed of J. B. Grant, chairman; S. B. Anderson and A. L. Foster.

Five new members were received as follows: E. H. and L. C. Nolan of Nolan Brothers Heading & Hardwood Lumber Company; R. S. Cooper of the Briggs & Cooper Company; W. A. Ransom of the Gayoso Lumber Company, and W. E. Heyser of the Stone & Hey-

ser Lumber Company, a recent Memphis acquisition.

The National Slack Cooperaage Manufacturers' Association, which recently opened a sales agency in this city in charge of C. J. DeLaney of Hough, Mo., secretary of the organization, and others, has written a letter to Secretary George C. Ehemann, advising him that that organization will be glad to co-operate with the Lumbermen's Club of Memphis in any matter affecting the lumber interests of this territory and thanking the Lumbermen's Club for all the courtesies extended in the past.

The Lamb-Fish Lumber Company, the consolidation of the Bacon-Nolan Hardwood Company, the Guirl-Stover Lumber Company and the Lamb Hardwood Lumber Company, has perfected organization by the election of the following officers: LaFayette Lamb, president; F. S. Fish, first vice president; C. R. Lamb, second vice president; Garrett Lamb, secretary and treasurer, and H. E. Bacon, general manager. The company has filed a trust deed with the register of this (Shelby) county providing for the sale of \$1,500,000 in bonds and the payment of interest on the same. The trust deed is in favor of the First Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago and sets forth that the bonds are to be known as first purchase money mortgage bonds and that they will constitute a mortgage on all property of the company, consisting of timber lands in Panola, Quitman and Tallahatchie counties, Miss., cut timber and sawmills, horses, mules, etc., and that the mortgage is to be held by the trustee. This is one of the largest trust deeds ever filed in this county.

Secretary E. M. Terry of the National Lumber Exporters' Association, who appeared before the Interstate Commerce Commission in Washington, Oct. 10, for the purpose of trying to secure equalization of lumber export rates through Atlantic ports, has returned to Memphis. He says the commission advised him that lumber exporters should give the new rate law a fair test and that, if after doing this they found that it entailed any handicap on them, they would be given relief by that body. Secretary Terry learned while before the commission that this body did not intend any discrimination in favor of cotton as against lumber and that, after March 1 next year, cotton and lumber exporters, so far as rates are concerned, will be placed on exactly the same basis. The only reason any concessions were made in favor of cotton exporters was the fear that any radical change in the method of handling cotton at the beginning of the period of largest business might materially affect the cotton export trade and thereby cause considerable loss of money. This information has been received with pleasure by lumber exporters. All export lumber business is still being done through New Orleans and there is no hope for a change in this condition until the commission has been advised officially that this is entailing any handicap on the lumbermen who engage in the export trade.

The Stone & Heyser Lumber Company has been established here with headquarters in the Randolph building, to conduct a general wholesale hardwood lumber business. T. B. Stone of the T. B. Stone Lumber Company of Cincinnati, is president; W. W. Stone of the T. B. Stone Lumber Company, Cincinnati, secretary and treasurer, and W. E. Heyser, vice president and general manager. The firm is separate and distinct in its operations from the T. B. Stone Lumber Company of Cincinnati.

Arrangements are being made here for a record-breaking concatenation, Nov. 3, W. R. Anderson, Vicegerent Snark for the western district of Tennessee, has appointed several committees and laid plans for an elaborate affair, of which a banquet is to be a special

feature. It is expected that there will be more than thirty kittens to be initiated.

Heavy rains have occurred in this territory, which have greatly interfered with both milling and logging operations. The most conservative do not believe now that the timber supply for the winter will be even approximately close to the smallest in recent years at this season. The situation is the strongest in the hardwood market known here in recent years and one of the most difficult for either the manufacturer or the wholesaler to cope with because of the scarcity of lumber and the troubles encountered in hauling and loading at points some distance from the railroads.

The Chicago Mill & Lumber Company, which has been for some months constructing a large band sawmill, veneer plant and box factory at Blytheville, Ark., has completed all of these and they are now in operation. The estimated cost is in the neighborhood of \$250,000 and the plant, in its entirety, is one of the most complete in this section.

The Anderson-Tully Company, which manufactures boxes, box shooks, cottonwood and gum lumber, reports rapid progress on its new box factory in North Memphis which is to have a daily capacity of three cars of shooks.

The W. E. Smith Lumber Company, with headquarters here, announces that it has completed its big double band sawmill at Burdett, Ark., and that this is now being operated. The daily capacity is about 90,000 feet.

The car situation is not giving the hardwood trade here quite as much trouble as had been anticipated, but this is no fault of the railroads. The delay of about two to three weeks in the picking, ginning and movement of cotton, which has kept back the climax to the cotton traffic which usually comes at this time of the year, has given the railroads more cars for other business than they looked for. However, the indications are for a record-breaking cotton movement during the next six to eight weeks and it is therefore more than probable that lumbermen will find the number of cars available far less than during the past thirty days.

New Orleans.

The Stave Classers, Stave Millers and Stave Cart Drivers' Unions in New Orleans are on strike and have been for the last three days. The classers demand 35 cents an hour and the millers and helpers 20 cents. They were receiving when they struck 27½ cents and 17½ cents per hour, respectively. Both sides are anxious for a settlement and it is regarded as probable that this will be brought about within the next two or three days.

Representatives of twenty-five lumber companies and syndicates met in Hattiesburg, Miss., October 15, to talk over the labor question, which has resolved itself into a serious problem in the lumber territory in this part of the country. The matter of disposing of the timber blown down in the storm-swept districts was also discussed, and the consensus of opinion was that the best policy for the mills to pursue was to cut with portable sawmills all the timber that can be reached. This policy will be adopted. Grave fears are now entertained that such action on the part of the big lumber companies will seriously affect the export market. It is argued that to cut this timber in this manner will flood the export market and a big decline in prices there is said to be probable.

Millmen generally are suffering from the car shortage which prevails throughout this territory and advices from the Hattiesburg district and other sections state that the shortage is the most serious ever experienced. In many instances mills have entirely closed down, and operators are unable to realize anything on their big yard stocks simply because they cannot get lumber moved to market. There are no

indications of an early change for the better.

The Consumers' Lumber Manufacturing Company has been organized in New Orleans with a capital of \$50,000. It will operate saw and planing mills and will manufacture all kinds of lumber. The officers are: K. H. Hackney, president; D. A. Hackney, secretary and treasurer.

The two-story planing mill of the Benoit Lumber Company and the company's storage sheds, with a large quantity of lumber, located at Watizit, Ouachita parish, were destroyed by fire recently. The loss on the plant was about \$10,000 and the lumber \$4,000. Five thousand dollars' insurance was carried on the former, but the latter was unprotected. This company's plant was located in the heart of the hardwood district of Louisiana.

The Southern Wrecking Company of this city has been asked to dispatch tugs and lighters to Pensacola to aid in the work of unloading the lumber-laden schooners and steamers which were beached and wrecked in the recent storm. Pensacola wrecking companies will not bid on the work because of the scarcity of lumber lighters and there are no wharves at the port where lumber can be unloaded. Consequently the New Orleans companies have been asked to take a hand.

Louisville.

The mills that log on land are having it a little easy just now, but some of the river mills are looking longingly up the river—in vain at present. Kirwan Bros. hoped to get a good supply of logs out of the Big Sandy from the recent rains, but obtained only a couple of rafts. They are straightening up their yard and attending to the many little things that lack of help prevented while the mill was running, in preparation for resuming operations.

The Ohio River Saw Mill Company has a fair stock of logs at the mill yet and has a tow coming down the river which will furnish a log supply till about the first of the year. The Louisville Point Lumber Company has enough logs in boom now to run them till the first of the year.

Logging at the Berry-Davis Saw Mill Company's operations is being pushed energetically. Mr. Berry says that there is an unusually good demand for car stock and, in fact, everything is selling well, with a bright outlook for trade this winter.

The Louisville Cooperage Company has secured a contract to make 90,000 gum glucose barrels and is enlarging its plant at Twenty-ninth and Broadway considerably, putting in machinery to make barrels, building a new warehouse, etc. It already operates a large stave finishing plant, two dry kilns and a big hand cooper shop.

The box factories here have been so busy this fall that they have enlarged their ideas somewhat on lumber requirements and are now in the market for low grade stock in either poplar, cottonwood or gum. There are three of these plants here, using large quantities of this lumber—the Mengel Box Company, the Tyler Box Company and the Bell & Coggeshall Company.

The Voss Mantel Company is loaded to the guards with business, and say this has been about its liveliest year.

J. E. Buscher of the Louisville Spoke & Bending Works, says there is a fair demand for vehicle stock, but not at prices which should prevail under present conditions. Raw material he finds very scarce, high in price and difficult to secure delivered as promptly as wanted.

Minneapolis.

E. Payson Smith of the Payson Smith Lumber Company is absent on a business trip taking in Chicago and other points. A. S. Bliss of the same company says they are enjoying a reasonable demand for hardwood, especially good in eastern markets.

Osborne & Clark report that demand from

the country yards is still quiet but somewhat improved over the last writing. The factory trade is very fair, and stocks available to supply it are scarce and held at firm prices.

The Minneapolis Lumber Company, whose heads, P. R. Hamilton and W. H. Sill, are interested in the Ruby Lumber Company of Ruby, Wis., and other hardwood plants, reports that there is great difficulty in getting men to fill the logging crews this fall, and as a result the log output is likely to be reduced. Last winter their operations were curtailed by the heavy snow, which impeded logging and kept the cut down. It is not likely that there will be another winter of heavy snow, and with fair labor conditions there would be an increase in the production of northern hardwoods this winter, excepting white oak and possibly ash, which are almost cut out.

The sale of state timber held at the capitol October 11 resulted in the disposal of about 35,000,000 feet of stumpage at good prices. One piece of white pine sold for the record price of \$13.55 a thousand. The state received as first payments the sum of \$62,365, and expects in the end to realize \$350,000 from the sale.

F. W. Buswell of the Buswell Lumber & Manufacturing Company of Buswell, Wis., is back from a business trip to Chicago and other points, where he was looking into market conditions.

Ashland, Ky.

Building is unusually active, creating a big demand for builders' supplies. Lumber is selling slightly above list price, but dealers are turning down large orders owing to broken stocks. Mill men are busy getting plants cleaned up and in shape to begin work when the fall log run comes, which is expected now at almost any time.

Adkins & Welsh, real estate dealers of this city, and Hon. C. Breck Hill of Huntington, W. Va., have closed a deal for 16,000 acres of valuable timber land in Breathitt county, Kentucky on Tucksand Creek. The price paid is said to be \$300,000. The property was bought from the Lexington & Eastern Railroad Company and was purchased by them several years ago for \$15,000. This railroad will extend its lines fifteen miles into the property. This is claimed by expert timbermen to be the best large tract of virgin poplar in the state.

Edward Adams, an employe of the Yellow Poplar Lumber Company, Coal Grove, O., made a misstep while walking on a tram road and fell in front of a heavy truck of lumber, which passed over his arm, tearing the ligaments badly and bruising him up so he will be confined to his bed for some time. Mr. Adams is mayor of Coal Grove.

Fred J. Stone of Detroit, Mich., and J. G. Ballard of the Ohio River Saw Mill Company, Louisville, were recent visitors to this market.

R. H. Vansant has returned from a trip to Chicago.

J. E. Walker has returned from Herndon, W. Va., and Graham, Va., where he looked after the extensive interests of the Keyes-Fannin Lumber Company.

F. E. May, former treasurer and secretary of the Kenova Poplar Manufacturing Company, has been elected general manager of the concern to succeed M. A. Hayward, who recently resigned.

D. E. Hewitt, a representative of the Hutchinson Lumber & Manufacturing Company of Huntington, W. Va., has closed a deal with the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Company for a bill of lumber aggregating over one hundred thousand dollars.

The Licking River Railroad Company has bought the large sawmill of Emery & Co. at Farmers, Rowan County, Ky., and will begin operating same immediately. The price paid was \$100,000. The plant has been idle for a number of years.

Hardwood Market.

(By HARDWOOD RECORD Exclusive Market Reporters.)

Chicago.

The local trade in hardwoods remains excellent. The call for high-grade plain oak and the good end of poplar is somewhat in excess of the supply, and the prices for straight grades are ranging high. Northern hardwoods and miscellaneous southern minor woods are in fair call at satisfactory prices. The prospects are excellent for an exceedingly satisfactory fall and early winter trade in all varieties of woods. Local building operations are still increasing. The building of many high-class commercial structures and apartment houses is making a heavy call for hardwood flooring and interior hardwood finish.

Boston.

The hardwood market has developed considerable activity during the past two weeks and prices are firmer in many instances. Advances from producing centers do not show any surplus in manufacturers' hands of good dry stock even though the demand here has been quiet until recently. Leading dealers in this market state that the increase in the demand is confined chiefly to trade outside of Boston and vicinity. Manufacturers of furniture are doing a good business and are in the market for supplies, as are also manufacturers of finish. Dealers still report considerable delay in shipments from mill points due to the car shortage.

The demand for plain oak has not been as active during the past few weeks as it was early in the summer, but prices are steady. Quartered oak moves in a moderate way. Common quartered oak is in large supply with prices unsettled, but ones and twos are not in large offering, despite the small volume of business now passing. Brown and white ash are very firm and offerings are not large. Brown ash has advanced slowly but steadily of late. Since the prices of brown ash have ruled so close to those of plain oak, many consumers have preferred the latter, with the result that the demand for ash has grown less. White ash is in smaller supply than brown. The call for chestnut is moderate. Hickory is very scarce and in demand. Maple is rather quiet, and buyers show no anxiety to take on supplies much beyond their immediate wants. Birch is in very good call. Cypress continues firmly held, with offerings of desirable stocks small. Whitewood is higher at the mills. The yards here have a fair supply on hand.

New York.

The situation in the local hardwood trade is generally satisfactory. Prices on the better grades of all hardwoods are not only exceedingly firm, but on many items show a decided tendency upward. This of course is due to the fact that the available supplies of the better grades of hardwoods at mill points are small and, in many instances, badly broken. In the local wholesale market all the wholesale handlers who have any amount of good hardwood lumber on hand are conversant with the conditions at mill points and consequently are only selling at top prices. Sales are of good volume and the market generally is in good shape. As regards low grade stock, there has been a first rate market for some months, although the local district has suffered some in this direction by reason of some of the smaller operators in the country making concessions, but as a whole the general run of business is on a very fair range of values.

The better grades of plain oak are in good demand, but very scarce, and have advanced \$1 to \$2. Common and shipping cull have eased off from \$1 to \$2. Ash is active but scarce, and inch ones and twos are ruling firm at satisfactory prices. Ones and twos red birch are in excellent call, but supplies are scarce and prices are constantly showing an upward tendency. Saps are somewhat more plentiful and while holding firm in price have not enjoyed the upward tendency that the better grades

have. Poplar is more than holding its own, both in good lumber and low grades. Prices are holding stiff and lumber of extra good width or quality is bringing considerably more than list.

There seems to be an ample supply of maple in all grades and thicknesses, and while the demand is fair prices can stand some changes for the better. Quartered oak has shown considerable improvement of late and prices are advancing, although the demand for this commodity is not what it should be. Beech is in very active call, especially in thick stock for temporary structural work and planking. Gum is also holding its own and the general market is taking more of this stock constantly. Cottonwood is in large demand and prices are showing an upward trend.

Philadelphia.

As reports come in from the mill districts, where the recent destructive storms have impeded the getting out of orders and from those sections where the car service has been defective, it is possible to obtain a fair view of conditions. As the demand for good hardwoods continues and stiff prices are the rule, the accumulation of stock at the mills appears to be difficult. Poplar, chestnut and ash are still scarce. Birch and red cherry are firm and quartered oak steady. Yards as a rule are stocking up, though some are still under the impression that prices will be lower as more rapid shipments arrive from the mills; but the most of them believe that the prices are more apt to rise than fall. The furniture factories of eastern Pennsylvania continue to buy freely, and reports from salesmen indicate a good season. Building operations are being rushed, and though there has been a drop of 7 per cent in the estimated total cost of work for September compared with September of 1905, it has had no immediate effect on the building trade. Some of the better class houses are about ready to receive their hardwood finishings and demand is greater than the supply.

In sections of the Pennsylvania timber district there has been a slight improvement in car service since October 1, but the congestion of freight farther west is still causing considerable delay in shipments, consequently old orders are behind and new ones piling up. The merchants who have been fortunate enough to charter barges are able to keep their stock in shape, while those depending on obtaining conveyances at will are realizing the effect of the loss in schooners and barges during the late storms. Taking all conditions into consideration, it is the consensus of opinion that the outlook for fall and winter business is all that could be hoped for.

Baltimore.

No important changes have taken place in the hardwood trade conditions here. Stocks continue to be in active demand and the distribution is relatively large. Trade is much inconvenienced by the car shortage and other causes over which the manufacturers have no control. The weather in the hardwood producing regions has become settled and there is less interruption to operations. The numerous stoppages for this reason served to reduce materially the output of the plants and the offerings to the trade were curtailed as a consequence. Values are well sustained and all woods rule firm. The heavy demand on the part of the railroads and car building shops keeps up, and it is therefore a safe prediction that trade conditions will not undergo any material change and that the present level of quotations will be maintained.

Oak is not less in demand than at any time within the past year, and all the mills have orders enough to keep them running for an in-

definite period. The furniture manufacturers and other consumers are buying freely, and there is still much competition at the mills. Stocks locally are about large enough to meet trade requirements, but no marked surpluseage is being reported, and a firm tone is certain to prevail. The foreign movement is also quite brisk, though the general tone is one of quiet. Ash and other woods are in good demand at figures that stimulate production. The domestic inquiry for walnut continues unabated.

Pittsburg.

Hardwood affairs are very satisfactory in Greater Pittsburg. The majority of firms are kept busy filling their orders and getting timber lined up for next spring's supply. A very encouraging feature of the situation is the large proportion of the orders that come by letter practically unsolicited except so far as the wholesalers have submitted prices in reply to inquiry. The chief difficulty is in getting dry stock to fill orders. Although the hardwood mills have been busy for months stocks have not accumulated to any great extent and very few firms have any surplus of dry lumber. The planing mills and lumber yards throughout the Pittsburg district are buying more freely than a month ago. Finishing lumber seems to be in especially good demand this month, although bill stuff of all kinds is selling well. There has never been a fall when the trade with manufacturers opened more auspiciously than this year. In the number of factories and plants buying stock and in the size of their orders there are indications of an enormous hardwood business to last all winter.

The price situation remains unchanged. List quotations are adhered to with firmness. Oak leads. Chestnut is a strong factor in sales at present. The finer grades of all hardwoods are in good demand. Heavy timbers are not so active as a month ago owing to the fact that outside contract work will soon be suspended in many places by railroads and similar corporations which have been large buyers of big sticks.

Buffalo.

Fall trade among the city hardwood dealers is excellent and the prospects are bright for a prosperous ending of the year. The healthy state of the market is not so much a matter of movement as it is of price. There is no great boom in business, and if there was it is doubtful if the orders could be taken care of very well. A good amount of lumber is being sold, with prices holding in fine shape and stocks being kept up. Poplar is still scarce and not likely to be more plentiful in the near future. Basswood is being used to take its place in some lines. Chestnut and ash are scarce, and birch and maple are being substituted for them. Oak is holding very well and if the obstructions to southern logging in the shape of rain and car shortage do not shut the supply down too much there will be enough of it for some time. Prices in the wood are stationary.

Saginaw Valley.

There is a better inquiry reported all around, but shippers are experiencing difficulty in filling orders owing to the lack of transportation facilities. Beech and birch in particular have been in better form of late and maple is moving despite the sluggishness of that commodity during the greater portion of the season. The market appears also to be a little firmer, though no particular changes in quotations are noted. There appears to be enough stock in the hands of manufacturers to take care of the wants of the trade, and yet there is no surplus. The usual output is scheduled for the winter.

Bristol, Va.-Tenn.

The larger mills report their yards pretty generally depleted and shipments within the

past fortnight very heavy. The demand for chestnut and poplar is good and prices realized are equal to the highest that ever has been reached by this class of stock. There is a heavy demand for the lower grades of lumber suitable for box making. Oak, the principal lumber manufactured in southwest Virginia, east Tennessee and western North Carolina, is meeting with ready sale at advantageous figures, and in fact many of the heaviest shippers of stock report that they have on hand orders sufficient to keep them busy for several months.

No marked improvement is noted in the car situation and there is little ground to hope for relief in the near future.

Cincinnati.

While a satisfactory volume of business has been transacted in the Cincinnati hardwood market during the past two weeks, there is no doubt that a much larger business would have resulted but for two conditions—shortage of suitable lots of dry stocks and inability to get freight cars for shipping. Neither difficulty is expected to be relieved in less than a month, and some dealers declare that the troubles will increase as time wears on.

Orders are coming in rapidly, but are not being filled on time. In some cases dealers have orders enough to carry them for some time, even if no new business develops.

Prices are holding their own. Plain oak is leading the market, and is short in supply, with the consequence that fancy prices obtain. Quartered red and white oak find a good outlet and have nicely sustained their position. Chestnut and ash have been very firm. Cottonwood, especially in the lower grades, has been in spirited request, and values have remained stiff. Red gum shows no deviation from its old strong position. Poplar is moving at former quotations.

Nashville.

No important changes are noted in the local market during the past fortnight. The approach of cold weather has to a certain extent diminished the demand for building material, as the building rush is practically over until next spring. Local dealers are not letting this feature stop them in securing all the timber they can get, however, as the log supply this winter is going to be about one-third the usual output. Ordinarily a vast amount of timber comes down the Cumberland river, much of it out of Obed river at Colina, out of Roaring river at Galesboro and Caney Fork at Carthage. Dealers are looking to every available source now, however, to the log wagon, the railroad, and the river alike—the timber is what they want, and they don't care how it comes just so it gets here.

All grades and thicknesses of poplar are in the best of demand, and there is not enough of it to supply the demand. The decrease in building owing to the approach of wet weather has caused a slight let-up in the chestnut situation, but the usual big demand is expected to be on again next spring. Quartered red oak is moving fairly well. No surplus plain oak, either white or red, is noticed and each is moving briskly. Dry ash as usual is very difficult to get.

Memphis.

Two prominent manufacturers of hardwood lumber, in response to an inquiry by a representative of the *HARDWOOD RECORD* regarding conditions obtaining in the hardwood business, replied that the situation is very strong. Both stated that the recent unfavorable weather has hindered lumber manufacture very decidedly, and one of them went so far as to assert that he believed 20,000,000 feet of timber had been lost, so far as production this year is to be considered. There is a pronounced scarcity of dry lumber, with the demand exceptionally good, and dry stock is eagerly

snapped up at prices that would not have seemed possible sixty days ago. There is a moderate movement of lumber into foreign channels. Stocks here are very badly broken and the trade has given up all hope of normal holdings until next year and not until late in the season then if the weather is not exceptionally favorable during the winter and early spring months.

Plain oak is firm in both red and white and everything offered is taken promptly at prices considerably above those current a few weeks ago. The demand runs to all grades, while the offerings in stock thicker than one inch are very light indeed. White quarter-sawed oak is in good demand while prices are showing some improvement. In quartered red, however, there is only a moderate amount of business, there being very little if any improvement reported in stock of this character. Ash and cypress are both readily taken at full prices, with only a moderate amount of stock available in all grades. Cottonwood continues to gain in strength. The demand for this wood is exceptionally heavy, while offerings are considered not more than 60 per cent of normal for this time of the year, with the prospective shortage even more pronounced than that now prevailing. The lower grades are taken just as fast as they are placed on sale at higher prices than a month ago, while the higher grades are in splendid request at slightly higher figures. There are very few box boards offering and prices on these are very high. Gum is in good demand for everything outside of clear saps, and even these show improvement over a month ago. The demand for the lower grades of gum, as is the case with cottonwood, is rather better than that for the higher, but even the latter are finding ready sale at very satisfactory figures. Poplar is without special change, there being very little for sale here and no difficulty being experienced in disposing of what is offered.

New Orleans.

Little change has been evident in the hardwood market during the last two weeks. Exports continue fair, the interior demand is still good and the same might also be said of prices. The mills are rapidly increasing their stocks, which are still being drawn on heavily by the interior demand.

Louisville.

Better weather is greatly facilitating logging in the woods and local millmen are turning their attention to that end of the business. There is an abundance of inquiries for oak of all kinds, but in some lines there is so much difference of opinion on prices, perhaps due largely to confusion of grading practices, that there is not the volume of business actually being done that these inquiries would indicate. Poplar brings its price right along and those that have dry stock do not have to haggle much over this point. There probably never was such a call for car stock as at present. It comes not only in good bunches and insistent manner from the domestic trade, but also from foreign sources. Quartered oak is just holding its own well. The furniture trade does not seem to be quite as anxious for quartered stock right now as for some other lines of hardwood. It is felt, however, that general conditions are good and that an unusual volume of quartered stock will be needed during the winter and spring. The demand for cooperage stock is exceptionally brisk and the buyers are doing all the sweating, for the manufacturers feel pretty sure that there will be more needed than they can turn out under existing conditions. In short, things look favorable to the hardwood manufacturer except the timber supply, the weather man, the working man and a few other handicaps, to which they are becoming more or less accustomed.

Minneapolis.

There is decided strength in the market with reference to everything but birch, and there are signs of renewed vigor in the birch market. The supply is still plentiful, the demand is active and dealers are having no trouble in finding customers. They are selling the low-grade stock readily for grain doors, and the factory trade is coming in line for upper grades. Building operations in the Twin Cities are now being brought toward conclusion and the interior finish is called for. All the sash and door factories are rushed in the effort to supply this trade, and they are consuming more hardwood in proportion to the total output than at any previous time this year. They are also using a good deal of basswood first and seconds, and the low-grade basswood has been almost cleaned out to supply the winter needs of the box factories.

Oak is in good demand, and nearly everything except some standing contracts is being supplied from southern mills. They are reporting considerable car trouble, and shipments are giving anxiety to consignees who are anxious for the stock. Prices are stiff on oak all along the line, especially on plain-sawed. Rock elm is almost out of the market, but the big consumers have bought or contracted to fill their needs, and there is not much call for it. In fact, one car offered by a local house has gone begging several days. Maple is moving in large quantities, especially flooring. The country trade is dull.

Liverpool.

Trade here is not so good as it should be. High prices have frightened buyers away, the majority only buying from hand to mouth. Prices in many cases will have to come down. Ash planks are no doubt too high in price. In many cases our English woods are serious competitors of American hardwoods.

The rapid rise in American ash has been the best thing possible for English timber merchants, as they can buy English ash of all thicknesses at 3s 3d per cubic foot, delivered into their workshops, and it is unlikely that consumers are going to pay the present high prices for what is undoubtedly an inferior wood. The highest prices that merchants here can afford to pay are: 1-inch, 2s 6d per cubic foot; 1½-inch and 2-inch, 2s 9d per cubic foot; 3-inch, 3s per cubic foot, ex quay Liverpool.

To ask anything higher would mean to let in the English timber merchants and allow them to sell all their stock. Similar remarks apply also to oak and hickory.

Good second growth ash and hickory of large size will always bring its price, but this is mostly sold in the log. There is rumor here of some very high prices being offered for genuine second growth ash logs for next season's import, and there was some talk of GOs Scribner-Doyle.

Careful watching of the large quantities of mahogany sold at the last sales was made and very few had the lot numbers erased.

Lower prices may confidently be expected at the end of the year. Quartered oak boards are still a drug on the market, and good advice to shippers would be to ship as few as possible here. Birch is much stronger and is finding a ready sale at good prices.

London.

Trade in London at the moment is somewhat dull. The demand has shown depreciation the past few weeks, and sales lag. American woods, however, enjoy a fair call. Oak is in good request, with prices on all grades tending upward. Quartered oak is still quiet, although there has been a slight improvement noted during the past few days. Oak planks are a drug on the market. Black walnut continues to be in good request, especially in medium and cull grades and inch boards. Mahogany is in fair demand if of good specifications. Prices are in most cases well maintained.

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The saving is not on a small portion of your insurance but on the entire line. There are other advantages equally interesting.



Only well built plants with adequate protection and at least five years timber supply are considered eligible.

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HARRY RANKIN & CO. Kansas City, Mo.

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Remittances to accompany the order. No
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HARDWOOD INSPECTOR WANTED

By Wisconsin manufacturer. State expe-
rience and salary expected. Address
"O. C. 2," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

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OAK BALUSTER STOCK

Wanted, any quantity 1 3/4"x1 3/4"x24", 28"
and 32" long, for cash. G. GANS,
200 Diamond St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED TUPELO GUM

Of the soft yellow variety, in all grades,
from mills having facilities for resawing, also
for working into flooring, ceiling, siding, etc.
AMERICAN LER. & MFG. CO., Pittsburg, Pa.

WALNUT—CHESTNUT—ASH.

1" No. 1 common and No. 2 common Wal-
nut, also 1" Log Run, 1" sound wormy Chest-
nut and 1", 1 1/2" and 2" 1st and 2nd White
Ash. McLURE LUMBER CO., Detroit, Mich.

WANTED—PERSIMMON

Shuttle blocks and logs, 10" and up diam-
eter, 6' and longer, fresh felled and sound, for
shipment during the winter.
JAMES KENNEDY & CO., LTD., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED

For immediate shipment or as soon as pos-
sible, also for shipment during coming winter
and spring: Basswood, 1 1/4", 1 1/2" and 2"x6"
and up x 10 to 16". Soft Elm in coffin stock
1x12" up x 13, 14, 16' and in half lengths, also
smaller sizes. Rock Elm, 1 1/4" to 5" thick x
2 1/2" up x 4 to 16". Hard Maple, 1 to 5"x3"
up x 10 to 16", also in 4, 5 and 8' lengths.
Spot cash and inspection at shipping point.
Please quote prices f. o. b. at shipping place.
JAS. GORDON, Detroit, Mich.

WANTED—HANDLE BILLETS.

Hickory for hammer, hatchet, ax, pick and
sledge handles. Maple and hickory for miners'
pick handles. White ash for shovel handles.
THE PITTSBURG SHOVEL CO., Leechburg, Pa.

WANTED.

White Oak logs and White or Gray Ash logs.
Write for specifications.
S. N. BROWN & CO., Dayton, Ohio.

WANTED—DIMENSION HICKORY.

Hickory Pole and Shaft Strips. Also good
material to travel, buying and inspecting same.
TOLEDO CARRIAGE WOODWORK CO.,
Toledo, Ohio.

WANTED—HARDWOOD LOGS.

200 M feet 28-inch and up White Oak logs.
200 M feet 12-inch and up Walnut logs.
50 M ft. 12-inch and up Cherry logs.
C. L. WILLEY,
Blue Island Av. and Robey St., Chicago.

WANTED.

3 cars 6, 4" and 2 cars 8, 4" firsts and sec-
onds dry Poplar, 2 cars 4, 4" Quartered White
Ash, either dry or cut to order.
THE A. B. CHASE CO., Norwalk, O.

OAK.

We are in the market for plain sawed oak,
all grades and thicknesses.
P. G. DODGE & CO., 2115 Lumber St., Chicago.

OAK WANTED.

3 and 4 inch White Oak; also Mixed Oak;
also 12x12 Timbers and Piling of all kinds.
CONTINENTAL LUMBER CO.,
1213 Monadnock Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE

ALL TIMBER ON 12,800 ACRES

In Citrus county, Florida. On river, and six
miles to railroad. Experts estimate fifteen
million feet Cypress; twenty million Pine.
Tract also contains Oak, Gum and Ash, not
estimated. Twenty years for removal. For
further particulars write
FINLEY & RALEY, Cheraw, S. C.

FOR SALE.

1,240 acres Oak timber land on the Cotton
Belt railroad, 14 miles northeast of Texar-
kana; freight to Chicago 13 cents. Also 4,000
acres, chiefly Oak and Hickory, very fine, 25
miles north of Texarkana, the K. C. S. R. R.
running through it. Both tracts are virgin
timber. Apply to F. J. PETER,
Huckius House, Texarkana, Ark.

WANTED.

A good hardwood tract of timber, 7,000 to
15,000 acres, with plenty of Cottonwood and
Hickory. M. H. LANE, Kalamazoo, Mich.

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ORDERS WANTED.

For short leaf pine and white oak car fram-
ing, bridge timbers, switch ties, etc. Mill in
Miss. D. B. MURPHY & CO., London, Ky.

FOR SALE.

One-half carload clear Mahogany dimension
stock, 4 4"x3"x10". Address
MAHOGANY, care HARDWOOD RECORD.

ELM FOR SALE.

One nice dry car thick soft elm.
JOHN T. GRAFTON, Sycamore, O.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

HICKORY.

If you want a good location for a Hickory
mill write us for further information.
STONEMAN-ZEARING LUMBER CO.,
203 Frisco Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

HARDWOOD TIMBER.

A number of good mill propositions along
the Cotton Belt Route. Tracts ranging from
five hundred to twenty thousand acres, princi-
pally Oak, Hickory, Gum, Cypress, some Ash,
Cottonwood and other hardwoods. Can be
secured at very reasonable figures now—in
some cases at less than \$1 per thousand stump-
age. Choice openings for hardwood lumber
mills, handle and spoke factories, slack coop-
erage plants and other hardwood enterprises.

A number of points on the Cotton Belt offer
free sites or will raise cash bonus or take stock
in practical propositions. Let us have your
wants and see what we can do for you.

E. W. LA BEAUME, G. P. & T. A.,
COTTON BELT, St. Louis, Mo.

MACHINERY FOR SALE

A SNAP IN 2D HAND MACHINERY.

One Stearns Saw Husk and Maudrel, with
Top Saw, two 40" Top Saws, one 56" Circular
Saw, two 62" Circular Saws, Automatic Grind-
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vil and Hammer. Within 100 miles of Mem-
phis. Will sell for cash or exchange for lum-
ber.
BACON LUMBER CO., Grand Rapids, Mich.

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Owing to changes being made in our Veneer
Mill, we offer for sale—

One 50"x64" Coe Veneer Machine.
One 64" Power Feed Clipper.
One 60" Giant Wringer.

The above are practically new and in first-
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ly that the space can be utilized, we will sell
at a substantial sacrifice. For further par-
ticulars address "VENEER MACHINERY,"
Care HARDWOOD RECORD.

FOR SALE.

Six foot Band Mill, steam feed, entire plant
complete with equipment, filing machinery,
saws, rip saws, etc. Plant can be conveniently
seen now in running condition. Address
"RAND MILL," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

Have you seen the
**HARDWOOD
RECORD'S**
list of wholesale hardwood
consumers of the United
States, with their annual re-
quirements by kind, grade
and thickness? It contains
information essential to every
sales manager. A specimen
bulletin for the asking.

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Standard and Compartment Sleep-
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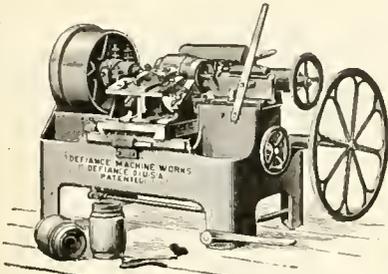
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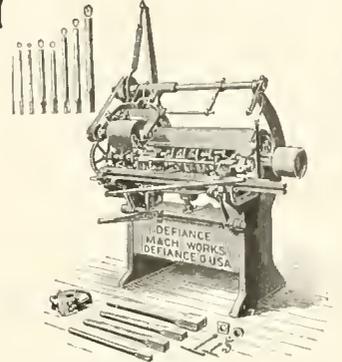
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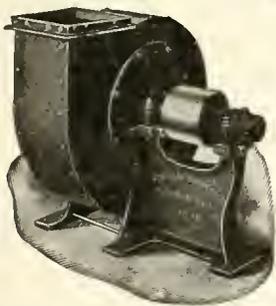
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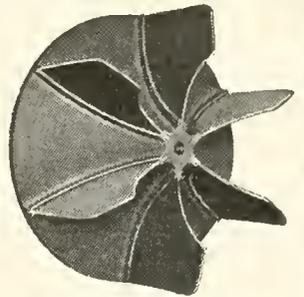
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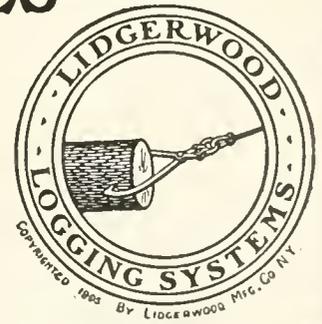
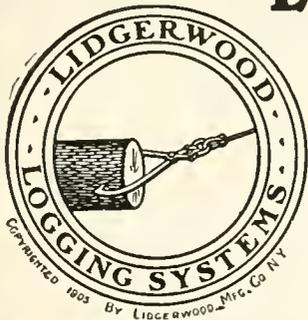
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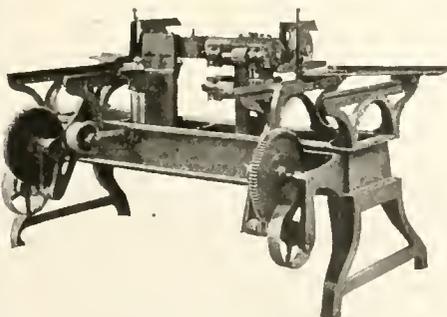
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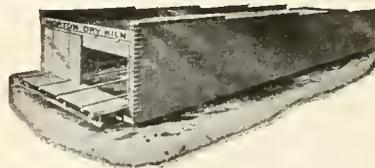
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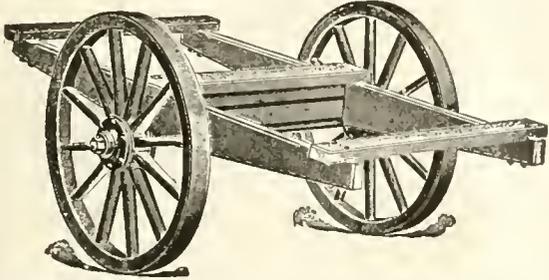
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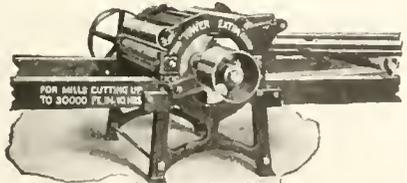
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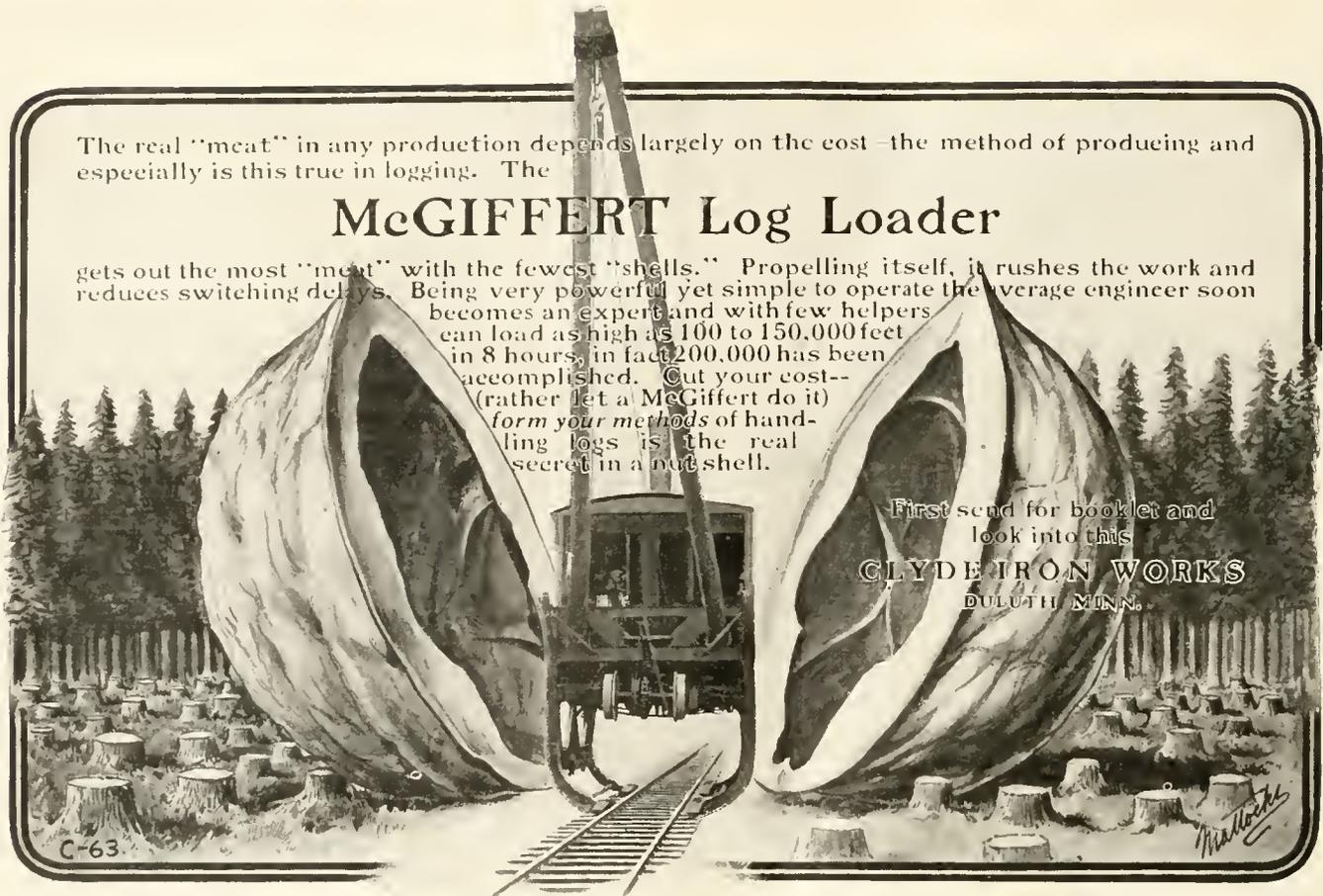
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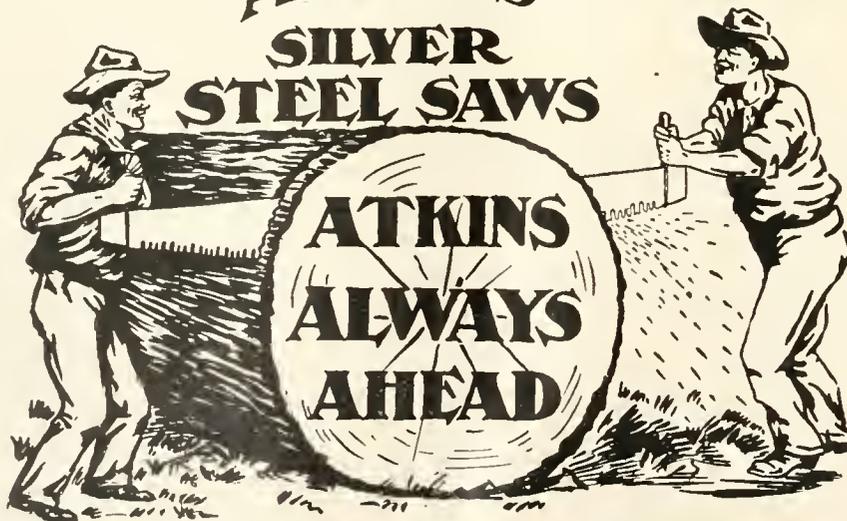
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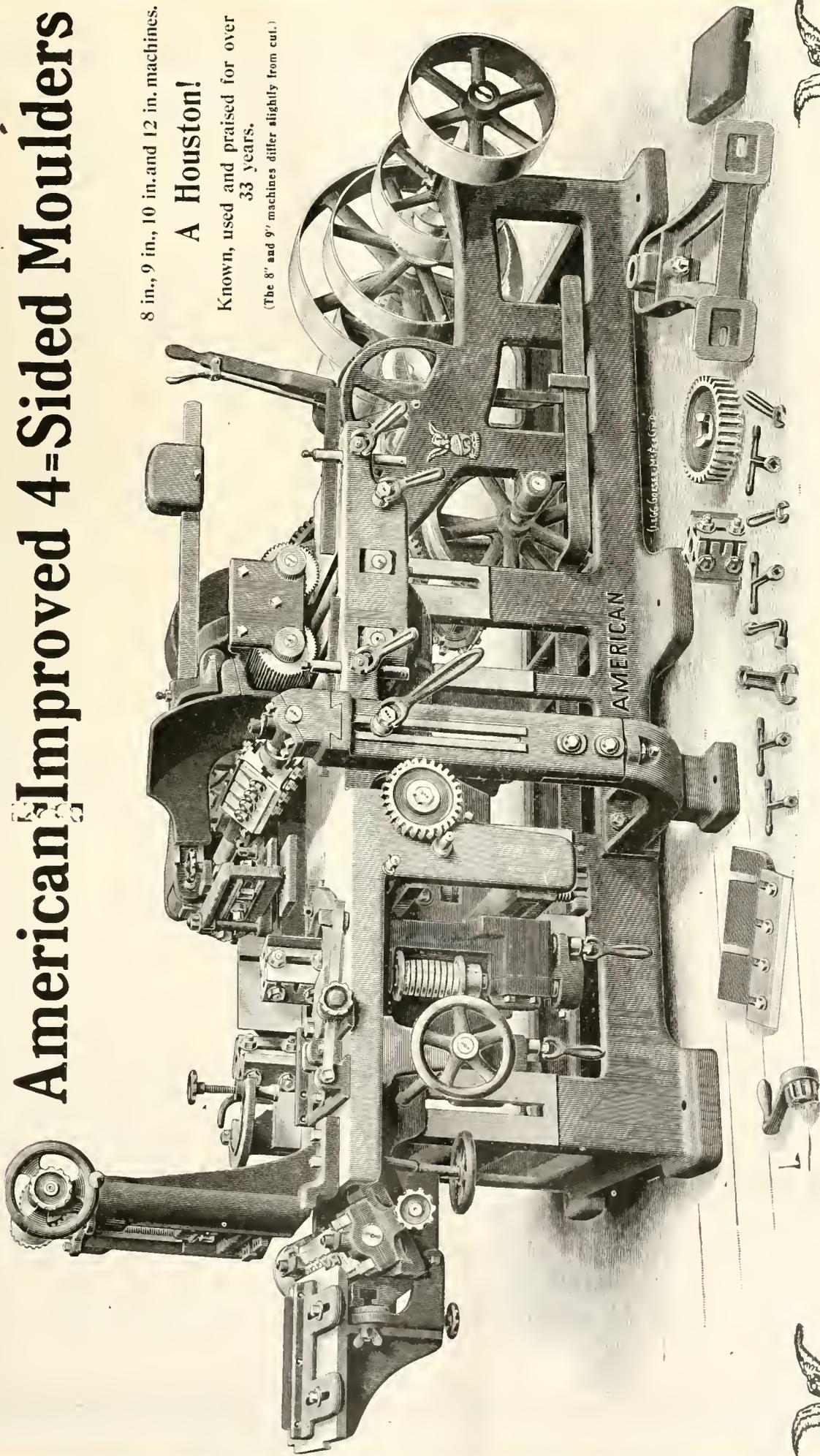
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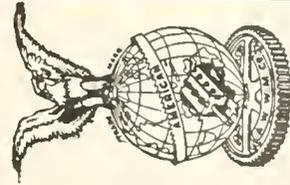


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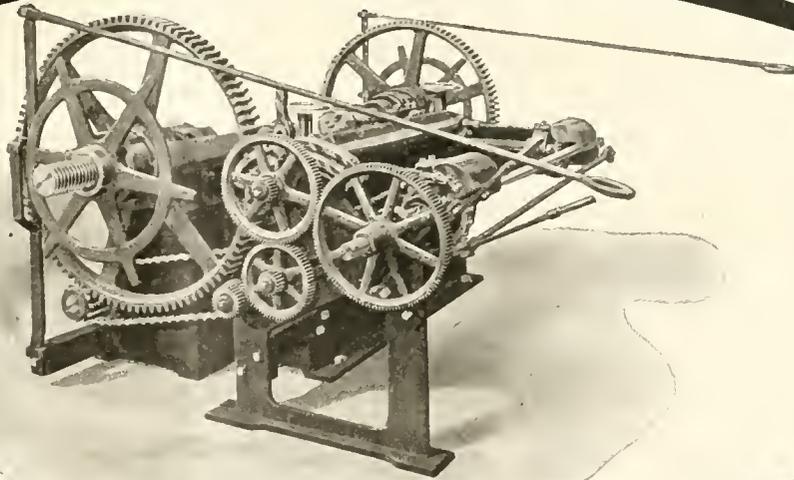
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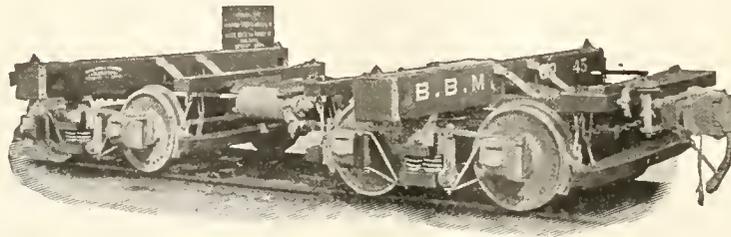
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58 M 8 4 No. 1 Common	
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POPLAR SQUARES
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Asheville, N. C.

All Lumbermen, Attention!

We do what you can't do.
We measure your stumpage correctly.
We make your maps correctly.
Bank references: Asheville, N. C.

C. A. Schenck & Co. Biltmore,
North Carolina.

Wood Working Plants

Manufacturers seeking locations for Saw Mills, Stave and Heading Factories and other Wood Working Plants in the Central Southern States, can secure full and accurate information as to Sites, Timber Tracts, Fuel, Transportation Facilities, etc., by addressing

G. A. PARK, General Immigration and Industrial Agent,
Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

CLEVELAND

HARDWOOD DISTRIBUTING CENTER OF NORTHERN OHIO

The Martin-Barriss Company

Importers and Manufacturers

MAHOGANY

and Fine Hardwoods

THE ROBERT H. JENKS LUMBER COMPANY

FOR SALE

60 M feet 1" 1st and 2ds Poplar
223 M feet 1" No. 1 Common Poplar
125 M feet 1" No. 2 Common Poplar
25 M feet 2" 1st and 2nd Poplar, 14" and up
125 M feet 8 4" Sound Wormy Chestnut
275 M feet 1" Sound Wormy Chestnut
153 M feet 1" 1st and 2nd Plain White Oak
85 M feet 1" 1st and 2nd Plain Red Oak
125 M feet 1" No. 1 Common Plain Red Oak

Quartered White and Red Oak.—We have a good assortment of dry stock, $\frac{3}{8}$ to 4 inches thick. Your inquiries solicited.

Plain White and Red Oak.—A limited amount of nice stock, ready for shipment.

Do You Want It? What? Money?

What have you in lumber to exchange for it? We want particularly Plain Oak, Chestnut, Poplar, Basswood, Ash.

What Have You?

The Advance Lumber Co.

13th Floor
Rockefeller Bldg. CLEVELAND, OHIO

Memphis Office, No. 56 Randolph Building.

J. E. MEADOWS, Mgr.

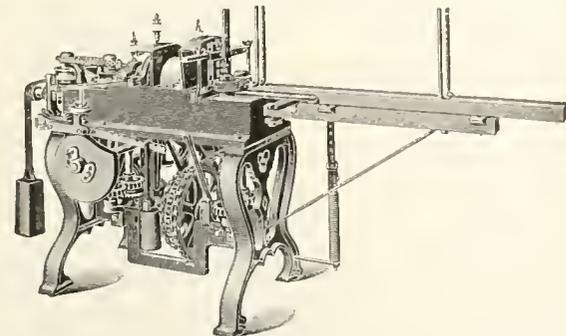
SYMBOLS FOR GRADE MARKS

Adopted by the Hardwood Manufacturers Association of United States

○ Panel and Wide No. 1	△ Selects
△ Wide No. 2	① No. 1 Common
B Box Boards	② No. 2 Common
♀ FAS or Firsts and Seconds	③ No. 3 Common
S Saps	④ No. 4 Common

Every Manufacturer should stamp the grade on his Lumber. Set of 10 Rubber Stamps, $1\frac{1}{4}$ "x $1\frac{1}{4}$ " in size, Pad, Pint of Ink, and Spreader, packed for shipment \$3.50.

MARTIN & CO. 191 S. Clark St., CHICAGO, or
LEWIS DOSTER, Sec'y 1535 First Nat. Bank Bldg. CHICAGO



This is a cut of the **No. 10 OBER LATHE** for Turning Fork, Hoe, Rake, Mop, Broom and Ice Hook Handles, Pike Poles, Trolley Poles, Tent Poles, Curtain Poles, Chair Bows, Dowels, Rods and similar work.

Simple, Strong, Durable, Economical

We also manufacture other Lathes for making Spokes, Handles, and Variety Work, Sanders, Shapers, Boring and Chucking Machines, etc., etc. Complete Catalogue and Price List Free.

THE OBER MFG. CO., No. 28 Bell St., CHAGRIN FALLS, O., U. S. A.

WISCONSIN

WHERE THE FINEST NORTHERN HARDWOODS GROW

Mason-Donaldson Lumber Co.
Rhineland, Wisconsin

20 cars 1 inch No. 1 Common Birch
 12 cars 1 inch No. 2 Common Birch
 4 cars 1 inch No. 1 Common & Better Red Birch
 15 cars 1 inch No. 2 Common & Better Soft Elm
 15 cars 1 inch No. 3 Common Birch
 5 cars 1 1/2 inch No. 1 Common & Better Basswood

5 cars 2 inch No. 1 Common & Better Basswood
 10 cars 1 inch 1st & 2nd Clear Basswood, 14 and 16 feet
 7 cars 1 1/2 inch No. 1 Common & Better Soft Elm
 4 cars 2 inch No. 1 Common & Better Soft Elm
 2 cars 1 1/2 inch No. 3 Common Soft Elm

John R. Davis Lumber Company

PHILLIPS, WISCONSIN

The Leading Manufacturers

Wisconsin Hardwoods

"SHAKELESS" HEMLOCK and WHITE CEDAR PRODUCTS

WE HAVE THE FINEST BLOCK OF
4-4 UNSELECTED BIRCH
 ON THE MARKET

Write for our Price Lists
 and Stock Sheets

Mixed Cars, Even Grades
 Prompt Shipmen's

Ingram Lumber Co.
 WAUSAU, WIS.

BASSWOOD, BIRCH

We cut four million feet of each annually
 Your inquiries and orders solicited

MILL AND YARDS AT INGRAM, WISCONSIN

ARPIN HARDWOOD LUMBER CO.

GRAND RAPIDS, WISCONSIN

Saw and Planing Mill at Atlanta, near Bruce, on the Soo Line. Offer

5 cars 1" 1st & 2d Red Birch.	2 cars 3" Clear Plain Birch Flooring.
1 car 1 1/4" 1st & 2d Red Birch.	1 car 3" Clear Red Birch Flooring.
1 car 1 1/2" Common Red Birch.	1 car 3" Factory Birch Flooring.
1 car 1 1/2" 1st & 2d Red Birch.	1 car 3" Red Oak Factory Flooring.
1,000' 1 1/2" Common Red Birch.	1 car 1 1/4" & 1 1/2" quarter sawed Com. and Btr. Red Oak.
2,500' 1 1/2" Com. & Btr. Red Birch.	1/2 car 1 1/4" and 2" Com. & Btr. quarter sawed Red Oak.
5,000' 2" 1st & 2d Red Birch.	1 car 5" Clear quarter sawed Red Oak Flooring.
2 cars 2 1/4" & 3" Plain Birch.	1/2 car each 1 1/2" Com. & Clear Maple Flooring.
2 cars 2 1/2" & 3" Log Run Unselected Birch.	
5 cars 1" Common Red Birch.	
1 car 2" Plain Log Run Birch.	

We make a specialty of high grade Maple, Birch and Oak Flooring, Basswood, Pine Siding, Ceiling and Finish; also Moulding.

VOLLMAR & BELOW

MARSHFIELD, WISCONSIN

Basswood, Birch

and Other Wisconsin Hardwoods

LET US KNOW WHAT YOU ARE IN THE MARKET FOR

C. P. CROSBY

RHINELANDER : : WISCONSIN

Wholesale Hardwood Lumber

Hard Maple a Specialty in all thicknesses from 1 inch to 4 inch. Finest Birch in Wisconsin. Black Ash, Rock Elm, Soft Elm, Red and White Oak. : :

DIFFICULT AND MIXED ORDERS A SPECIALTY

For Sale:

NATIONAL INSPECTION

3,000,000 ft. inch Birch.
 100,000 ft. inch Black Ash.
 50,000 ft. inch Soft Elm.
 All No. 1 Common and Better.
 20,000 ft. 1x4 and wider, 6 ft., 1st & 2nd Birch.

Dells Lumber & Shingle Co.

EAU CLAIRE, WISCONSIN

WISCONSIN

WHERE THE FINEST NORTHERN HARDWOODS GROW

HARDWOOD LUMBER-- NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN

All kinds of Northern and Southern Hardwoods for sale.

We call your attention to the following items which we have to offer, to-wit:

50M It. 1" Curly Birch	30M It. 1 1/2" No. 2 Com. & Bet. Hickory
50M It. 2" Com. and Bet. Plain Birch	30M It. 1 1/2" No. 2 Com. & Bet. Hickory
80M It. 2 1/2" Com. and Bet. Plain Birch	100M It. 1" Com. & Bet. Plain Red Oak
150M It. 1" No. 1 Com. Plain Birch	150M It. 1" Com. & Bet. Qld. Red Oak
12M It. 2" 1sts and 2nds Red Birch	10M It. 1" No. 3 Com. & Bet. Walnut
200M It. 1" Com. and Bet. Hard Maple	75M It. 1 1/2" No. 2 Com. & Bet. Elm
200M It. 2" Com. and Bet. Hard Maple	150M It. 1" No. 1 Com. Red Gum
50M It. 2" Bridge Plank—Oak	

In addition to the foregoing, we have full stocks of Basswood, Birch and Soft Elm and a full selection of Red and Sap Gum. We guarantee our grades to be made strictly in accordance with National Hardwood Association rules of inspection.

G. W. JONES LUMBER CO., Appleton, Wis.
CHICAGO OFFICE: 1717 RAILWAY EXCHANGE.

North Western Lumber Co.

General Offices
EAU CLAIRE, WIS.

Mills at
STANLEY, WIS.

Band Sawed

Wisconsin Hardwoods

Careful Gradings
Prompt Shipments.

SPECIAL OFFERINGS

- 1 Car 1 1/2 inch No. 1 Common Basswood.
- 1/2 Car 1 1/4 inch No. 1 Common Basswood.
- 1/2 Car 2 1/2 inch 1st and 2nd Clear Basswood.
- 1 Car 1 1/2 inch 1st and 2nd Clear Basswood.
- 1 Car 1 1/4 inch, 1 1/2 inch and 2 inch No. 3 Soft Elm.



R. CONNOR CO.

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS

Wisconsin Hardwood

PINE AND HEM-LOCK LUMBER

Mills at
Auburndale, Wis., on W. C. R. R.
Stratford, Wis., on C. & N. W. R. R. **Marshfield, Wis.**

Wisconsin Veneer Co.

RHINELANDER, WIS.

Largest and best equipped Veneer cutting plant in the country. High-grade product from Birch, Maple, Elm, Basswood, Ash and other native woods.

Veneers for Door Work a Specialty.

LOCATIONS FOR NEW INDUSTRIES

can be secured on the lines of the

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway

In the great middle west. It reaches the Copper Country and the pine and hardwood areas of Northern Michigan, the lead, zinc and iron regions of Wisconsin, the coal fields of Illinois, Iowa and Missouri.

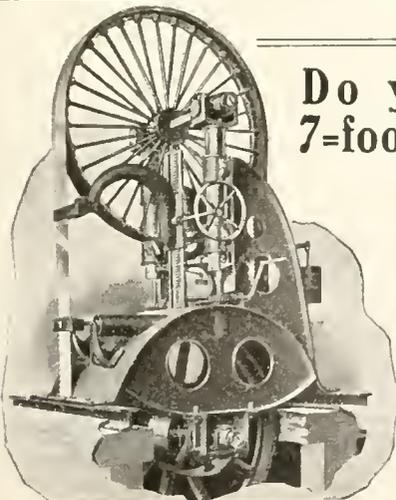
Traverses the great agricultural and manufacturing states of Iowa, Minnesota, North and South Dakota. Operates 7,000 miles of thoroughly equipped railroad.

Correspondence is solicited with eastern manufacturers who desire to move their factories to, or establish branches in the West. Co-operation with Business Men's Associations on the lines of this railway in all matters affecting mutual interests is assured.

Inquiries should be as definite as possible.

Address

Industrial Department
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway,
Room 1327, Railway Exchange
Chicago



Do you want a 7-foot band mill?

This is a first-class machine and will give the best of results. It is strong, well made, and as good as it looks. Write us and we will give you full particulars.

Phoenix Mfg. Co.
Eau Claire, Wis.

MICHIGAN

FAMOUS FOR HARD MAPLE AND GREY ELM

S. L. EASTMAN FLOORING CO.
SAGINAW BRAND
MAPLE FLOORING
SAGINAW, MICH.

DUDLEY LUMBER COMPANY
 HAS FOR SALE
 Memphis Yard—Plain and Qtd. Oak
 Grand Rapids Yard—Michigan Hardwoods
 HEMLOCK LUMBER ALSO A SPECIALTY
 OFFICES: GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

Special bargains in the following:

200 M 4-4 No. 2 C & B Birch
 50 M 8-4 No. 1 C & B Birch
 100 M 4-4 No. 2 C & B Grey Elm
 50 M 8-4 No. 1 C & B Grey Elm
 140 M 4-4 No. 2 C & B Beech
 500 M 4-4 No. 2 C & B Maple
 50 M 8-4 No. 2 C & B Maple

Above piled for water shipment, but the 4-4 Beech and 8-4 Maple can be shipped by rail. Write us for prices.

The North Shore Lumber Co. THOMPSON, MICHIGAN

SALLING, HANSON & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Michigan Hardwoods

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN

Evans & Retting Lumber Co.

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers

Hardwood Lumber

RAILROAD TIMBERS, TIES AND SWITCH TIES

541 and 543 Michigan Trust Building Grand Rapids, Mich.

NICHOLS & COX LUMBER CO.



GRAND RAPIDS MICH.

BROWNLEE & COMPANY

DETROIT MICHIGAN

Some "snaps" we are offering:

BASSWOOD	4 4 1sts and 2nds, including one car 1x12 and wider.
BIRCH	4 4 Log Run; also No. 1 and No. 2 Common.
HARD MAPLE	3-inch No. 1 Common; 6 4 and 8 4 1sts and 2nds.
WHITE ASH	4 4 No. 1 Common and better; rather narrow, but very cheap.

All Bone Dry and at Bargain Prices to Close Out.

Michigan Logging Wheels

Have Made More Than 1,000 and Know How.



Standard for a Quarter Century

S. C. OVERPACK MANISTEE, MICH.

Cheap and easy logging. Write for circular & prices.

DENNIS & SMITH LUMBER CO.

Wholesale Hardwood Lumber

Office and Yards, FOURTH AND HOLDEN AVENUES,
DETROIT, MICH.

MILLS AT: Orndorff, W. Va., Heaters, W. Va., and Parkersburg, W. Va.

M I C H I G A N
FAMOUS FOR RED BIRCH AND BASSWOOD

**"Chief Brand"
Maple Flooring**

Will commend itself to you and your trade on its merits alone. † Comprises all the features desirable in good flooring. † Made by the latest, most approved machinery methods and best skilled labor. † We believe we can make it to your interest to handle our "Chief Brand" and will appreciate your inquiries.

Kerry & Hanson Flooring Co.
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN

Hackley-Phelps-Bonnell Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

**Northern and Southern
Hardwood Lumber**

Main Office, Michigan Trust Company Building
GRAND RAPIDS : : : MICHIGAN

DENNIS BROS.

GRAND RAPIDS, : : : MICHIGAN

**HARDWOOD LUMBER (by water or rail)
"NATIONAL" MAPLE & BIRCH FLOORING**

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN THE FOLLOWING:

- 120M feet 4 4 Log Run Birch
- 125M feet 5 4 Log Run Birch
- 2 Cars 8 4 Common and Better Birch
- 1 Car 1x4 Clear Birch
- 2 Cars 1x7 and Wider No. 1 Common Birch
- 140M feet 5 4 Log Run Beech
- 150M feet 4 4 Log Run Soft Elm
- Hard Maple—All grades and thicknesses

Main Office :
205-209 Michigan
Trust
Company
Building

Thos. MacBride Lumber Company

HEADQUARTERS FOR

HARDWOODS

I N M I C H I G A N

Michigan Trust Building, Grand Rapids, Mich.

BIRCH

WE WANT YOUR ORDERS FOR

4-4 and 5-4 No. 1 Common Birch

A No. 1 STOCK

Simmons Lumber Company

SIMMONS, MICHIGAN

McCLURE LUMBER COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS OF

Hardwoods

Main Offices, DETROIT, MICH.
Mills, : EUTAW, ALA.

SPECIAL OFFERINGS:

- 5 cars 1" 1st & 2nds & Com. Qid. White Oak
- 2 cars 2, 3 and 4" White Ash
- 2 cars 1" White Ash
- 1 car 1 1/2 and 2" No. 1 Com. Brown Ash
- 4 cars 2, 3 and 4" 1st and 2nds and No. 1 Com. Green White Oak
- 2 cars 2" Log Run Soft Elm
- 10 cars 1" Log Run Brown Ash
- 10 cars 1" to 4" Dry Hard Maple
- 10 cars 1" Log Run Birch
- 10 cars 1" Log Run Basswood

SOFT ELM AND ROCK ELM

FOR SALE BY

The R. G. Peters Salt & Lumber Co.

EASTLAKE, MICHIGAN



J. S. GOLDIE

Cadillac, : : : Michigan.

SPECIAL PRICES on 500M pieces
1" to 3" Maple Squares 10" to 27" long.
1" to 3" Soft Elm Lumber.

INQUIRIES SOLICITED FOR MICHIGAN LUMBER.

BOYNE CITY LUMBER COMPANY

BOYNE CITY

MICHIGAN ROCK MAPLE and other HARDWOODS

LARGE CAPACITY PROMPT SHIPMENTS RAIL OR CARGO

VAN KEULEN & WILKINSON LUMBER COMPANY

Manufacturers and Wholesalers of

HARDWOOD LUMBER and CRATING STOCK

Complete Stocks of Michigan Hardwoods—Maple, Beech, Birch, Elm, Ash and Basswood for sale.

Grand Rapids, : : : Michigan

CINCINNATI

THE GATEWAY OF THE SOUTH

PLAIN OAK—BASSWOOD

Are what we want. All thicknesses and grades. Spot cash. Send us list of your offerings with prices.

DUHLMEIER BROS., CINCINNATI, O.

CYPRESS LUMBER CO.

Manufacturer of Hardwoods and Cypress

Plain and Quartered White and Red Oak, Yellow Poplar, Yellow Pine, Walnut, etc. Mills in Tenn., Ala. and Va.

OFFICE AND YARDS, GEST AND DALTON AVE., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

OUR AIM is to ship the highest standard of lumber at lowest consistent price

We are manufacturers and ship direct from our band mills

W.H. & G.S. Stewart Chestnut Basswood
Oak Poplar Ash
Main Office: Cincinnati, Ohio, U. S. A. Yellow Pine

FRAMES,
SASH, DOORS,
BLINDS, MOULDINGS,
COLUMNS, GLASS,
STAIRWORK,
INTERIOR TRIM.



PAINTS,
BUILDERS' HARDWARE,
MANTELS, ETC.
LARGE CINCINNATI FAC-
TORIES MAKE PROMPT
SHIPMENTS POSSIBLE.

THE HOUSE OF STONE

The One of Good Grades

Poplar, Oak, Chestnut, Cottonwood, Ash, Basswood and Gum

T. B. STONE LUMBER CO.

CINCINNATI, OHIO

"BUY GUM"

We are in the market to buy Dry Gum Lumber in any quantity, from a single car load to a million feet. Will take all grades and thicknesses. We receive lumber at shipping point, pay cash and are liberal in inspection.



THE FARRIN-KORN LUMBER COMPANY

General Office, Yards,
Planing Mills, Dry Kilns,
Cincinnati, Ohio
Purchasing Office,
Randolph Building,
Memphis, Tenn.

Cypress Red Gum Oak

THE GENERAL LUMBER COMPANY

HARDWOODS
HEMLOCK, YELLOW PINE.

COLUMBUS

OHIO



For items of Hardwood Stock or Hardwood Machinery, you will find it advantageous to write our advertisers. Get in touch!

W. H. Dawkins Lumber Co.

Manufacturers of Band Sawed

Yellow Poplar

ASHLAND, KY.

KNIVES

A man who has been in the presence of angels discloses the fact by his action: Just one reason for our talking good machine knives, good veneer knives or knives of any kind that do good work.

CHAMPION SAW COMPANY,
BEAVER FALLS, PA.

CINCINNATI
THE GATEWAY OF THE SOUTH

IN THE MARKET FOR

OAK-ASH-POPLAR

ALL GRADES AND THICKNESSES

MOWBRAY & ROBINSON

Offices: 1219 West Sixth Street Yards: Sixth Street, below Harriet

Cash buyers for stock in our line.

Cincinnati Hardwood Lumber Co.

WEST AND SUMMER STREETS

Wholesalers Mahogany, Thin Lumber, Veneers

Finely figured quarter sawed oak veneers a specialty.

THE E. E. BECK LUMBER COMPANY

Cash Buyers

Poplar, Oak, Chestnut

And Other Southern Hardwoods

ALL GRADES AND THICKNESSES. WE BUY MILL CUTS.

THE WIBORG & HANNA COMPANY
CINCINNATI, OHIO

PLAIN AND QUARTER SAWED

White and Red Oak

CHESTNUT POPLAR GUM AND CYPRESS

Flooring, Siding, Ceiling, Base, Case and Molding. Rough, Dressed and Re-sawed. Mixed Carloads.

THE MALEY, THOMPSON & MOFFETT CO.

Always in the Market for
**BLACK WALNUT LOGS,
SELECTED WHITE OAK LOGS,
LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.**

CINCINNATI, : : : OHIO

Poplar, Oak, Ash, Chestnut, Sycamore, W. Va. Spruce, Pine and Elm

C. Crane & Co.

We would like to buy
**2,000,000 feet Dry Oak
2,000,000 feet Dry Poplar**

Mostly heavy stock. Quotations Solicited.

MILLS AND YARDS CINCINNATI, O.
YEARLY CAPACITY 100,000,000 FT.
LONG BILL STUFF A SPECIALTY

L. W. RADINA & COMPANY

Correspondence Solicited with Buyers and Sellers of All Kinds of
HARDWOODS

Wanted for cash—desirable blocks of 1 inch to 4 inch Poplar, all grades, Especially 1½-inch stock, for immediate shipment.

CLARK STREET AND DALTON AVENUE

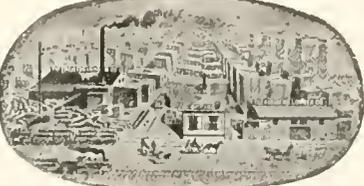
Special Dry Stock
FOR SALE

QUICK SHIPMENT. STRAIGHT OR MIXED CARS.

1" Quartered Oak, 1s and 2s, Common and Cull
1" Plain Oak, 1s and 2s, and No. 3 Common
1½" Plain Oak, No. 2 and No. 3 Common
1½" Ash, No. 2 Common
1½" Ash, No. 1 and No. 2 Common

GUM, CYPRESS, POPLAR, CHESTNUT, ETC.
Rough and Dressed

KENTUCKY LUMBER CO. :: Cincinnati, Ohio



THE FREIBERG LUMBER CO.
Manufacturers of
**Tabasco Mahogany
Walnut, Oak**

Poplar, McLean and Findlay Aves.
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WHAT HAVE YOU FOR SALE IN

Red and White **OAK** Qtd. and Plain

ALSO POPLAR, CHESTNUT, WALNUT, ETC.

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WHERE THE BEST HARDWOODS GROW

THE WOODS FOR
WHICH INDIANA
IS FAMOUS.

Quart'r'd White Oak

Plain White Oak

Quartered Red Oak

Plain Red Oak

White Ash

Poplar

Black Walnut

Cherry

Sycamore

Red Gum

Hickory

Beech

Maple

Veneers of

Indiana Hardwoods

PERRINE-ARMSTRONG CO.

Long Timber up to 60 feet—Hardwood Specialties

The largest Band Mill in Indiana.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

J. V. STIMSON

All Kinds of Hardwood Lumber Manufactured

HUNTINGBURG, IND.

THE WALNUT LUMBER CO.

Our Specialty is Walnut

GLAD TO FIGURE ON ANY CHOICE HARDWOOD STOCKS
YOU HAVE TO OFFER. INSPECTION AT MILL POINTS. INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

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Manufacturers and Wholesalers

Our Specialty Fine Figured Quartered Oak

EVANSVILLE, IND.

CHARLES H. BARNABY

Manufacturer of Band Sawed Hardwoods

Quarter Sawed Indiana White Oak a Specialty

GREENCASTLE, IND.

D'HEUR & SWAIN LUMBER CO.

Manufacturers and Wholesalers

Our Specialty Quartered Oak and Sycamore

SEYMOUR, IND.

LONG-KNIGHT LUMBER CO.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS

Quarter Sawed White and Red Oak a Specialty

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

MALEY & WERTZ

Manufacturers, Wholesalers and Exporters of Hardwood Lumber

EVANSVILLE, IND.

BUFFALO

THE GREAT WHOLESALE LUMBER CENTER OF THE EAST



Manufacturers and Dealers in

- Ash
White and Brown
- Basswood
- Birch
Red and White
- Butternut
- Cherry
- Chestnut
- Cottonwood
- Cypress
- Elm
Soft and Rock
- Gum
Red and Tupelo
- Hickory
- Maple
Hard and Soft
- Red Oak
Plain and Quartered
- White Oak
Plain and Quartered
- Black Walnut
- White Wood
Poplar



G. ELIAS & BROTHER

BUY AND CARRY LARGE QUANTITIES OF ALL KINDS OF HARDWOODS

955 TO 1015 ELK STREET

HUGH McLEAN LUMBER COMPANY

Specialty: INDIANA WHITE OAK

940 ELK STREET

ANTHONY MILLER

HARDWOODS OF ALL KINDS

893 EAGLE STREET

SCATCHERD & SON

HARDWOODS ONLY

Yard, 1555 SENECA STREET

Office, 886 ELLICOTT SQUARE

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OAK, ASH AND CHESTNUT

1075 CLINTON STREET

I. N. STEWART & BROTHER

Specialties: CHERRY AND OAK

892 ELK STREET

T. SULLIVAN & COMPANY

Specialties: BROWN ASH, BIRCH, PACIFIC COAST FIR AND SPRUCE

50 ARTHUR STREET

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Specialties: OAK, ASH AND POPLAR

932 ELK STREET

BEYER, KNOX & COMPANY

ALL KINDS OF HARDWOODS

Office and Yards, 69 LEROY AVENUE

BUFFALO HARDWOOD LUMBER CO.

We want to buy for cash:
Oak, Ash and other Hardwoods, all grades and thicknesses.
Will receive and inspect stock at shipping point.

P. O. Box 312, MEMPHIS, TENN.

940 SENECA STREET.

EMPIRE LUMBER COMPANY

Our specialties are PLAIN and QUARTERED OAK and ASH.

1142 SENECA STREET.

YELLOW POPLAR

Manufacturers
BAND SAWED
POPLAR LUMBER

ALL GRADES

DRY 5-8, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 8-4, 10-4, 12-4, 16-4
Bevel Siding, Lath and Squares
Specialty, Wide Stock.

LUMBER CO.

COAL GROVE, OHIO, U. S. A.

W. M. RITTER LUMBER COMPANY COLUMBUS, OHIO

Although our Stocks, generally, are lower than for several years past, we still have the following DRY and ready for PROMPT shipment.

POPLAR

4-4, 6-4, 8-4, 1 and 2
4-4 Saps.
4-4 No. 1 Common.
4-4 No. 3 Common.

POPLAR BEVEL SIDING

4 inch, No. 1.
6 inch Selects.
4 inch Selects.

BASSWOOD

4-4, 1 and 2, 10 and 12 feet.
4-4, 1 and 2, 14 and 16 feet.
5-4, 1 and 2, 10 to 16 feet.
5-4, No. 1 Common, 10 and 12 ft.
5-4, No. 1 Common, 14 and 16 ft.

PLAIN WHITE OAK

4-4, 1 and 2.
4-4, No. 2 Common.
4-4, No. 3 Common.

PLAIN RED OAK

4-4, 1 and 2.
4-4, No. 1 Common.

QUARTERED WHITE OAK

4-4, 1 and 2.
4-4, No. 1 Common.

WHITE PINE

5-4, 6-4, 8-4 B and Better.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4 "C" Selects.

WRITE US TODAY FOR PRICES.

Vansant, Kitchen & Co.



NEW ASHLAND MILL

Old-Fashioned

SOFT YELLOW POPLAR

Ashland, Ky.

5-8 AND 4-4 IN WIDE STOCK, SPECIALTY

Hardwood Record

Twelfth Year. {
Semi-monthly. }

CHICAGO, NOVEMBER 10, 1906.

{ Subscription \$2.
Single Copies, 10 Cents.

2,000,000 Feet

CHERRY

FOR SALE

ROSS LUMBER CO.

JAMESTOWN, NEW YORK

Himmelberger-Harrison Lumber Co.

Red Gum
Specialists

Morehouse,

Missouri

A WAY OF ESCAPE

from exorbitant insurance charges

PENNA. LUMBERMEN'S MUTUAL FIRE INS. CO.

943 Drexel Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

We want to sell and ship during the months of November and December the following lumber:

500,000 ft. 4-4 birch log run	60,000 ft. 4-4 poplar 1 and 2, 8 in. to 24 in.	18,000 ft. 4-4 quartered white oak No. 2 common, sawed for figure.
30,000 ft. 5-4 birch log run	14,000 ft. 4-4 poplar 1 and 2, 24 in. and up.	24,000 ft. 4-4 quartered white oak clear saps sawed for figure.
50,000 ft. 6-4 birch log run	70,000 ft. 4-4 poplar, No. 1 common	80,000 ft. 4-4 quartered red oak No. 1 common, sawed for figure.
200,000 ft. 8-4 birch log run	40,000 ft. 4-4 poplar clear saps.	16,000 ft. 4-4 quartered red oak clear strips, sawed for figure.
100,000 ft. 4-4 maple log run	25,000 ft. 8-4 poplar 18 to 28—soft yellow panels	200,000 ft. 4-4 basswood log run—extra fine.
30,000 ft. 5-4 maple log run	5,000 ft. 5-8 No. 1 and 2, 24 and up	
50,000 ft. 6-4 maple log run	6,000 ft. 4-4 quartered white oak 1 and 2—sawed for figure	
50,000 ft. 8-4 maple log run	60,000 ft. 4-4 quartered white oak No. 1 common, sawed for figure.	
500,000 ft. 4-4 cherry log run		
40,000 ft. 4-4 quartered poplar 1 & 2		
4,000,000 ft. 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, and 8-4 white pine box, No. 1, No. 2, No. 3 barn—rough or dressed.		
2,000,000 ft. W. Va. spruce, 10 and 12 in. wide, 12 to 30 ft. long—band sawed, gang edged and equalized—rough or worked.		

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and allied organizations, constitute a great insuring opportunity for any owner of a first-class lumber or mill risk. Ask for lines and rates.

LUMBER INSURERS GENERAL AGENCY, Underwriting Managers

66 Broadway, New York

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MANUFACTURING AND DISTRIBUTING CENTER OF KENTUCKY

Dry Stock **W. P. Brown & Sons Lumber Co.** Louisville, Ky.

<p>PLAIN RED OAK. 55,000' 1" 1st & 2d. 25,000' 1 1/4" 1st & 2d. 49,000' 1 1/2" 1st & 2d. 57,000' 2" 1st & 2d. 18,000' 2 1/2" 1st & 2d. 16,000' 3" 1st & 2d. 131,000' 1" No. 1 Com. 84,000' 1 1/4" No. 1 Com. 44,000' 1 1/2" No. 1 Com. 47,000' 2" No. 1 Com. 8,000' 2 1/2" No. 1 Com. 15,000' 3" No. 1 Com.</p> <p>QUARTERED RED OAK. 10,000' 1" 1st & 2d.</p>	<p>14,000' 1 1/2" 1st & 2d. 5,000' 2" 1st & 2d. 15,000' 1" No. 1 Com. 7,000' 1 1/2" No. 1 Com. 13,000' 2" No. 1 Com.</p> <p>PLAIN WHITE OAK. 80,000' 1" 1st & 2d. 28,000' 1 1/4" 1st & 2d. 12,000' 1 1/2" 1st & 2d. 42,000' 2" 1st & 2d. 23,800' 2 1/2" 1st & 2d. 16,000' 3" 1st & 2d. 227,000' 1" No. 1 Com. 60,000' 1 1/4" No. 1 Com. 80,000' 1 1/2" No. 1 Com.</p>	<p>50,000' 2" No. 1 Com. 17,000' 2 1/2" No. 1 Com. 22,000' 3" No. 1 Com.</p> <p>QUARTERED WHITE OAK. 50,000' 1" 1st & 2d. 28,000' 1 1/4" 1st & 2d. 45,000' 1 1/2" 1st & 2d. 49,000' 2" 1st & 2d. 19,000' 2 1/2" 1st & 2d. 18,000' 1" No. 1 Com. 30,000' 1 1/4" No. 1 Com. 40,000' 1 1/2" No. 1 Com. 22,000' 2" No. 1 Com. 10,000' 3" No. 1 Com.</p>	<p>ASH. 9,000' 1" 1st & 2d. 65,000' 1 1/4" 1st & 2d. 16,000' 1 1/2" 1st & 2d. 10,000' 2" 1st & 2d. 8,000' 2 1/2" 1st & 2d. 14,000' 3" 1st & 2d. 6,000' 4" 1st & 2d. 4,000' 1 1/4" No. 1 Com. 16,000' 1 1/2" No. 1 Com. 8,000' 2" No. 1 Com.</p> <p>POPLAR. 12,000' 1" 1st & 2d.</p>	<p>12,000' 1 1/2" 1st & 2d. 11,000' 1 1/2" 1st & 2d. 12,000' 2" 1st & 2d. 10,000' 2 1/2" 1st & 2d. 10,000' 3" 1st & 2d. 50,000' 1" No. 1 Com. 14,000' 3" 1st & 2d. 10,000' 1 1/2" No. 1 Com. 10,000' 2" No. 1 Com. 28,000' 1 1/4" No. 1 Com. 15,000' 1" 18" & up 1st & 2d. 8,000' 2" 18" & up 1st & 2d. 6,000' 2" 24" & up 1st & 2d. 4,000' 1 1/2" 18" & up 1st & 2d. 3,000' 1 1/2" 24" & up 1st & 2d.</p>
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All thicknesses in cull poplar, ash, chestnut. Your inquiries will be appreciated. Prompt delivery guaranteed

The Norman Lumber Co., Inc.
 Manufacturers and Wholesalers of
Hardwood Lumber
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 Seasoned Ash, Oak, Poplar, and Walnut Lumber
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Good assortment of dry stock on hand ready for immediate shipment in Hard Maple, Beech, Birch, Soft Elm and Cherry.

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SPECIAL OFFERINGS:

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- 5 Cars 4 4 Maple No. 1 and 2 Common.
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- 2 Cars 4 4 Birch No. 2 Common and better.
- 2 Cars Dimension Stock, largely Maple 4 4 x 2 in. and wider x 12-18-24-30 and 36 in. long.

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Northern Michigan Soft Gray Elm

What our old cork pine was to the regular white pine—such is our *Soft Gray Elm* to ordinary soft elm. Buyers who gladly discriminate in favor of something better than the ordinary, will be interested. We have

- 10 cars 8-4 firsts and seconds.
- 1 car 10-4 firsts and seconds.
- 2 cars 12-4 firsts and seconds.

Wide, choice stock, our own product, seasoned right, bone dry.

WRITE US ABOUT IT.

MURPHY & DIGGINS

Offer all grades of the following special dry stock

- MAPLE—5/4, 6/4, 8/4, 10/4, 12/4, 14/4, 16/4
- GRAY ELM—4/4, 12/4
- BASSWOOD—4/4
- BIRCH—5/4, 6/4

Our own manufacture. Perfect Mill Work. Uniform Grades.

LET US FIGURE ON YOUR HARDWOOD WANTS.



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THE HUB OF THE HARDWOOD WORLD

STOCK LIST **Anderson-Tully Co.** Memphis Tenn.

100,000 ft. 1 in. No. 1 Common Gum.
 100,000 ft. 1 in. No. 2 Common Gum.
 50,000 ft. 1 in. First and Second Sap Gum 6 in. to 12 in.
 50,000 ft. 1 in. First and Second Sap Gum 13 in. to 16 in.
 50,000 ft. 13 in. to 17 in. Gum Box Boards.
 50,000 ft. 1 in. First and Second Red Gum.
 50,000 ft. 1 in. No. 1 Common Red Gum.
 50,000 ft. 6/4 in. First and Second Cottonwood.
 200,000 ft. 1 in. No. 1 Common Cottonwood.

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Also make a specialty of Wagon Stock in rough, such as Tongues, Axles, Reaches, Bolsters, and 6-4 to 16-4 Hickory.

WE have in all thicknesses the following kinds and amounts of lumber at places designated. Kindly send us your inquiries.

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Ash..... 680,000 feet
 Quartered White Oak.. 75,000 feet
 Plain White Oak..... 140,000 feet
 Quartered Red Oak..... 225,000 feet
 Plain Red Oak..... 410,000 feet
 Cypress..... 225,000 feet
 Cottonwood..... 200,000 feet
 Poplar..... 308,000 feet

SELMA YARD

Poplar..... 409,000 feet
 Bay Poplar..... 857,000 feet
 Red Gum..... 55,000 feet
 Cypress..... 787,000 feet

BERCLAIR YARD

Bay Poplar..... 100,000 feet
 Cypress..... 800,000 feet

OTHER YARDS

Plain Red Oak..... 350,000 feet

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Oak Flooring

Quartered White Hollow Backed
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 Plain Red Bored

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Poplar

Hardwoods

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GET OUR PRICES ON THESE ITEMS:

1,000,000 feet Soft Grey Elm, 1 to 3".
 500,000 feet Unselected Birch, 1 to 3".
 3,000,000 feet Michigan Hard Maple, 1 to 6".
 350,000 feet End Dried White Maple, 1 to 1 1/2".
 625,000 feet No. 1 Common and Better Winter Sawn Basswood, 1 to 3".
 150,000 feet Selected White Basswood, 1", 1 1/4" and 1 1/2".
 210,000 feet Plain and Quartered White and Red Oak, 1 to 2".

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Large Stock on Hand

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Successors to LAMB HARDWOOD LUMBER CO., BACON-NOLAN HARDWOOD CO., GUIRL-STOVER LBR. CO.

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Three Band Mills	}	Memphis, Tenn. Chancy, Miss. Stover, Miss.	Our Specialties	}	Well Manufactured Stock Good Grades Prompt Shipments
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Three States Lumber Co.

MEMPHIS, TENN.,

Offers the following Dry Stock for immediate shipment :

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| <p>50 M Cottonwood Panel, 20 in. & up.
200 M Cottonwood Box Boards, 13 in. to 17 in.
200 M Cottonwood Box Boards, 8 in. to 12 in.
300 M 1 in. 1st & 2nds Cottonwood, 7 in. & up.
150 M 1½ in. 1st & 2nds Cottonwood, 7 in. & up.
75 M 2 in. 1st & 2nds Cottonwood, 7 in. & up.
50 M Gum Box Boards, 13 in. to 18 in.</p> | <p>50 M Gum Box Boards, 8 in. to 12 in.
50 M 1 in. 1st & 2nds Plain Red Oak.
50 M 1 in. 1st & 2nds Plain White Oak.
30 M 1 in. Common Plain White Oak.
50 M 1 in. Common Plain Red Oak.
50 M 1 in. 1st & 2nds Ash.</p> |
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This stock dry in pile at points which can be moved promptly.
All hand-sawed and equalized.

THE EAST

BOSTON NEW YORK PHILADELPHIA

Cherry River Boom & Lumber Co.

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We have completed arrangements to handle all our business from our main office, Scranton.

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Band-Sawed, West
Virginia Hardwoods

JOHN T. DIXON HARRY S. DEWEY



We are not **Wizards** in making new grades to fit a price. No tricks in our methods of making shipments. The straight grades are good enough for us.

If you will give us a trial order for **POPLAR, OAK, ASH, CHESTNUT or OAK, MAPLE and YELLOW PINE FLOORING**, we believe we can demonstrate our ability to please you.

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**DETROIT.
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Millmen with round lots of well manufactured stock to offer,
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JONES HARDWOOD CO.

INCORPORATED

WANTS: Poplar, Plain Oak, 147 MILK STREET
Quartered Oak and Cypress. BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

Manufacturers please send stock lists and prices.

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WHITE PINE
AND HARDWOODS

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Hardwoods, Poplar and Logs

I am always in the market for nice lots of dry and well manufactured
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HARDWOOD LUMBER**

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We are in the Market for POPLAR, PLAIN OAK, CYPRESS
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PLE and BIRCH FLOORING, and would appreciate corre-
spondence from manufacturers in position to supply any of the
stock named.

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HARDWOODS COMPANY Farmers Bank Bldg.
Oak a Specialty PITTSBURGH, PA.

The West Florida Hardwood Co.

MILL ON APALACHICOLA RIVER
MARYSVILLE, FLA.

**Ash Hickory Red and White Oak Red Gum
Yellow Cottonwood Tupelo Gum**

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**Even When Business Is Good
We Continue to Advertise**

Our lumber stocks. We always work best in the lead. We have
twelve million feet of building lumber and hardwoods on hand
and in good shape to fill your orders promptly.

Chestnut	Yellow Pine	Poplar
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California Sugar Pine and Cedar Lath--Cedar and Cypress Shingles,
handmade. Send your inquiry or order to-day.

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No. 165 MILK ST., BOSTON, MASS., and GULFPORT, MISS.

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WANTED: 20 cars Common and Better Chestnut, all thicknesses.

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ESPECIALLY IN MARKET FOR PLAIN RED OAK

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BUYERS OF
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Quartered Oak Flooring

Manufactured for

HIGHEST CLASS of trade only.

Also Plain Oak, Maple and other Hardwood flooring. The name **DWIGHT** on flooring is a guarantee of its excellence.

DWIGHT SPECIAL pattern of thin flooring is the only suitable thin flooring to lay. Write for Sample.

DWIGHT LUMBER COMPANY
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

NOVEMBER STOCK LIST

HARD MAPLE		BEECH	WHITE MAPLE
1 in.	1,000,000 ft.	1 in.	100,000 ft.
1½ in.	100,000 ft.	1½ in.	100,000 ft.
1½ in.	100,000 ft.		1½ in.
3 in.	50,000 ft.	BIRCH	20,000 ft.
4 in.	50,000 ft.	1 in.	500,000 ft.
		1½ in.	100,000 ft.
		2 in.	100,000 ft.
		2½ in.	50,000 ft.
SOFT MAPLE			BASSWOOD
1 in.	30,000 ft.		1 in.
1½ in.	20,000 ft.		300,000 ft.
3 in.	10,000 ft.		
		ASHL.	GRAY ELM
		1 in.	1 in.
		50,000 ft.	300,000 ft.
			1½ in.
			200,000 ft.
			3 in.
			200,000 ft.

KELLEY LUMBER & SHINGLE CO., Traverse City, Mich.

Are You in the Market?

Send us your inquiries for prices on
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100M ft. 1" Com. and Better Quartered Red Oak.
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25M ft. 1½" Com. Quartered White Oak.
25M ft. 1½" 1st and 2nds Quartered Red Oak.
50M ft. 3" Com. and Better Quartered White Oak.
50M ft. 3" Com. and Better Plain White Oak.
100M ft. 1" Com. Plain Birch.
50M ft. 1" Com. Red Birch.
50M ft. 1½" Com. and Better Plain Birch.
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100M ft. 1½" Com. and Better Hard Maple.
100M ft. 1" Com. and Better Soft Elm.

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FULLERTON-POWELL HARDWOOD LUMBER CO.

OFFERS THE FOLLOWING STOCK
FOR IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT

150,000 feet 2½ inch to 4 inch Common and Better Plain
Red and White Oak, six months dry.
300,000 feet 1 inch Logrun Quartered Sycamore, bone dry

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cheerfully
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R. E. Wood Lumber Company

☞ We own nearly a thousand million feet of virgin poplar, oak, chestnut and other hardwood timber, and operate our own band mills in West Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina and South Carolina.
☞ Let us figure on your hardwood requirements.

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THE GREATEST HARDWOOD MARKET IN THE WORLD

—have you anything to offer in hickory, white ash, thick plain oak and wagon stock?

WE ARE CASH BUYERS
PLEASE SEND US YOUR STOCK LISTS

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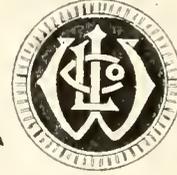
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White Lumber Company

Dealers in Hardwood Lumber

ALL KINDS

ALL GRADES



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A floor to adore



For thirty-three years Wilce's Hardwood Flooring has been among the foremost on the market and because it stands today "unequaled" is the best evidence that its manufacturer has kept abreast of modern methods and the advanced demands of the trade. To convince yourself of the above statements, try our polished surface flooring, tongued and grooved, hollow backed, with matched ends and holes for blind nailing—you'll find it reduces the expense of laying and polishing.

Our Booklet tells all about Hardwood Flooring and how to care for it—also prices—and is free.

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25 M ft. 1½" No. 1 Common, standard widths and lengths.
40 M ft. 2" No. 1 Common, standard widths and lengths.
25 M ft. 2½" No. 1 Common, standard widths and lengths.
60 M ft. 3" No. 1 Common, standard widths and lengths.

WHITE ASH

30 M ft. 1" 1s and 2s, standard widths and lengths.
75 M ft. 5 4" 1s and 2s, standard widths and lengths.
50 M ft. 6 4" 1s and 2s, standard widths and lengths.
50 M ft. 8 4" 1s and 2s, standard widths and lengths.
25 M ft. 10 4" 1s and 2s, standard widths and lengths.
50 M ft. 16 4" 1s and 2s, standard widths and lengths.
(We can use a small percentage of No 1 Common.)

511 Railway Exchange. - Chicago

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Office and Yard:
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Hardwood Lumber

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R. A. WELLS LUMBER CO.

Manufacturers of All Kinds of

HARDWOOD LUMBER

Fine Quartered Oak a Specialty

234 LA SALLE STREET

Yards at Canal and 21st Sts.

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THE GREATEST HARDWOOD MARKET IN THE WORLD

Heath-Witbeck Company

Hardwood Lumber

We have for quick shipment 170,000 feet DRY BIRCH, First and Seconds and Common 2, 2½, 3 and 4 inch.

Main Office, 6 Madison St. Yards, Loomis and 22nd St.
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Wholesale and Retail

Telephone NORTH 223 **HARDWOOD LUMBER** 47 Dominick St. CHICAGO

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MAHOGANY

5,000,000 feet mahogany in stock

Large and fine stock of Cuban wood.



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14th and Wood Streets
CHICAGO

THE WARD LUMBER COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS OF
HARDWOODS

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355 Dearborn St., Chicago

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WARD BROS., Big Rapids, Mich.

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125,000 ft. 4-4 Log run Birch red in. No thick cut out.

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Bored
Polished



Hollow
Backed
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Bundled

Timber Bonds

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Hardwood Record

Published in the Interest of Hardwood Lumber, American Hardwood Forests, Wood Veneer Industry, Hardwood Flooring, Hardwood Interior Finish, Wood Chemicals, Saw Mill and Woodworking Machinery.

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LIBR
NEW
BOTAN
GAK

HARDWOOD ASSOCIATION MEETINGS.

Southern Cypress Manufacturers' Association.

The semi-annual meeting of this association will convene at 1221 Hibernia Building, New Orleans, La., at 10 A. M., on Wednesday, Nov. 14, and will probably last two days. Matters of importance to cypress interests will be discussed, and manufacturers, both members and non-members of the association, are invited.

Michigan Hardwood Manufacturers' Association.

This association will hold an important meeting at the Hotel Pantlind, Grand Rapids, on Wednesday, Dec. 19.

General Market Conditions.

There is not a cloud on the horizon of the hardwood trade from coast to coast. Business in every variety of hardwoods is from good to strong. The quantity of plain oak being offered is still insufficient to meet the demand; this is true of poplar and of quite a number of the minor northern and southern woods. Statistics collated by the Michigan Hardwood Manufacturers' Association indicate that the supply of northern hardwoods is lower than it has been since this branch of the lumber trade became an important commercial pursuit. Even maple, birch and beech, which were supposed to be in oversupply, are found to be very low. The organization which has been completed by the Michigan operators will probably insure a lessened rather than an increased log output for the coming winter.

In the South weather conditions have reduced the hardwood output to a very low state, and buyers cannot expect any accretion of stocks in the great southern hardwood section for months to come.

The wagon making trade is still scouring the country in all directions to secure sufficient stocks of oak and hickory to keep their

plants going. There seems to be a general willingness on the part of this branch of the buying trade to pay even more than current prices if they can be assured of supplies.

Large building operations keep on apace and the demand for both maple and oak flooring is practically up to the capacity of all the flooring plants.

There is a constantly increasing demand for mahogany, and log prices are showing considerable advance. Mahogany lumber stocks are much depleted, but still prices have not materially advanced. At present prices this wood is certainly a wise purchase, as values cannot very much longer remain stationary.

The veneer people are doing a big business, but it is questionable if they are making very much money, as prices still range comparatively low.

There is an increased call for dimension hardwoods in many varieties of stock, and steadily advancing prices are being obtained.

The average American producer who formerly took an occasional shot at the export business has largely ceased that practice, and generally speaking the foreign trade is now in the hands of educated exporters who know its requirements to a nicety and are getting very good results from their business. This desideratum has been brought about by the fact that every producer can sell his lumber at home at fully as good or better prices than he can get across the ocean.

The National Association Meeting.

The semi-annual meeting of the National Hardwood Lumber Association at Cincinnati was surely marked by no sins of commission. If the deliberations showed any errors of judgment they were certainly those of omission. This meeting was called to discuss and legislate on the advisability of admitting the consuming trade to associate membership, and for the purpose of modifying grading rules and bringing them up to date. While the sessions of the meeting passing on these two subjects were supposedly executive, it is generally known that it was deemed inexpedient to admit consumers to membership; and the element of "stand-patters" was so strong that in spite of efforts on the part of some members of the association to abrogate the resolution passed at the Buffalo meeting in May, 1905, which provided that the inspection rules then adopted should not be changed until December, 1908, the measure was voted down.

However, the association very sensibly formulated and passed a set of grading rules covering dressed poplar, and adopted as a part of its own rules the grading rules of the Dressed Gum Association, of the Maple Flooring Association, of the oak flooring manufacturers and of the Southern Cypress Manufacturers' Association as amended.

The HARDWOOD RECORD will not presume to criticize the National Association's action in refusing to admit consumers to associate membership, although the policy and fairness of this measure has been strongly advocated by some of the most upright and conservative members of the organization. This matter is one determinable only by the association itself.

Regarding the refusal to amend its grading rules to correspond with present conditions and existing practices, with all due deference to the National Hardwood Lumber Association, the RECORD begs to submit the great principle that all human progress is based on the

fundamental process of alternately putting one foot before the other. The world moves step by step. Evolution is constantly transpiring in morals, in religion, in business. There is no such thing as successfully standing still. Such things as do not advance go backward, and the great world-wide impulse is forward. The National Association made its Buffalo bargain with no one but itself. If it be proven (and this seems to have been most conclusively done at the Cincinnati meeting) that the present inspection rules are not up to date and are not in some respects in accordance with current commercial practices, why should not the former error of judgment be corrected? When a just man makes a mistake his earliest impulse is to right it. Why should an association differ from an individual? This opinion is fully shared by the last ex-president of the association—the most astute diplomat and politician who has ever taken part in its work—as evidenced by his arguments in favor of abrogating the Buffalo resolution. It can plainly be seen that to him want of progress means retrogression.

There are many high-class, upright, intelligent business men associated with the National Hardwood Lumber Association. A good many of them were present at the Cincinnati meeting, but another large element of the same class was conspicuous by its absence. It is unfortunate that the importance of association work cannot be so thoroughly impressed upon every man prominent in the hardwood industry that he will be present at every business meeting of his organization and take part in its deliberations. If he neglects this duty and legislation transpires which is unjust, faulty, or deficient, he has no one to blame but himself. The National Hardwood Lumber Association has almost unlimited opportunities for the bettering of the morals and the character of the industry. These opportunities should not be neglected. It is the sincere hope of the HARDWOOD RECORD that at the next annual meeting of this association every man who is a member, who has a pride in his calling, who stands for clean and up-to-date methods, who is honest with himself and his trade, will be present and assist in legislation looking toward the highest standard of business morals and business progress.

Crooked History Repeated.

The HARDWOOD RECORD congratulates itself that a good many of its patrons have been saved no inconsiderable loss by its exposure of the Pittsburg Fuel Company of Pittsburg, Pa., and its immediate successor, the Delaware Hardwood Lumber Company of Wilmington, Del. Advices recently received indicate that the latter outfit has discontinued business, and J. C. Harris and his confederates have left for parts unknown. Of course there are creditors left to hold the bag, which always happens to those who "fail to read the papers." There is a movement on foot among creditors to raise a fund for the purpose of putting detectives on the trail of Harris and his confederates and apprehending and prosecuting them in a criminal way. In the case of the Delaware Hardwood Lumber Company he has adopted his usual and favorite plan of operation. He induces the unsophisticated hardwood man to ship a car of lumber to a certain point; upon its arrival makes a quick sale at a low figure, and, by allowing an especially high discount, secures prompt cash. How many creditors the concern has has not yet developed, but they are not inconsiderable in number in spite of the repeated warnings of the RECORD.

It is passing strange that any lumberman of even ordinary intelligence could be induced to ship lumber to strangers, no matter how alluring the bait in the way of price and terms proposed might be. In the present condition of hardwood affairs there is no good reason why hardwood lumbermen should not sell every foot of their lumber at a good price to reputable concerns.

Meeting of Michigan Hardwood Manufacturers.

At the meeting of the Michigan Hardwood Manufacturers' Association held at Traverse City Oct. 31, that body put itself squarely on record for the basic principle that the manufacturer is entitled to legislate on the inspection of his own product insofar as that inspection is "fair and just to both producer and consumer." Inspection rules covering the chief varieties of woods growing in the Wolverine state were adopted and are printed elsewhere in this issue of the RECORD. While the association declared itself as being in-

clined to cast its fortunes with the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of the United States, it also held out the olive branch to the National Hardwood Lumber Association, with which many of its members have formerly been allied, and appointed a committee to confer with it on the subject of amending its inspection rules on certain varieties of woods to suit the present economic needs of both producer and consumer.

The full proceedings of this meeting, printed elsewhere in this issue, show that identified with this movement are concerns representing between seventy-five and eighty per cent of the total hardwood output of the state; also that Michigan hardwood stocks have never been in as short supply as at the present time, and fully demonstrate that the position of the association for successfully administering its own affairs is a remarkably strong one.

The meeting was marked by the manifest interest of leading hardwood producers of the neighboring state of Wisconsin, and it is more than probable that the manufacturing element of that state will promptly join the movement inaugurated by the Michigan operators. The Michigan Hardwood Manufacturers' Association has made a splendid beginning, which it will certainly carry forward to the inestimable advantage of both its members and the trade at large.

Substitutes for Favored Woods.

The *Furniture Journal* of Chicago in editorially discussing the question of substitutes for favored hardwoods notes the necessity which is being forced upon manufacturers of furniture for using some other wood for oak in view of the steadily diminishing supply and high cost of this wood. The writer notes that the increasing price of oak is entirely out of proportion to the price which furniture manufacturers secure for their goods. The *Journal* says that one manufacturer who has looked hopefully toward birch, which is still cheap and plentiful and an admirable cabinet wood, finds that the public will not buy furniture of plain birch in the natural finish, and he has some difficulty in matching the wood, which is not always uniform in color. Thus it is contended that to secure uniformity of color entails more waste than the manufacturer can afford; that the stained birch has a tendency to fade, and that consequently birch is not a satisfactory substitute for oak or mahogany. The *Journal* advocates the use of red gum as a substitute for some of the highest class American woods for furniture making.

Undeniably gum has the making of a very desirable wood for many kinds of medium and low-priced furniture, and in some instances would work admirably into the finest goods. It certainly is a magnificent wood and its use is extending in many directions outside of the furniture trade. In fact, the call for gum today is well up to the full probable supply for some time to come.

Of birch as a material for furniture making the HARDWOOD RECORD has information from reliable producers of medium and high-class furniture that is quite at variance with the opinion of the *Journal*. Primarily outside of the very best furniture no attempt is now made by manufacturers to closely match figure. In a glued-up job the maker puts his sap edges together and his heart edges together, because that is the only way that he can make a certainty of a good glue joint. No matter whether the wood be mahogany, oak or birch, he then stains it either darker or lighter, as taste and demand may dictate. In the case of the sap, or light wood, it is given a coat of stain approximating the tone of the heart wood. A second coat of stain is then applied to the entire surface, and general uniformity is insured. The stain often is given in part by the filler. Of birch it may be said that it has the highest physics, i. e., the highest quality of any American hardwood growing in a reasonably large quantity, save that of the better types of oak. It has a density and strength far superior to gum, will hold its finish infinitely better, and if aniline stains are not used it will hold the stained color as well as any wood. In short, birch has density, weight, strength, good working qualities, and is comparatively cheap. For the purpose of furniture making there is but one weakness that can be urged against it. Owing to the slight percentage of oil contained in the wood considerable care has to be exercised in the drying process so as to insure a permanent glue joint.

Pert, Pertinent and Impertinent.

An "Auto" Idyl.

oooooooo

The automobile owner crawled
With haste into his car
And said good-bye, for he was called
To travel fast and far.

He grasped the steering wheel with glee
And gave the clutch a yank.
And then, with objurgations, he
Climbed down again to crank.

oooooooo

Again he mounted to the seat
Prepared like wind to fly.
Yet there he lingered in the street,
The water tank was dry.
He filled the tank; it seemed a cinch,
Once more he starts to chauff.
Behold he does not move an inch
The differential's off
In rage he toils with might and main
Till he is faint and weak;
Again he starts—and stops again:
The tire's sprung a leak.

oooooooooooo

The shades of night are falling fast,
But joy illumines his brow,
He shoots ahead—his troubles past,
Pray who can catch him now?

And yet, around the corner, we
May find the same machine;
Its owner is not there, for he
Has gone for gasoline. —W. of O

oooooooooooo

Compensation.

Happiness is the reward of being commonplace.

Not Edible.

Don't forget that a hungry man can't eat advice.

Aimed Too High.

Many a man has failed to make a hit because he aimed too high.

The Blues.

Women think men have no right to the blues, regarding that privilege as exclusively feminine.

Sensible Borrowing.

What's the use of borrowing trouble as long as you can borrow money?

Soldiering.

The man who kills time slays his own character.

The Knocker.

Every knock one man gives another is intended as a boost for himself.

True.

When a man combines business with pleasure business usually gets the short end of it.

On the Road.

"Incidental expenses" cover a multitude of sinful items.

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION.



Is there a hardwood lumber association that is prepared to take my hand and guarantee me a square deal?

The Preface.

Along about six months after marriage a man realizes that courtship is but the preface to hardship.

Life.

Life is a riddle; we can't guess it—therefore we must all give it up.

Wrongly Blamed.

Whisky often gets the credit for making fools of men who were born foolish.

Wise Procrastination.

Never do any worrying today that you can just as well postpone until tomorrow.

Open Acknowledgment.

When a man marries for money it's equivalent to an admission on his part that he could not get it any other way.

Just a Trifle!

Most of the things that come to those who wait are a trifle stale by the time they arrive.

The Test.

A man is not beaten as long as he's not discouraged.

A Comparison.

A woman's heart is like a trolley car—always room for one more.

Automobile and Man.

The splendid, big machine flits past,
With little noise from shaft or gear;
Well-planned and powerful and fast,
Its whirl falls lightly on the ear.

With heavy chug and rasping clank
The poorly made machine goes by,
Proclaiming its inferior rank
And failing where the hills are high.

And thus it is with men; the cheap
And noisy ones are not the kind
That triumph where the hills are steep,
And easy ways are hard to find.

AMERICAN FOREST TREES.

FORTIETH PAPER.

Black Locust.

Robinia Pseudacacia—Linn.

The range of the black locust extends through the eastern part of the United States from Pennsylvania (on the Appalachian Mountains from Loonst Ridge in Marion County) to northern Georgia, although it has been widely naturalized through cultivation and other agencies throughout the country east of the Rocky Mountains. It is perhaps indigenous as a low shrub in parts of Arkansas and eastern Indian Territory, and also in the Great Smoky Mountains of eastern Tennessee. It is nowhere common. In the Appalachian forests it grows singly or in small groups, but is most abundant and of largest size on the western slopes of the Alleghanies of West Virginia. It often spreads by underground stems into broad thickets of small and often stunted trees.

The black locust has been extensively introduced into Europe, both for ornamentation and for wood, the first transplanting having been made early in the seventeenth century by Jean Robin, the botanist for whom the genus is named.

In nearly all the states where it is found it is known as the locust or black locust. It is also known as the yellow locust in Vermont, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia, West Virginia, Mississippi, Louisiana, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Nebraska, and Minnesota; as the white locust in Rhode Island and New York; as the red locust, green locust, and white locust in Tennessee, as the acacia in Louisiana, as the false acacia in South Carolina, Alabama and Texas, and as the honey locust and false acacia in Minnesota. In Maryland it is known as the pea-flower locust and post locust. Its distinguishing characteristics are the clusters of large pea-blossom shaped flowers, the bean-shaped pods, three to six inches in length, and the prickles on the bark.

Its leaves are compound and alternate, with leaf-stalks that are hollowed at the base and which cover the buds of the succeeding year. They are from eight to fourteen inches long; odd pinnate, with from eleven to twenty-five oval leaflets; they are entire, netted-vein and glabrous; downy, when young, and later pale beneath and dark-green above, turning yellow in early autumn.

A peculiar habit of the tree is the folding of its leaflets and the drooping of its leaves on rainy days and on the approach of evening. Parkinson, describing it in 1640, ob-

served "each leaf foulding itself double every evening upon Sunne setting and opening again upon the rising."

The flowers open late in May or early in June in axillary, drooping racemes and are filled with nectar and very fragrant. Their petals are white, pea-like, on slender pedicels one-half inch long. The fruit ripens late in the autumn, is three to four inches long and

contact with the ground; brown or rarely light green, with pale, yellow sapwood of two or three layers of annual growth. The weight of a cubic foot of the seasoned wood is forty-five pounds.

Snow says of this tree: "Black locust wood is tough, durable, unequalled for torsional strength and resilience, and is in every way in the front rank of American woods.

It is fitted not only for exposed constructions, but for finer articles, having no superior for hubs, pins, bolts and trenails."

The black locust is an attractive tree when young, and grows rapidly, becoming sturdy and spreading in a few years. It reaches a height of from seventy to eighty feet and has a trunk growing sometimes to three and four feet in diameter, its usual size being from ten to twenty-four inches, with small, brittle, usually erect branches forming a narrow, oblong head.

The tree everywhere, except in the mountainous parts of its natural range, is subject to attack by an insect called the locust-borer, which rapidly destroys its value both as timber and as an ornament. They riddle the wood, even to the twigs, and no effective means of combating them are known.

Commercially, the wood is used for posts and ribs of vessels. It is a very good wood for spokes, its vertical resistance being one-third greater than that of oak. It is also often used for rungs of ladders, but its most important use in the United States is for telegraph and telephone insulator pins, being the most preferred wood for this purpose and commanding the highest price.

The picture showing typical forest growth of black locust, with which this article is illustrated, is from a photograph recently made in the forests of the Montvale Lumber Company in Swain county, North Carolina, where the tree is found interspersed on the ridges with red oak and chestnut oak.

In most sections along the Appalachian Range, where black locust of the highest type grows in greater profusion than in any other part of the United States, very little atten-

tion has been paid to its utilization for commercial purposes. With the immense increase in the building of telegraph and telephone lines, which creates an immense demand for insulator pins, much more attention could be profitably paid by lumbermen in the sections noted to the manufacture of these pins. They command a high price and the demand exceeds the supply.



TYPICAL FOREST GROWTH BLACK LOCUST, SWAIN COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

one-half inch wide, with bright, red-brown valves, usually four to eight seeded, and mostly persistent until the end of winter or early spring. The bark of the tree is from one to one and a half inches thick, deeply furrowed, dark brown tinged with red, rough and broken in ridges.

The wood is heavy and exceedingly hard, strong and close-grained, very durable in



HANS DIERKS
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Builders of Lumber History.

NUMBER XXXIV.

Hans Dierks.

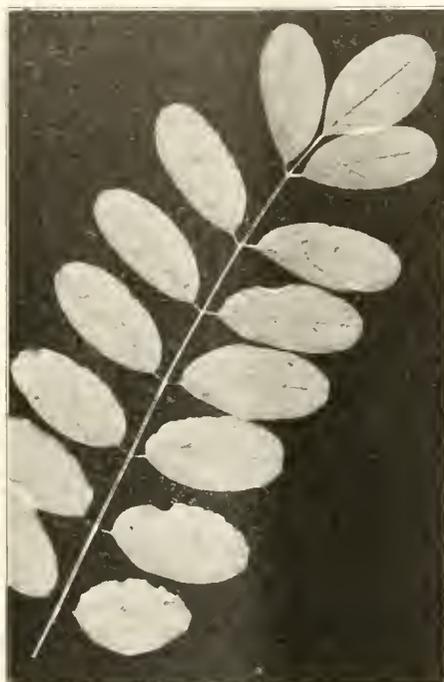
(See portrait supplement.)

Hans Dierks, the subject of the sketch and portrait supplement presented in this issue of the *HARDWOOD RECORD*, is a type of the successful and capable German stock which has become a structural part of our nationality. He was born near Hamburg March 11, 1850, but is to all intents American, for his parents emigrated to this country and located on a farm near Clinton, Ia., when he was but two years old. He secured the education that the public schools of the place afforded and worked on his father's farm from the end of his school days until his twenty-fourth year. At that time he married Miss Bertha Schmitt of Clinton and began farming on his own account, buying a place near Walnut, Ia.

His inclinations and abilities, however, found too narrow a scope in agricultural pursuits and in 1881 he formed a partnership with his brother, John Dierks, and a Mr. Lampson for the purpose of carrying on a retail lumber business. The firm operated yards at Walnut and other points in Iowa until 1884, when the co-partnership was dissolved and the holdings disposed of to various parties. Hans Dierks then moved to Nebraska and started yards at Juniata and Kenesaw, but he practically only established them, for in 1885 he sold the properties to Howard Bros. of Denver, Col. The same year, however, he laid the foundations for the great system of interests which has since become known as the Dierks Lumber & Coal Company by starting lumber yards at Broken Bow and Litchfield, Neb., taking into partnership his brother Herman and styling the firm Dierks Bros. Later on Peter and Henry Dierks, also brothers, were taken into the firm, although Henry died about four years afterward, and new yards were added to those already owned until the total number under the control of the partnership amounted to thirteen. In 1893 they moved their headquarters to Lincoln, Neb., and incorporated under the name of the Dierks Lumber & Coal Company.

In 1896 Mr. Dierks removed to Kansas City and opened a retail yard at Sixteenth and Magee streets, and the same year broadened his business by establishing a planing mill at Petros, I. T., where he manufactured the output of the small sawmills in that vicinity. In 1889 the present extensive manufacturing interests of the Dierks Lumber & Coal Company were founded by the erection of a large yellow pine saw and planing mill at De Queen, Ark., and the following year a modern hardwood band mill was established at the same place. As conditions arose which necessitated the extension of the company's business, they were met in a practical and comprehensive manner. The De Queen and Eastern, a standard gauge railroad, fifty miles

long, tapping 100,000 acres of fine yellow pine and hardwood timberland owned by the company, was built, the mills were constantly



PRINT OF BLACK LOCUST FOLIAGE.

improved by the addition of modern appliances, and the distribution of the lumber from the forest to the consumer through the

medium of the retail yards and other sources was developed to a high degree of efficiency. The mills at De Queen owned by the company have a daily capacity of 150,000 feet of yellow pine and 40,000 feet of hardwoods.

The headquarters of the Dierks Lumber & Coal Company are still located at Lincoln, Neb., from which point the business of the retail yards, now numbering eighteen, is directed, while the general management of the mill, railroad and timber interests of the concern is carried on from Kansas City. The present holdings of the companies in which Hans Dierks is the controlling figure and principal owner, namely, the Dierks Lumber & Coal Company, the De Queen and Eastern Railroad, and the Dierks & Sons Lumber Company of Kansas City, exceed in value \$2,000,000.

The career of Hans Dierks is an incentive to anyone who knows it. He started with no financial advantages other than those held by numerous young men in this country and by strict application to business, an opportune grasp of advantages as they came within his vision, and the foresight to broaden his enterprises to meet the needs of the times built up a series of operations which give employment to hundreds of men and are financially among the strongest in his section of the country.

Mr. Dierks has four children, Herman, who is manager of the mills at De Queen, Ark.; Harry, who has charge of the wholesale offices at Kansas City; Mrs. Ada Frey, who lives at Broken Bow, Neb., and Miss Rosa Dierks. He takes an active interest in lodge matters and is a member of the Elks, Odd Fellows, A. O. U. W., and the Concatenated Order of Hoo-Hoo.

Hardwood Record Mail Bag.

[In this department it is proposed to reply to such inquiries as reach this office from the *HARDWOOD RECORD* clientele as will be of enough general interest to warrant publication. Every patron of the paper is invited to use this department to the fullest extent, and an attempt will be made to answer queries pertaining to all matters of interest to the hardwood trade, in a succinct and intelligent manner.]

Rock Elm Dimension.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—Editor *HARDWOOD RECORD*: We wish to get into communication with a mill that can get out small sizes in rock elm, in squares and dowels, and could use a carload a month.

If any of the readers of the *HARDWOOD RECORD* can supply the requirements asked for in this letter they will be put into communication with the writer by addressing this office.—EDITOR.

Seeking Black Walnut.

WILMINGTON, DEL., Oct. 31.—Editor *HARDWOOD RECORD*: Can you assist us by giving us the names of well-known walnut manufacturers who would likely have 2, 3 and 3½ inch thick stock. We have an order to place for 400,000 feet, and will give bank guarantee of the account, and will pay sight draft attached to bill of lading, less two per cent.

Such terms are attractive, of course, to any one, and perhaps you could find a mill for us

that would want this order. We think the Missouri and Arkansas walnut ought to be all right for this.—

The writer of the above letter has been supplied with the address of quite a number of walnut producers, but others who wish to be put into communication with him may advise this office.—EDITOR.

Concerning Log Scale.

AMSTERDAM, HOLLAND, Oct. 9.—Editor *HARDWOOD RECORD*: We have a question at issue with one of our buyers about the measurement of poplar logs. We sold our buyer in dollars per 1,000 square feet and he demands a calculation to be made 27 inches and under, per the Doyle rule, and 28 inches and over, per Scribner's rule, while we calculated to him per Doyle rule. We would like to know which is correct.—

Both the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of the United States and the National Hardwood Lumber Association authorize as their official log measurement the Doyle-Scribner rule, which calculates logs 27 inches and under by the Doyle rule and 28 inches and over by the Scribner rule. This rule, then, is practically the official and standard one in the United States. However, in some

few states of the United States the Doyle rule is the legal measurement. In default of a contract to the contrary the Doyle-Scribner rule would prevail.—EDITOR.

Wants Chairs.

GREENVILLE, ILL., Oct. 24.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: We use considerable special medium quality chairs, and would appreciate it if you could put us into communication with firms that manufacture them.—

These people have been supplied with the name of one prominent chair concern. Other chair manufacturers desiring it will be put into communication with them on addressing this office.—EDITOR.

Grades of Maple Flooring.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Nov. 1.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: Will you kindly post me on the rules governing the grading of hard maple flooring?—

Below are the rules on which maple flooring is manufactured and inspected:

CLEAR, 13-16 inches, shall have one face free of all defects, but the question of color shall not be considered. Standard lengths in all widths in this grade shall be 2 to 16 feet, inclusive; the proportion of lengths 2 to 3½ feet shall be what the stock will produce up to seven per cent.

No. 1, 13-16 inch, will admit of tight, sound knots and slight imperfections in dressing, but must lay without waste. Standard lengths in this grade shall be trimmed from 1½ to 16 feet inclusive.

Some Pointers on Piling.

So much has been said on the subject of piling lumber that it would seem as if it were comparatively easy to get satisfactory results, and yet the most skillful lumbermen still find unsolved problems in the work. One difficulty may be seen in the accompanying photograph, which is a view in the yard of a man who takes great pains in the care of his stock. As can be seen, the stock has been carefully assorted for widths before piling, and due care has been exercised in the actual work of piling, but, even with this, there remains the problem of those extending ends of boards longer than the main body of the pile which are scattered here and there through it and exposed to the weather in a manner that invites more or less damage.

"Why not assort for length," may be asked, "and make it all of stock of even length?" Such a proposition would not be as easy as it looks. It has already been assorted for width, and to assort for both width and length in detail would call for more piling room than is available.

The condition considered here was whether to assort for lengths or to assort for widths, and the lumberman whose yard is shown considered the assorting for widths the more important. Unquestionably, he was right. The assorting for lengths was not sacrificed entirely, but it was impracticable under the circumstances to supply a separate piling place for every

FACTORY FLOORING, 13-16 inch, must be of such a character as will lay and give a good serviceable floor, with some cutting. Lengths 1 to 16 feet.—EDITOR.

Dimension White Ash Wanted.

BREMEN, GERMANY, Oct. 12.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: We have an inquiry for ash, as follows:

Sample carload of straight, tough, white ash, free from all defects and well bundled; half the quantity 1¾x1¾"; half the quantity 1½x1½", in lengths of 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½ and 7 feet. Shipment to Bremerhaven, Geestmünde.

Knowing no mill or exporter who can deliver this, we take the liberty to ask you to name us some mills or exporters who can deliver such stock.—

Anyone able to supply the demand noted in this letter will be put into communication with the concern by addressing this office.—EDITOR.

In Market for Oak and Ash Baluster Stock.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Sept. 6.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: Could you refer me to some mills cutting baluster stock 1¾x1¾x24" in oak and ash? Will take any quantity.—

The above correspondent has been supplied with the addresses of several firms which may be in position to furnish its needs in this line, but if readers of the RECORD who are interested in this inquiry will communicate with this office they will be put in touch with this buyer.—EDITOR.

lacks an entirely satisfactory solution.

It is interesting in this connection to note how widely we differ from our English cousins, especially in the matter of piling oak. They pile the product of each log together, while with us, instead of trying to keep together the product of any one log, we begin by assorting it for grade and then follow by assorting it for thickness and width, and also in a measure for length, so that the product of one log may be scattered into a dozen different piles. It is not the purpose here to enter into a discussion of the two systems, for much depends on where and how the product is to be used, but it is desired to call attention to the fact that the proper piling of hardwood lumber as it comes from the



PILED FOR WIDTHS, SHOWING ONE OF THE COMMONEST PROBLEMS IN PILING.

mill is a subject that might be discussed at association meetings with fruitful results, because as simple as the work looks to the casual observer, it is really not only full of complications but it is an important factor in making or marring the reputation of a mill man, which is another way of saying that it has a direct bearing on the profit and loss account.

American Office Furniture in Egypt.

Special Agent Charles M. Pepper of the consular service in a report on the commercial possibilities of Egypt states that it is the concurrent testimony that in office and household furniture there is an excellent opening for the manufacturers of the United States.

The fine grades and decorative styles which are supplied by Europe will always be in demand by the wealthier classes, but they have not the possibilities of growth as have the more substantial articles manufactured in the United States, because the latter meet the demands of the classes whose ability to buy is increasing and who are demanding more material comfort for their dwellings. Office furniture is in very good demand. Roll top desks have found their way into numerous offices and commercial houses in Alexandria and Cairo and are also shipped as far as the Soudan. There is a market for all kinds of desks, tables, chairs, settees and even for folding beds.

Semi-Annual National Hardwood Lumber Association

The National Hardwood Lumber Association held a semi-annual meeting on Thursday and Friday, October 25 and 26, at the Hotel Haylin, Cincinnati. Although the hotel is new and has only recently been thrown open to the public the service was of the best, the comfort and desires of the unusually large number of guests being attended to with efficiency and dispatch. The culinary service, in particular, was excellent.

The meetings of the association were held in the Grand Opera House, the large size of which offered every opportunity for debate.

The formal host of the occasion was the Lumbermen's Club of Cincinnati, the members of which, both as a body and as individuals, were tireless in their efforts to stimulate good fellowship among the visitors. Under their supervision a smoker was held on Thursday evening in the banquet room of the hotel in which refreshments, tobacco and informal talks formed the chief features. In the absence of any set program the Cincinnati men saw to it that everybody became acquainted with everybody else, and their tactful efforts in this direction resulted in an enjoyable evening for the guests in attendance.

THURSDAY MORNING SESSION.

At the opening of the morning session the first day of the meeting, Thomas J. Moffett, president of the Lumbermen's Club, welcomed the visitors on behalf of his organization and proffered them the assistance of the members in any direction they might wish and the use of the club rooms during their stay in the city.

The meeting proceeded to business with the address of the president and the reports of the officers.

Address of President.

At the last meeting of your board of managers it was suggested that we should change our constitution and by-laws and admit consumers into the association as associate members, and that we hold a semiannual meeting to consider that question.

The board after discussing the subject fully issued the call and I am glad to see so many of you show your interest by your presence here today. That the influence and usefulness of the association is increasing and the benefits derived by our members are appreciated is evidenced by the work now being done by our inspection department and the applications we are receiving for membership. Last year our increase in membership was phenomenal, but I am pleased to inform you that since our Memphis meeting we have taken in forty per cent more members than for the same period in 1905. When you consider that there has been no unusual or concentrated effort put forth to bring about these results, and that practically the entire lumber press has done all they could to bring about dissension and discord, you will realize two things, that the National Hardwood Lumber Association is making good, and that lumbermen will not be dictated to or take advice from men who have no practical knowledge of our business, and who in order to get something in their papers that a busy man will read attempt to array lumbermen against lumbermen for revenue only. Have these papers the good of the trade at heart? I say no. They have attempted to prove ever since the annual meeting held here in your beautiful city that we are at war with our sister association, the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of the United States, but I want to say here that this association has never, since the meeting I have mentioned, discussed or criticized the methods or policy the Manufacturers' association is pursuing. I be-

lieve that you all think as I do, and that is, they are doing good work, for they add interest and zest to our work and do not let your officers go to sleep. Their work, while somewhat similar to ours, is on different lines, and while we do not believe in some of the things they advance, I know you all join me in wishing not only them but all associations of lumbermen success.

In regard to admitting consumers as associate members, I wish to say that I have given the matter a great deal of thought and I believe that it will be a mistake to change our constitution and by-laws. The progress we have made, the work accomplished, the success that has attended our efforts, all prove that we are traveling on the right road. Let us keep this association for lumbermen only. The consumer would have nothing to gain by being admitted. He can secure all the benefits of our inspection system by buying his lumber from our members. He would have no interest in our work except in a general way, and I doubt if he would avail himself of the privilege if we agreed to admit him. I recommend that no change be made in our constitution and by-laws.

INSPECTION DEPARTMENT.

Chairman Knight will in his report give the details of the work accomplished. This department is the keystone of our structure and I believe that but few of our members realize the amount of work and care necessary in this department. We now have a corps of eighteen salaried inspectors located in markets from Boston to New Orleans.



W. H. RUSSE, PRESIDENT, MEMPHIS, TENN.

Your Executive Committee has been handicapped by unjust criticism and requests from local markets to name inspectors to be appointed for their markets, and we have received protests for not consulting the local markets in making appointments. We realize that to make the inspection department a success it must be run on strictly business principles, sentiment must not enter into it, and our inspectors must not be influenced by local ideas of inspecting. We want the man in New York, and the man in Memphis, the man in St. Louis, Chicago, Philadelphia, Grand Rapids, Cincinnati or wherever he may be placed to be able to measure lumber within the four per cent clause, and we are glad to inform you that we believe by the May meeting we will be able to show you an inspection department that will not only be the pride of every member, but that every member and every consumer buying his lumber under our certificate will not only know just what 1s and 2s under our rules are, but will know he will get the same grade, whether measured by the deputy at Memphis, New York or Boston, and I ask every member to be patient and reserve his criticisms and protests until he finds the judgment of your officers has been wrong and that you have made a mistake in placing the reins in their hands, and I wish you also to bear in mind that to bring about uniform inspection in this entire country is not the work of a day. Give us your assistance, help us along and there will be no question about the result.

FINANCES.

In this connection when the treasurer and secretary present their report you will find that it is costing this association \$400,000 per year at our present rate of expense and that we are now wanting five or six additional inspectors, and if the demand continues we shall probably have a corps of inspectors composed of thirty to thirty-five salaried men, bearing in mind that we only want the best. You can readily see that we will have to provide about \$60,000. Our revenue from inspection fees varies. So far this year we have paid everything we owed and have a small balance on hand, and I have no fear of any deficit at the end of the year, but feel that our dues of \$25 do not furnish enough money to give us the working capital we need, and I recommend we increase the dues to \$35 or \$50 per year.

The committee appointed by ex-President Palmer to confer with the Export association in reference to the appointment of an inspector abroad, took up the question with a like committee appointed by the Export association and reported as not in favor of such an appointment.

INSPECTION RULES.

At the meeting in Buffalo it was decided not to change our rules for three years. There seems to be a feeling among some of our members that we should change them, and I have no doubt but that the question will be brought up at this meeting. I believe some slight discrepancies could be eliminated and some minor changes could be made that would assist the inspectors, but I do not think we should make any radical change in the rules at this time.

I wish to congratulate you on the present condition of the market. Prices are firm and will rule higher unless some unforeseen calamity occurs. Stocks are light all over the country, and when I see so many of you attending this meeting at this busy season I realize more than ever that our association is bound to continue to lead and that our efforts and work will not and have not been in vain.

Secretary's Report.

The report of Secretary Fish showed in detail the activities of the association and rendered a statement of the finances insofar as they pertained to his office.

The National Hardwood Lumber Association has made progress during the time which has elapsed since our last meeting, and as our field of operation broadens the responsibilities of the officers and board of managers increase. As your secretary it affords me pleasure to testify that the interests of the association have received the same careful study and attention from the officers and directors elected at Memphis as those gentlemen devote to their personal business interests.

As indicated by the report submitted at Memphis, practically the entire time during my first nine months in office was directed toward securing an increase in our membership, and on May 3, last, the association records showed an approximate increase of 40 per cent over the year previous. As a result of the growing demand in all sections for the services of National inspectors, and the consequent necessity of the surveyor general being absent from the office a majority of the time, the executive committee, at a meeting held on June 14, voted to transfer the entire correspondence pertaining to the inspection bureau to the charge of the secretary, thus relieving the surveyor general of all work other than the important duty of keeping in close touch with the inspectors throughout the United States.

As a result of this decision by the executive board the majority of my time since June 11 has been occupied in the inspection bureau work, the results of which will be fully covered by the report of the chairman of the inspection bureau committee.

Although comparatively little time has been devoted to the work of securing new members, our records show sixty-seven new applications have been received and accepted since May 3, which places the total membership at this time at 541, and the fact that 70 per cent of these new members are manufacturers of lumber may be of interest. It may be entirely proper to also call the attention of our members to the fact that a recent checking of the list to ascertain the percentage of manufacturers on the membership roll indicates about 65 per cent of the list represents the manufacturing branch of the hardwood trade.

The finances have received careful attention and amounts collected have been a little more than sufficient to meet our increased expense. Statement of receipts and disbursements since May 1 is as follows:

RECEIPTS.	
Membership dues	\$ 8,950.00
Inspection fees	11,193.38
Sales of Inspection rules	302.97
Cash deposits	200.00
Reinspection settlements	494.74

\$21,140.19

DISBURSEMENTS	
Remitted to treasurer	\$21,140.19

In addition to the above, the amount realized from the fund of San Francisco sufferers of \$1,045 was remitted to the treasurer.

In conformity with the by-laws, the executive committee have held meetings as follows: May 4, 1906, at Memphis, June 14 and 15 at Chicago and August 16 and 17 a full meeting of the board of managers was held at Chicago. Further proof of the growth of the association is found in the fact that during former years the board of managers have been able to dispose of all business during one day's session, but under the present conditions it has been necessary to devote two days to matters presented for their consideration. All these meetings have been well attended and the chairmen of the inspection bureau committee and the inspection rules committee have also been present.

Results obtained through publishing the proceedings of our Buffalo convention in pamphlet form were so satisfactory that the board of managers issued instructions to publish the official report of our ninth annual convention at Memphis in similar form. Copies of this report have been sent all members and several thousand additional copies have been distributed

General fund, O. E. Yeager, treasurer	520.47
Dues 358 members	8,950.00
Inspection fees	11,223.23
Reinspection	514.89
Inspection rules	302.07
	\$21,510.66

DISBURSEMENTS.

R inspection	\$ 756.72
Official stenographer Memphis meeting	152.20
Secretary's salary	\$1,600.00
Office and traveling expenses	1,565.31
Rent	448.00
Printing	559.26
Surveyor general's salary	\$1,200.00
Surveyor general's office and traveling expenses	935.69
Inspector's salary	\$7,614.35
Inspector's expenses	1,030.14
Treasurer's bond	15.00
Incidental expenses	156.80
Balance paid on Talbot, deposit account	4.85
	15,938.32
	\$ 5,572.34

from it is believed we will be able to get satisfactory men as promptly as they may be needed.

I would suggest urging upon members the importance of giving, in their applications for reinspection, the number of the original certificate, together with the name of the inspector, as considerable delay will be avoided through following this plan. At present very few of them follow the plan and correspondence and consequent delay result.

Your committee wishes to call attention to the fact that today the surveyor general has no calls for reinspection on hand, which we consider a very favorable condition of affairs, and in the opinion of the chairman is largely accounted for by the personal work of the surveyor general in the field, as he has visited practically every market where we have paid inspectors doing work for the association, and has stayed with them a sufficient length of time to not only see what sort of work they were doing but to instruct them where, in his opinion, the men were not doing the right sort of work.

The total amount of lumber handled by salaried and fee inspectors of 48,000,000 feet indicates that the work of the association in this direction is increasing, and has increased appreciably in comparison with the corresponding five months of last year, when the present surveyor general was installed.

Report of Transportation Committee.

The report of the Transportation Committee, read by Chairman O. O. Agler, was

The customary committee was appointed to receive and audit the reports of the secretary and treasurer. The committee consisted of Earl Palmer, Carroll F. Sweet and J. B. Wall.

Report of Inspection Bureau Committee.

The report of the Inspection Bureau Committee was read by Chairman W. W. Knight, and showed an increase of five men in that department since May 1.

The report presented at Memphis showed ten salaried inspectors. Since May 1 we have added five men to the list of salaried inspectors, as follows: An assistant at Memphis, New York and Chicago, and inspectors have been placed at Boston and Baltimore, bringing the present list of salaried inspectors up to sixteen. The men are stationed as follows:

Chicago, Ill.	2
New York City	2
Memphis, Tenn.	2
Buffalo, N. Y.	1
Boston, Mass.	1
Baltimore, Md.	1
Philadelphia, Pa.	1
Milwaukee, Wis.	1
St. Louis, Mo.	1
Cincinnati, O.	2
Grand Rapids, Mich.	1
New Orleans, La.	1

We have now a request for an additional inspector at Cincinnati, as the applications received from that market are more than one man can handle, and it is believed St. Louis will require another inspector within a short time.

During the five months beginning May 1, 1906, and ending October 1, 1906, the salaried inspectors' certificates show a total of over 16,000,000 feet, and the fee inspectors during the same time have issued certificates on 32,000,000 feet. During this period the salaried inspectors have earned \$9,692.65, and the fee inspectors have remitted to this office \$1,509.73, making the total inspection fees collected by the secretary and remitted to the treasurer \$11,193.38, covering all expenses of the bureau.

The books show that the salary and expense of inspectors during the same period amounts to \$8,391.18, so that the total expense of maintaining the present salaried force has been fully covered by their earnings. These figures do not include the salary and expense of the surveyor general, which amounts to \$1,935.39 for the past five months.

Applications from members for inspection at points where we are unable to maintain a regular salaried inspector have increased so rapidly that arrangements have been made with the assistant inspector at Chicago to handle these requests, which insures prompt and improved service on requests of this nature.

In the report presented at our ninth annual convention in Memphis reference was made to the difficulty experienced in getting competent inspectors. We have recently obtained applications from about 100 inspectors now employed as a result of an advertisement, which have been thoroughly investigated among references and are now on file. With this list to draw



C. E. LLOYD, JR., SECOND VICE PRESIDENT, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

listened to with interest, as considerable activity had been manifested by that committee since the last meeting of the association.

For the benefit of any members present who were not at the annual meeting at Memphis in May, I wish to explain that the rate on lumber from this territory to the Pacific coast is 85 cents per 100 pounds, and that the railroads are bringing the coast product into this territory at as low a rate as 40 cents per 100 pounds. The Interstate Commerce transportation committee was appointed at Memphis to do what it could in the way of securing a reduction in the west bound rate. Soon after our appointment we found that a committee had been appointed by the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association at their May meeting in St. Louis to take up the same question. Their committee consisted of John P. Ransom of Nashville, Tenn.; Eugene Shaw of Eau Claire, Wis., and E. P. Arpin of Grand Rapids, Wis. These gentlemen and your committee have worked together in an effort to secure an adjustment of the rate. On June 1 we were advised of a meeting to be held in Chicago by the Transcontinental Freight Bureau, and immediately filed formal request with them for a reduction in the west bound rate from 85 to 60 cents, and also asked them for a hearing of our committee. We met in Chicago June 6, but as the meeting of the freight bureau was postponed on that date to July 16, nothing could be done except see some of the members of the freight bureau personally with a view of securing their cooperation in our behalf. Your committee met again in Chicago on July



O. O. AGLER, FIRST VICE PRESIDENT, CHICAGO, ILL.

among consumers and other non-members. The hand book issued in October last proved of much value in acquainting the trade with the methods employed by the inspection bureau, and revised copy is now in the hands of our printer for another edition, in which will be included a complete list of inspectors and members.

The recommendation of the committee on officers' reports that our members adopt the emblem in use on the stationery at the executive office has been followed by a number of our members, but we still have a supply of these cuts which I will be pleased to furnish on application.

I desire to thank you for the liberal support given my office and for your attention to this report.

Treasurer's Report.

In presenting his report Treasurer J. Watt Graham called attention to the stable financial condition of the organization and showed a surplus on hand.

Received San Francisco fund	\$ 1,045.00
June 25, J. B. Phelan, chairman relief and Red Cross committee	1,045.00
CASH DEPOSIT FUND.	
O. E. Yeager, treasurer	1,800.41
Deposit eight inspectors	200.00
	\$ 2,000.41
Refunded to thirteen inspectors	325.00
Balance	\$ 1,675.41

16 and on the 18th were given a hearing by the Transcontinental Freight Bureau. An opportunity was given each member of the committee to state our case, and on account of statements made to us by a number of the individual members of the freight bureau we felt sure that we would secure some concession; were advised, however, a few days later that our application had been rejected, and that no reduction would be made.

Your committee again met in Chicago on August 16 to outline a plan of action. We found that certain new developments appeared to warrant continued action among the individual members of the Transcontinental Freight Bureau, and we have recently been led to believe that some of the through lines in the Northwest are preparing to put on a tariff of 60 cents per 100 from Chicago and common points to the Pacific coast, based on a minimum weight of 50,000 pounds. If this is done we feel safe in saying that other lines will take similar action, and it will result in our securing the desired rate.

Report of Inspection Rules Committee.

The chairman of the Inspection Rules Committee, Theodore Fathauer, called attention in his report to differences in opinion over the construction of various rules in the code, and stated the judgment of the committee on certain questions.

Gentlemen of the convention: It seems to me quite appropriate that on an occasion of this kind your chairman should advise you how he interprets the rules of inspection as adopted by this association. It is apparent to everyone in the hardwood lumber business that even with the greatest care and study it is very difficult to describe all defects plainly in the rules of inspection. I am well aware of the fact that some of the members of this association differ with your chairman, especially as to the interpretation of that rule as printed on page 10, under caption "General Instructions," viz.:

"All fractions of three-quarters of a foot or over must be counted up to the next higher figure. All fractions of less than three-quarters of a foot must be counted to the next lower figure."

Of course, there can be no possible misunderstanding as to the measure, for that is expressed very plainly, but your chairman contends that if you call up the measure you must also call up the grade. For example, if a board is 1 inch thick, 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide and 12 feet long, and otherwise up to the grade of firsts and seconds demanded of a board 6 inches wide, then this board measured 6 feet first and second and not 6 feet No. 1 common.

Likewise I contend that a board or plank 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide will carry the defects of a board or plank 8 inches wide, and so on. Inasmuch as we measure $\frac{3}{4}$ of a foot as 1 foot, we must also concede the fact that $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch is 1 inch, for the unit and basis of lumber measure is 1 inch by 12 feet long.

I have received a number of communications in which I have been requested to describe season checks, stain and wane. These are three defects which our committee has always found it difficult to describe to its own satisfaction in its inspection rules. That must be left entirely to the judgment of the inspectors. No one can pass judgment on these three defects without seeing them, and I am unable to be of any service to anyone addressing me on that subject. It may be of some interest to you to know that your committee has even been requested to describe a season check by giving the length, width and depth of same. It has also been suggested that as regards stain we should have photographic impressions of what we termed slightly discolored sap, etc. We also have experimented with the definition of wane, but have never been able to formulate one that seemed satisfactory.

I have read statements in which the inspection rules were generally criticized, mainly that they left too much to the judgment of the inspector. It has always been the aim of your committee to be as concise and plain in forming these rules as possible, and both manufacturers and dealers were represented on the inspection rules committee. I think anyone, whether or not he is a member of this association, must in all fairness admit that we have a set of inspection rules that is more definite than any other in print today.

I have also read the comments and criticisms to the American Lumberman, which were published some time ago. Practically all of their correspondents were in favor of inspecting lumber on the good side. Their contention was supported by the statement that a very large percentage of lumber in its finished state showed but one face. The latter statement is undoubtedly correct. I must confess, however, to my surprise, that none of the correspondents admitted the fact that lumber in its finished state

showing but one face is clear. This well-known fact was deftly avoided by all correspondents. I think it would be a very difficult matter to find lumber in its finished state other than clear, and as all hardwood lumbermen know, admitting our two, three and four defects, according to widths, on the poor side, does not by any means mean that the good side is clear. Manufacturers and dealers are well aware of this.

All hardwood lumbermen know that to inspect particularly thick lumber on the good side would be practically ridiculous. Even with the greatest care in manufacturing hardwood lumber it is not unusual to find 2 inch, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, 3-inch and 4-inch planks that are firsts and seconds on the good side and No. 2 and even No. 3 common on the poor side. What would be the result if all lumber were to be inspected on the good side? It would not be a very difficult matter, especially in sawing thick lumber, to box your hearts, and yet you could produce firsts and seconds in that manner and under that system of inspection. A system of that kind would be ruinous to all interested, and I fall to see how any practical lumberman, after due deliberation, can advocate such a system. Some of the associations, whose membership consists of none but hardwood lumber manufacturers, have provided a rule, and refer to the fact that in inspecting lumber both sides should be taken into consideration, but do not state definitely which side determines the grade.

THEODORE FATHAUER, Chairman.

After the reports of the committees had been read the chair stated that new business would be in order, and Theodore Fathauer read a communication from the Lumbermen's Club of Cincinnati stating that the National rules of inspection governed lumber in the rough and made no provision for dressed stock. The communication presented for the consideration of the meeting a system of rules on dressed and worked gum, dressed and worked poplar and on maple and oak flooring. The rules offered followed those of the Dressed Gum Lumber Manufacturers' Association for gum; those of the Maple Flooring Manufacturers' Association for maple; those of four large manufacturers of oak flooring for oak; and those on dressed and worked poplar were prepared by a committee of the Lumbermen's Club after correspondence with manufacturers in various parts of the country.

In the discussion which followed the presentation of these rules Gregory S. Stewart asked whether it was in order to offer the rules at the convention, as it appeared that the rules, as they were passed at Buffalo on rough lumber, should remain just as they are and govern all kinds of lumber, either rough or dressed.

E. E. Goodlander stated that thicknesses should be specified on dressed lumber. Half-inch lumber was dressed three-eighths under the old rules and under the new rules it is dressed one-sixteenth less. He stated that it is the same way with five-eighths.

G. E. Hibbard said that the association could not inspect cypress under the rules of the Southern Cypress Manufacturers' Association, because there are several grades which it did not have, and suggested that while the committee was working on the rules proposed they should put in the balance of the cypress rules which had been brought down to date. He thought that the cypress rules should be uniform with those of the cypress association, but stated that there are additions to these rules which had not yet been adopted by the National.

C. F. Korn called attention to a letter from the secretary of the Dressed Gum

Manufacturers' Association, which stated that they had added to the rules on the inspection of that gum and requesting that these rules be added to the National Association rules.

Earl Palmer made a motion to the effect that the action taken at Buffalo announcing that the rules would not be changed for three years be rescinded at this meeting. It was objected to by Gardner I. Jones on the ground that the addition of the rules did not necessarily mean a change of rules. He also stated that it would militate against the stability of the association if the rules were changed after having been fixed for three years. Theodore Fathauer stated that in his opinion the adoption of the rules on dressed lumber would not be rescinding the action taken at Buffalo, but rather an addition or supplement to the rules on hardwood lumber in the rough. He thought that the rules on hardwood lumber in the rough ought not to be changed, because they had been so widely advertised and it would be a confession that the association could not live up to its action.

Thomas J. Moffett followed along the same line, urging that it would be a serious mistake for the association to go on record at Buffalo and then within the specified time recall its action. He thought that the proposed rules on dressed lumber could be incorporated without a change in the present rules of the association, and he hoped that such action would be taken.

An amendment to the original motion was made by O. E. Yeager authorizing the committee to submit the rules to the different markets, and it was seconded by C. E. Lloyd, Jr. Mr. Lloyd stated that he thought no addition to the rules of the association ought to be made without being submitted to every member of the association. He thought also that there was need for rules on dressed lumber, but that every member ought to see them before they were finally adopted. In replying to the amendment Earl Palmer stated that he concurred in it and in the remarks made by Mr. Lloyd. He thought that it would be ample time for the committee to submit a set of rules on dressed lumber at the annual convention at Atlantic City next year.

The question if it was necessary to change the rules adopted at Buffalo in order to add inspection rules on dressed lumber arose, and President W. H. Russe made a statement to the effect that he did not believe any radical change ought to be made in the rules. In reply to a request for a specific ruling from W. R. Barksdale on the question whether the addition of the rules on dressed lumber was a change in the present rules the chair said that personally he did not think it was, but that he did not wish to decide it. He left that to be decided by the members.

A motion was offered by Mr. Barksdale that the addition of new rules was not a change in the old ones, and after considerable discussion by various members which, at times, was not exactly germane to the

subject, the motion was carried by a large majority. Immediate action in the making of the new rules on dressed lumber was then urged. C. E. Lloyd, Jr., declared that the convention should be in no hurry about the matter, citing the fact that there were a considerable number of manufacturers of worked poplar to be heard from, and that if the rules did not suit them it would be a difficult matter to ask them to join the association.

A motion was then made and carried that the rules submitted by the Lumbermen's Club of Cincinnati be referred to the Inspection Rules Committee, and that a report be made by that committee at the next annual meeting at Atlantic City.

An invitation from the J. A. Fay & Egan Company was read inviting the members in attendance to visit the machinery manufacturing plant of the company.

Mr. Moffett recalled the fact that the inspection bureau was self-sustaining and thought that the association had reached a state where it could furnish to its members additional information. He suggested that the association take up the question of compiling statistics as to the stocks of lumber on hand and information as to the attitude of buyers and sellers. He put the matter in the shape of a motion and it was seconded. After some discussion of the motion O. E. Yeager moved as an amendment that the matter be referred to the Board of Managers to be reported at the May meeting. C. E. Lloyd, Jr., spoke in support of the motion, and the subject was also discussed by the chairman, after which the amendment to refer the matter to the Board of Managers was carried.

FRIDAY MORNING SESSION.

The sessions of Friday were supposedly executive in character, and were therefore not reported by the HARDWOOD RECORD. The following abstract of the proceedings of that day is kindly supplied by Frank F. Fish, secretary of the association.

Upon the meeting being called to order by President Russe, Earl Palmer, chairman of the committee on officers' reports, submitted the following:

Mr. President: Your committee, after carefully considering the addresses of the officers of this association, submits the following report for the consideration of this meeting:

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The concise, cogent and timely words of good cheer and advice contained in the address of the president of this association bespeak a man of action whose leadership guarantees that the ideals of past administrations are to become the realities of the present.

The recommendations contained in his address merit the careful consideration of the entire membership and your committee therefore recommends that the address herein referred to be printed and a copy thereof be sent to each member of this association, and this committee further recommends that the recommendations contained in his address be taken up section by section at this meeting.

THE SECRETARY'S ADDRESS.

The address of the secretary demonstrates that that important office is filled by a man who has an intelligent grasp upon the duties pertaining thereto and one upon whom this organization can always safely rely to successfully

administer the details of the work of this association in a manner that will completely safeguard the interest of the membership.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The report of the treasurer exhibits a gratifying condition in the finances of this association and shows that careful attention is being paid to that most important department of the association on the part of the officer who has it in charge.

EARL PALMER,
C. P. SWEET,
J. WALL,

Committee.

The report of the committee was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Moffett the recommendations of the president that consumers be admitted as associate members and that no change be made in the constitution and by-laws under the heading of "Membership" were accepted and adopted.

On motion of Mr. Palmer it was decided that it be recommended at the forthcoming National meeting at Atlantic City that the association raise its annual dues either to \$35 or \$50 and that action on the subject be taken at that meeting.

Some discussion then prevailed concerning the advisability of amending the inspection rules, pointing out that "some slight discrepancies could be eliminated and some minor changes be made that would assist inspectors."

Mr. Palmer moved that it be the sense of the meeting that if any changes—any minor changes—were necessary in the rules of the association, the Inspection Rules Committee, be authorized to confer with any association or any individuals that might have a desire to change the rules and report at the Atlantic City meeting.

The motion was seconded by Messrs. Stimson, Lloyd and Agler.

Mr. Buckley: I understood that the resolution passed at Buffalo was in the shape of an agreement or contract that the rules should not be changed for three years. Now, I live up in Michigan, and I know of no dissatisfaction there with the present rules, except in the case of one or two parties; and there are no Michigan Maple Association rules of inspection. National rules govern there, as you know very well, and it would seem to be, if I understand the resolution passed at Buffalo properly, that it would be breaking faith, it would be going back on a contract. I do not like that. I do not think any little minor changes are necessary. Why not let them stand? I do not see any great dissatisfaction in Michigan. There is an association being formed there, but I do not think it will interfere with our rules; I do not think it will interfere with us at all. I should hate very much to go back on anything that we have done in the shape of an agreement to maintain certain rules for a certain period. If it is not binding upon us, and we can consider it without going back on our word or our agreement, that is a different proposition.

Mr. Palmer's motion was lost.

After some discussion relative to amending the inspection rules on cypress to correspond with the rules promulgated in October last by the Southern Cypress Manufacturers' Association, it was decided that it was not necessary to pass a resolution in order to have them so changed, as it was understood that the rules for yellow pine and cypress as adopted were those of the yellow pine and cypress associations, and that any amendment made in these rules would form a part of the system of inspection as practiced by the National Hardwood Lumber Association. It was decided that the National inspectors be instructed to follow the modified rules of the Southern Cypress Manu-

facturers' Association and of the Yellow Pine Association, and have the rules inserted in the inspection book.

Mr. Korn: A great many of the members of the National Hardwood Lumber Association are manufacturers of dressed and worked lumber. There is a good representation of them here at this meeting. They got together since yesterday's meeting and talked the matter over. They very much desire immediate relief from the controversies that are continually arising in their business by having dressed and worked lumber rules adopted at this meeting. In order to do that it would be necessary to rescind the action that was taken at this meeting whereby the chairman of the rules committee was instructed through the secretary to submit the rules to the membership for action at the meeting at Atlantic City next May. If I am in order I therefore move that the action of the meeting yesterday be rescinded and that the chairman of the rules committee submit his report for action at this meeting.

After some discussion a set of rules governing dressed poplar was presented and adopted.

The rules governing the inspection of oak flooring, as adopted by the oak flooring manufacturers, were then adopted.

The rules of the Maple Flooring Association were then adopted.

The rules of the Dressed Gum Manufacturers' Association were then adopted.

Mr. Lloyd as chairman of the committee on the action before the Interstate Commerce Commission against the railroads by the various lumber associations, made a report reciting the history of the litigation up to date. The information contained in this report has already been recited in the HARDWOOD RECORD.

The report was received and a vote of thanks given the committee.

Mr. Knight offered a resolution authorizing the change in the title of "surveyor general" to that of "chief inspector," which was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Spaulding a vote of thanks was given the Cincinnati members for their kind, courteous and royal treatment of the visiting members.

Mr. Moffett responded on behalf of the Cincinnati Lumbermen's Club, with a few well-chosen words of appreciation of the pleasure of having the association a guest of the club.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON SESSION.

On reassembling Mr. Palmer addressed the convention as follows:

Mr. President, there is an officer of our association, or one who at one time was an officer of this association, who as we understand it is lying on a bed of serious illness. I do not know as it is necessary for me to appear before this meeting to tell you anything about the qualities of that past officer of this association, but you know that any mistakes that he made for you in regard to the work of this organization have always been mistakes of the head rather than of the heart. I refer to C. D. Strode, now editor of Strode's Lumber World. Mr. Strode, as I am informed, is at present on a bed of illness, and there are some doubts as to whether he will ever return to the activities connected with the lumber trade.

Now it is not necessary for me to tell you gentlemen anything about Strode. You know all about him; you know more about him than I can tell you in an hour's talk; but with all his weaknesses Strode was ever and forever for the National Association. It seems to me that in this hour it is eminently proper for this association to take some action in regard to his condition today. If not for the benefit of Mr. Strode—if this action comes too late for Charlie, well, let us take action for his family. I understand that possibly something more than a resolution of sympathy is required. I do not know as to that. There are others here that are better post-

ed and who are going to follow me in this talk; but I can say for Charlie Strode that this association is under a debt to him, and it is a debt that this association is willing to pay amply whenever the opportunity presents itself. And, gentlemen, the opportunity is before us at the present time.

I move—subject to any amendment that may follow—I move that we send a resolution to Charlie Strode, or to Charlie Strode's family, that this National Hardwood Lumber Association in convention assembled deeply sympathize with him in the hour of trial; that our hearts go out to him individually and if there is anything that Charlie Strode or his family desires that they call upon the National Association to supply that in the hour of need.

Mr. Pritchard moved a second.

On motion of Mr. Palmer a committee of three was appointed to solicit subscriptions for Mr. Strode and his family. The result of the canvass was that a little more than \$1,000 was raised for this fund and placed in the hands of Secretary Fish for disbursement. The secretary was also instructed to canvass the entire membership of the association for additional funds.

Mr. Crutchfield was then given permission and addressed the convention on the subject of a new form of car tracer of his invention.

President Russe: Before we adjourn I wish to make a little statement. I find that in the address I made some of the newspapers think that I had been unjustly accused from the fact that I did not designate who I meant, and I consider their ground well taken. For that reason I wish to state that the newspapers I meant in my address were the American Lumberman, the HARDWOOD RECORD and the New Orleans Lumber Trade Journal. I do not want the other papers to rest under any charge of that character, because they are not guilty.

If there is no further business a motion to adjourn will be in order.

On motion the convention adjourned to meet on the third Thursday in May, 1907, at Atlantic City, N. J.

Attendance.

W. R. Anderson, Southern Lumberman, Memphis, Tenn.
 E. E. Allee, L. W. Radina & Co., Cincinnati, O.
 I. M. Asher, I. M. Asher Lumber Co., Cincinnati, O.
 Stuart A. Allen, Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad Co., Cincinnati, O.
 O. O. Agler, Upham & Agler, Chicago, Ill.
 D. L. Arnold, Willson Bros. Lumber Co., Huntington, W. Va.
 A. A. Andridge, United States Timber Co., Cincinnati, O.
 H. P. Altman, American Lumber Co., Chicago, Ill.
 E. V. Babcock, Babcock Bros. Lumber Co., Pittsburg, Pa.
 W. A. Bonsack, Bonsack Lumber Co., St. Louis, Mo.
 James Buckley, Brookville, Ind.
 J. H. Baird, Southern Lumberman, Nashville, Tenn.
 R. E. Becker, Cincinnati, O.
 W. E. Brownlee, Brownlee & Co., Detroit, Mich.
 I. F. Balsley, Willson Bros. Lumber Co., Pittsburg, Pa.
 W. E. Barns, St. Louis Lumberman, St. Louis, Mo.
 W. R. Barksdale, Barksdale, Denton & Co., Memphis, Tenn.
 F. L. Brown, Crandall & Brown, Chicago, Ill.
 James Boyd, Lumber Trade Journal, New Orleans, La.
 D. A. Brown, reporter for National Hardwood Lumber Association, Cincinnati, O.
 W. A. Bennett, Bennett & Witte, Cincinnati, O.
 J. L. Benas, Waldstein Lumber Co., St. Louis, Mo.
 B. Bramlage, Farmers' & Traders' National bank, Covington, Ky.
 E. E. Beck, E. E. Beck Lumber Co., Cincinnati, O.
 C. H. Barnaby, Greencastle, Ind.
 S. Burkholder, S. Burkholder Lumber Co., Crawfordsville, Ind.
 Myron Banoing, Leland G. Banning, Cincinnati, O.
 Edward Buckley, Buckley & Douglas Lumber Co., Manistee, Mich.
 Joseph E. Conn, inspector National Hardwood Lumber Association, Baltimore, Md.

T. J. Christian, Fullerton-Powell Hardwood Lumber Co., South Bend, Ind.
 R. B. Cooke, James Cooke & Co., Newcastle-on-Tyne, England.
 O. E. Collins, inspector National Hardwood Lumber Association, Cincinnati, O.
 C. Crane, C. Crane & Co., Cincinnati, O.
 Charles Cruckshank, American Lumber & Manufacturing Co., Pittsburg, Pa.
 W. A. Cool, W. A. Cool & Son, Cleveland, O.
 J. M. Card, J. M. Card Lumber Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.
 Albert Cone, American Lumberman, Chicago, Ill.
 Thomas B. Coppock, S. P. Coppock & Co., Fort Wayne, Ind.
 John Cathcart, Decatur, Ala.
 James C. Cowen, Schultz Bros. & Cowen, Chicago, Ill.
 H. R. Cool, W. A. Cool & Son, Cleveland, O.
 W. F. Duhlmeier, Duhlmeier Bros., Cincinnati, O.
 L. E. DuBois, Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad Co., Cincinnati, O.
 J. W. Darling, J. W. Darling Lumber Co., Cincinnati, O.
 George R. Dilks, Graham Lumber Co., Richmond, Ind.
 J. E. Delfebagh, American Lumberman, Chicago, Ill.
 B. F. Dulweber, John Dulweber & Co., Cincinnati, O.
 W. E. DeLaney, Kentucky Lumber Co., Cincinnati, O.
 J. W. Dickson, J. W. Dickson Lumber Co., Memphis, Tenn.
 George H. Dilks, Garr, Scott & Co., Richmond, Ind.
 E. F. Dodge, P. G. Dodge Lumber Co., Chicago, Ill.
 W. S. Darnell, I. M. Darnell & Sons Co., Memphis, Tenn.
 W. E. Douglas, Douglas & Walkley Co., Columbus, Ind.
 R. J. Darnell, R. J. Darnell, Inc., Memphis, Tenn.
 Thomas S. Evans, Lackawanna Line, Cincinnati, O.
 J. Wistar Evans, Philadelphia Veneer & Lumber Co., Knoxville, Tenn.
 E. L. Edwards, E. L. Edwards, Dayton, O.
 Charles A. Elliott, Lumber Trade Journal, New York, N. Y.
 Frederic F. Egan, J. A. Fay & Egan Co., Cincinnati, O.
 George C. Ehemann, Bennett & Witte, Memphis, Tenn.
 W. J. Eetzman, M. B. Farrin Lumber Co., Cincinnati, O.
 L. B. Elswick, Wilson Lumber Co., Ltd., Cincinnati, O.
 Harry A. Freiberg, Freiberg Lumber Co., Cincinnati, O.
 Theodore Fathauer, Theodore Fathauer Co., Chicago, Ill.
 F. F. Fish, secretary National Hardwood Lumber Association, Chicago, Ill.
 O. E. Faught, Cincinnati, O.
 C. F. Korn, Farrin-Korn Lumber Co., Cincinnati, O.
 Fred Ferguson, inspector National Hardwood Lumber Association, Cincinnati, O.
 M. B. Farrin, M. B. Farrin Lumber Co., Cincinnati, O.
 A. J. Gregory, Cleveland, O.
 W. J. Griffith, Griffith Lumber Co., Oliver Springs, Tenn.
 E. E. Goodlander, Goodlander-Robertson Lumber Co., Memphis, Tenn.
 Henry H. Gibson, HARDWOOD RECORD, Chicago, Ill.
 R. L. Gilbert, J. W. Darling Lumber Co., Cincinnati, O.
 William F. Galle, William F. Galle & Co., Cincinnati, O.
 J. Watt Graham, Graham Lumber Co., Cincinnati, O.
 George E. Hibbard, Steele & Hibbard, St. Louis, Mo.
 Albert Haas, Albert Haas Lumber Co., Atlanta, Ga.
 Joseph A. Hafner, Hafner Cypress Co., St. Louis, Mo.
 J. M. D. Heald, Price & Heald, Baltimore, Md.
 S. P. C. Hostler, Chicago, Ill.
 J. J. Harwood, Robert H. Jenks Lumber Co., Cincinnati, O.
 B. F. Hodges, Milwaukee, Wis.
 C. J. Hart, Wiborg & Hanna Co., Cincinnati, O.
 J. P. Hamilton, Duhlmeier Bros., Cincinnati, O.
 William B. Hay, M. B. Farrin Lumber Co., Cincinnati, O.
 Samuel E. Barr, New York, N. Y.
 L. H. Halsted, Richey, Halsted & Quirk, Cincinnati, O.
 W. E. Heyser, Stone & Heyser Lumber Co., Memphis, Tenn.
 A. E. Hart, Leland G. Banning, Cincinnati, O.
 John P. Hanna, Wiborg & Hanna Co., Cincinnati, O.
 Gardner I. Jones, Jones Hardwood Co., Boston, Mass.
 D. W. Kerr, R. M. Smith & Co., Columbus, O.
 F. M. Smith, General Lumber Co., Colum-

bus, O.
 Charles R. Krimm, Williamsport Hardwood Lumber Co., Williamsport, Pa.
 W. W. Knight, Long Knight Lumber Co., Indianapolis, Ind.
 B. A. Kipp, B. A. Kipp & Co., Cincinnati, O.
 F. P. Kirby, The Stearns Co., Cincinnati, O.
 Roland F. Krebs, Ozark Cooperage & Lumber Co., St. Louis, Mo.
 W. O. King, W. O. King & Co., Chicago, Ill.
 J. B. King, Gage-Possell Lumber Co., Cincinnati, O.
 C. L. Lonwood, Jr., Stearns Lumber & Salt Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.
 E. B. Lombard, Chicago, Ill.
 Joseph J. Linehan, Linehan Lumber Co., Pittsburg, Pa.
 C. E. Lloyd, Jr., Cherry River Boom & Lumber Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
 George Littleford, Littleford Lumber Co., Cincinnati, O.
 G. J. Landeck, Landeck Lumber Co., Milwaukee, Wis.
 J. N. Day, St. Louis Lumberman, St. Louis, Mo.
 William E. Litchfield, Boston, Mass.
 E. W. Leech, Detroit, Mich.
 H. K. Mead, The Stearns Co., Cincinnati, O.
 W. G. Matson, Lebanon Lumber Co., Lebanon, Ky.
 S. C. Major, S. C. Major Lumber Co., Memphis, Tenn.
 George M. Morgan, Nicola, Stone & Meyers Co., Cincinnati, O.
 William F. Morris, Leavitt Lumber Co., Chicago, Ill.
 T. J. Moffett, Maley, Thompson & Moffett Co., Cincinnati, O.
 H. M. McDowell, Davenport-Peters Co., Boston, Mass.
 L. L. Mather, Henry Disston & Sons, Cincinnati, O.
 W. G. Matson, Lebanon, Ky.
 J. McRoberts, Queen City Supply Co., Cincinnati, O.
 F. W. Mowbray, Mowbray & Robinson, Cincinnati, O.
 James Myers, Enterprise Lumber Co., Cincinnati, O.
 Edward Maphet, Logan & Maphet Lumber Co., Knoxville, Tenn.
 A. D. McLeod, Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad Co., Cincinnati, O.
 A. J. McCay, William Whitmer & Sons, Inc., Baltimore, Md.
 A. E. Norman, The Norman Lumber Co., Louisville, Ky.
 Frederick K. H. S. Nills, Buffalo Hardwood Lumber Co., New York, N. Y.
 F. S. Nichols, International Harvester Co., Chicago, Ill.
 Van B. Perrine, Perrine-Armstrong Co., Fort Wayne, Ind.
 C. G. Powell, Fullerton-Powell Hardwood Lumber Co., South Bend, Ind.
 E. K. Pritchett, Macey-Wernicke Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.
 F. F. Paddock, Wise, Va.
 William H. Perry, William H. Perry Lumber Co., Cincinnati, O.
 Earl Palmer, Ferguson & Palmer Co., Paducah, Ky.
 J. M. Pritchard, Long-Knight Lumber Co., Indianapolis, Ind.
 George Puchta, Queen City Supply Co., Cincinnati, O.
 O. Pirey, London, Ky.
 G. H. Palmer, Sheridan, Ind.
 E. O. Robinson, Mowbray & Robinson, Cincinnati, O.
 Walter Quirk, Richey, Halsted & Quirk, Cincinnati, O.
 E. W. Robbins, Maley, Thompson & Moffett Co., Cincinnati, O.
 S. W. Richey, Richey, Halsted & Quirk, Cincinnati, O.
 B. F. Richardson, Leavitt Lumber Co., Chicago, Ill.
 L. W. Radina, L. W. Radina & Co., Cincinnati, O.
 Fred E. Radina, L. W. Radina & Co., Cincinnati, O.
 G. G. Roberts, D. G. Courtney, Charleston, W. Va.
 G. A. Roy, Roy Lumber Co., Nicholasville, Ky.
 C. N. Royce, Jefferson, O.
 W. H. Russe, Russe & Burgess, Memphis, Tenn.
 George H. Riemer, Riemer Lumber Co., Cincinnati, O.
 H. D. Riemer, Riemer Lumber Co., Cincinnati, O.
 E. A. Swain, D'Hour & Swain Lumber Co., Shelbyville, Ind.
 Frank V. Sowles, Cincinnati, O.
 James E. Stark, James E. Stark & Co., Memphis, Tenn.
 George W. Stoneman, Stoneman-Zearing Lumber Co., St. Louis, Mo.
 Will S. Sterrett, Sterrett Lumber Co., Cincinnati, O.
 George H. Schotte, Leland G. Banning, Cincinnati, O.
 William Stewart, John Douglas Co., Cincinnati, O.
 C. G. Schrader, Knoxville, Tenn.

Charles F. Shiels, Charles F. Shiels & Co., Cincinnati, O.
 T. B. Stone, T. B. Stone Lumber Co., Cincinnati, O.
 L. H. Snodgrass, Buck & Snodgrass Lumber Co., Johnson City, Tenn.
 G. W. Schwartz, Vandalia Line, St. Louis, Mo.
 John B. Shotwell, Lumber Trade Journal, New York, N. Y.
 W. W. Stone, T. E. Stone Lumber Co., Cincinnati, O.
 C. H. Schatzman, Pennsylvania Railroad Co., Cincinnati, O.
 F. L. Scott, T. P. Scott & Co., Cincinnati, O.
 T. P. Scott, T. P. Scott & Co., Cincinnati, O.
 John D. Spaulding, Southern Oak Lumber Co., Chicago, Ill.
 John Slonaker, Mowbray & Robinson, Cincinnati, O.
 George L. Smith, Indianapolis, Ind.
 F. E. Stonebraker, Lansing Wheelbarrow Co., Memphis, Tenn.
 F. H. Smith, F. H. Smith Co., St. Louis, Mo.
 Carroll F. Sweet, Fuller & Rice Lumber & Manufacturing Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.
 J. V. Stimson, Huntington, Ind.
 W. T. Schnauffer, Crescent Lumber Co., Marietta, O.
 Gregory S. Stewart, W. H. & G. S. Stewart, Cincinnati, O.
 J. H. P. Smith, R. M. Smith & Co., Parkersburg, W. Va.
 L. L. Skillman, Skillman Lumber Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.
 John O. Tate, E. C. Atkins & Co., Inc., Indianapolis, Ind.
 W. E. Trainer, Trainer Bros., Lumber Co., Chicago, Ill.

J. S. Trainer, Trainer Bros. Lumber Co., Chicago, Ill.
 E. J. Thoman, Bennett & Witte, Cincinnati, O.
 J. E. Tuthill, Cypress Lumber Co., Cincinnati, O.
 Charles W. Tomlinson, Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern railroad, Cincinnati, O.
 Miles V. Todd, Lake Shore-Lehigh Valley Route, Cincinnati, O.
 W. E. Talbert, W. E. Talbert Lumber Co., Cincinnati, O.
 F. W. Vetter, Empire Lumber Co., Buffalo, N. Y.
 A. R. Vinnedge, A. R. Vinnedge Lumber Co., Chicago, Ill.
 James A. Van Orsdel, John Dulweber & Co., Cincinnati, O.
 J. C. West, R. M. Smith & Co., Parkersburg, W. Va.
 H. P. Wiborg, Wiborg & Hanna Co., Cincinnati, O.
 E. W. Wiese, Thomas & Proetz, St. Louis, Mo.
 George S. Wilkinson, Van Keulen & Wilkinson Lumber Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.
 J. H. Wehry, Littleford Lumber Co., Cincinnati, O.
 S. A. Williams, Williams & Voris Lumber Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.
 J. N. Woodbury, E. B. Lombard, Chicago, Ill.
 Wallace D. Wolfe, William H. Perry Lumber Co., Cincinnati, O.
 W. D. White, Mead & Speer Co., Pittsburg, Pa.
 J. B. Wall, Buffalo Hardwood Lumber Co., Buffalo, N. Y.
 Orson E. Yeager, Buffalo, N. Y.
 Edward J. Young, Brittingham & Young Co., Madison, Wis.

desired. The figure exhibits the manner of making the letter O. A section of the wood is left connecting the solid exterior at the top and bottom as shown. These strips serve to retain the center of the letter in position. Other letters requiring a solid center are cut on the same plan.

While the plain, solid, full-face letter is always best for hard service in the long run, there are numerous calls for those of artistic design for special purposes. A very elaborate pattern is illustrated in Figures 8 and 9. Carving is often added, in some instances very intricate, which brings the cost of manufacture up to an almost prohibitive point, and makes the use of these types rare. Figure 10 shows a letter designed for use in an electrical display sign. The little circles are the openings in which

Hardwood Letters.

The extensive use of large signs, both for exterior and interior service, has created a wide demand for hardwood letters. In the construction of the modern patterns of electrical display signs they are especially valued. These signs are made of hardwood and sheet metal, the lettering of hardwood, with the light bulbs outlining the words. Hardwood letters are also extensively used in the formation of unique interior decorations. Mottoes, composed of fanciful letters, are seen on the walls of library, den, or dining-room in homes as well as in hotels and other public buildings. They are also sometimes used on glass windows, taking the place of the more usual enamelled patterns. The great advertising signs seen on building tops in the cities and along the railway lines are very often composed of hardwood letters.

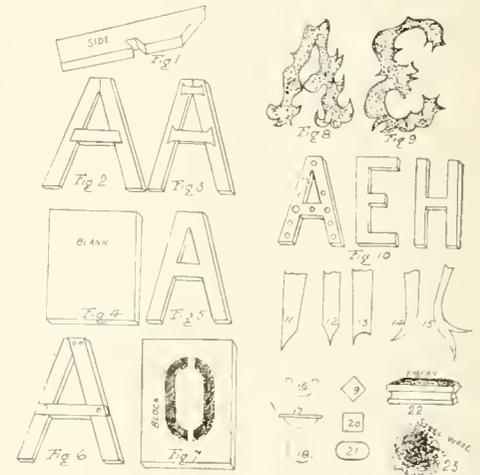
During recent years the demand has increased in a surprising manner and is now of such importance that the manufacture of hardwood letters should offer a profitable field to the woodworking trade. Ash, hickory, white oak, elm, poplar, maple, and in fact nearly all the hardwoods are utilized for this purpose. The softwoods are almost never brought into service, since they are more liable to split and chip in the making and will not resist the action of the weather as do hardwoods. It is essential of course to select wood which is free from defects, particularly if the material is to be bent. The bulk of the output is made from straight stock, but most manufacturers are provided with bending devices for the shaping of rounded portions when required. Taking, for example, the most common system of letter construction, the process is well illustrated by the first two sketches accompanying this article. Figure 1 shows one side of the angle forming the letter A. The pieces are sawed to the proper length, smoothed on the planer and the top sawed for the juncture with the other section of the letter. Then the sides are mortised for the cross-piece, the cross-piece is inserted and the letter is set up as shown in Figure 2. A few small

wire nails are driven in to hold the parts firmly, and a very strong article is the result. In some instances glue is employed for securing the joints. If the letters are to be subjected to severe strain when in service, as in signs for exposed positions on tops of buildings, the process of jointing shown in Figure 3 is adopted. The union thus formed, with the aid of glue and a few nails, makes a strong connection which will withstand the hardest usage.

Letters are frequently sawed out in one piece. The stock is first cut into sections as shown in Figure 4, the blank in readiness for the sawing. The outline of the desired pattern is then traced on the smooth surface of the blank, the lines followed with a fine saw, producing a very serviceable letter in one piece as exhibited in Figure 5. With a little finishing, truing up, etc., the letter is ready for use. This mode of manufacture does not turn out as strong a product as the mortised style, but for some purposes it is quite as satisfactory. Great care should be taken to thoroughly season the stock before using, as the principal difficulty encountered in the one-piece letter is from warping and cracking, when of course they are a complete loss. If well-seasoned lumber is used and the letters are not of too great size the one-piece article gives very good service.

Another mode of constructing the hardwood letter is shown in Figure 6, in which the joints are lapped. The pieces are properly cut to make the lapping unions, and the juncture secured with wooden pegs. The holes are bored through both pieces with a drill and the pegs are hardwood stock and can be driven very securely. The joints are mortised so as to insure an even firmer grip.

In some forms of electric light displays the stencil type of letter is used, a drawing of which is presented in Figure 7. The wood is carefully selected and cut to the required size. These blanks are then marked off with the outline of the letter



the globes are screwed and with which the required thread can be tapped very readily. Block letters for electrical signs are usually enamelled, but the work is done at another shop. The manufacturer of hardwood letters seldom has an enamelling plant. He prepares the faces of the letters for the application of the enamel by spreading a coat of glue on the knots and defective places. A coat of varnish over all will give a good surface to the letters.

Figures 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 show some of the types of the cutting tools employed in the making of hardwood letters. The points of the tools must be kept very sharp. They are fitted with adjustable handles and are used in chipping out angles, smoothing off roughness and in cutting out the decorations on the fanciful types. An assortment of files forms an essential part of the equipment of the maker of hardwood letters. There are numberless projections and defects to be gone over and smoothed up, and the half-moon file, Figure 16, the half round file, Figure 17, the full round file, Figure 18, the diamond file, Figure 19, the common square file, Figure 20, and the oval file, Figure 21, are indispensable in this work. The emery block is also useful. The emery wheel is used to good advantage in finishing off the surfaces of the letters, but there are places which can not be reached with the wheel which can easily be managed with the block. Steel wool is employed with good results in treating the surfaces of letters. Figure 23 shows a bit of this material. Common sandpaper is used in putting the finishing touches on the letters.

Meeting Michigan Hardwood Manufacturers' Ass'n.

The Michigan Hardwood Manufacturers' Association held its third and most important meeting at Traverse City, Wednesday, October 31. The sessions of the organization were held in the parlors of the Park Place Hotel, with President W. H. White presiding. Before the general meeting the Board of Directors and special committees had been in session on Tuesday afternoon and evening, so that when business was formally taken up the work was dispatched with regularity and quickness. In opening the meeting President W. H. White called attention to the importance of the work in which the organization was engaged and the progress made in it up to that time.

Address of President White.

This is the third meeting of the Michigan Hardwood Manufacturers' Association. The first meeting was held at Ottawa Beach early in July last, at which time twenty-five members were secured; the second meeting was held at Mackinac Island in August, and the membership was increased to fifty-two members. According to this rate of progress we should increase our membership at this meeting to at least seventy-

wages both in our woods and in our mills, and legislate on a uniform scale of wages.

Lastly, we hope to accomplish a great many things of mutual interest to the hardwood manufacturers of this state, fully knowing that whatever is accomplished as an association will reflect to the advantage of every hardwood producer of the state.

I want to urge upon you the great benefit to be derived from the statistical reports which our secretary will prepare each month, and to ask that you will promptly supply him with the necessary data that he may compile the statistics and submit them to you at frequent intervals. In this way excess production on any one thickness of stock will be guarded against and the production safeguarded.

We also hope through our secretary's office to keep you in accurate touch with market conditions, that you may know exactly the value of the lumber you have for sale and thus secure a just price for it.

As association members we should become thoroughly acquainted and by all means discuss methods of logging and manufacture. Every member should learn something from his neighbor that will be for his benefit. I hope that every member will discuss freely and frankly everything that will help to secure a betterment of the hardwood manufacturers' condition in this state. In other words, we hope only for the success of this association. It behooves every one of us to give all the help and support we can to each other. We want suggestions from every member, from one committeeman to another committeeman, from one officer to another officer. When you get away from here we want you to acknowledge that you have already been benefited by this organization. By doing this the success of the organization is assured.

We are all busy men, and while I do not want to urge upon you the doing of anything hastily, or anything radical, I hope you will recognize the importance of prompt action. The eyes of other organizations are upon this infant one, and we must needs convince them that we are here to do business, and that we know how to do business justly and promptly.

At the close of the president's speech applications for membership were received from the A. B. Klise Lumber Company, Sturgeon Bay, Mich., and the J. F. Ott Lumber Company, Traverse City, Mich.

Secretary Bruce Odell read the minutes of the last meeting and they were approved. He also read a statement of the receipts and expenditures, showing a small balance on hand.

In the discussion of the president's address a motion was made that a committee be appointed to take action on the suggestions contained therein, and President White appointed D. H. Day, N. H. Porter and E. Fitzgerald as such committee.

New Grading Rules.

The committee on grading rules made its report and recommended the following rules on birch, beech and maple:

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.

The variety of defects, their size and location upon a piece, have such relations to each other that the inspector must necessarily depend upon his own judgment in grading, guided by the following rules so far as they will apply practically:

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. In inspecting all lumber both sides of the piece shall be taken into consideration in making the grade, except as hereinafter stated. Lumber shall be well manufactured, of practically uniform thickness, have parallel edges and all ragged and bad ends shall be trimmed off. Tapering lumber shall be measured at the narrow end of the piece, except as otherwise specified. All lumber shall be tallied surface or face measure, the tally counted up and the one-quarter or one-half added to the total where the lumber is 1½ or 1¾ inches thick and if 2 inches or over thick to be multiplied by the thickness. All lumber thinner than 1 inch and sold as such shall be measured and counted the same as lumber 1 inch thick. In the measurement of all lumber all fractions

over ½ foot as shown on the board rule shall be added to the next higher figure and all fractions ½ foot or under shall be dropped. Shall low wane on one edge of 1 inch boards not exceeding ½ inch in width on the face side of the piece, running not to exceed one-third the length of the board, shall not be considered a defect. One and ¼, 1½ and 2-inch plank will admit of a proportionate amount of wane, but not to exceed ¾ inch wide in any instance. The standard lengths are as designated under each grade of lumber. Standard thicknesses are ¾, 1, 1½, 2, 2½, 3, 3½ and 4 inches. A careful piece tally must be kept of all lumber. The term "clear face cutting or ripping," as used in these rules, means a face free from all defects except bright sap, the reverse side to be practically of a sound character. The term "sound cutting," as used in these rules, means free from defects that would materially weaken the strength of the piece. Boards ¼ inch scant, of minimum width mentioned in grades, will be included in same in limited quantities. Inspection of lumber sawed for specific purposes, such as axles, bolsters, tongues, reaches, implements and for other uses, must be inspected with a view to the adaptability of the piece for its intended use. Ten per cent of odd lengths are allowed in all grades. The face side of a board is the side showing the best quality or appearance. Bright sap is not a defect in any of the grades of maple, birch or beech, except as stated.

STANDARD DEFECTS.

Each one of the following items constitutes a standard defect: One knot not exceeding 1¼



WILLIAM H. WHITE, PRESIDENT, BOYNE CITY.



W. W. MITCHELL, FIRST VICE PRESIDENT, CADILLAC.

five members, and I hope that this will be accomplished. The secretary's report will show this increase in membership in detail.

The secretary's report, which he will read, will show that the work that the association has already accomplished has been a remarkable one. The membership list and the output represented by it show that there are already interested in the association approximately 80 to 90 percent of the total output of the state, which puts us in a very strong position for dominating our own business methods, our grading, the establishment of a basis of value and other important features of our industry.

The statistics which the secretary has gathered will show you that we have never been as low in stock as we are at the present time, and that our position for getting somewhat better values is remarkably strong for the future. The important things for which this association was formed, and which it hopes to accomplish, are—

1. To insure uniform rules and methods of the inspection of our lumber that will be fair and just to both producer and consumer.
2. To get a just price for our product by educating every manufacturer to an understanding of just values.
3. To exploit our woods in the consuming markets of the country, that consumers may be educated to know the high merits of Michigan woods, that they may employ them more generally in their various lines of production.
4. We also should consider the matter of

inches in diameter; two knots not exceeding in extent one standard knot; wormholes, grubholes or rafting pin holes not exceeding in extent or damage one standard knot; one split not diverging more than 1 inch to the foot and not exceeding in length in inches the surface measure of the piece in feet, except as otherwise specified; one bark edge or wane not to exceed 1 inch in width, not to exceed one-third of the length of the board, showing on only one side of the board and to be measured; heart, shake, rot or jolt not exceeding in extent or damage one standard knot.

EXPLANATION OF STANDARD DEFECTS.

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. Black stain and sap stain that will surface off in dressing are not to be considered defects. Splits that do not diverge more than 1 inch for each foot in length are straight splits. A straight split not exceeding 6 inches in length, in one end of a piece of lumber, 8 inches and over wide, shall not be considered a defect. The location of defects in a piece of lumber has much to do with its value and should have great weight in deciding the grade. The rules for the inspection of lumber are intended to define the poorest piece that will go into a given grade. When the defects make it a line board, 12 foot and longer lengths should be given the advantage in grade, 10 foot and shorter lengths reduced.

GRADES.

The standard grades are firsts, seconds, No. 1 common, No. 2 common and No. 3 common.

FIRSTS AND SECONDS.

Firsts and seconds are combined as one grade. FIRSTS.

Firsts shall be 7 inches and over wide, 10 feet and over long. Pieces 7 inches and over wide up to 10 inches wide shall be free from all defects; 10 inches to 13 inches will admit one standard defect; 13 inches to 15 inches wide will admit two standard defects, and as widths increase defects may increase in proportion.

SECONDS.

Seconds are 5 inches and over wide, 8 feet and over long. Pieces 8 feet long, 5 inches to 8 inches wide, must be clear; 8 inches and over wide may have one standard defect. Pieces 10 feet and over long, 5 inches to 8 inches wide, will admit one standard defect; 8 inches to 10 inches wide may have two standard defects; 10 inches to 13 inches wide will admit three standard defects; 13 inches to 16 inches wide may have four standard defects, and as widths increase defects may increase in proportion. This grade will admit not to exceed fifteen per cent of 10 foot lengths and eight per cent of 8 foot lengths.

NO. 1 COMMON.

Widths 3 inches and over, lengths 6 to 16 feet. Pieces 3 or 4 inches wide must have one face clear and two square edges. Pieces 6 feet long, 5 to 9 inches wide may have one standard defect; pieces 10 inches and over wide may have two standard defects or their equivalent. Pieces 8 or 10 feet long and 5 inches or over wide must work two-thirds clear face in not over two pieces. Pieces 12 feet or over long and 5 inches or over wide must work two-thirds clear face in not over three pieces. No piece of cutting in No. 1 common grade considered which is less than 4 inches wide and 2 feet long, or 3 inches wide and 3 feet long.

NO. 2 COMMON.

Widths 3 inches or over, lengths 4 to 16 feet. Pieces 6, 8 or 10 feet long must work fifty per cent clear face in not over three pieces. Pieces 12 feet or over long must work fifty per cent clear face in not over four pieces. No piece of cutting in No. 2 common grade considered which is less than 3 inches wide and 2 feet long.

NO. 3 COMMON.

Widths 3 inches and over, lengths 4 feet and over. This grade must contain at least twenty-five per cent sound cutting.

STRIPS.

Maple strips must be 3, 4, 5 or 6 inches wide, 4 to 16 feet long. Grades—clear, No. 1 common and No. 2 common. Clear strips must be 8 to 16 feet long and show one clear face and two good edges. No. 1 common strips must be 6 to 16 feet long, not to exceed twenty per cent shorter than 12 feet, and may have one standard defect showing on both faces. No. 2 common strips must be 4 feet or over long and must work one-half clear face in not more than three pieces. No piece of cutting to be less than 2 feet in length.

STEP PLANK.

Grades—firsts and seconds and common. Widths—10 to 15 inches. Thicknesses—1, 1 1/4, 1 1/2 and 2 inches. Lengths—8 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 inches in length, excepting 8 foot pieces, which must be free from split. Commons include all lumber below the grade of firsts and seconds that will work two-thirds of the length clear face, no cutting to be less than 4 feet long by the full width of the piece.

MAPLE SQUARES.

Firsts and seconds: Pieces 4x4, 5x5, 6x6, 7x7 and 8x8, 8 to 16 feet long, must grade firsts and seconds on three sides and No. 1 common on the heart side, same to be graded as firsts and seconds. Common: All squares not up to the grade of firsts and seconds that will cut two-thirds of their lengths clear in 4 foot or shorter pieces, that can be used for newells and short turnings or will admit of stained sap without limit if they have no more defects than would go in a second or will admit of season checks running full length on two sides.

WHITE MAPLE.

Grades: No. 1 or two side and No. 2 or one side. No. 1 or two side must grade the same as regular firsts and seconds, except that both sides and edges must be all white. No. 2 or one side must grade the same as firsts and seconds except that one side and two edges must be all white. White maple is the sap of the maple log and is end cured.

RED BIRCH.

Firsts and seconds red birch must be 5 inches and over wide. Pieces 5 inches wide must be one face all red; pieces 6 inches and over wide must not be less than seventy-five per cent red on one face. Otherwise red birch must be graded by the rules of ordinary birch.

work during the recess, which was not done. He also stated that he would present the following resolution when the motion then before the house had been disposed of:

Resolved, That it is the present sense of this meeting that the interests of the members of this association will be better conserved by our ultimately joining the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of the United States and that proper steps to accomplish that end be taken at our next convention; that the chair appoint a special committee on grading rules to confer with the grading committee of the National Hardwood Lumber Association and see what can be done toward the adoption of a uniform set of grading rules covering the different kinds of hardwood lumber produced in Michigan, this committee to report at our next convention.

Both the Bigelow motion and the Ballou resolution were passed and Mr. Bigelow moved that a sub-committee be appointed to report at the next meeting of the association a set of rules to cover basswood, ash, oak, elm, cherry and other Michigan and Wisconsin hardwoods. The motion was carried.

Charles A. Bigelow, Henry Ballou and F. A. Diggins were appointed to confer with the grading committee of the National Hardwood Lumber Association.

Report of Executive Committee.

The report of the Executive Committee was read by Secretary Odell, as follows:

The report and recommendation of the Executive Committee was adopted.

The Executive Committee reports that it seems necessary, and it has decided to employ a permanent secretary who shall devote all his time to the work of the association and that as soon as a basis for assessment can be determined an assessment be levied to meet this additional expense, this assessment not to exceed the amount provided for in the bylaws.

Secretary's Report of Stocks.

The secretary read a statistical report of sales and stocks on hand, as follows:

SEVENTY-FOUR MANUFACTURERS REPORT.

	Stock on hand.	Unfilled orders.
Ash	3,158,000	3,154,000
Basswood	11,559,000	7,312,000
Beech	17,714,000	10,966,000
Birch	17,022,000	8,347,000
Soft elm	11,341,000	5,991,000
Rock elm	777,000	705,000
Maple	36,929,000	58,986,000
Oak	1,263,000	536,000
Totals	149,763,000	95,997,000

FORTY-NINE MEMBERS REPORT.

	Stock on hand.	Unfilled orders.
Ash	2,470,000	2,817,000
Basswood	9,005,000	5,859,000
Beech	15,339,000	9,489,000
Birch	12,438,000	6,293,000
Soft elm	9,898,000	5,525,000
Rock elm	720,000	705,000
Maple	76,426,000	54,001,000
Oak	561,000	356,000
Totals	126,857,000	85,045,000



PART OF THOSE PRESENT, TRAVERSE CITY MEETING MICHIGAN HARDWOOD MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.

After the reading of the rules on motion they were adopted and considerable discussion followed. President White stated that it was the desire to take only deliberate action and that therefore a motion to reconsider would be acceptable, if such was the pleasure of the meeting. A motion was then made and carried that the action be reconsidered. Charles A. Bigelow moved that the rules for the inspection of birch, beech and maple be taken as the official inspection rules of the association. In the debate on the subject D. H. Day said that he wanted to know whether or not this bound the members of the association when they returned home to at once insist upon those rules when they sold their lumber. Henry Ballou stated that at the Mackinac meeting the grading committee had been instructed to do some

TWENTY-FIVE NONMEMBERS REPORT.

	Stock on hand.	Unfilled orders.
Ash	688,000	337,000
Basswood	2,554,000	1,453,000
Beech	2,375,000	1,477,000
Birch	4,584,000	2,054,000
Soft elm	1,443,000	466,000
Rock elm	57,000	
Maple	10,503,000	4,985,000
Oak	702,000	180,000
Totals	22,906,000	10,952,000

COMPARISON JULY 1 AND OCTOBER 1, 1906, STOCKS.

Following is a summary of the stock reports of forty-four manufacturers who reported their stocks both July 1 and October 1:

	Stocks on hand, July 1.	October 1.
Maple	\$3,398,000	65,335,000
Beech	16,415,000	14,286,000
Birch	13,327,000	10,922,000
Elm	9,005,000	10,194,000
Basswood	11,445,000	8,577,000
Totals	134,190,000	109,314,000

	Unfilled orders, July 1.	October 1.
Maple	54,155,000	46,227,000
Beech	10,230,000	9,550,000
Birch	8,544,000	4,814,000
Elm	4,811,000	6,011,000
Basswood	7,273,000	5,750,000
Totals	85,013,000	72,352,000

BALANCE UNSOLD.

	July 1.	October 1.
Maple	29,243,000	19,108,000
Beech	6,185,000	4,736,000
Birch	5,383,000	6,108,000
Elm	4,194,000	4,183,000
Basswood	4,172,000	2,827,000
Totals	49,177,000	36,962,000

The secretary after reading his report called attention to the fact that there had been some difficulty in getting members to report and urged on them the necessity of promptly filling out the blanks sent them so that the statistics could be prepared.

Market Conditions Report.

The report of the committee on market conditions was then heard, as follows:

The market conditions committee respectfully submits the following report:

We find from the secretary's report of the stocks on hand and unfilled orders that available stocks of all kinds of northern hardwoods have materially decreased, the stock of October 1 being only about eighty per cent of the stock of July 1, and the stock on hand unsold October 1 only about seventy-five per cent of that on hand unsold July 1.

These conditions to us would indicate a strong market and we would recommend that maple should bring \$1 a thousand over the Michigan Maple Company's list, or \$12, \$18 and \$24; that No. 3 common beech and maple should bring \$10 a thousand f. o. b. shipping point, and log run beech \$15; also that material advances should be obtained on many other items in northern hardwoods.

We, however, have not thought it best to recommend a hardwood price list on all items at this time, but prefer to wait until a report of the stocks on hand January 1, 1907, has been received and compiled; also a statement of total amounts of the different kinds of hardwoods manufactured during 1906 and the probable amount to be manufactured during 1907.

- BRUCE ODELL.
- W. L. MARTIN.
- W. W. MITCHELL.
- R. HANSON.
- BERT COOK.
- W. N. KELLEY.
- A. W. NEWARK.

R. H. Cook moved that the report on market conditions be printed and a copy be furnished all members and all other manufacturers of hardwood desiring it. Mr. Cook was also called on for a view of market conditions and talked as follows:

In carefully going over and reviewing the situation in connection with the various woods we realize the present worth and the great ad-

vance in the value of stumpage. We who are running camps also realize what labor conditions are. To arrive at the exact price woods should bring to keep barely even with the situation last year would be a hard thing to cover by a simple advance of \$1 a thousand. The committee agreed, however, that its report should be a conservative one and not one that would bring out an increase in the cut. I believe the advance recommended to this association is a very conservative one and in conversation with large consumers, particularly of maple, I have found they anticipate an advance. An advance of \$1 a thousand will surprise them, for they are expecting that it will be larger. One consumer admitted an advance of \$2 a thousand should be made upon maple and with the consumers anticipating an advance, the elements of labor and the increased price of stumpage it would seem that we would be going away and doing nothing if we did not at least attempt to maintain present prices. I believe we shall have no trouble whatever in getting this nominal advance and I know of several sales made recently at prices higher than these. I know personally of one oak sale last week at an advance of \$2.50 over last year and the buyers are in the market already. With conditions as they are it would seem suicidal to ask or take less than the prices here recommended. The committee thought best to recommend a price that would be merely normal and I want to say to you that this price question is a serious one. I would like to see everyone who feels that he can make up his mind that he will get these prices.

On the invitation of the chair D. S. McMullen presented some samples of flooring which were kiln dried by his new method. He claimed that green lumber can be perfectly cured in about eleven days to the inch; that when it is so treated it will not shrink or expand under any atmospheric conditions to which flooring is submitted.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At the beginning of the afternoon session the chair appointed D. H. Day, A. F. Anderson, G. Von Platen, H. A. Batchelor and K. J. Clark a committee to prepare grading rules on hardwoods not included in the rules already adopted.

President White called on George H. Chapman of the Northwestern Lumber Company, Eau Claire, Wis., for a talk on the work of the association as seen by the Wisconsin manufacturers. In replying Mr. Chapman said:

We want to thank you manufacturers of Michigan for inviting us here to meet with you and for giving us a chance to air our views. Although we may not coincide with you in all respects we are working along the same lines and we can all get together as far as our interests are identical, which they are to a certain extent. One of the difficulties in Wisconsin is to get our members out to the meetings and I want to congratulate you on your attendance. The position Mr. Foster and myself are occupying at present may be illustrated by a short history of the Wisconsin association. It was formed ten or twelve years ago. At that time association work was in its infancy. Several associations were in existence, it is true, but none of them was perfected to a point where it was possible to tell just what was to be accomplished and how it should be done. We acknowledge we made some mistakes.

At the last meeting of the Wisconsin association the question of official grading was brought up and a committee was appointed by Mr. Arpin to consider the question and formulate a plan of official grading similar to the plans adopted by the Yellow Pine association, the Wisconsin Hemlock Association and the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of the United States. They all work along the same general lines. The first principle is to do your grading at the mill and not after the lumber goes to Chicago or Boston or any other place. Because of our association being made up of jobbers, etc., it was not worth while to try this scheme with our present membership. The only result of our action was that we made up our minds that there was nothing to be accomplished in the present Wisconsin association and the only thing for us to do was to resign and form a new association of Wisconsin hardwood manufacturers. We therefore are not here as representatives from the Wisconsin association but come as individuals to see what you are going to do.

What we want particularly is to see the grading done at the mills. If we are making our grades too low we can rely on the other fellow to tell us, but if our grades are too high we never hear about it. The system carried on by the National association is such that you never know if your men are grading too high. Of course, there are occasions now and then when it is necessary to regrade at destination. Even the pine association admits that. The tendency to have this sort of thing done is lessening all the time. The complaints received are growing less every day. The last report from the Northern Pine Manufacturers' Association shows that grading outside of the mill is constantly growing less in proportion to the shipments.

We would like to combine with the Michigan Manufacturers' Association at least as far as the office of secretary is concerned. It is necessary to have a paid secretary who gives his entire time to the association work. The work of the secretary is so heavy that no one with other interests can spare the time to do it properly. The expense of a paid secretary is one of the things we are up against. We do not care whether the National association adopts our grading rules or not. If we want national approval for our rules we want to go to the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of the United States. I do not think it makes a particle of difference to some middlemen as to what the grades are so long as they are elastic and can be juggled as they can now under our present grading system. I can go into my yards and get out lumber for which I can get \$5 a thousand more than other lumber which I can turn out of the same official grade. This simply is because of the elasticity of the rules and the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association tells us it will not adopt rules until we have adopted grades that we are satisfied with. That is the spirit which appeals to me.

As far as grading rules are concerned the wording of your rules is the most important thing about them. The men who are interested in your grades are the consumers and the manufacturers. The consumers will pay what lumber is worth on the market—no more, no less. It is simply a question of supply and demand and not a question of the individual opinion of the manufacturers or jobbers. I do not doubt that the Michigan and Wisconsin people can get together on grades. So long as the grades are definite and reasonable it should be possible to get together. We are not interested in beech at all and we have but little maple. We are very much interested in birch and basswood and we have some oak, rock elm and a little ash.

The low grades of birch today are the best value of any lumber on the market. I am speaking from the point of view of the manufacturer, considering the proportion of different grades which we get. In a log run of birch we get fifteen per cent of firsts and seconds as against forty per cent of No. 3 common. I would like to see the price of the common grade go up. I want to get a price on the stock I have. The higher grades are in such small supply that they don't matter much. It is true, as a general proposition, that Wisconsin birch is being held at a ridiculously low price.

I might illustrate in this way what you are likely to run against in trying to get the National Hardwood Lumber Association to affirm your grades before you adopt them or even afterward. The Wisconsin association wrote the first rules on grading hardwoods. When the National association came into existence it adopted our rules in the first place and then went ahead and changed them and the National association has done this three times since our first rules were written and is likely to do it again.

A rising vote of thanks was tendered President White for his services to the association.

There was then some discussion looking to a conference with Wisconsin hardwood manufacturers on grading rules for woods which predominate in that state.

A communication was read from C. I. Millard of the Transportation Committee of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association of St. Louis asking for the influence of members to have lumber rates applied to casing, base and molding. The matter was referred to Secretary Odell with instructions that he take proper action.

It was agreed to hold the next meeting of the association at the Hotel Pantlind, Grand Rapids, December 19.

Attendance.

A. F. Anderson, Cadillac.
 H. A. Batchelor, Batchelor Timber Co., Saginaw.
 Charles A. Bigelow, Kneeland-Bigelow Co., Bay City.
 Henry Ballou, Cobbs & Mitchell, Inc., Cadillac.
 H. H. Cook, Cook, Curtis & Miller, Petoskey.
 R. J. Clark, Peninsula Bark & Lumber Co., Sault Ste. Marie.
 George H. Chapman, Northwestern Lumber Co., Eau Claire, Wis.
 D. H. Day, Glen Haven.
 J. E. Defebaugh, American Lumberman, Chicago.
 F. A. Diggins, Murphy & Diggins, Cadillac.
 C. R. Duggan, Tindle & Jackson, Pellston.
 Lewis Foster, secretary Hardwood Manufacturers' Association, Chicago.
 G. B. Duntun, Thos. MacBride Lumber Co., Grand Rapids.
 E. Fitzgerald, Mitchell Bros., Cadillac.
 M. J. Fox, G. Von Platen, Boyne City.
 George E. Foster, Foster-Latimer Lumber Co., Mellen, Wis.

Henry H. Gibson, Hardwood Record, Chicago.
 R. Hanson, Salling, Hanson & Co., Grayling.
 H. S. Hull, Oval Wood Dish Co., Traverse City.
 W. N. Kelley, Kelley Lumber & Shingle Co., Traverse City.
 A. B. Klise, A. B. Klise Lumber Co., Sturgeon Bay.
 W. W. Mitchell, Mitchell Bros. and Cobbs & Mitchell, Inc., Cadillac.
 W. L. Martin, Embury-Martin Lumber Co., Cheboygan.
 D. S. McMullen, Chicago.
 A. W. Newark, Cadillac Handle Co., Cadillac.
 Guy Nash, Nash Lumber Co., Shanagolden, Wis.
 Bruce Odell, Cummer, Diggins & Co., Cadillac.
 John F. Ott, J. F. Ott Lumber Co., Traverse City.
 N. H. Porter, East Jordan Lumber Co., East Jordan.
 R. W. Smith, Louis Sands Salt & Lumber Co., Manistee.
 W. H. White, W. H. White Co., Boyne City.
 F. R. Williams, Elk Rapids Lumber Co., Elk Rapids.

ple one, and the peasants in the old country often carve their own, with the result that the home-made article is fully equal to the machine-made, except in the matter of finish.

The demand for wooden shoes is constantly increasing, and even this retail dealer sells thousands of them each year. A large shoe last manufacturer in Chicago has been contemplating going into the business for some time, and has been repeatedly urged to do so, one of his customers offering to give him a large order at the start. He himself, an American, used a pair of the wooden shoes for a long time, wearing them about his stables, and he stated that they are invaluable for that kind of work, keeping the feet perfectly warm and leaving no odor.

Only their shape and clumsiness are against them. As a matter of fact, in their proper employment, for use in damp and odorous places, they have a well defined sphere of usefulness, and it is not improbable that as their value for such work becomes better known, the market for them will widen. It is a matter that might be looked into with profit by concerns which are engaged in last making and similar uses of hardwoods.

Driving Screws.

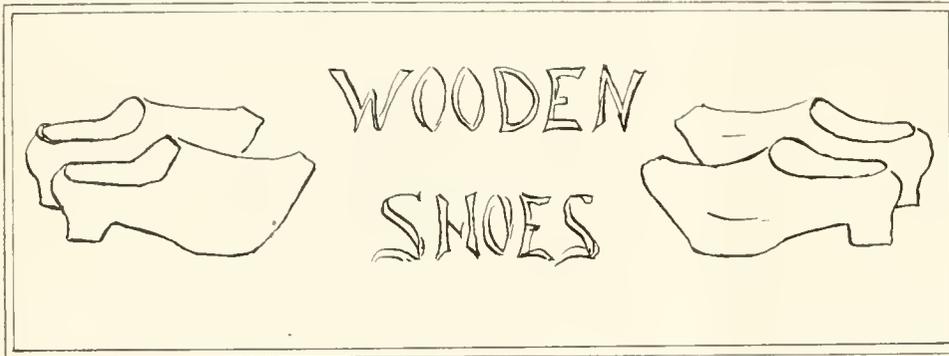
A writer in the American Woodworker says: "Modern wrinkles are not always good ones. The other day I was in a cabinetmaker's establishment, where I saw a workingman 'driving screws with a hammer' in regular nail-driving fashion. It struck me that the driving of a threaded screw into wood by hammer blows must cause a serious rupturing of the wood, and I said so. The workman was 'certain that the screws went in just as well when hammered as they would when turned in the usual way, while the saving of time was a considerable item.'

"Curious to see how the wood looked when penetrated by a hammer-driven screw, I drove several of the screws and several smooth nails, cut and wire, into a piece of sash wood on a straight line. Splitting open the piece of wood on the line, so as to expose the screw and nail cavities, I found just what I expected to find. The wood penetrated by the wire and cut nails fitted closely and almost unbrokenly around them, showing but slight downward forcing of the fibers, while in the case of the driven screws the wood was so compressed, mangled, torn and dislocated that it looked as though the screw had been sent in a hole several times too large, and that the cavity around it had been filled with sawdust and broken bits of wood.

"It is reasonable to suppose that wood so torn or broken by hammer-driven screws will rot more rapidly than that around the nails. Besides that, woodwork joined by the lacerating screws thus driven will not be so strong as it would be were nails used, or were the screws driven as they are constructed and designed to be driven. It may be all right, for those who like that kind of work, to do work in that way, but surely it is wrong to impose such work upon men who do not know anything about methods of manufacture.

To Stain Hardwoods Black.

The Holzmarkt says to stain hardwoods black, dissolve 20 parts of anilin hydrochlorate in 300 parts of water. Add to the solution one part of copper chloride, and apply the liquid to the wood hot. Let dry and then go over the surface with a solution of potassium dichromate, 20 parts in 400 parts of water. The stain imparted by this means is said to be of extraordinary blackness and durability, resisting even acids.



"What do you do with these things," a Chicago dealer was asked, who had his store window filled with wooden shoes and another pile on the pavement outside; "sell them for keepsakes?" "No, I sell them to wear," he replied, and, probably indignant at the derisive smile evoked, invited his questioner back into the store. One entire side was piled high with wooden shoes, by far the greater part of them of the kind that has been made familiar by pictures of scenes in Holland and the low countries. The rest of them had wooden soles and heels, the leather constituting only the upper part. It was evident from the number of the articles carried in stock that they were good sellers.

Three men were in the back of the store trying on wooden shoes, just as they would try on shoes in any ordinary shoe store.

"Ask Jan here what he uses them for," said the proprietor, pointing to the nearest customer. Jan replied in broken English that they were the warmest foot covering he ever wore. "I could not do without my wooden shoes. In the winter I get up and put them on and go out and milk my cows. They are very warm."

On examining the article the truth of this becomes at once apparent. They are made from one piece of wood and are absolutely impervious to water. Once in a great while one will crack. When the proprietor came back to the front of the store, his questioner agreed with him that there was evidently a market for his wares—"But not for Americans, only for foreigners." "No, for Americans too. Everywhere that men work in damp places, there is need for these wooden shoes. They are the only kind to keep the water out."

There is a market for wooden shoes in this country. They are used in ice-houses, tanneries, stables and wherever dampness is underfoot. The ordinary workman, as a rule, does not pay a high price for his footwear, and the cheap shoe takes water readily. If he wishes to be at all safe, he must pay as high as five dollars for a good pair of boots or shoes, and even then will not be sure that they are waterproof. Besides, if they last six months in hard work, he is a lucky man. He can buy a pair of wooden shoes for fifty cents that are absolutely impermeable to dampness, water, or moisture, and that will last, at the least calculation, two years. "If he only makes a dollar and a half a day, why shouldn't he buy the wooden shoe?" said the proprietor.

The market for these shoes is found chiefly in the Northwest, where the immigrants from Holland, Denmark, upper Germany, and the northern countries of Europe congregate. They have influenced the Americans about them in the matter of wearing their favorite footgear to such an extent that at least two large firms, one in southern Michigan and the other in the East, are busy manufacturing the articles. They are made chiefly of birch and basswood, those on sale at the store being of the latter wood.

In the matter of their manufacture, the same process is pursued as with shoe lasts, the difference being that not so much care need be taken with the wooden shoe. Blocks of wood are put on the lathes and are turned to a general form, then the graduating machines take the product and work it to the required size, the toe and heel being shaved off by hand, and the inside cut out with a knife. The whole operation is a sim-

News Miscellany.

New Grading Rules for Dressed Poplar and Oak Flooring.

Below will be found the rules adopted on October 26 at the convention of the National Hardwood Lumber Association at Cincinnati, covering dressed poplar and oak flooring.

The rules for the inspection of worked gum authorized at this meeting are the same as those of the Dressed Gum Manufacturers' Association, which were adopted December 1, 1903, and have been published in the HARDWOOD RECORD.

The rules governing the inspection of maple flooring are identical with those of the Maple Flooring Association, which have also been published in this journal several times. These rules have not yet had the official signatures of the inspection rules committee of the association, and therefore there may possibly be some slight discrepancies.

The HARDWOOD RECORD is indebted for this copy of the new rules to Chester F. Korn of Cincinnati, chairman of the committee who had their formulation in charge:

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.

Dressed lumber must be inspected the same as in the rough so far as standard defects are concerned. In addition it will admit of unavoidable defects caused by the dressing.

Worked stock as a finished building product must be inspected from the best or face side.

WORKED POPLAR.

STANDARD SIZES.

Finishing.

One-half inch S2S 5-16"; $\frac{5}{8}$ " S2S 7-16" $\frac{3}{4}$ " S2S 9-16"; 1" S2S 13-16"; $1\frac{1}{4}$ " S2S 1 3-32"; $1\frac{1}{2}$ " S2S 1 11-32"; 2" S2S $1\frac{1}{4}$ ".

Casing and Base.

Dressed to 13-16" thick: $3\frac{1}{2}$ ", $4\frac{1}{2}$ ", $5\frac{1}{2}$ ", $6\frac{1}{2}$ ", $7\frac{1}{2}$ ", $8\frac{1}{2}$ ", $9\frac{1}{2}$ " and $11\frac{1}{2}$ " wide and counted $\frac{1}{4}$ " wider than finished sizes.

Flooring and Partition.

Dressed to 13-16" thick; $2\frac{1}{4}$ ", $3\frac{1}{4}$ ", $4\frac{1}{4}$ " and $5\frac{1}{4}$ " face width and counted $\frac{3}{4}$ " wider than finished sizes.

Ceiling.

$\frac{3}{8}$ " dressed to 5-16"; $\frac{1}{2}$ " to 7-16"; $\frac{5}{8}$ " to 9-16"; $\frac{3}{4}$ " to 11-16"; same widths as partition.

BEVEL SIDING.

Standard lengths to be 4' and over long. Defective dressing may reduce a piece one grade, depending on the amount or extent of damage, except in No. 4.

Standard finished thickness of strips 13-16"x $3\frac{3}{4}$ ", $4\frac{3}{4}$ " and $5\frac{3}{4}$ " and resawn on a bevel and counted $\frac{3}{8}$ " wider than finished sizes.

No. 1 grade, or clear: Lengths, 8' and longer, not to exceed 10 per cent of 8'. Shall be clear except one inch of sap and other defects on thin edge that will be covered by the lap.

No. 2 grade, or selects: Lengths, same as No. 1, except will admit of 5 per cent of 4 and 6'. Bright sap no defect in this grade; will admit slightly discolored sap or two sound, smooth knots not to exceed $\frac{1}{2}$ " in diameter, or their equivalent.

No. 3 grade, or No. 1 common: Length, 4' and longer. May admit 15 per cent under 10'. Sound discolored sap admitted without limit, or two standard knots, or their equivalent in knots, wormholes or other defects.

No. 4 grade, or No. 2 common: Lengths, same as No. 3. Must lay two-thirds sound.

DROP SIDING.

Standard lengths to be 4' and over.

Finished widths are $3\frac{1}{4}$ ", $4\frac{1}{4}$ " and $5\frac{1}{4}$ " face and counted $\frac{3}{4}$ " wider than finished sizes. Defective dressing may reduce a piece one grade, depending on the amount or extent of the damage, except in No. 4 grade.

No. 1 grade, or clear: Lengths, 8' and lon-

ger, not to exceed 10 per cent of 8'. Must be free of all defects.

No. 2 grade, or selects: Lengths, same as No. 1, except will admit of 5 per cent of 4 and 6'. Bright sap no defect in this grade; will admit slightly discolored sap or two sound, smooth knots not to exceed $\frac{1}{2}$ " in diameter, or their equivalent.

No. 3 grade, or No. 1 common: Lengths, 4' and longer. May admit 15 per cent under 10'. Sound discolored sap admitted without limit, or two standard knots or their equivalent in knots, wormholes or other defects.

No. 4 grade, or No. 2 common: Lengths, same as No. 3. Must lay two-thirds sound.

CASING AND BASE.

Standard lengths, 8' and over; 5 per cent of 8' lengths admitted. Defective dressing may reduce a piece one grade, depending on the amount or extent of damage, excepting No. 1 common.

No. 1 Grade or Firsts and Seconds; 6" and under must be clear on face side. Seven to nine inches will admit one inch of bright sap. Ten to twelve inches $1\frac{1}{2}$ " of bright sap on one edge of face side.

No. 2 Grade or Selects: Bright sap admitted to any extent if there are no other defects; or, in its absence, one sound knot not exceeding $\frac{3}{4}$ " in stock 8" and under; or one standard knot in stock 9" and over wide.

No. 3 Grade or No. 1 Common: Will include all stock below the grade of Selects that will work two-thirds of its lengths clear, regardless of sap. Stained sap to any extent admitted where there are no other defects.

FLOORING AND CEILING.

Standard lengths, 6' and over. Defective dressing may reduce a piece one grade, depending on the amount or extent of damage excepting in No. 1 Grade, No. 2 Common.

No. 1 Grade, or Clear or Yellow Face Stock. Not to exceed 10 per cent under 10'. Must be free of all defects on face side.

No. 2 Grade or Selects. Not to exceed 10 per cent under 10'. Bright sap no defect in this grade. Will admit slightly discolored sap, or one sound, smooth knot, not to exceed $\frac{1}{2}$ " in diameter, or its equivalent.

No. 3 Grade or No. 1 Common: Lengths 6' and longer. May admit 5 per cent of 6', 10 per cent of 8'. Sound discolored sap admitted without limit or one standard knot, or its equivalent in knots, worm holes or other defects.

No. 4 Grade or No. 2 Common: Lengths same as No. 3 grade. Must lay two-thirds sound.

PARTITION.

All grades to be inspected the same as Flooring and Ceiling, excepting it is to be graded from the worst side.

MOULDINGS.

Mouldings shall be based on National Moulding Book.

OAK FLOORING.

Rules formulated by the Oak Flooring Manufacturers in session at Cincinnati, Nov. 18, 1904, adopted by the National Hardwood Lumber Association.

The grades of oak flooring shall be known as Clear, Select and Common.

Clear shall have one face free of all defects, except $\frac{3}{8}$ " of an inch of bright sap, but the question of color shall not be considered. Lengths in this grade shall be 2 to 16 feet inclusive; not to exceed 10 per cent under 4 feet.

Select may contain bright sap and will also admit of pin worm holes, slight imperfections in dressing, or a small tight knot to every three feet in length. Lengths in this grade to be 1 to 16 feet.

Common must be of such character as will lay and give a good, serviceable floor with some cutting. Lengths, 1 to 16 feet.

Death of Charles D. Strode.

Charles D. Strode, well known to the readers of the HARDWOOD RECORD, died at his home in Austin, a suburb of Chicago, on Saturday, October 27, from a complication of brain fever and heart disease. Mr. Strode was editor and some time owner of the HARDWOOD RECORD for the greater part of ten years, and was associated with the present management of this paper during the earlier months of 1905, when he resigned to start another trade paper. He contributed special humorous articles to the RECORD under the title of "Strode's Stuff," which added materially to the fame he had achieved in earlier years as a humorous writer on lumber topics. His newspaper writings were scarcely academic, but it was characteristic of him that he never did anything with seriousness or placed any particular value upon accuracy in newspaper work. The trend of his life was to amuse, and most successfully did he fulfill his mission. At lumber conventions he was ever ready with a droll or humorous speech and it was through writings and speeches of this character that he became widely known to the hardwood trade.

Mr. Strode was born in Charleston, Ill., about forty-five years ago. He leaves a wife and four children. He lost both his parents when he was three years old, and never had any educational advantages. He was a member of the Concatenated Order of Hoo-Hoo, having been



THE LATE CHARLES D. STRODE.

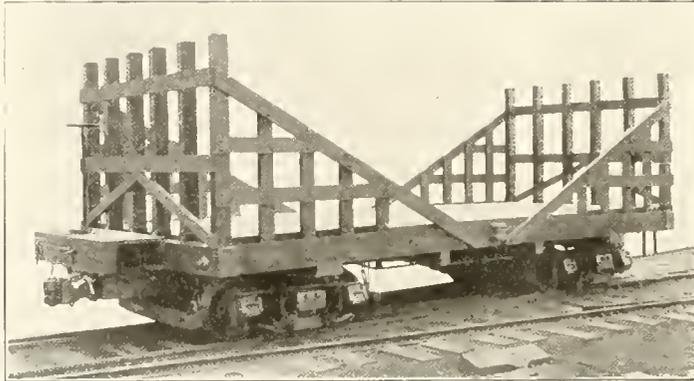
initiated into that organization by the editor of the HARDWOOD RECORD some six years ago at Buffalo.

For two years he was secretary of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, and ever since the organization of that body was very loyal in his support of it. Such was the regard of the National association for him that, when his serious illness was learned, at the suggestion of the editor of the HARDWOOD RECORD, the members in recent convention at Cincinnati raised a subscription of upwards of \$1,000 for the benefit of himself and family. It is believed that more than \$5,000 will be raised for the bereaved family as a result of this movement. It is the ambition of his widow to have a little home that she may call her own, and it is sincerely trusted that every friend of the late newspaperman may dig into his pocket and bring forth a goodly sum to contribute to this worthy purpose. The older children of the family are of sufficient age to make their own living, but the two younger ones and the widow certainly should have the generous support of members of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, for which the deceased worked so long and faithfully, and for which he received

a remuneration so small that he was unable to leave his family in the comfort to which they are entitled. Mr. Strode's remains were taken to Charleston, Ill., on Tuesday, Nov. 6, and the funeral services were held and interment made there.

A Common Sense Lumber Car.

Pictured herewith is a stake and rack car which, as it appears to the *HARDWOOD RECORD*, comes nearer answering the requirements of a logically equipped car for the carrying of lumber than anything that has been presented in the way of a fixed or collapsible car stake during the



STAKE AND RACK CAR BUILT BY RUSSEL WHEEL & FOUNDRY COMPANY, DETROIT, MICH.

campaign that is going on looking to the suitable fitting out of lumber carrying rolling stock. This type of flat car with stake and rack adjunct is built by the Russel Wheel & Foundry Company of Detroit, Mich., and was constructed for the carrying of cord wood. It was built specially to order for the Hackley-PHELPS-Bonnell Company's operations at Hackley, Wis., and most admirably answers the purpose. Cord wood is loaded on this car and carried more than twenty-five miles over a logging railroad without any cross tying or additional stakes. It will be noticed that there is one stake pocket on the side of the car which may be utilized if necessity requires. It will also be observed that this form of rack presents no difficulties in the way of loading lumber of any length in the car; neither does it interfere with the utilization of the car for the loading of any other material. The same rack system can be as readily applied to the gondola as to a flat car. The extra cost of this stake and rack equipment is about \$50 a car. It requires no argument to show how quickly its cost would be absorbed in the avoidance of staking and tying. Of course in some instances one set of stakes might add to the safety with which the load is carried, but the ordinary load of lumber could easily be transported in this form of car by simply tying across the load a few wires, which would be more in the nature of safety from the loss of lumber by theft than from its being thrown off the car while in transit.

Tests on Vehicle Woods.

During the past few months the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture has been conducting a series of tests on vehicle woods at the timber testing station at Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind. The material was furnished by wagon companies and wheel manufacturers and the tests were made on three manufactured parts: buggy spokes, wagon poles and axles. The material tested was of the grades in common use. Buggy spokes were of the grades of A, B, C, D, E and culls, for the sarven wheel. In this selection the primary object was to determine whether the grading system was compatible with the strength and toughness of the spokes, and also to ascertain the relative strength and toughness of white and red hickory spokes. Five hundred spokes

constituted the series. The poles were of two grades of oak and one grade of southern pine. Part of the common oak poles were trussed, and forty poles were tested. The axles were of hickory and maple of three designs, thimble skein, thimble skein trussed, and long sleeve skein trussed. There were eight axles of each species and each design, making forty-eight in all. The object in this series was to obtain the comparative strength of the two woods and of the different constructions.

The results from the spoke tests show more than 50 per cent error in the present grading system, which is due to the traditional prejudice

and discrimination against red hickory. No red spokes are now allowed in the A and B grades, and yet these tests show that a large proportion of the red spokes now included in the lower grades should be included in the higher ones because of their strength and toughness. The resilience factor, which is determined by maximum load and toughness, varies directly with the weight, showing that the best criterion for judging the utility of spokes is the weight. The tests also show that, weight for weight, the red and mixed spokes are fully as strong as the white ones. Defects near the center of the spokes are considerably more damaging than those near the end.

The tests on the wagon poles brought out several important points. The present manner of attaching poles could be much improved since the construction at the hounds is much weaker than the pole itself. The present style of trussing is of little value because the truss is applied along the neutral axis of the pole. The southern pine pole will support a greater maximum load than the common oak pole, but is not as strong as the select oak pole. With reference to load at elastic limit, the southern pine ranks first. The failures in the oak poles generally occurred near the hounds and were fibrous and localized. Fractures in the pine poles, on the other hand, extended over distances of five or six feet, long pieces often breaking off where a fracture occurred. These poles were not of the best grades of southern pine, most of them having the appearance of short leaf pine and being largely sapwood.

Results from the axle tests have not been sufficiently correlated to warrant definite statements regarding them, but it can be said that there is considerable room for improvement in the present method of trussing.

Further testing work along this line will be carried on during the winter. A series of shaft tests on hickory and red oak will be made, a number on eucalyptus axles, and some on cultivated poles of red fir and long leaf pine.

The Tower One-Man Trimmer.

During the last two or three years there has been a surprising increase in the demand for lumber with square ends. The larger mills have always turned out lumber of this descrip-

tion, but it is only in the comparatively recent past that small mills have given themselves any concern about this question. Today, however, there are very few buyers of lumber who do not either insist on having the lumber trimmed or make a deduction if it is not so treated. The Gordon Hollow Blast Grate Company of Greenville, Mich., has supplied the need evoked by these conditions in their Tower 1-man 2-saw trimmer, which enables one man to easily take care of the output of a mill cutting up to 30,000 feet in ten hours. Further information about the machine will be given on application to the manufacturers.

Establishment of a Wood-Testing Laboratory.

A conference of those interested in the Forest Service will soon be held in Washington to discuss the establishment of an adequate wood-testing laboratory. The question is an important one to the industries depending upon timber and will open the way to large economy in the utilization of the wood. A wide field of usefulness in solving the problems of wood supply now confronting hardwood manufacturers will be opened if the laboratory is established. The date of the conference is November 16.

A Veteran Lumber Buyer.

Most of the lumber salesmen who visit Grand Rapids take the time to go over on Kent street, where the yards of the Berkey & Gay Furniture Company are located, and have a chat with Fred Spraker, even if the chances of selling him a small order be ever so slim. Fred is a genial soul and has a multitude of friends in the trade.

The picture shows him seated beside a pile of mahogany lumber in the yard, with his well-worn board rule in hand. He has been buying lumber for the Berkey & Gay people for the past thirty years and knows the ins and outs of the hardwood trade as well as does anybody in the city. Back in 1859, almost a half century ago, the original Berkey factory was built on Mill street by the Berkey brothers, and Mr. Spraker assisted in its construction. Of these brothers William A. is now dead and Julius retired from active service many years ago, but Mr. Spraker is still doing business at the old office with clear mind and erect shoulders.

Stock in the Berkey & Gay yards is now almost entirely mahogany and oak. Mahogany



FRED SPRAKER OF THE BERKEY & GAY FURNITURE CO., GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

and Circassian walnut are imported in the log and Mr. Spraker always goes to the Halladay mill in Grand Rapids to superintend the cutting operations.

Fee-Crayton Hardwood Lumber Company.

The Fee-Crayton Hardwood Lumber Company has been incorporated under the laws of the state of Arkansas with a paid-up capital of \$150,000. Frank F. Fee is president and manager of the new concern and E. W. Crayton secretary and treasurer. Mr. Fee has been successfully engaged in the manufacture of hardwood lumber at Newark and other Ohio points for the past twenty-four years and has extensive business connections, both in this country and abroad, where his lumber is well known. The same high standard of manufacture and grading will be maintained in the new plant as has always been followed by Mr. Fee. He is regarded as one of the

foremost producers of high-class quarter-sawed oak, which will be a specialty of the new concern. Mr. Crayton has been prominent in real estate and banking circles in Ohio for years, and his abilities will add greatly to the strength of the new company.

The office and first mill will be erected at Newport, Ark. A sidetrack is now being laid and operations will be commenced early in the coming year. Valuable lands and stumpage have been purchased, which will be the basis of a river and rail transportation of consider-

short of stock and many yards are entirely depleted. Where the woods have dried sufficiently to make it possible to haul a few logs, the lumber is very wet, and dealers cannot hope to move it under ninety days. Those who fortunately have dry stock on hand find themselves unable to make shipments because of one of the most stringent car famines ever experienced in the Southwest. The cotton crop has been enormous this season and this is congesting the rail roads. It is impossible for lumbermen to get cars. Owing to these adverse conditions there

lumberman of Cincinnati and was long associated with Mr. Willis in upbuilding the town of Washington Court House. Mr. Pouke is the oldest lumberman in Arkansas. The company owns several thousand acres of hardwood timber and operates mills at Hope and at Orton, twenty miles above Hope. The mills are up-to-date in every respect. It also owns 200 choice building lots in Hope, which are to be used by employees of the concern. The plant will cut and utilize all waste products.

The Allis-Chalmers Company is building what is claimed to be the most thoroughly modern and up-to-date mill in the South for the Sanderson-Sullivan Company at Naples, Tex. The Allis-Chalmers hardwood expert prepared plans for this mill after he had made a personal investigation of the Sanderson-Sullivan Company's holdings. The foundations of the buildings are about completed now and work is being pushed as rapidly as possible. Mr. Sanderson, who will act as general manager, says the plant will be ready to cut early in the spring. The company owns a tract of 36,000 acres of hardwood in eastern Texas, containing a fine grade of white oak, which will be the principal output of the mill.

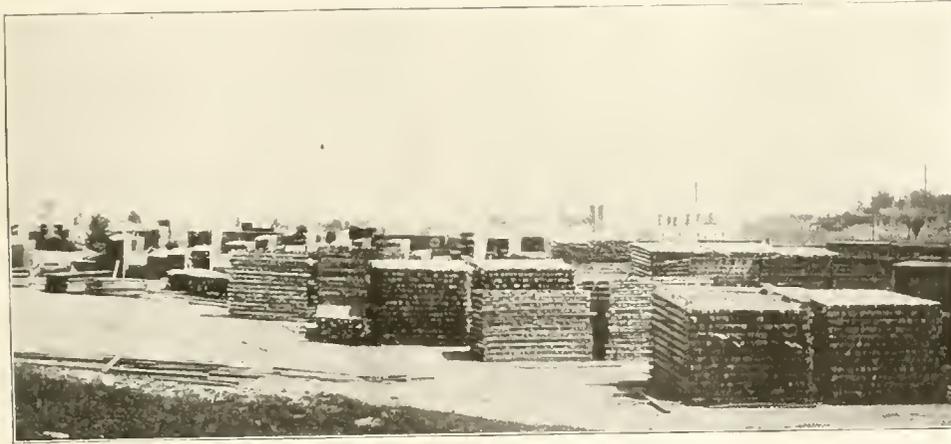
J. W. Thompson of Memphis has been confined to his home by illness. The J. W. Thompson Lumber Company is reported by A. S. Foster, secretary, to be all sold up for several months.

The personnel of the Hiett Wagon Company, Jonesboro, Ark., will undergo a change the first of the year.

The mill of P. C. Barton, Jonesboro, Ark., has been closed down for some time.

The Greenfield Lumber Company, recently burned out at Greenfield, Ark., has purchased a tract of timber in Mississippi and will erect a mill at Sunflower, that state.

The Shultz Belting Company of St. Louis has just shipped a large order of leather belting to Russia.



FIFTY THOUSAND WAGON POLES IN THE GAYOSO LUMBER COMPANY'S YARD.

able extent, and enable the plant to run for a good many years. A steamboat and barge line will be operated to bring the oak, hickory and other heavy woods to the mills.

Rainbow Wood.

Although it had been known to dwellers along the sea coast of Maine for years that driftwood picked up from the salt water would give out beautiful iridescent tints when burned in an open grate, they attached no value to the knowledge, and it remained for the wealthy summer tourists to show them that the collecting of driftwood was a profitable calling. The gathering of rainbow wood soon became quite an industry in Maine. For a number of years the whole coast line of Penobscot Bay was scoured for the wood, and as the supply gradually grew scarce prices advanced from \$10 to \$25 a cord. It is said that a Boston chemist made a fortune by inventing a powder which when burned with dry wood produced colors almost as beautiful as wood from the sea.

Recently a farmer in the locality who had sold considerable rainbow wood in former years, while digging on the salt meadows on his farm, discovered a number of great pine trees which had been buried for years. The limbs had rotted away and the bark and sapwood were gone, but the dry heartwood was found to be still very sound. Kindling a fire around a log of this wood it was discovered that it gave out brilliant hues of indigo and green. A cargo of this wood shipped to Boston brought \$22 a cord. The deposit of trees lies between the clay subsoil and an overgrowth of peat, and is fully six feet in depth.

Hardwood Notes of the Southwest.

A four weeks' trip by a HARDWOOD RECORD representative through the southwest hardwood country reveals the fact that throughout the whole district the hardwood trade is facing two unpleasant conditions which seriously hinder lumber operations—wet weather and a car famine. Heavy rains have almost universally suspended logging and although the weather has recently cleared somewhat it will be long before the woods are sufficiently dry to permit hauling logs. As a result dealers are without exception

is a universal feeling of gloom throughout the district.

One of the largest stocks of hardwoods in the south is owned by the Gayoso Lumber Company of Memphis. This concern, of which W. A. Ransom is head, was organized early this year, and during its short career has enjoyed a flourishing business. The position of the company is unique in that its yards have been well stocked all spring and summer with dry stock. Mr. Ransom very shrewdly laid his plans early in the year and kept a steady stream of cars coming into Memphis. Five weeks ago he had 50,000 wagon poles piled in his yards. As this was desirable stock he held it and received a good price. The Gayoso Lumber Company makes a specialty of wagon stock, although it handles a full line of hardwood lumber.

As soon as they are running full capacity, which will be within sixty days at least, the Buckeye Lumber Company of Hope, Ark., will rank as one of the largest hardwood operators not only in the state of Arkansas but in the Southwest. This company was formed immediately after the death of J. W. Willis, some three months ago, and it is to carry on the operations of the J. W. Lumber Company and to fulfill the personal wishes of its leading spirit, J. W. Willis. This work will be entrusted to Carl J. Baer, secretary and manager of the company. Mr. Willis was a man who landed in the little hamlet of Washington Court House, a few miles out of Columbus, O., some years ago, without a dollar in his pocket, and by his thrift and industry built up a model manufacturing town, with his own mill and factories as the life and center of the community. It was Mr. Willis' ambition to found a second model city in the Southwest. With this in view he purchased a large timber tract in Arkansas and built an up-to-date mill at Hope, some thirty miles above Texarkana, on the Iron Mountain railroad. The sudden death of Mr. Willis put a temporary check on operations, but the reorganized Buckeye Lumber Company is now taking up the broken threads and pushing his plans to completion. George W. Pouke of Texarkana is president of the company and of the Merchants' bank of Texarkana. The vice president is W. J. Foster, president of the Hempsted bank of Hope. Mr. Baer, secretary and manager, is an experienced



W. A. RANSOM, PRES. GAYOSO LUMBER COMPANY, MEMPHIS.

At present the Paepke-Leicht Lumber Company has 5,000,000 feet of No. 1 cottonwood on sticks at Arkansas City, forming what is claimed to be the largest stock of the kind in the South.

Last Tract of Wisconsin Oak.

Fay L. Cusick & Co. of West Allis, Wis., are said to own the last considerable tract of red oak remaining in the Northwest. It is situated in Bayfield county, township 48-8 and 49-7 west. The tract contains about 4,000,000 feet of oak, which the owners are putting on cars on the Northern Pacific and delivering to the Webster Manufacturing Company of Superior, Wis.

Effect of Moisture on the Strength and Stiffness of Wood.

The Forest Service has been making a thorough study of the influence of moisture on the strength of wood during the past three years and is about to publish the results of its investigations in an exhaustive technical bulletin entitled "Effect of Moisture Upon the Strength and Stiffness of Wood."

The chief points presented by the study are:

1. The relation of moisture to strength follows a definite law which can be graphically expressed. Proper drying very greatly increases the strength of all kinds of wood, the amount of increase in strength depending upon the species and the dryness. The strength of a piece of unseasoned red spruce may be increased over 400 per cent by a thorough drying at the temperature of boiling water. Strength decreases again, however, as the wood reabsorbs moisture. Air-dried wood, protected from the weather and containing 12 per cent of moisture, is from 1.7 to 2.4 stronger than when green, varying with the species. Stiffness is also increased by drying. These conclusions, however, are drawn from small sized pieces not exceeding 4x4 inches in cross section, such as are used in vehicle work, tools, etc. Large timbers require years of drying before the moisture is reduced to a point where strength begins to increase. It must also be taken into consideration that more or less checking always occurs when large timbers dry; and if this checking is excessive it may cause weakness to counterbalance, partially or entirely, the strength gained in drying. Consequently, it is not safe to assume that the average strength of large so-called seasoned timbers is much greater than that of green or wet ones.

2. The fiber saturation point of a number of species has been determined. This point, which varies with conditions and species of wood, designates the percentage of water which will saturate the fibers of the wood. It has been found that, under normal conditions, wood fiber will absorb a definite amount of moisture; beyond this the water simply fills the pores of the wood like honey in honeycomb. Only that water which permeates the wood fiber has an influence upon the strength. For the following species this saturation point occurs at the given percentage of moisture based on the dry weight of the wood:

Chestnut, 25 per cent moisture.

Red gum, 25 per cent moisture.

White ash, 20.5 per cent moisture.

3. Prolonged soaking in cold water does not reduce the strength of green wood below that of its fiber saturation point, provided it remains in perfect condition. When wood has been dried and is re-soaked it becomes slightly weaker than when green.

4. Wood soaked in heated water absorbs more moisture because the amount of water which the fiber will contain is increased. This causes a reduction in strength and stiffness, so in wood that is heated or steamed for bending.

Floors and Hardwood Doors in France.

The activity in the building industry in southern France, according to reports from the consulate at Nice, continues unabated. Vice-Consul A. Piatti states that the grade of buildings is continually improving and that there is a disposition, which did not exist before, to introduce materials of better quality as well as modern improvements hitherto unknown. As an illustration, it may be mentioned that the use of wood and parquet floors was a few years ago confined to a very few luxurious and expensive buildings, whereas today they are used to the extent of not less than 30 per cent of all the floors built there.

As an instance of what the market there is for American doors, the vice-consul states an

instance of an architect who, upon examining with him the catalogue of an American firm manufacturing doors and windows, said, when they came to the question of prices: "It is not possible, I cannot believe it. There must be a mistake." In this instance the vice-consul had figured out that hardwood doors would cost there, laid down, less than the most ordinary thin pine doors sold locally.

It must be borne in mind, however, that the French buyer demands a catalogue in his own language and wants to ascertain the rate of freight and duty before buying.

Refrigerators in France.

In writing of refrigerators in France, Vice-Consul A. Piatti states that their use, which has hitherto been limited to southern France, is now becoming general, owing to the increase in the manufacture of ice. He states that the refrigerators sold at Nice are of the most primitive type and in appearance are little better than an ordinary packing box. A sample lot of five American refrigerators of various sizes and qualities were shipped from New York and, when they reached the importer, astonished him by their quality. The total cost of the five, including freight and duty, was about \$24 each.

The American article is not only a handsomer piece of furniture but is built more scientifically, has a better system of isolation and ventilation, and furnishes a higher maximum of cold air and a lower minimum consumption of ice than the native product. The consul calls attention to the fact that owing to its unquestioned superiority, if the American product were once introduced into the southern part of France any other make now marketed there would be practically unsalable at any price.

Opportunity for American Sawmill and Railroad Machinery.

Consul F. D. Fischer reports from Tamsui that the Formosan government has granted a concession to a Japanese lumber company to cut off the timber on an area twenty-five miles square in Formosa, containing approximately two billion feet, about three-fourths of which is hinoki. The sum of \$1,992,000 has been invested in the enterprise, nearly three-fourths of which will be required for the construction of a railroad which will take about three years to finish. A sawmill will be located at Kagi and the first year's cuttings are expected to be about 16,000,000 feet, which will be gradually increased to 25,000,000 feet annually, although on account of the rugged nature of the country and the immense size of the trees, considerable difficulty will be met with in the logging and transportation at Kagi. American manufacturers of sawmill machinery and logging equipment can obtain information about the conditions of supplying the machinery by addressing the Fujitagumi, Osaka, Japan, and also the chief industrial department of the Formosa government at Taihoku, Formosa, giving in each case a full description of the equipment they have to offer.

Some Noted Trees of This Country.

The elm tree at Philadelphia under which William Penn made his famous treaty with nineteen tribes of barbarians.

The Charter Oak at Hartford, which preserved the written guarantee of the liberties of the Colony of Connecticut.

The wide-spreading oak tree at Flushing, Long Island, under which George Fox, the founder of the Society of Friends or Quakers, preached.

The huge French apple tree near Fort Wayne, Ind., where Little Turtle, the great Miami chief, gathered his warriors.

The elm tree at Cambridge in the shade of which Washington first took command of the Continental army, on a hot summer's day.

The tulip tree on King's Mountain battlefield in South Carolina on which ten bloodthirsty Tories were hanged at one time.

The tall pine tree at Fort Edward, N. Y., under which the beautiful Jane McCrea was slain.

The magnificent black walnut tree near Haverstraw on the Hudson at which General Wayne mustered his forces at midnight, preparatory to his gallant and successful attack on Stony Point.

The grand magnolia tree near Charleston, S. C., under which General Lincoln held a council of war previous to surrendering the city.

The great pecan tree at Villere's plantation, below New Orleans, under which a portion of the remains of General Pakenham was buried.

The pear trees planted, respectively, by Governor Endicott of Massachusetts and Governor Stuyvesant of New York, more than 200 years ago.

The Freedman's Oak, or Emancipation Oak, Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va., under which the slaves of this region first heard read President Lincoln's emancipation proclamation.

The Eliot Oak of Newton, Mass., under which the apostle, John Eliot, taught the Indians Christianity.

The old Liberty Elm of Boston, planted and dedicated by a schoolmaster to the independence of the colonies, and the rallying point for patriots before, during and after the Revolutionary War.

The Burgoyne Elm at Albany, N. Y., planted the day Burgoyne was brought there a prisoner.

The ash and tulip trees planted at Mount Vernon by Washington.

The elm tree planted by General Grant on the Capitol grounds at Washington.

The Cary tree, planted by Alice and Phoebe Cary in 1832, a large and beautiful sycamore seen from the Hamilton turnpike, between College Hill and Mount Pleasant, Hamilton county, Ohio.

Need of American Goods in France.

Consul J. Martin Miller, writing from Rheims, France, states that American enterprise properly directed might introduce into France refrigerators, washing machines and other modern household articles of American make, where the need for such goods is most urgent. He says:

"That a demand should be created in France for scores of articles of American inventive genius and mechanical skill is reasonable to suppose. For instance, the common household refrigerator so universally used in the United States is unknown in France. Only the very wealthy families can afford the expensive refrigerators to be had. It is the same with water filters—the plain people do not use them. Washing machines and clothes wringers, such as are in common use in the United States, are not known here. In fact, the conditions do not seem to be favorable for their introduction. The family wash in France is done away from the home, at one of the *lavoirs publics* provided in every town and city.

"One of these establishments is owned by the city of Rheims and there are others conducted by individuals. The *lavoir municipal* accommodates about 300 washerwomen at one time, and the others from twenty to fifty each. Each woman has a stall, which is rented, including water, at 5 centimes, or 1 cent, per hour. Here she lays the garments on a piece of wood, beats them with a club, the same as did the washerwoman of a century ago. In some cases she may scrub the clothes with an ordinary scrub brush, using soap. Some of the municipal establishments have large machines for washing and for drying, for which they charge the washerwoman a nominal price by the piece. They are run by steam or electric power, but are in use only in the larger cities. A revolution in laundry methods must take place before there can be a market in France for our washing machines."

Building Operations for October.

Official reports from some fifty leading cities received by the American Contractor, Chicago, compiled and tabulated, show that building operations continue decidedly active. A gratifying feature of the situation is the circumstance that the present prosperity and bright prospects are widespread, all sections of the country sharing in them. While some distinct losses are recorded, as compared with the reports for the corresponding month of last year, notably in New York, these are offset by gains in other leading cities aggregating 3 per cent. Though less new business is projected in New York, it is still very large, while all contracts representing the investment of vast sums are being carried into effect. When the high price of labor and material is taken into account the showing made is quite remarkable. The outlook is excellent and it is quite clear that the present building movement has not yet reached a climax, as might have been expected.

City—	Oct., 1906, cost.	Oct., 1905, cost.	Per cent gain.	Per cent loss.
Atlanta	\$ 466,023	\$ 266,557	75	..
Birmingham	89,920	107,475	..	16
Bridgeport	245,374	118,460	108	..
Buffalo	493,510	756,697	..	34
Chicago	5,219,900	4,918,155	6	..
Cleveland	1,088,757	1,177,545	..	7
Chattanooga	243,280	97,310	150	..
Cincinnati	488,405	1,460,850	..	66
Davenport	25,200	52,820	..	51
Denver	505,424	579,985	..	2
Detroit	1,516,800	918,150	65	..
Duluth	243,476	239,620	2	..
Evansville	81,766	49,602	65	..
Grand Rapids	246,282	224,378	9	..
Harrisburg	79,900	56,600	41	..
Hartford	300,655	522,205	..	42
Indianapolis	569,176	446,693	25	..
Kansas City	764,700	720,160	6	..
Knoxville	86,894	128,775	..	32
Little Rock	40,765	44,652	..	9
Louisville	278,920	349,474	..	20
Los Angeles	1,859,267	1,348,556	37	..
Milwaukee	1,266,747	847,822	49	..
Minneapolis	829,729	999,665	..	9
Memphis	271,666	270,594	0	..
Mobile	53,308	31,415	71	..
Nashville	139,084	102,007	34	..
Newark	990,448	1,260,191	..	21
New Orleans	238,086	236,192	0	..
New York	11,888,082	17,001,041	..	39
Manhattan	3,121,750	7,700,790	..	59
Alteration	713,015	894,295	..	..
Brooklyn	6,541,962	6,494,886	2	..
Bronx	1,298,185	1,929,490	..	32
Alteration	214,070	71,760	..	..
Omaha	365,150	424,700	..	13
Philadelphia	4,379,600	1,993,200	120	..
Paterson	91,135	76,378	20	..
Pittsburg	1,059,523	1,427,666	..	23
Pueblo	13,470	17,286	..	23
Portland	834,165	359,822	132	..
St. Joseph	84,485	61,790	37	..
St. Louis	2,853,976	1,596,382	80	..
St. Paul	571,204	417,865	36	..
San Antonio	111,645	83,380	33	..
Seranton	244,079	285,694	..	14
Seattle	1,929,879	372,544	418	..
Spokane	328,345	507,940	..	35
South Bend	67,400	62,915	8	..
Syracuse	279,722	295,390	..	8
Toledo	504,780	254,471	98	..
Tacoma	264,365	97,568	172	..
Washington	833,965	616,258	36	..
Wilkesbarre	167,903	81,170	32	..
Total	\$45,969,317	\$41,269,376	3	..

American Central Lumber Company.

The American Central Lumber Company is the name of a new corporation just organized at Anderson, Ind., with a capital stock of \$50,000, to engage in the manufacture and wholesaling of oak and hickory wagon stock in the rough. The concern is under the management of G. A. Lambert, who has had a long experience in this line

of production. The company already has twenty mills in various parts of the country now in operation and while its principal office will be at Anderson, it will not attempt to group stock at this point but at various rail centers convenient to its lumber operations. Associated with Mr. Lambert are several capitalists who are familiar with the details of oak and hickory wagon stock manufacture.

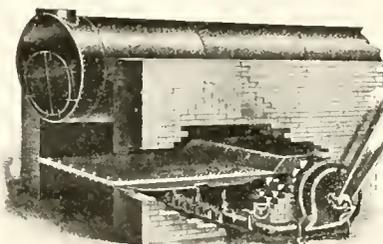
The Case-Fowler Lumber Company.

Following the removal of the Case Lumber Company's headquarters from Chattanooga, Tenn., to Birmingham, Ala., so as to be nearer the mill operated by the Fowler-Peronette Lumber Company, an allied concern, comes the announcement of the consolidation of these two companies under the title of the Case-Fowler Lumber Company. The capital is \$75,000, fully paid up, a substantial increase over the capitalization of the old companies.

The officers of the new company are: J. B. Case of Rusville, Ind., president; William M. Fowler, Birmingham, treasurer and general manager; M. M. Erb, Birmingham, vice president and sales manager; H. C. Fowler, Birmingham, secretary. H. C. Fowler, son of William M. Fowler, is the only new official in the corporation.

The Gordon Hollow Blast Grate.

The Gordon hollow blast grate represents one of the most practical forced draft systems for saw mills on the market. It adds greatly to the efficiency of a boiler and renders it easy to make steam with wet, green or frozen sawdust or slabs. It solves a most important problem.



THE GORDON HOLLOW BLAST GRATE.

According to the testimony of users, the Gordon hollow blast grate saves or earns its own cost every thirty days, which means a profit of 100 per cent, or 1,200 per cent per year. It enables the user to force his fires and crowd his boilers. He can burn refractory fuel and make from 25 to 50 per cent more steam than with an ordinary grate.

The manufacturers of this grate have such faith in it that they offer to ship an outfit for thirty days' trial, the user to test the apparatus in any manner he sees fit, and if for any reason he concludes he does not want it, the company will take it back and pay the freight both ways. Full information can be obtained from the manufacturers, the Gordon Hollow Blast Grate Company, Greenville, Mich.

New York Mahogany Inspection Rules.

The New York Lumber Trade Association, through its committee on inspection, has just adopted the following rules governing the inspection of mahogany in the New York market. The rules are viewed as generally acceptable by the dealers in that line there. The rules in full are as follows:

INSPECTION RULES FOR MEXICAN AND AFRICAN MAHOGANY.

- Grades: Firsts, Seconds, Commons, Culls, Sound Wormy, Shorts and Counters.
- Length: 2 feet and over.
- Widths: 3 inches and over.
- Thicknesses: 3/4-inch and over.
- Odd lengths are measured in mahogany.
- Cross-breaks six or more in number, and if on

heart edge extending one-quarter the width of the piece, shall reduce the lumber one grade.

FIRSTS.

Firsts are 7 inches and over wide, 10 feet and over long and free from all defects except in pieces 10 inches and over wide, which may have one sound standard defect.

SECONDS.

Seconds are 6 inches and over wide, 8 feet and over long, not to exceed 30 per cent under 12 feet. Pieces 6 inches wide are clear. Pieces 7 to 9 inches wide may have one standard defect. Pieces 10 to 12 inches wide may have two standard defects. Pieces 13 inches and over wide may have three standard defects. The combined grade of firsts and seconds must contain 65 per cent of firsts.

In the grades of firsts and seconds any piece of lumber containing one large defect, which shall not damage it more than the combined several defects allowed in the width of such piece, shall grade the same.

COMMON.

Commons are 4 inches and over wide, 8 feet and over long, not to exceed 30 per cent under 12 feet. Four and 5 inch pieces must be clear. Pieces 6 inches and over wide must work 75 per cent clear. No piece of cuttings in the common grade considered which is less than 4 inches wide and 4 feet long.

CULLS.

Culls are 3 inches and over wide, 2 feet and over long, and will admit all lumber not up to the grade of common that will work 50 per cent clear. No piece of cuttings in cull grade considered which is less than 3 inches wide and 3 feet long.

SHORTS.

Shorts are 4 inches and over wide, 2 to 7 feet long, and must be firsts and seconds in quality.

COUNTERS.

Counters are 12 to 40 feet long, 18 to 24 inches wide, and must be free from all defects. Splits to be measured out.

SOUND WORMY.

This grade must be 4 inches and over wide, 6 feet and over long, and will admit of wormholes without limit, but, aside from wormholes, the pieces must cut not less than three-quarters sound. This is a grade of lumber used to veneer on and it is not intended to make the stock equal in every way to the firsts and seconds.

CUBA MAHOGANY.

Lengths: 6 feet and over. Cuban mahogany when sold "log run" shall be understood to contain at least 35 per cent firsts and seconds and 35 per cent common and not over 30 per cent shipping culls.

New Southern Hardwood Concern.

The State Corporation Commission of Virginia granted a charter on November 3 to the S. & W. H. Northrop Lumber Company, which is to have its financial office in Richmond, although its operating office, yards and wharves will be located at Wilmington, N. C. Its maximum capital stock will be \$25,000. The officers are S. M. Woodward, president; S. T. Pleasants, secretary; James L. Robinson, treasurer, and Samuel Northrop, general manager. Mr. Robertson, with Mr. Northrop, will be virtually in charge of the business, which is to succeed to the export lumber business heretofore conducted by the well-known concern of S. & W. H. Northrop of Wilmington, N. C.

The company is authorized to transact a general lumbering business in all its branches, with power to purchase and sell lands, etc., and to sell, import and export all kinds of lumber and forest products.

New Credit Rating Book.

The sixth volume of the Credit Rating Book, issued by the National Lumber Manufacturers' Credit Corporation of St. Louis, Mo., is now in the hands of the trade. The work reflects great

credit on the corporation and especially on W. F. Biederman, superintendent. It contains a classified list, with capital and pay ratings of all manufacturers and wholesale and retail dealers in lumber in the country, as well as factories which buy lumber in carload lots. The book shows evidences of careful and painstaking preparation and is without doubt as reliable a work of reference of the kind as could be produced.

The National Lumber Manufacturers' Credit Corporation is furnishing lumbermen with invaluable information in the issuance of these volumes in April and October of each year; also in the weekly correction sheets, in which are contained corrections, business changes, new firms starting, failures, fires, etc., and the weekly trade reports. The company urges that members using the names appearing in the weekly trade reports give the results of their transactions promptly, as it is only in this manner that information can be gathered of value to creditors.

New Tennessee Corporation.

The Kimmins Lumber Company has been organized at Kimmins, Tenn., to take over the interests of W. J. Cude at Kimmins and Hohenwald as well as those of J. B. Ransom & Co. in that section. The officers are W. J. Cude of Kimmins, president and treasurer; J. B. Ransom of Nashville, vice president, and Arthur Ransom of Nashville, secretary. Headquarters will be at Kimmins and W. J. Cude will be in charge.

The new company recently bought the poplar and chestnut timber on a 13,980-acre tract, known as the Hurricane Iron & Mining Company tract, in Hickman county, Tennessee, which is one of the finest bodies of timber in the state. About three-fourths of this timber is fine soft yellow poplar. It has also large timber and lumber interests at Hohenwald, Tenn., and begins operations under most favorable conditions, having now about 10,000,000 feet of lumber available for marketing as rapidly as same can be hauled in from the mills.

Meeting Southern Cypress Manufacturers' Association.

This meeting will be held at New Orleans on Wednesday, November 14. It will probably be in session two days, for questions of great importance to the cypress interests will be thoroughly discussed and acted upon. Members from North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas and Louisiana will be in attendance and a general invitation is extended to all manufacturers, whether members of the association or not, to participate in the meeting.

Kentucky Merger.

The Hugh McLean Lumber Company of Highland Park, Ky., has consolidated with Edward L. Davis & Co. and the Berry-Davis Sawmill Company of Louisville, Ky., under the name of the McLean-Davis Lumber Company. The former concern is widely known through its main office at Buffalo, N. Y., its great wood mosaic flooring plant at Rochester and its operations in Indiana and Kentucky; while Edward L. Davis & Co. are well-known manufacturers of poplar, oak, hickory and ash, with mills at Scottsville, Ky., Camden, Tenn., and office and yard at Louisville, Ky., where the headquarters of the new company will be maintained. The officers are W. A. McLean, president; Edward L. Davis, vice president and general manager; C. M. Sears, treasurer; and J. A. Strack, secretary. The company will control an output of approximately 80,000 feet of hardwood a day.

New Floor Scraper.

The Hurley Machine Company of Chicago, whose advertisement appears elsewhere in this issue of the HARDWOOD RECORD, has lately put upon the market a useful little machine, which

from present indications looks as though it would revolutionize the dressing of hardwood floors. Its name is the "Little Giant" floor scraper and, like all important inventions, it is based upon a scientific principle, the very simplicity of which marks its success. It does not require much effort to see the great saving to the contractor made possible by the use of this machine. Although it has not been on the market very long, the factory is already running day and night and is far behind on orders.

The following letter from the George A. Fuller Company, a large building contractor of Chicago, with branch offices in all the large cities, will give some idea of the way the "Little Giant" is being received:

"Hurley Machine Company, Chicago, Ill.

"Dear Sirs:—Enclosed please find our check for \$260 in payment for four of your "Little Giant" floor scrapers. We have used them in the American Trust & Savings Bank building. Not only have they done the work well but they have done it economically. They have saved us time and money and thoroughly justified all your claims for the machine.

"WILLIAM A. MERRIMAN,
"Vice President."

To point out the advantages of the "Little Giant" floor scraper is purely a matter of arithmetic. Under the old method of scraping floors, one man down on his knees working hard will scrape by hand about two squares or 200 square feet of flooring in eight hours. The wage scale



LITTLE GIANT FLOOR SCRAPER. MANUFACTURED BY THE HURLEY MACHINE COMPANY, CHICAGO.

for this is from 40 to 45 cents an hour, or from \$3.20 to \$4.40 for 200 square feet, which makes the cost from \$1.60 to \$2.20 per square. With a "Little Giant" floor scraper one man standing up and moving freely and swiftly will scrape eight squares or 800 square feet of flooring in eight hours, which at the same wage scale reduces the cost of the work to from 40 cents to 55 cents per square. Thus it will be readily seen that the machine pays for itself in a few days.

The "Little Giant" floor scraper is sold under the Hurley Machine Company's guarantee to do better, faster and cheaper work than by any other method. It is simple in construction and is built of the finest material, on the simplest possible lines. There is no mechanism of any kind to get out of order. It will last a lifetime. The machine is easily operated by one man, with no other motive power. The principle of operation is similar to that of a hand scraper, while the capacity for work is greatly increased and the work done perfectly. The knife is made of the finest imported steel. It scrapes the floor when the machine is pulled toward the operator and scrapes every inch of it—into corners and along baseboards. A shaving about two inches wide and three feet long is removed with each stroke. All rollers of the machine are rubber-tired, protecting the floors. The handle is adjustable as to height and length.

Miscellaneous Notes.

The Indiana-Mississippi Veneering Company, recently incorporated with \$150,000 capital

stock, has commenced operations at Greenwood, Leflore county, Miss.

The Standard Tie & Equipment Company, capitalized at \$3,000,000, will carry on operations at Pittsburg, Pa., and Guthrie, Okla. The incorporators are: Lyman S. Alles, Oak Harbor, O.; O. H. W. Case, James Murtha and A. Granville of Pittsburg; G. V. Pattison and H. W. Penrose of Guthrie.

It is probable that Mellen, Wis., will have a new veneer factory before long. Messrs. Burkhardt, Zimmerman and Mesch of Kiel, who recently established a veneer plant at that place, are back of the movement. They are now looking for about 1,000,000 feet of lumber suitable for veneer manufacture.

Gorham Bros. are making extensive improvements in their plant at Mt. Pleasant, Mich. Among other additions they are setting up the large saw mill recently in operation at Posters, Saginaw county. This will increase the firm's capacity greatly and put it in position to handle its growing business with promptness.

A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed by the Pine Bluff Lumber & Veneer Company of Pine Bluff, Ark. Liabilities are placed at \$87,000. The company is in the hands of a receiver.

The plant of the El Dorado Hardwood & Manufacturing Company, a new corporation at El Dorado, Ark., capitalized at \$4,400, is now running on full time after a brief shut down owing to the illness of T. J. Emerson, manager. Although the company was incorporated but a few weeks ago, the factory has been in operation for some time.

A new lumber company called the Rapides Land Company has been organized by W. O. Hughart and George Kendal of the firm of Hughart & Kendal of Grand Rapids, Mich. The new company has been capitalized for \$100,000 and fifteen thousand acres of hardwood timber lands have been purchased in Rapides parish, Louisiana. Following are the stockholders: E. W. Stiles, Robert Shanahan, Maurice Shanahan, Butterworth & Lowe, J. Edward Earle, Van A. Wallin, N. G. Avery, E. H. Barnes, Ralph W. Widdicomb, A. M. Coit, Thomas Peck and Hughart & Kendal.

Two new automatic dryers are being installed at the plant of the Great Lakes Veneer Company, Munising, Mich., which is rapidly nearing completion. These dryers were purchased by Burdis Anderson, treasurer and manager of the company, at a cost of \$16,000. The factory will be thoroughly equipped, the company having already spent \$20,000 for new machinery and intending to install also a new rotary cutter and a 300-horsepower boiler. Work is being pushed on the Munising plant, as the company's cut at Grand Marais is practically exhausted.

The holdings of the Cedar River Land Company, comprising 72,000 acres of hardwood, hemlock, cedar and pine timber lands, the large sawmill at Spaulding, Mich., a number of dwellings and other buildings, have been purchased by the Oliver Iron Mining Company of Iron Mountain, Mich., for something over \$50,000. The property is located in Dickinson, Delta and Menominee counties, Michigan. The Oliver Mining Company will operate the sawmill, cutting mining timbers exclusively.

Z. T. Robinson of Owensboro, Ky., is building a large addition to his veneer mill there.

The Holland Veneering Company is making additions and improvements in its plant at Holland, Mich., which will double its present capacity.

The Knoxville Hardwood Fixture Company of Knoxville, Tenn., has been incorporated with \$10,000 capital stock by Noble Smithson, Guy Smithson, John Culver, T. B. Henly and J. J. Henly.

The hardwood mill of the Rich Lake Lumber Company at Rib Lake, Wis., is to be re-

modeled. New machinery will be added and elaborate improvements made, which will materially increase the capacity of the plant. A lathe and shingle mill is also to be installed.

The Sterling Cedar & Lumber Company has

been incorporated with \$100,000 capital stock at Monroe, Mich. Operations will be commenced shortly on a recently purchased tract of land near St. Ignace. The purchase includes 4,000 acres of timber land, largely hardwood.

Cadillac, Mich., was a welcome Chicago visitor on November 1.

A. Johnson of the Pennington Lumber Company, Pennington Gap, Va., was in Chicago on business November 2.

Among the Chicago visitors the early part of the month was Harry J. Gott, western representative of Hamilton H. Salmon & Co., New York City.

Mitchell Brothers' Company of Cadillac, Mich., the well known producers of maple and birch flooring, are out with an attractive circular pertaining to their specialty which contains information that will be appreciated by both dealer and consumer.

The HARDWOOD RECORD acknowledges with thanks the receipt of a blotting stone from the Indiana Quartered Oak Company of New York City. It is a unique advertisement and a departure from the style of the ordinary blotter.

The HARDWOOD RECORD acknowledges the receipt of two books, "The Steel Square as a Calculating Machine" and "The Steel Square Pocket Book." Both are published in the interest of carpenters, builders, lumber dealers, etc., and are replete with interesting information. They are issued by the Industrial Publication Company of New York City and are handsomely bound and illustrated.

The HARDWOOD RECORD has received a handsome booklet entitled "Modern Hardwood Floors," published by Cobbs & Mitchell, Inc., Cadillac, Mich. As this company is one of the leaders in floor construction and specialists in everything pertaining to that industry, the new bit of literature will be interesting both to the trade and the layman. It is addressed specifically to home builders, and offers many valuable suggestions to those contemplating building homes. It can be had on application to the sales department of Cobbs & Mitchell, Inc.

R. B. Cooke of James Cooke & Co., Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, is visiting this country in the interests of his house. He attended the Cincinnati meeting of the National Hardwood Lumber Association and was an interested spectator of the proceedings.

The R. J. Munhall Lumber Company, Pittsburg, Pa., is assisting President Roosevelt in popularizing the phonetic way of spelling by issuing a booklet containing the first 300 words adopted by the United States government.

W. H. Matthias, representing in the Chicago territory the W. M. Ritter Lumber Company of Columbus, O., dropped into the Record offices this week, and reports October one of the best months in business results to date.

Park Richmond & Co. have joined the downtown lumber crowd and removed their office from 67 West Twenty-second street to 410 Monadnock building. Their new telephone number is Harrison 5165.

O. E. Fought has recently engaged in the wholesale hardwood business at 9 East Eighth street, Cincinnati. He has had extensive experience, and is familiar with every department of the business.

Boston.

Charles S. Wentworth of Charles S. Wentworth & Co. has returned from a trip to New Brunswick, where he went in the interests of business. Considerable delay in shipment due to a shortage of cars was complained of by the mills, and Mr. Wentworth took this trip to New Brunswick in an endeavor to facilitate matters.

H. G. Rome of Rome Bros. has purchased the property of L. A. Wright & Co. of Gardiner, Mass., and reports that he is in hopes of inducing a large manufacturing concern to locate there. The firm which he has in mind manufactures sash and blinds.

Douglas F. Smith, manager of the Saco River Lumber Co., Biddeford, Me., was a visitor in the Boston market last week.

William E. Litchfield has returned from a

Hardwood News.

(By HARDWOOD RECORD Special Correspondents.)

Chicago.

Frederick W. Upham of Upham & Agler, one of the leading hardwood houses of the city, was reflected last Tuesday to the Board of Review by a handsome plurality. The splendid record of Mr. Upham in public office was generally conceded, and his continuance on the board was a deserved mark of popular confidence and is especially pleasing to his Chicago conferees.

Carroll F. Sweet of the Fuller & Rice Lumber & Manufacturing Company of Grand Rapids, Mich., was in town for a few hours the early part of the week, on his way to the Pacific coast for a prolonged visit.

H. B. Leavitt of the Leavitt Lumber Company left on Saturday for a three weeks' cruise of southern mill points.

J. N. Woodbury, sales manager for E. B. Lombard, is just home from a southern purchasing trip.

A half score of woodworking machinery men prominent in the industry were in the city last week in consultation over business affairs. Among those present were J. H. McKelvey of New York, president of the American Woodworking Machinery Company; Capt. Elton A. Smith of the H. B. Smith Machine Works, Smithville, N. J.; Frank P. Woods of the S. A. Woods Machine Company, Boston, Mass., and Capt. Thomas J. Egan of the J. A. Fay & Egan Company, Cincinnati.

George L. Smith, surveyor general of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, has resigned that position and entered the wholesale hardwood lumber business on his own account with headquarters at Indianapolis. Mr. Smith was very popular in the work he performed for the National association and from his wide acquaintance and specific knowledge of the hardwood lumber business should achieve success in his new undertaking. He has the best wishes of the HARDWOOD RECORD.

The demand experienced by the Cotton Belt Lumber Company, 108 La Salle street, is excellent, its stock being sold practically as fast as it can be produced. Trade is hampered somewhat by labor conditions at the Mississippi mills and by the car shortage. W. H. Bennett, president of the company, has just returned from a two weeks' trip to New York and eastern points.

Charles Miller of Miller Bros., who has been in the South the greater part of this year, is spending a few weeks in Chicago. He will shortly return to the southern operations of the company. He reports that progress in getting out lumber in the southern districts has been hampered on account of heavy rains and car shortage. At the Chicago office Milton Miller has been handling a large volume of trade and reports business in satisfactory condition.

The Wisconsin Timber & Lumber Company has had a successful season, and is still buying poplar and cottonwood box boards and 3-inch common poplar.

Business is exceedingly brisk with the Ward Lumber Company. It is disposing of the output of its mills as fast as the lumber is manufactured. In the present state of the demand the company reports that it could keep five or six more mills busy.

L. B. Lesh of Lesh & Matthews Lumber Company has just returned from a two weeks' trip to St. Louis, Memphis and mill points. He finds business in good condition and no difficulty in

disposing of stock.

In spite of the great shortage of mahogany the country over, there is one Chicago house fully able to take care of its trade in this wood. This is the Keith Lumber Company of Fourteenth and Wood streets. This company has well toward 5,000,000 feet of Cuban, Mexican and African wood in all grades and thicknesses in stock. Among the items are more than 500,000 feet of remarkably high class and good width Cuban wood, consisting very largely of firsts and seconds. The mahogany stock of this company is one of the finest ever grouped in the West.

The executive committee and the inspection rules committee of the National Hardwood Lumber Association will hold a meeting at the organization's headquarters, Rector building, Chicago, on Thursday, November 22.

J. W. Mayhew, sales manager of the W. N. Ritter Lumber Company of Columbus, O., was in Chicago the latter part of the week on business.

Business with the Paine Lumber Company, Ltd., has been excellent. The Chicago sales office of the concern has greatly extended its business during the past year and finds the demand ample to keep the factories busy.

Charles Gordon of the Chicago sales department of the G. W. Jones Lumber Company has been away for the past two weeks in the South. Reports from him indicate good business.

N. P. Bigelow, at the Chicago office of the Fourche River Lumber Company, returned some time ago from a trip to the Arkansas mills of his company. During the past six months the company has manufactured considerable oak and gum flooring.

Henry Sondheimer, Chicago representative of the E. Sondheimer Company, Memphis, is away on a selling trip through Indiana.

C. L. Miller of the L. K. Miller Company is absent from the city on a business trip and will not return for some days.

Wood Beal of James D. Lacey & Co. left Chicago a few days ago for the New Orleans headquarters of the company, where he will remain for the winter.

Gardner I. Jones, the genial treasurer of the Jones Hardwood Company, Inc., of Boston, Mass., paid a hurried visit to Chicago last week and favored the Record offices with an appreciated call. Mr. Jones was en route home after attendance upon the recent semi-annual meeting of the National Hardwood Lumber Association at Cincinnati.

R. L. Withnell, representing Duncan Ewing & Co. of London and Liverpool, England, was a recent Chicago visitor and called at the Record offices. Mr. Withnell will make an extended trip through the States, having spent considerable time already in the eastern markets. He will visit all the principal lumber centers, gaining a general insight into conditions on this side and paying particular attention to lumber manufacture. From Chicago he went south, where he will visit Memphis, Louisville, Cincinnati, St. Louis and other centers.

C. H. Barnaby of Greencastle, Ind., president of the Indiana Hardwood Lumbermen's Association, was shaking hands with his host of friends in Chicago on November 2.

S. G. McClellan, manager of the Simmons Lumber Company, Simmons, Mich., was in the city on business November 1.

J. S. Goldie, he of the auburn logs, the winning smile and the maple leaf trade mark of

western trip. While away he attended the convention of the National Hardwood Lumber Association. Among other Boston lumber dealers present at this meeting were W. M. Weston and Gardner I. Jones.

Lumber dealers will be interested to learn that the Boston & Maine railroad has become more active in the question of car staking and has already staked ten cars. Other roads are beginning to take the same action.

William G. Wood, who has been active in the lumber business in New Bedford, Mass., for over fifty years, died at his home in that city late in October at the age of 73 years. In 1861, after several years' service as clerk in the employ of Greene & Wood, he was taken into the business as a partner. This business was established in 1845. In 1871 Mr. Greene retired and Mr. Wood became senior partner of the firm, with George R. and Edmund Wood the other members.

New York.

The J. Marcus Wood Working Company, Williamsbridge, N. Y., has been incorporated under the same style with a capital of \$50,000 by J. Marcus, E. Woodholt and S. Anderson, all of Williamsbridge.

Dixon & Dewey, Flatiron building, this city, who, in addition to their extensive hardwood business, have been doing considerable in Pacific Coast products during the past year, have just closed a deal for Jarrah wood with a foreign house and are laying plans for an active campaign in it in the local market and particularly in the wood-paving line. It is generally understood that their arrangements are particularly desirable and will be very successful from a financial standpoint.

The H. Herrmann Lumber Company, hardwood manufacturers of Kentucky and Indiana and large retail manufacturing operators at the foot of East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, have recently made considerable expansion in their general interests through the acquisition of some additional choice hardwood tracts in Kentucky running closely to oak and poplar. At their local operation they are constructing a river bulkhead along their new premises at the foot of East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth streets, which will greatly improve their receiving facilities. Their fine new factory at this latter location has been completed and includes dry kilns and every other feature to make an up-to-date trim, woodworking and moulding plant.

George Dwyer, formerly of Geo. M. Grant & Co., has joined the selling staff of Charles E. Page & Co., at 1170 Broadway.

George H. Storm & Co., foot of East Seventy-second street, Manhattan, have just purchased eight additional lots, which join their property with the East river, giving them 130 feet of water front and sixteen city lots in all. They will erect a planing mill and dry kilns and a new building, the motive power for which will be derived from a rotary steam engine recently invented and built by George H. Storm, head of the firm, which is pronounced a strong and economical machine, generating an unusually large amount of power from little fuel, and occupying less than quarter the space required by the ordinary engine.

The J. C. Turner Lumber Company recently suffered the loss of its steamer George Farwell, which went ashore in a gale off Cape Henry, with a cargo of 575,000 feet of cypress. The cargo was fully insured and the steamer partially so.

Colonel J. S. H. Clark of J. S. H. Clark & Co., Newark, N. J., sailed from here last week on a pleasure trip abroad.

The Executive Committee of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association held a meeting here at headquarters on October 18, at which time there was a full attendance.

General and routine matters were discussed, but no important action taken. The work of the organization was reported as progressing very satisfactorily.

The Badger-Pomeroy Company of Chicago has opened a local selling office at 74 Broadway, this city, where Mr. Pomeroy will make his headquarters for the purpose of extending their trade in this vicinity.

Charles Milne, the popular sales representative of G. E. Smith, 17 Battery Place, has the sympathy of the trade in the loss of his wife on October 22. They had been married only a few months.

M. F. O'Neill, sash, door and trim manufacturer of 137 State and Rider avenue, is erecting a fine new up-to-date plant at Walton avenue and Cheever Place, Bronx, which will be ready for occupancy Jan. 1. Mr. O'Neill has purchased the property and will remove his entire business there.

R. B. Derme, general superintendent of the W. M. Ritter Lumber Company, Columbus, O., was a recent New York visitor in the interest of business.

Curtis E. Bowman, well known lumber merchant of Camaguey, Cuba, was a recent visitor in the city on a trip through the eastern markets.

The annual banquet of the New York Lumber Trade Association has been scheduled for Jan. 22 in the grand ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria. This being the twentieth anniversary of the association, the plans have already assumed such shape as to indicate the biggest and most successful banquet in the history of the organization.

Fire damaged the planing and moulding mill of Meisel, Muschel & Co., 486-492 Leonard street, Greenpoint, Brooklyn, on Oct. 24. The loss is covered by insurance.

Philadelphia.

H. H. Maus of the H. H. Maus Company, Inc., is on a selling trip through the state. Reports say he is receiving his share of orders, and that the outlook through the state for winter trade is good. The mills of the company in Oak Ridge, Va., are running full force on orders.

Miller & Miller report all branches of business prosperous. Their hardwood department is doing as well as could be expected considering the stiffening prices and the scarcity of the better woods. Frank B. Miller of this firm, who has been traveling through New York state for the last two weeks, reports that the orders he has received exceed his expectations.

The marriage of T. Wilson Potts of Parkersburg, Chester county, Pa., to Miss Mabel Woodward of this city is announced. Mr. Potts, though only twenty-six years old, has built up a thriving lumber business in northern Chester county, and is the owner of large timber tracts near his home.

R. W. and F. E. Schofield of Schofield Bros. are making a tour through West Virginia and Tennessee looking up stock. They will at the same time make new connections, and visit their offices in Elkton and Weston, W. Va.

The Colonial Lumber Company reports the market a little off recently, but in view of prices stiffening and a predicted steady winter trade, it has contracted for 5,000,000 feet of lumber in West Virginia.

H. L. Aydelotte, Philadelphia and Washington manager of the Paine Lumber Company, Limited, of Oshkosh, Wis., states, in regard to the reported dropping off of building work for September, that this is nothing unusual at this period. Mr. Aydelotte is an authority on conditions in this special line.

Soble Bros. have begun operations at the Okeeta Planing Mill Company of Honaker, Va. A considerable number of men are employed and enough orders are in hand to keep the concern busy for a long time to come. The

flooring turned out at the mill is high quality and a ready seller.

The steamship George Farwell from Jacksonville, Fla., for New Haven, Conn., with its cargo of cypress timber, has been wrecked off Cape Henry, and will probably be a total loss.

Swenk, Benson & Co. are about to erect an addition to their present quarters. They are extensive handlers of mill work, and report business so much increased as to render inadequate their storage capacity.

J. P. Finley, pioneer lumberman of Williamsport, Pa., died Oct. 15. He was for many years a member of the old Finley-Young Lumber Company, and one of the prominent men in the industry when Williamsport was a conspicuous lumbering center. He was eighty-six years old.

Kirby & Hawkins Company gives a glowing account of the business conditions in its special line. The company is an extensive handler of railroad ties and contractors' lumber, and has orders enough to consume the whole output of some of its mills. Woods of all kinds are used in this line, but oak predominates.

Brawley & Smith, hardwood manufacturers with mills at Hunt Dale, N. C., report chestnut, ash and poplar in constant demand, with prices stiffening. They find difficulty in accumulating stock at the mills.

The J. W. Diffenderfer Lumber Company is busy in all its departments. The personnel reports affairs in good state, considering the mill conditions in the south.

Wistar, Underhill & Co. are very busy. New contracts have been made in Tennessee to which Mr. Wistar is about to give his personal attention. T. N. Nixon has just returned from this section, and also has been looking up stock in West Virginia and North Carolina. H. E. Bates, another member of the concern, has been touring the northwest for a like purpose.

The Lumbermen's Exchange held its monthly meeting Nov. 1, with President Geo. F. Craig of Geo. F. Craig & Co., who has just returned from a southern trip, in the chair. A preliminary luncheon was served, after which the necessary business was taken up, the most important item of which was the much discussed set of by laws. These laws, which have been handed over from meeting to meeting, have at last been adopted. Among the recent visitors to the exchange were J. Watson Craft, Ambler, Pa.; Wm. Godfrey, Cheraw, S. C.; George Huginer of W. M. Ritter Lumber Company, Columbus, O.; A. M. Nevins, representing the Cypress Selling Company, Limited, New Orleans, La., and Bertram P. Whedon of W. D. Young & Co., Bay City, Mich.

Baltimore.

Worth Jennings, a prominent lumberman of Maryland and West Virginia, who was found unconscious in his office at Jenningstown, W. Va., early in October, with a bullet wound in his head, died at the Devis Memorial Hospital at Elkins, W. Va., October 21. At the hospital he first continued to improve, but an abscess developed, causing inflammation of the brain, which resulted in his death. All indications showed the wound to have been self-inflicted, though why Mr. Jennings should have desired to kill himself is not known. He was married and had several children. In business he was highly successful. Together with his brother, C. H. Jennings, he owned large tracts of timber land, sawmills in several states, and other property, the holdings of the brothers being valued at more than \$1,000,000.

The Hagerstown Spoke & Bending Company of Hagerstown, Md., has absorbed the J. C. Hollingsworth Wheel Company of Wheel, Md., and will remove the plant of this corpo-

ration to Hagerstown, a factory building being in course of erection there to accommodate the plant. The Hagerstown Company has increased its capital stock from \$100,000 to \$150,000.

John Kahl, Sr., for many years engaged in the cooperage business in South Baltimore, died on October 29 of the infirmities of advanced age after an illness of five weeks.

O. C. Crane and James S. Lakin of Terre Alta, W. Va., have concluded negotiations for the sale to a number of Morgantown, W. Va., and Pennsylvania capitalists of 5,000 acres of timber land on Roaring creek, West Virginia, the consideration mentioned being \$68,000. The property, according to report, was acquired by Messrs. Crane and Lakin not long ago and includes the old Preston tannery tract together with several others. The expectation is that a mill will be erected on the tract.

The Blackstone Lumber & Manufacturing Company of Blackstone, Va., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000 to operate a woodworking and ice plant. The erection of a box factory with a capacity of 25,000 feet of lumber per day is also under consideration. All the other buildings are completed. J. M. Harris is president of the company; E. H. Ward, secretary-treasurer; L. D. Strauss, general manager of plants and architect in charge, and J. W. Hoover, engineer in charge.

The Randolph Lumber Company of Beulah, W. Va., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000 to operate sawmills. The incorporators are: H. E. Ast and F. W. Kirby of Elkins, W. Va.; J. W. Powell and J. J. Linderman of Canisteo, N. Y., and Clare Willey of Alleghany, N. Y.

The Krebs Lumber Company of Morgantown, W. Va., has purchased the timber rights on a tract of 5,000 acres in Preston county, West Virginia, and the intention is to erect and operate sawmills.

Pittsburg.

The Glassport Lumber Company has purchased from the Glassport Land Company 550 feet of frontage in Allegheny avenue, Glassport, for \$20,000 and will use the ground as a site for a big extension to its plant. At least \$50,000 will be spent on the improvement.

The L. N. Hoover Company of Camden, N. J., has been incorporated with a capital of \$250,000. Its members are: W. J. Slaven, N. L. Hoover of DuBois, Pa.; H. Gass of Glen Campbell, Pa.; S. W. Fox of Clearfield, Pa.; J. H. Hoenberger of Ligonier, Pa., and W. M. Slouck of Pittsburg. The company has an extensive hardwood operation in the south.

S. C. Reid is filling up his big yards at Warren, O., with the finest lot of elm timber that has been shipped to that city for several years. It is second growth stock cut 4½ inches and over and three feet and over long. The poles are being used for hubs which go chiefly to the eastern market.

The Linehan Lumber Company notes a strong hardwood market. Within the past month it has taken some very good orders for oak at \$2 over former list price, most of the stock being grade lumber.

Pittsburg made a fair showing in October in building, but not so good as architects and contractors had reason to expect. The fear of more labor troubles after the first of the year is given as the reason for the lack of more building projects being started. In all there were authorized 229 new projects which are estimated to cost \$1,099,523. The average total for a month is about \$1,500,000 in Pittsburg.

The Krebs Lumber Company of Kingwood, W. Va., has bought 5,000 acres of land in Preston county, W. Va. The tract, which is largely hardwood timber, will be developed at once.

Attorney T. M. Galley has been named re-

ceiver of the Carroll Lumber Company of Clairton, Pa., replacing A. J. Diebold, the first receiver, who resigned when the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company asked that the company go into the hands of a receiver. It is expected that the assets will be sufficient to nearly pay off the indebtedness.

The Cheat River Lumber Company is pushing things hard at its plant at Burkeville, Va. One member of the company is constantly at the plant, and the Pittsburg office force has been putting in a very busy two months taking care of its hardwood trade. The company has been one of the largest handlers of chestnut the past year in this market and has lately placed some very satisfactory orders.

The Ward & Hutton Company of Swain county, North Carolina, has purchased several thousand acres of timber land in eastern North Carolina, and expects to develop the tract very shortly. B. M. Yeager of Malinton, W. Va., is one of the chief promoters.

The M. B. Farrin Lumber Company is having a brisk fall trade in poplar and southern hardwoods from its Pittsburg office in the Ferguson building.

George Warren of Franklin, O., has bought 4,000 acres of hardwood timberland in Knott county, Kentucky. A company will be formed soon to develop the tract and a large mill will be installed.

J. B. Hart of Clarksburg, W. Va., and other capitalists from Wheeling and vicinity have bought the stumpage and mills of the North Carolina Lumber Company at Mt. Sterling, N. C. The plant to be installed has a capacity of 30,000,000 feet a year. The operation will be carried on under the name of the Pidgeon Lumber Company.

The Flint, Erving & Stoner Lumber Company has installed two new planers and two double cylinder planers and matchers at its big plant at Dunlevie, W. Va. It cut 2,000,000 feet of lumber there last month, the larger part of it hardwood. J. B. Flint, president of the company, recently took a trip through the Ohio river towns, where he found affairs in very flourishing condition.

The C. P. Caughy Lumber Company reports a remarkably active business this fall. It has had a big trade in mine rails and pit props lately. The company has cut a lot of good hardwood at Mercer, Indiana and Washington counties, Pennsylvania, and has just contracted for 100 cars more to be cut at the country mills. It has also bought another tract of 300,000 feet of choice white oak timber in Washington county, on the Panhandle, which will be cut off as fast as possible by a portable mill and shipped to Pittsburg and vicinity.

Sales Manager J. N. Wollett of the American Lumber & Manufacturing Company is keeping a steady stream of big orders coming his way this fall. Charles Cruikshank, assistant in the hardwood department, is in Arkansas and Tennessee on a business trip. The American recently bought from O. Edwards of the Audrey-Edwards Company of Hartsville, Tenn., 6,000,000 feet of oak, poplar, chestnut, ash and hickory to be cut under contract. Mr. Wollett has just booked another order for 4,400,000 feet of cottonwood firsts and seconds to be cut in Arkansas.

Buffalo.

H. A. Stewart is planning a trip to Pennsylvania. A lot of good cherry and chestnut was recently brought from that state by the firm.

O. E. Yeager has again on hand a fine assortment of cypress, including all thicknesses of tank stock. The wood is a good seller and seems to give the dealers less trouble than most sorts.

A. W. Kreinheder is making a trip to Ken-

The Empire Lumber Company is busy taking a cargo or two of birch, black ash and maple off lake barges. As much of it is already sold it easily goes on cars direct and is soon out of the way.

Considerable business is being done on the docks of T. Sullivan & Co., as an effort is making to fill them up with lake hardwoods, mostly ash and birch, before the end of the lake season.

A. Miller is doing a good business in poplar and chestnut, both coming in and going out, finding that there is great demand for these woods.

Angus McLean is on one of his periodical visits to the southwestern mills of the Hugh McLean Company. The company is trying to run the mills night and day now, to increase the oak supply.

Buffalo hardwood lumbermen, with extensive timber interests in the south and southwest, appreciate the secondary value of their property as farm land. The easiest way, of course, is to sell cut-over land outright and let the purchaser decide on his side of its development. The Empire Lumber Company, however, is more far-sighted and disposes of its lands with a view to their immediate improvement so as to create business for the railroad which the company built in Arkansas, primarily for logging purposes, but which is now to be continued as a permanent line. The company intends extending the road farther south, into Louisiana.

Taylor & Crate take a step further and under another firm name are doing practical farming—raising crops, mostly cotton, on their cut-over lands in the Yazoo delta in Mississippi. They have several hundred acres under cultivation, and have been engaged in this work for several years, meeting with pronounced success.

E. J. Fulghum has become associated with the Buffalo Maple Flooring Company as manager. Mr. Fulghum has had a long experience in the manufacture of maple flooring both at Reed City and Traverse City, Mich. He is also a mechanical expert of high ability and will be a valuable addition to the forces of the Buffalo Maple Flooring Company.

Saginaw Valley.

Charles A. Bigelow, manager of the Kneeland-Bigelow Company and the Kneeland, Buell & Bigelow Company at Bay City, says there is considerably more inquiry for hardwood lumber and that prices are improving, several woods having advanced a dollar a thousand. There is a much better feeling in regard to maple. The only handicap to business is the lack of transportation, the railroads being unable to furnish more than one-quarter of the cars wanted. In fact, the stringency has been so acute that the Saginaw Valley Lumber Dealers' Association held a meeting October 30 at which resolutions were adopted alleging that unless they have prompt relief they will be forced to close down their plants; that merchandise shippers have been favored at the expense of the lumbermen, and they recommend that warehouse shipments less than car lots be discontinued two days a week in order that lumber shippers may be furnished with cars.

W. C. Sterling and son of Monroe and W. C. Beck and H. C. Slouck of Bay City have organized the Sterling Cedar & Lumber Company at Bay City with a paid-in capital of \$100,000. The company has purchased 4,000 acres of land along Carp river, 15 miles north of St. Ignace, containing 25,000,000 feet of hardwood and a large quantity of cedar, and a saw mill plant and docks on St. Martin's bay. The consideration is reported to be \$104,000. About 6,000,000 feet of hardwood logs will be put in this winter. W. C. Sterling is president, W. C. Sterling jr., vice presi-

dent and secretary, and H. C. Slocum, treasurer and manager.

At Saginaw the Strable Manufacturing Company has filed articles of incorporation with a paid-up capital stock of \$50,000. H. A. Batchelor and James T. Wylie hold 167 shares each and George Strable 166. The company is erecting a large maple flooring plant at Saginaw, which will begin operations early in the new year. It will be stocked with maple cut at the mill of the Batchelor Timber Company at West Branch. This company owns about 100,000,000 feet of timber in northern Michigan. The Batchelor Timber Company is cutting about 12,000,000 feet annually at its mill and is installing a number of machines in its planing mill for working up building material.

W. D. Young & Co. have finished making improvements at their Bay City plant and it is running day and night. A new resaw is one of the improvements.

T. C. Kelley & Co. operate a saw mill in Montmorency county that is cutting 16,000 feet of hardwood a day. The concern owns a tract of several thousand acres of land and has a stock of 2,000,000 feet of lumber on hand.

McTiver & Hughes, who operate seven small hardwood mills in the vicinity of Onaway, are putting in 16,000,000 feet of logs to stock the same.

Henry Lafour is cutting and skidding hardwood logs in Presque Isle county and will ship several carloads of birdseye maple to England.

The Churchill Lumber Company, operating north of Alpena, has over 1,000,000 feet of hardwood logs on skids, which will be railed to the mill at Alpena. F. W. Gilchrist will also cut a number of million feet of hardwood logs for his mill at Alpena.

J. Kennedy of Bay City is erecting a large stove and heading mill at Posen and is contracting for stock for the same.

Grand Rapids.

Carroll F. Sweet of the Fuller & Rice Lumber & Manufacturing Company left for the Pacific coast Nov. 2, where he expects to enjoy two months' respite from business cares.

Rush Culver of the Northern Lumber Company, Marquette, was in the city Nov. 4.

M. F. and W. E. Butters of Ludington were in Grand Rapids last week.

The Grand Rapids Hand Screw Company has awarded the contract for erection of a factory building, 60x600 feet, two stories and basement, to be built on Jefferson avenue, east of the Macey Company's plant. The new structure will enable the company to double its present output.

The Gunn Furniture Company has plans for adding a fourth story to its large plant at Fuller station, in the north limits of Grand Rapids.

The majority of the furniture salesmen who travel out of Grand Rapids are home for the season, and the factory owners are bending every energy to fill orders. Very few dealers are cancelling orders, even those placed in July last and still not delivered. In some cases orders are being placed for spring delivery, which indicates an unusual demand for the goods. The season is one of the most prosperous ever known in the furniture trade.

The Hanchett Swage Works of Big Rapids has plans for enlarging its present factory by building an addition, which will give the company fifty per cent more floor space. The company is so crowded with business that it is necessary to employ a day and night crew. Over 100 men are employed and the plant is well equipped.

The Cadillac Handle Co. is receiving several carloads of logs daily at its Cadillac mill and the work of decking for the season has begun. A new steam decker built by the com-

pany's foreman, Walter Fell, is used.

The latest hardwood concern to organize in Grand Rapids is the Gogebic Lumber Co., capital \$500,000, with the following officers: President, Albert Stickley; vice president, E. L. Maddox; secretary and treasurer, J. K. V. Agnew. Offices have been opened in the Michigan Trust building and the company for the present will concern itself in buying and selling hardwood lands. The company has large holdings in Gogebic county. Mr. Stickley, the largest stockholder, is at the head of the Stickley Bros. Company, large manufacturers of furniture here, while Mr. Agnew was formerly in charge of the western division of the Pere Marquette railroad.

Asheville, N. C.

The settlement of the machinists' strike on the Southern Railway Friday night, Nov. 2, was a godsend to the lumbermen of this city and western North Carolina. Although the strike was of but few weeks' duration it seriously affected the hardwood dealers and caused considerable financial loss. The unusually wet weather this summer greatly interfered with lumbering and scarcely had this difficulty ended when the machinists went out on strike, and as a consequence the engines of the Southern went "dead" one after the other until it was an utter impossibility to make shipments of lumber. The same conditions prevailed on the Murphy line, adjacent to Asheville, from which points much of the lumber was shipped. Three days before the strike ended J. M. Burns of the Pinagusta Manufacturing Company and the Monger Lumber Company declared that lumbermen were suffering great financial losses consequent to the strike is now settled and the Southern results would be serious. He stated that it was impossible to move cars, and that orders long overdue could not be delivered. Although the strike and that unless it ended quickly enabled to move some cars of lumber the dealers feel that they are entitled to recover from the road, and the whole question of claims has been placed in the hands of attorneys.

Bristol, Va.-Tenn.

Fred C. Pearre, a well known Baltimore broker, was in the city last week and called on local lumbermen. Mr. Pearre is buying a considerable amount of hardwood stock from the Bristol district.

Paul W. Fleck of the Paul W. Fleck Lumber Company and manager of its Philadelphia office is in the city on business.

L. A. Houseman of Galax, Va., was in the city on business last week.

The Faulkner Lumber Company, which operates two big mills at Damascus, Va., has purchased a yard site on the Virginia-Carolina railway, about one mile east of Abingdon, and proposes to at once establish sorting and shipping yards at this point.

The W. M. Ritter Lumber Company is pushing the construction of its big band mill at Hampton, Carter county, Tenn., and expects to have the mill, road, etc., completed and ready for operation by January 1. Twelve miles of standard gauge railroad from Elizabethton to Hampton and nine miles of narrow gauge road up Tiger's creek to the timber lands of the company are being built.

Melvin A. Hayes of the R. E. Wood Lumber Company was in the city last week, and reports that the big mills of the company at Buladeen, Tenn., are running regularly to their fullest capacity.

The first consignment of logs from the timber tract of the Came-Wyman Lumber Company, near Bluff City, ten miles south of Bristol, was hauled to Bristol over the company's strip of railroad, which has just been completed, and the Virginia & Southwestern, last week. The logs will be hauled to Bristol as

rapidly as possible and cut at the band mill of the Bristol Door & Lumber Company, in northeast Bristol. In the spring the company proposes to build a band mill on the timber land.

John Thomas and Willer Roller of Bristol have become largely interested in the manufacture of cypress lumber for shipbuilding purposes in South Carolina. Messrs. Thomas and Roller, who have just returned from the Palmetto state, report that they have purchased an immense boundary of cypress timber in an isolated part of the state and that two hundred men are now engaged in the logging and manufacture of this stock. The new concern has contracts for the supply of the stock in large quantities, cut according to stipulated dimensions, and has several large portable mills cutting.

H. W. Neily, representing George H. Mell of Kane, Pa., was in the city on important business last week.

The new plant of J. A. Wilkinson in south Bristol is about complete and will be put in operation in about two weeks. A force of men is now engaged in putting in the railroad sidings from the Southern yards. The machinery has been installed, and it is hoped that everything will be in readiness for the starting of the big lumber plant in a very short time. Mr. Wilkinson has purchased additional ground for his yards and storage sheds.

Valentine Luppert of Johnson county was in the city last week. Mr. Luppert reports that the lumber business in Johnson county has been very greatly handicapped by heavy rains and inclement weather during the past few weeks.

A serious labor problem is just now confronting employers in this section generally. The growing tendency of the laboring classes to live in the cities and the great industrial development has resulted in a scarcity of labor all over this section. Lumbermen are complaining, as well as mine operators and railroad contractors, of their inability to secure sufficient labor. Foreign labor has been tried by the railroad construction contractors, but the experiment has not been successful to a high degree.

Employers of labor in the rural districts propose to get together and devise plans to check the tendency of the laboring classes to move to the cities. To do this it is proposed to pay them high wages, provide good houses for them to live in, good school accommodations and commodities at low prices.

Chattanooga.

There is a serious shortage of cars for the movement of lumber products in this district. Speaking of the car shortage, Fred Arm of the J. M. Card Lumber Company said that the scarcity of cars had cut down the trade of the lumber concerns of this city which do a foreign business about one-half. "We can't order cars sent to the country, where our mills are located, for they have not sufficient sidings and it takes so long to get them in the country. We are simply up against it," he said.

The demands for building material in this city are increasing from day to day, and the reports on building permits show that this city has made rapid strides in the last few years. The concerns supplying this demand, the Willingham Lumber Company, the King-Baxter Lumber Company, the McLain Lumber Company, Snodgrass & Fields, the Loomis & Hart Manufacturing Company, the Yellow Pine Lumber Company, the Zack Taylor Lumber Company, and others, are all exceedingly busy.

The Case Lumber Company of this city has abandoned its yards here and removed to Birmingham, Ala., where it has been merged with the Fowler-Peronett Lumber Company, an allied concern, as the Case-Fowler Lumber Company.

The King-Baxter Lumber Company has located a sales office at 999 Market street, which is in charge of Douglas Baxter, vice president of the King-Baxter Lumber Company.

It is understood that the city is trying to get control of the property occupied by the yards of Snodgrass & Fields, which will be opened up with streets.

W. I. Young of Greensboro, N. C., has arrived here to take charge of the work of English capitalists in developing mineral and timber lands north of the city in the Walden's Ridge coal fields. W. J. Willingham will spend the winter in Florida.

St. Louis.

Lewis Doster is spending a few days in this city looking over the work being done by the association's inspector here. Paul H. Westbrook, the local inspector, has been kept very busy, inspecting principally stock coming in from southern manufacturers to yards here.

Harley H. Miller, secretary of the Jno. F. Scobee Lumber Company, returned last week from a trip to his company's mills at Auter, Miss.

Wm. Dings, secretary of the R. M. Fry Lumber Company, is at Egremont, Miss., looking after the interests of his company at that point. He reports great scarcity of labor and cars, also says that the weather has been very unfavorable for several weeks.

The Waldstein Lumber Company reports business as quite good for this time of the year. It is not pushing sales at this time, believing there will be a material increase in values within the next few months.

Nashville.

According to Edmund H. Bowser, in charge of the department of lumber transportation for the Illinois Central railroad, lumbermen of the south are in a bad predicament caused by the shortage in cars. Mr. Bowser has just returned from a trip as far south as New Orleans and says that many lumber concerns in the territory covered by his road have shut down owing to the inability to secure cars. The smaller mills seem to have suffered most, as they are crowded up with small orders. Mr. Bowser says it is impossible even to get enough cars to transport sufficient material to build new ones.

The legality of the sale of important timber rights will be brought into question by a suit instituted recently at Centreville, in Hickman county, by Eisman & Roberts against the Bon Air Coal & Iron Company and the New York Trust Company. The famous Actna and Warner Company lands are involved and a considerable portion of the same was recently purchased by the Hays Stave & Lumber Company of Nashville. The lands in question are worth between \$125,000 and \$150,000, and the result of the suit will be watched with interest. The property has much valuable timber on it.

Baird & Freeman have just closed a deal whereby they have bought from Ardery & Edwards of Paris, Ky., a large tract of hardwood lands in Grundy county, Tennessee. The property comprises several thousand acres and is covered with virgin oak, poplar and hickory. Arrangements have been perfected for the erection of a mill. Messrs. Baird & Freeman and their associates are also owners of a 25,000 acre tract further up on the Cumberland plateau. Eastern capitalists are said to be negotiating for the property.

Timber rights to about 10,000 acres of land lying along Beech creek near the Tennessee river at Clifton have been purchased by E. M. Hara, president of the Canada Wheel Works of Merretton, Canada, and A. G. Fitzgerald, a prominent mill man of west Tennessee. They have also bought what is known as the Chauncey mill and will operate it at once,

cutting the hickory off the adjoining lands. The output will be shipped to Canada to be used in the manufacture of carriages. There is enough timber in these holdings to furnish cutting for about five years.

A special from Union City to Nashville states that the West Tennessee and Kentucky Retail Lumber Dealers' Association has just held its second annual session at that place. There are some thirty-five concerns who are members of this association. Jackson, Tenn., was selected as the next place of meeting. A number of interesting subjects were discussed at the session and it proved one of mutual benefit to all the members. An able address by President W. K. Hall proved quite a feature. Five new firms were admitted to membership.

The Hankins-Speck Lumber Company of Livingston, in Overton county, has bought of H. R. Vaughn and Joe Hatcher a tract containing about 20,000 fine trees. The consideration was \$50,000. The principal varieties of timber on the tract are beech, white oak, poplar and walnut. On one small patch of the property twenty feet square were trees containing 100,000 feet of lumber.

Three of Nashville's lumbermen were legislative candidates for Davidson county in the election of last Tuesday. They were W. H. McCullough, president of the Capitol planing mill; J. H. Jones, a lumber manufacturer, and J. A. Bowling, a building contractor.

The National Lumber Company, chartered under the laws of the state of Kentucky, with a capital stock of \$50,000, has been granted a charter by Secretary of State John W. Morton and allowed to engage in business in Tennessee.

The Hays-Henderson Saw & Supply Company has been granted an amendment changing its name to the Eagle Saw Works.

Work has begun on the buggy factory building in West Nashville by the DeFord Buggy Company at the corner of Seventeenth street and Boulevard. The building will be metallic sheathed, three stories high and will cover an acre. It is proposed if possible to have it ready for operation by the first of the year. The plant will work about 100 men.

A strong effort will be made by prominent Nashville lumbermen and business men to secure larger appropriations from Congress with which to pursue the work of improving the Cumberland river. It is of vital importance to the lumbermen of the Cumberland river valley that the stream be made more navigable, as better water means better supplies of lumber. The dealers are looking especially to the river now in view of the terrible shortage existing in cars at this time. A locked and dammed river up to or beyond the Kentucky line, furnishing water for boats to run the year around, would enable dealers to get much more lumber to Nashville and make them in a measure less dependent on the railroads.

The Tennessee State Board of Equalization has under consideration the case of the Smoky Mountain Lumber Company. This concern was assessed at \$106,000, which amount was increased by the trustees of Monroe county. The company is claiming the assessment is too high.

The Graham Bowers Stave Company of White Bluff, Tenn., is operating the old Whitfield factory at that place. The plant opened up on the first of the month after having been shut down for some time.

R. and J. S. Young, well known lumbermen of Burksville, Ky., have contracted with the John B. Ransom Lumber Company to furnish the latter with one and a half million feet of poplar, oak and hickory lumber. The lumber will be placed in Cumberland river between Burksville and Neely's Ferry and taken to Nashville by river.

Wolf & Watson's saw mill near Charlotte,

Tenn., was destroyed by fire recently, but some of the machinery was saved. The loss was covered by insurance and the plant will resume operations in the near future.

Sixty-five thousand hickory clubs and spokes were shipped from Lynnville, Tenn., last week to the Wheel & Jobbing Company of Muncie, Ind., by the Yokeley Spoke & Handle Company. Several other big orders are on the books of the latter firm to be filled in the near future.

The Holland Blow Stave Company, which operates extensively in middle Tennessee, has recently purchased large holdings in northern Mississippi, where a branch stave factory will be built. The principal headquarters for this company in this section is at Decatur, Ala.

The Budde-Lindsey Manufacturing Company has been incorporated at Jackson, Tenn., with a capital stock of \$30,000. Bank, store, church and school fixtures will be manufactured. The incorporators are: Ralph Budde, T. E. Lindsey, J. L. Wisdom, W. T. Harris, J. E. Endernton and G. H. Robertson. A factory 70x100 feet and two stories high is to be erected at once. About seventy-five hands will be employed.

The Gallatin Spoke Works, owing to the scarcity of timber in that section, will close down in the near future and the concern will be removed to Lebanon, in an adjoining county, where it will be run on a more extensive scale.

The old handle factory at Bridgeport, Ala., has been purchased by A. R. Ticknor of the Bridgeport Stave Factory. The building will be remodeled and made into a furniture factory. All classes of furniture will be made from the natural woods and dimension lumber from other plants will be sawed there.

Memphis.

The Lumbermen's Club of Memphis at a meeting held at the Hotel Gayoso Nov. 3 adopted resolutions of condolence with reference to the recent death of C. D. Strode of Chicago, editor and publisher of Strode's Lumber World.

One new member, James R. Blair of the Crittenden Lumber Company, was admitted. A letter was read from Secretary E. M. Terry of the National Lumber Exporters' Association, to the effect that that organization had decided to hold its annual meeting next January at Norfolk, Va., the directors having chosen this point in preference to Memphis. Secretary Terry, however, speaking for the directors, warmly thanked the Lumbermen's Club for the invitation to hold the annual meeting here as its guest.

The Standard Lumber Company, with headquarters in the Randolph building, is one of the later additions to the lumber fraternity of Memphis. It is a partnership, and is composed of the following: W. J. Richardson of west Tennessee, P. H. Ravisies, formerly of the Sullivan Lumber Company, and C. B. Stetson, who has been in the lumber business here in several capacities for the past five or six years. Messrs. Ravisies and Stetson are in active charge of the business. The firm is handling lumber from several mills in Arkansas and is making direct mill shipments of hand-sawed hardwoods.

The Budde-Lindsey Manufacturing Company is a new organization at Jackson, Tenn., capitalized at \$30,000. The incorporators are Ralph Budde, T. E. Lindsey, W. T. Harris and others. The company will manufacture furniture, making a specialty of bank and store, fixtures and school and church furniture.

A. Stinson, Henry Rechten and Dr. J. D. McCullough of Columbus, Miss., have sold to the Interstate Land Company of Pennsylvania, 6,000 acres of timber land in Lamar county, Alabama and Lowndes county, Mississippi,

half of which is covered with pine and the other half with hardwoods. The purchasing company has southern headquarters at Attala, Ala., and it is understood that mills will be put in for the development of the timber on this newly acquired tract.

F. M. Hara, president of the Canada Wheel Works of Merritton, Canada, and O. G. Fitzpatrick, a prominent lumberman of west Tennessee, have purchased 10,000 acres of hickory timber lands in Wayne county, Tennessee. Mr. Fitzpatrick will remove his family from Stanton to Clifton, Tenn., where he will be engaged for the next few years in cutting this timber and preparing it for shipment to Merritton, where it will be used in the manufacture of carriages and other vehicles. The timber will be rough-sawed at Clifton, where a mill is to be established at an early date.

The Southern Lumber Operators' Association, which has a large membership in Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana and Texas, held a meeting here last week to devise plans for securing relief from the car shortage. After much discussion resolutions were passed demanding that the Illinois Central, Louisville & Nashville, St. Louis Southwestern (Cotton Belt), the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern and two or three other smaller roads build 150,000 additional cars as soon as possible in order to handle the business offered by the lumber manufacturers in these states. At present lumber manufacturers who are members of the association are not receiving more than 50 per cent of the cars which should be afforded them. The resolutions call for the application of the principle of reciprocal demurrage which places a premium on the prompt loading and unloading of cars by the shipper or receiver and therefore increases the supply of cars available for the handling of lumber shipments. The railroads, in response to the demands for cars, reply that they haven't them and are therefore unable to supply them.

The car situation in the southern hardwood producing territory, of which Memphis is the logical head, is very serious. Heretofore most of the trouble has been in the interior, where there is less competition than in the larger towns, but there is now a scarcity of cars for handling lumber in and out of Memphis which is proving a serious handicap to both manufacturers and wholesalers. The movement of cotton is phenomenal all over the south, breaking all records during the past two weeks, and this is largely responsible for the congestion which is proving so serious to lumber interests. Mills are being closed down in the interior and one or two failures are reported, with the assigned cause the inability of the roads to give enough care for making delivery of their output promptly. The cotton movement will continue for at least five or six weeks more in this territory, and in the meantime lumbermen will have to do the best they can because the railroads seem to be powerless to cope with the situation.

The Memphis Builders' Exchange and the Pennsylvania Builders' Exchange have taken steps for the organization of a national builders' association for the purpose of organizing local and state exchanges; encouraging and assisting weak and declining exchanges; developing measures of benefit to the different exchanges; looking after legislation affecting the building industry; dealing with labor troubles and disseminating educational literature relating to the building industry. It is planned to hold a meeting of the various state organizations, probably in Memphis, next January for the launching of the national association.

There was a very enthusiastic concatenation of Hoo-Hoo here last Saturday evening, Nov. 2, at which a class of twenty-six received the degree of the "playful kitten," and following which there was a delightful ban-

quet at the Hotel Gayoso. The occasion was rendered all the more pleasant because of the presence of two members of the Supreme Nine, A. C. Ramsey of St. Louis, Snark of the Universe, and James H. Baird of Nashville, Supreme Scrivener.

James H. Baird, Supreme Scrivener, appeared in the hall without the black and gold button of the order, and on motion was fined heavily for appearing without this insignia. W. R. Anderson, who was in his shirt sleeves at the time, then moved that every man in the hall without his button on be fined 50 cents. This carried, and although Mr. Anderson's coat had his button in it, he, like the rest without buttons, had to put up his 50 cents. W. H. Russe acted as toastmaster at the banquet.

New Orleans.

Announcement is made here that the Planters' Steamship Company, one of the independent firms of fruit importers operating at New Orleans, will shortly embark in the business of exploiting the forests of mahogany and unknown hardwoods which are located on its properties in Spanish Honduras. This statement was made by W. J. Rands, a superintendent of the company. He says it is the purpose of his company to cut large quantities of the timber and ship it here. Samples of every kind of hardwood found on the company's tracts will be cut and shipped to New Orleans with a view to determining their commercial value. He says there are large quantities of various hardwoods in the country which he has not yet been able to classify, but which take a high polish and would be excellent for the manufacture of furniture. Saw mills are being erected on the properties by the Planters' Company and considerable wood is being cut. It is definitely understood that the company will operate extensively in the importing of lumber.

The strike of the stave classers, pilers and stave cart drivers, which affected the operations of a number of lumber exporting firms in New Orleans, has been practically settled. The employers have agreed to treat with the men and to hear their complaints, while the men have agreed to go peaceably back to work pending a final settlement of the difficulty.

The stave mill of the National Manufacturing Package Company at Gross Tete, a small town on the Texas & Pacific road about one hundred miles from New Orleans, was recently sold under an order of the court. The company's plant in New Orleans and a large quantity of barrel staves, oak headings and similar materials were also sold. The total amount realized was something like \$18,000. The Memphis Stave Company made the largest individual purchase, buying about \$10,000 worth of the staves.

The mill of the Lock-Moore Lumber Company, the Calcasieu Long Leaf Lumber Company and the J. A. Bel Lumber Company have resumed operations after the recent strike. Every mill in the south and southwest has agreed to the ten-hour day and weekly pay-day proposition, with no reduction in wages.

Advices from Alexandria, La., state that the big mill of the Lee Lumber Company was recently destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of \$75,000. The mill is located at Tioga, six miles north of Alexandria, on the Iron Mountain railroad. The dry kiln, shed and planer were saved. The loss is covered by \$30,000 insurance.

Announcement is made that the Atlanta Woodenware Company of Atlanta, Ga., will establish two big factories in the Hattiesburg district of Mississippi. A representative for the company has already secured options on two desirable sites.

The charter for the Lake Charles & Northern Railroad Company, an affiliated interest of

the Southern Pacific, and a lumber-carrying road that will operate through a large part of Louisiana, has been filed in this city. The road will be built from Lake Charles to De Ridder, both in the parish of Calcasieu, and the privilege of extending it through a number of other parishes is made a part of the charter. It is capitalized at \$700,000, with G. W. Nott, president; J. A. Bel, vice president, and G. G. Moore, secretary and treasurer. Mr. Nott is a well known financier of New Orleans, Mr. Bel is a lumberman of Lake Charles, and Mr. Moore is the chief clerk of E. E. Cushing, superintendent of the Louisiana lines of the Southern Pacific.

J. W. Strong of Clinton, La., is making arrangements to resume operations at the plant of the Baton Rouge Spoke Manufacturing Company at Baton Rouge, this state. The plant will be rebuilt, enlarged, and the latest and most improved machinery will be installed.

It is definitely understood that the Indianapolis Veneering & Manufacturing Company of Indianapolis, Ind., will erect a \$150,000 veneering plant at Greenwood, Miss.

Wausau.

The Wisconsin Bark & Lumber Company has purchased the Borth holdings near Pelican Lake, including mill and seventy-five forties of land. On the latter it is estimated there is 26,000,000 feet of timber, mostly hardwood. Some of the timber will be logged this winter, but the mill will not be operated. The logs will be hauled by rail to the company's other mill in Antigo.

The Pelican River Lumber Company of Rhinelander has rebuilt its mill destroyed in July. This mill was built to cut the hardwood leavings of the pine lumbermen on the Pelican river, and there is assurance of at least 15,000,000 feet. The company has been reorganized with \$50,000 capital stock. The officers are F. J. Cook, president; O. H. Cook, secretary; C. H. Miller, treasurer; Wm. Haddell, general manager.

The Clifford Lumber Company succeeds the Clifford & Fox Lumber Company of Stevens Point, and the capital stock has been increased from \$50,000 to \$100,000. The old company was organized six years ago, A. M. Fox leaving the company two years ago and going to Seattle, Wash. Wm. J. Clifford and son, John W., are the principal stockholders in the new organization. The former has been in the lumber business for forty years, the latter since leaving school.

The J. W. Wells Company of Menominee has purchased timber lands in Ontonagon county, Michigan, which will be logged and the logs cut at the company's mills in Menominee. The lands were bought of Capt. James Dickie and the price was \$7,000.

The Bissell-Zirsdorf Lumber Company has been organized in Wausau with a capital stock of \$20,000. The stockholders are W. H. and Frank Bissell, W. W. Gamble and Ernst Zirsdorf. Frank Bissell will be general manager. The concern will lease or buy mills in Marathon county and handle hardwood almost exclusively.

C. F. Dunbar of Wausau has purchased 1,080 acres of choice hardwood lands in Oneida county of A. S. Pierce of Rhinelander. The lands, it is said, will cut 5,000,000 feet and the purchase price is understood to be approximately \$20,000.

The Badger State Stave & Lumber Company recently held a directors' meeting and decided to work the company's large timber holdings in Mississippi and Louisiana. Jos. Thomas will have charge of the manufacture of barrel and wine cask staves, and will go south soon. The company owns 7,000 acres, recently purchased of R. W. Dunfee of Vicksburg, Miss., and E. F. Mertz of Milwaukee, Wis., for \$90,000.

A. C. McComb, formerly of Tomah, has purchased 8,000 acres of land in Missouri. The lands, it is estimated, will cut 50,000,000 feet of yellow pine and 20,000,000 of red oak. The stumpage value is \$3 per thousand, and the Frisco Railway Company is building a branch line toward the tract.

Geo. Richards of Gresham has purchased a saw mill located in the hardwood country surrounding Boudriol.

R. J. Morgan of Antigo has entered the employ of the Brandt Lumber Company of Minneapolis as purchasing agent and will make his headquarters in his home town.

A. Kuckuk of Shawano and five other persons recently purchased 7,000 acres of oak lands in Arkansas. They will not log it for the present.

The C. A. Goodyear Lumber Company of Tomah recently doubled its capital stock.

Edward Daskam of Antigo recently sold 650 acres of hardwood lands in Langlade county to Edward Kiburger, for which he received \$11,580. The lands are situated near a new railway that is building.

The Upham Manufacturing Company of Marshfield has established camps and started the winter's work of cutting and skidding logs. The company manufactures furniture mostly.

The Scott & Howe Lumber Company of Hurley is increasing the capacity of its mill by building an addition.

The Stevens Lumber Company will cut about 10,000,000 feet of timber this winter near Paris. A large portion of this is hardwood, and the logs will be hauled by rail and sawed in the company's mill in Rhineland.

The Robbins Lumber Company of Rhineland is fitting a plant for the manufacture of matched maple flooring. A dry kiln 100x40 is also being erected of cement blocks.

A. E. Beebee of McMillan, secretary of the Wisconsin Hardwood Lumbermen's Association, has been elected to represent the First Assembly district of Marathon county. Both by native ability and training Mr. Beebee is qualified to fulfill splendidly the duties of his new office. The *Hardwood Record* congratulates him.

Geo. E. Foster of the Foster-Latimer Lumber Company, Mellen, Wis., is absent on an eastern business trip and is expected to return about Nov. 20.

Louisville.

A new hardwood company has been formed here, the McLean-Davis Lumber Company, which has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$220,000. This new company represents a combination of the interests of Edward L. Davis Lumber Company, the Berry-Davis Saw Mill Company, and one plant of the Hugh McLean Lumber Company. The officers of the company are: W. A. McLean, president; Edward L. Davis, vice president and general manager; C. M. Sears, treasurer, and J. A. Strack, secretary. The mills involved in the new deal are the Hugh McLean Lumber Company, at Highland Park, all the mills and property of the Davis Lumber Company, and the Berry-Davis Saw Mill Company. It does not affect the wood mosaic branch of the Hugh McLean Lumber Company at New Albany, Ind., of which W. A. McLean is manager, merely taking over the mill on the Kentucky side and putting it under the management of the new combination, with Mr. Davis as manager. The Hugh McLean Lumber Company retained the stock of lumber on the yard and Mr. J. W. Gates is now located here for a month or two to look after the marketing and shipping of it. The transfer of the property was completed the first of the month, and is now in full charge of the new company, which will maintain its office under the new name at the old stand of the Berry-Davis Saw Mill Company and the Edward L. Davis Lumber Company.

The new Kentucky Hardwood Flooring Company, mention of which has been made heretofore, begins operations this week with two new Woods flooring machines. The dry kiln is not completed at this writing, but the machines are making their initial run, and in the course of another week or two the plant will be going full blast as a material addition to the local hardwood manufacturing interests.

Another new addition to the hardwood consuming trade here is the Continental Car & Equipment Company, which has a new plant at Highland Park. This company will make a specialty of mining cars and other light cars, and it is said it has already placed an order for a half million feet of car oak, adding not only to the local consuming trade, but to the general demand for car material.

J. T. Morgan & Co. say that these are busy days with them at their hardwood yard. Current sales, they say, are fairly good.

Albert R. Kampf reports inquiries for hardwood not only good at home, but are showing a considerably better tone from abroad.

Edward L. Davis says the hardwood market is in pretty good shape and there's nothing to complain of on that score. They have been hampered some by adverse weather conditions down at a mill they are erecting in the country, but on the whole are getting along very nicely.

Minneapolis.

A new company has been organized with headquarters in this city, for the manufacture of veneer staves from birch and other hardwoods, by the J. J. Russell patent. Stave mills will be established in northern Wisconsin and a barrel factory here. Some well-known lumbermen are financing the proposition. The company is called the Uniform Stave & Package Company, and is capitalized for \$400,000. J. B. Burkholder, George E. Adams, E. H. Mathes, J. J. Russell and M. J. Bell are the incorporators.

An enormous amount of hardwood has been worked up in Minneapolis this fall, most of it for interior finish in the buildings being hurried to completion. The local consumption of lumber has been so great that a much greater proportion is coming from outside, and the receipts of lumber as reported by railroad companies entering here were over 20,000,000 feet for the month of October alone. Last year they were less than 14,000,000 feet for the same month.

E. Payson Smith of the Payson Smith Lumber Company has returned from a successful business trip to Chicago and Mississippi river territory. He has been confined at home for a few days with a severe cold since his return. A. S. Bliss of the same company reports that their fall sales have been heavy, and if they sold no more lumber between now

and the first of the year, they would still be making a record in the matter of shipments. They find a brisk demand in this territory, but an even better sale in eastern centers.

A. W. Sumner of St. Louis, Mo., representing the Massengale Lumber Company of that place, was in this city a few days ago calling on line yard headquarters and factory buyers.

The Mercer-De Laitre Lumber Company, recently organized with headquarters at 309 Lumber Exchange, Minneapolis, has commenced to build a hardwood and hemlock mill at Bass Lake, Mich., on the Northwestern road near Choat, in the upper peninsula. It will be in good shape for shipping stock, and has an ample stumpage to run a number of years, both in hardwood and hemlock.

A. F. Hein of the John Hein Lumber Company, hardwood manufacturers at Tony, Wis., was in town a few days ago looking into the market situation.

W. H. Sill of the Minneapolis Lumber Company and the Ruby Lumber Company has been at Ruby, Wis., looking into conditions there, and especially with regard to the coming winter's logging. They have the product of the mill there sold for some time ahead.

The Peterson-Moore Lumber Company of St. Paul, which has a big hardwood distributing yard in that city, reports that the Fred Nelson mill at St. Croix Falls, Wis., which saws for the company exclusively, will run all winter, having an ample supply of extra good hardwood logs to be worked up.

C. F. Osborne of Osborne & Clark, the local wholesale firm, says their outside trade has been good all fall, but is tapering off a little now. Values are strong on yard stock and on all factory lumber but birch.

Toledo.

The Bryan Cooperage Company of Bryan, O., was incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000 recently by Aaron T. Vail, E. A. Brecker, Joseph W. Vail, Clement V. Hoke and W. H. Osborn.

Rowland Starr of Barbour & Starr is spending a few weeks at Bellamy, Ala., where the concern has large timber interests.

Shealy & Stephan of Upper Sandusky, O., have completed their new planing mill and yard and are busy turning out stock to care for their extensive trade.

George B. Stine of the Belcher-Stine Lumber Company spent Sunday at his Toledo home. Mr. Stine is looking after the firm's interest at Belcher, Ark., and made a flying trip home, returning via St. Paul. F. S. Belcher, president of the company, and his family have taken up residence at Portland, Ore. The concern has large interests at Falls City, that state.

W. T. Hubbard, among Toledo's most prominent hardwood dealers, spent the fore part of the week at Charleston, W. Va.

Hardwood Market.

(By HARDWOOD RECORD Exclusive Market Reporters.)

Chicago.

The local trade is strong. The demand for nearly every variety of southern and northern woods is as good as ever in the history of the trade. While the average Chicago jobber is fairly well stocked either in his home yard or at grouping points north or south, still a good many dealers are chasing about the sawmill district endeavoring to pick up odd lots of lumber with which to care for their trade. There is every prospect of the season's business closing very strong.

Boston.

During the past two weeks the local market for hardwoods has shown a slight im-

provement. During the past few weeks the car shortage has not been quite as pronounced as previously. Furniture manufacturers have a good volume of business on hand and are working to their full capacity getting out goods for the holiday trade. Desk manufacturers are busy, and two of the leading manufacturers have orders looked for several months to come. Manufacturers of interior finish are working on full time. The yards in this vicinity are carrying fair sized stocks.

The demand for quartered oak cannot be termed active. There is more inquiry for one inch, ones and twos, at full market quotations, but common moves slowly, with prices unsettled. Plain oak in in very good call, with desirable stocks in moderate offering only.

For brown ash a very firm market is reported, with the demand fair. White ash also continues strong and in small offering. There is no anxiety on the part of buyers to anticipate their wants for maple flooring, although a fair demand is reported. Chestnut is in very good call, but very little native stock is offered. Hickory is in good demand. White-wood continues firmly held at the last advance, with offerings of good dry stock from the mills small. The demand here is only moderate. Cypress continues firmly held, although the demand is not large at present. A leading dealer states that one reason for the demand for cypress being quiet at the present time is that when prices were a little easier, a month or two ago, the large buyers stocked up.

New York.

The general hardwood situation throughout the metropolitan district and vicinity continues to show strength. Prices are ruling very steady with an upward tendency on the better grades, while the lower grades are holding their own nicely. Ash, birch, chestnut, oak and poplar are all selling well and the supplies of well manufactured stock in the better grades are by no means plentiful. There are quite large offerings of low-grade hardwoods, owing to the constantly increasing production of such, but there is no particular weakness noted in that line, and the general situation in hardwood is very satisfactory for this season of the year.

The furniture and piano manufacturing trades are very brisk. In all directions in the hardwood consuming trade general reports are very satisfactory and the outlook for a continuance of active business for some time to come is excellent.

In cypress the demand is equal to the supply, while shipping conditions in the south tend to curtail shipments. Prices are firm on the better grades, but common lumber has advanced considerably at southern manufacturing points. Maple, which has been slow for some time, has improved sufficiently to preclude any further accumulation of supplies and the market for it is expected to show an upward tendency from now on.

One of the salient features in the New York hardwood trade at the present time, and one which is of special interest, is the great strengthening in the mahogany and cedar market, particularly in cedar. For many months the demand for both commodities has been marked and receipts from various ports inadequate to take care of current requirements, while the recent trouble on the Island of Cuba has simply tended to aggravate the shortage, with the result that prices at the present time, especially in cedar, have reached the highest level known in years and every arrival of either stock is quickly absorbed by buyers. The prevailing prices on mahogany run all the way from 8 to 12 cents a foot in the wholesale market, the latter prices ruling, of course, on Laguna and Santiago mahogany, which are most desirable, but the general mahogany market is firm at from 9 to 10 cents, the latter price reflecting more nearly the actual market. In cedar, prices are ruling from 10 to 15 cents, the latter price being asked for Laguna stock. Cuban cedar is firm at from 11 to 14 cents on the various grades, and the cedar from other ports from 10 to 14 cents.

All the arrivals during the past month have been quickly absorbed and the market is almost bare of stock in first hands. Cuban receipts fell off fifty per cent on account of the trouble on the island.

Philadelphia.

The last fortnight has been a brisk one in the local hardwood market. There was a slight falling off in some woods, but the reac-

tion was quick. Building operations have enjoyed the biggest month in this line for years. Good hardwoods are still scarce, and stock is short in the mill districts. Chestnut and oak are easily the leaders, but ash, red cherry and birch are strong. Poplar, though reported a little off, is steady and salable.

The railroads are placing orders for a continuous supply of the class of hardwoods used by them, receiving all that can be manufactured by certain mills. Ties are in demand for both railroad and trolley road building, those made of oak predominating. The builders' supply manufacturers, not only are working full force on orders, but are anticipating a steady winter trade, of course providing the winter be an open one. Furniture factories, both local and through the eastern Pennsylvania district, are active, buying freely; and reports from this industry show a healthy condition of things.

Glancing over the field, the business outlook is satisfactory, with the exception of the car service in the south, which universal opinion condemns as the worst experienced for years. Notwithstanding the impediments thrown in the manufacturers' way by the obstinate storms, no effort appears to be made by the railroads to meet the difficulty.

Baltimore.

The lumber trade of this section is keeping up remarkably well, and the outlook is even more reassuring than it has been. Stocks are being sought in large quantities, and the mills find themselves with enough orders on hand to keep running for an indefinite period. The range of values is firm and ability to furnish lumber in desired quantities without delay is a consideration which receives attention from consumers. Railroad building continues, while all the car building concerns have big orders on hand, so that the needs of the trade are bound to be heavy for some time to come. Much competition still prevails at points of production and the car shortage causes delay in making deliveries, aside from the obstacles presented until recently in the shape of bad roads, a result of the frequent heavy rains.

An active inquiry for oak prevails, with stocks none too large for the needs of the trade. Exporters still report that relative quiet prevails in the foreign business, but they also state that the tone of the market on the other side of the Atlantic is healthy, and that foreign buyers are gradually coming to a realization of the fact that they must be prepared to pay more for lumber in the future.

Ash is a good second to oak, being in strong request and finding ready takers at home as well as abroad. Chestnut, walnut and other hardwoods are moving in relatively large quantities and the price lists are firmly maintained.

Pittsburg.

Hardwoods lead the market. All indications now go to show that the hardwood dealers will hold the winning cards from now till spring. For some of them the fall market has been the best in the history of the lumber business in Pittsburg. This is true of oak, which has sold steadily at stiff prices and in large quantities; also of the southwestern hardwoods, gum, cottonwood, etc., which are coming into use rapidly in response to the efforts of Pittsburg wholesalers to substitute them for other more familiar woods which cost nearly double the money.

Oak still leads in demand. There is a good call for "trim" from the eastern firms, and manufacturers of furniture are large takers. Chestnut is in active call, but not such a favorite as oak. Maple flooring is selling well, some good orders having been placed recently for stock to be used in the skyscrapers and big buildings that are now being

erected. In the construction work on the Ohio, Monongahela and Allegheny rivers much beech is being used, which is bringing good prices, most of it coming from northern Pennsylvania and northeastern Ohio. Hickory is very scarce. Hardly a car is to be found anywhere, and the small lots at the country mills are snatched up eagerly by buyers who have contracts with spoke and handle factories to fill. For a like reason ash is in good demand and is bringing better prices than last year.

Buffalo.

A trip among the east side hardwood dealers of the city finds them all as cheerful as ever, because they find the demand for nearly everything good and they have the lumber to meet it. There is no complaint of small profits, as in case of the white pine dealers. Of course, they are bothered a good deal from lack of cars and especially if they depend on anything like quick shipments from the south, but that is a complaint that runs all through business.

A detailed inquiry through the entire list of hardwood lumber finds it in quite as good shape as could be expected. Here and there it is said that birch is a trifle plenty and basswood is not as active as has been expected, but there can hardly be too much of any wood, like birch, that will take the place of oak.

Oak is selling well, quartered as well as plain, which always means a good trade generally. Besides there are a number of dealers reporting that they have good lots of ash and chestnut coming in, so that they will have quite an assortment of them, at least for a while yet.

The poplar trade is as good as the small supply will permit. Elm is not selling rapidly. Some very good sales of cherry are reported.

Saginaw Valley.

The market is generally strong and there is inquiry for all grades of stock, and when cars can be obtained lumber is being moved. An advance of \$1 a thousand over the quotations ruling sixty days ago is noted on some woods. Bass and beech are in active request at advanced prices and maple is looking better. Elm and birch are firm. If there was any ash of consequence to be had it would bring good prices. Local dealers have experienced little difficulty in getting stock to take care of their trade, and if given transportation facilities business would be very satisfactory. The usual stock of logs will be cut this winter and a number of saw mills will run through the winter.

Grand Rapids.

Birch continues the weakest item on the list of northern hardwoods. Architects in the east continue to specify ash for interior trim in houses, but many of the orders for this wood placed in Michigan have to be turned down. Basswood is improving. The veneer trade is rather quiet.

Bristol, Va.-Tenn.

Trade conditions in this section continue favorable and the lumbermen are so busy they have not time to complain. The demand for all grades of stock is good. Oak is maintaining its vast prestige in the market and the demand for poplar is unusually heavy and prices gradually advancing. The yards are pretty generally depleted, and it seems there is a tendency on the part of shippers to get out as much stuff as possible before the cold weather.

The machinists' strike on the Southern railway, which has just been settled, has handicapped shippers generally, and the ill effects will no doubt be far-reaching to all lines of trade. The situation reached an acute stage on the Knoxville division of the Southern during the closing days of the strike, when two

hundred locomotives were standing "dead" in the Coster shops at Knoxville, and there were hardly enough engines to carry on the passenger traffic, while the freight was practically suspended for several days and only the perishable stuff was moved at all. Shippers were unable to get cars during the strike, and after they got them were not in much better position, as they could not get them moved. The officials of the Southern are to be complimented on their admirable conduct under the trying circumstances.

Chattanooga.

The demand for all grades of poplar is now almost equal to that of the higher grades of oak. This is a condition which has not existed in this market in ten years. There have been many inquiries for all grades of poplar within the past six weeks. This is probably because the consumer is learning to substitute poplar for the manufacture of furniture, coffins, building material, etc.

The percentage of the higher grades is being reduced every year in consequence of an inferior grade of logs coming in. Gum, elm, sycamore and other woods, heretofore rather a drug on the market, now find ready sale, as anything in condition to ship or work finds ready buyers. Stocks of poplar have not been so low for years. There is a limited quantity of poplar in the various yards here, but the bulk of it is under contract. A number of the mills have been unable to fill their orders as fast as the trade required the lumber on account of the excessive rains here for the past two months and the unusual shortage of labor in the lumber yards.

Nashville.

Nashville lumbermen are suffering severely from the car famine. Some of the lumbermen are from 50 to 100 cars behind on their shipments and others report as high as 300.

Prices as a rule have not changed, however, in any line; the demand is good in all lines and nothing is dragging. Poplar at this time is reported as being in special demand. The uses to which this wood are put are becoming more numerous and it has grown in popularity and increased in value.

Memphis.

The hardwood lumber situation here is quite healthy so far as prices are concerned, but there is a pronounced scarcity of stock. The domestic demand is exceptionally good, though the export call is somewhat slow, largely the result of the high prices demanded for southern hardwoods. Quarter sawed red oak is rather slow in all grades, though there is nothing suggestive of a surplus in this wood. The mills have made rather better progress in cutting lumber during the past few days, but the output is still considerably below the average, with the result that no headway is being made in restoring local stocks to anything like normal. The demand is not only good now, but the trade believes it will continue so because of the phenomenal evidences of prosperity in every part of the country and particularly in the hardwood lumber consuming industries.

Ash is easily the strongest feature of the list. The demand is active while the supply is exceptionally limited. All grades and thicknesses are wanted, especially in stock that is dry enough for immediate use.

Plain oak is showing continued strength. The demand for this lumber, in both red and white and in all thicknesses, is excellent and prices have advanced to a record level. Quarter-sawed red oak is, as already suggested, rather quiet, but there is better demand for quarter-sawed white oak than recently experienced. The volume of business in the latter, however, is scarcely as large as it should be at this season.

Cypress is a ready seller in all grades at very stiff prices. There is a scarcity of this wood in all grades. Cypress is reported by some members of the trade to rank next in strength to ash.

Poplar is in fairly good demand with offerings here very limited but with prices well maintained. Cottonwood is a good seller in all grades, with the most pronounced strength in box boards and in the lower grades which are used in box manufacture. There is a decided scarcity of cottonwood in all grades, and the demand is reported by some to be the best ever experienced. Firsts and seconds cottonwood are in good demand, and the movement of these grades is about as large as the limited offerings will allow.

There is a lively movement in gum, though there are some complaints that firsts and seconds red are not as active as they were a short time ago. However there is no accumulation even in this class of stock. The lower grades and clear saps are wanted at current prices and all offerings are readily taken at figures which are gratifying to the local trade.

New Orleans.

There has been comparatively little activity in the local hardwood market during the last fortnight. The exports continue fairly good and the same might be said of the interior demand. The mills are increasing their stocks and the prices remain steady. A number of the fall buyers have gone to work and it is expected that the operators of these will, within a very short time, begin to have a boosting effect upon the market. At present, however, comparatively little is going on.

Louisville.

The trade here is concerning itself more with the work of getting out and shipping stock than with the market for hardwood. The market is taking care of itself pretty well and there is no complaint on this score. One noticeable thing about the present situation is the efforts of those who have or can produce gum to raise the market price on this product. They are succeeding, too, and the market value of common gum today is not only a couple of dollars higher than it was a few months ago but is promising to go still higher yet and to involve the movement of larger quantities of gum than ever before. It looks like the beginning of an awakening in gum that will, if continued without mishap, soon place the wood in the position it deserves in the hardwood market. In the oak market there is practically no change to note, and the demand is good. The most urgent call continues to be for car stock and some pretty good orders for this material have been booked lately. Plain oak continues firm and in good demand, and the manufacturers find no trouble in making fairly good disposition of all the stock they get. The weather of late has been favoring the mill men in the country districts, but rather against those depending on the rivers for moving logs. Some of the river mills are out of commission, but those that are logging by land are doing some hustling these days. Poplar is the strongest item on the list in point of price and also in point of demand as compared to supply of dry stock. There is some stock moving all the time, but not as much as there would be if it were dry and ready for the market. Quite a number of the local people, too, are piling stock for spring movement on the rivers rather than for immediate shipment by rail, and it continues all around to be a manufacturers' market.

Minneapolis.

There has been an active movement of birch stocks in the past week or two, and this lumber is no longer found carried in large stocks. The surplus which existed has been reduced

to proportions about normal, and mills and yards will carry just fair stocks into the winter season. Prices have not advanced materially as yet, but there is no occasion for any marked weakness in birch. All the other woods have been stiff in price and remain so. Northern red and white oak are practically gone, and there is a steady call for southern stocks. Owing to car shortage conditions these shipments are irregular and dilatory. Prices of oak and of all the northern woods but birch are firm. The factory trade is taking elm of any description now, and factories looking for cheap lumber are taking soft elm freely. Maple is selling well, and there is a heavy call for flooring. Basswood is running low generally. The upper grades are firm, while culls are almost out of the market, owing to the heavy demand from box manufacturers. Low-grade stock in all the hardwoods is selling readily for box and crate purposes, and at better prices.

The large factories are all watching the market closely now, and seeking to annex everything they will need for the winter's consumption, either in stocks on hand or contracted. The sash and door factories and the flooring concerns have been particularly active. Country yard trade is quiet now, and comes mainly in small orders for yard stock to go into mixed cars, flooring being the chief item demanded.

Toledo.

Maple is improving; there is a better demand for this wood, with stocks generally low. The demand for basswood of late has shown improvement. Oak seems to be hard to get, and the condition is generally conceded to be growing worse. The general tone of the hardwood market is good in view of the great building boom in the city at present. At the city building inspector's office, the reports are of the most encouraging nature. For the ten months of the present year, the total valuation of building in the city is about 63 per cent greater than the total for the entire year of 1905. For October, as compared with the same month a year ago, the increase in valuation is over 100 per cent. The car shortage is a serious problem in this territory.

London.

There is a fair demand for all lumber at the moment and while the trade is not busy stocks are moving in a more easy manner and the goods arriving on consignment, though not making for firmer prices, keep the market well supplied.

Plain oak boards and planks are in good demand at fair prices, and most parcels if dry are readily sold for immediate consumption. There is very little demand for quartered oak, except for wide stock.

In walnut, the arrivals of common one inch boards are more than sufficient for the market's wants, but there is a good demand for all grades of thin boards. Logs are wanted, but only of the best quality and fit for veneers.

In whitewood, there is a good demand for prime thin dressed stock, of which the market is bare, and higher prices are being asked and paid for same. Planks are in fair demand, and cull boards are in very good request at full prices.

The demand for medium quality inch satin walnut boards is active, while prime boards are slow of sale, but the market is bare of stock.

Ash planks and logs are in good demand and full prices are being paid for any parcels arriving.

Good prices are being paid for mahogany logs offering, but even this does not bring a plentiful supply, and there is eager competition at public auction, the usual method of selling this wood here.

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One inch stock wanted, in carloads, from 2 1/2 to 10' in width and from 10 to 48' in length. Can use large quantities if properly gotten out. Stock must be clear and free from defects. Write us for list.

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Hickory Pole and Shaft Strips. Also good man to travel, buying and inspecting same. TOLEDO CARRIAGE WOODWORK CO., Toledo, Ohio.

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WANTED—HARDWOOD LOGS.

200 M feet 28-inch and up White Oak logs. 200 M feet 12-inch and up Walnut logs. 50 M ft. 12-inch and up Cherry logs. C. L. WILLEY, Blue Island Av. and Robey St., Chicago.

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3 cars 6 1/4" and 2 cars 8 1/4" firsts and seconds dry Poplar, 2 cars 4 1/4" Quartered White Ash, either dry or cut to order. THE A. B. CHASE CO., Norwalk, O.

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We are in the market for plain sawed oak, all grades and thicknesses. P. G. DODGE & CO., 2115 Lumber St., Chicago.

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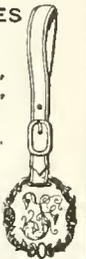
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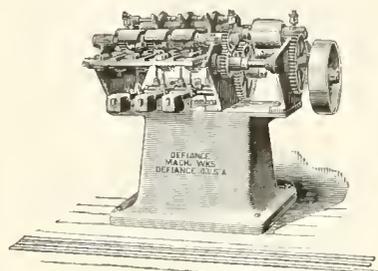
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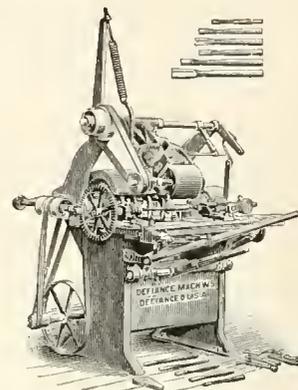
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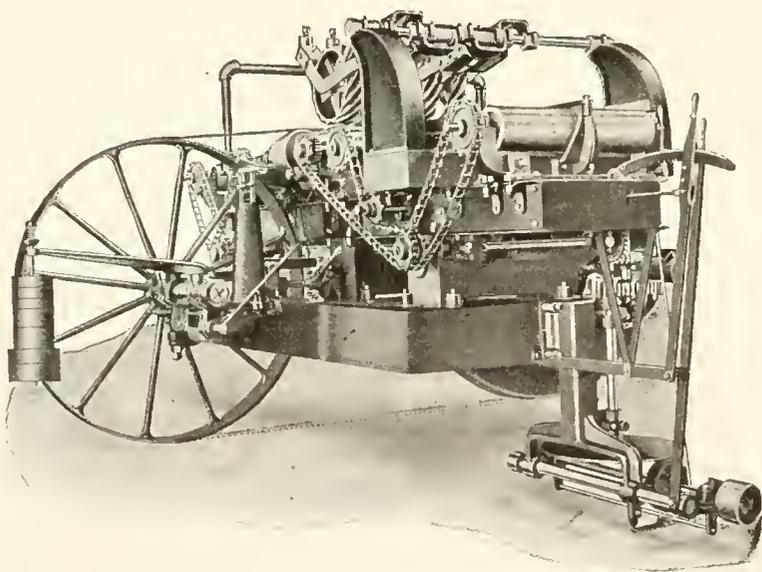
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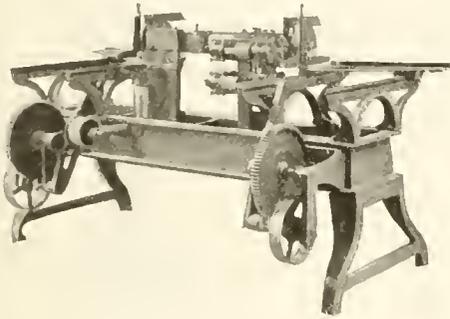
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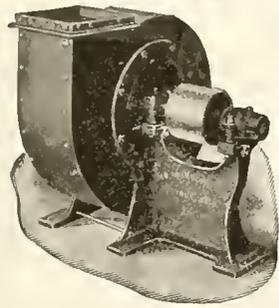
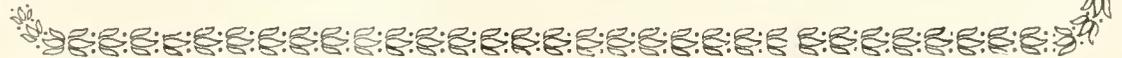
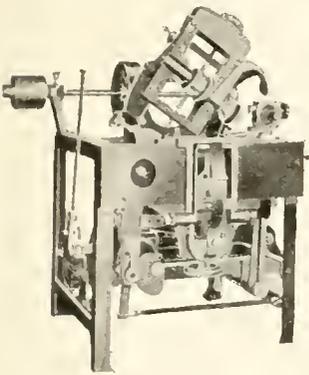


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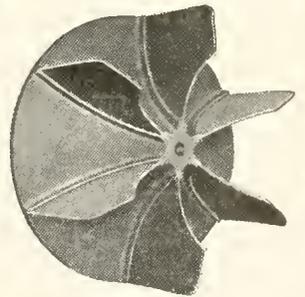
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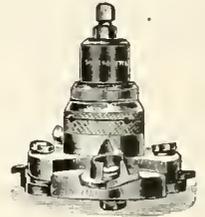
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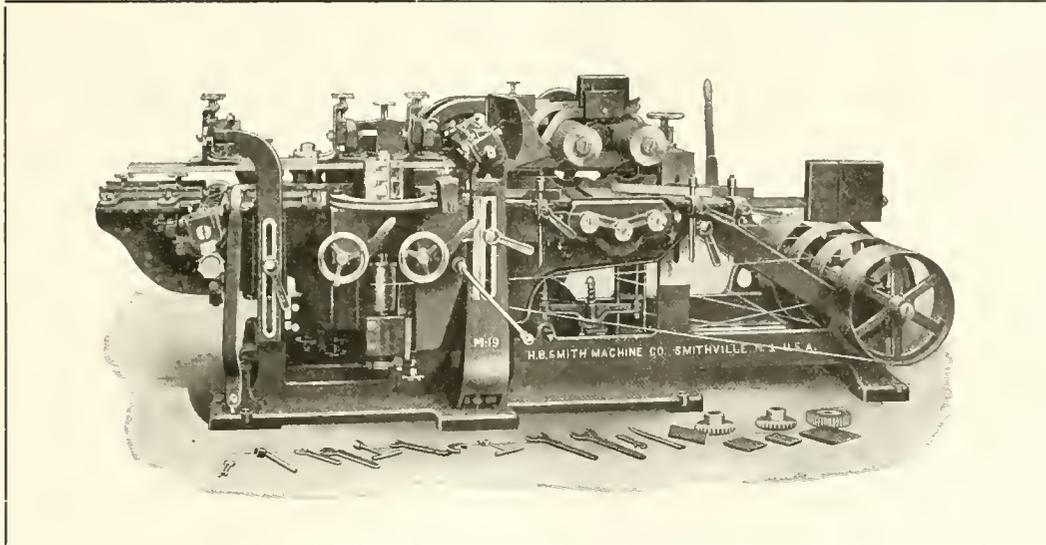
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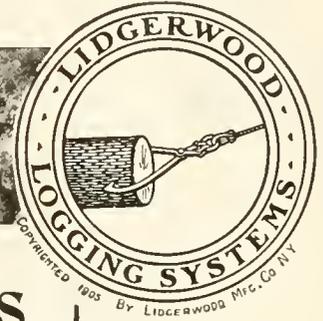
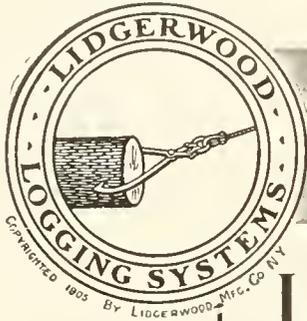
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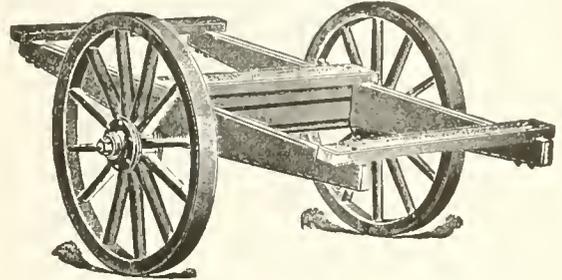
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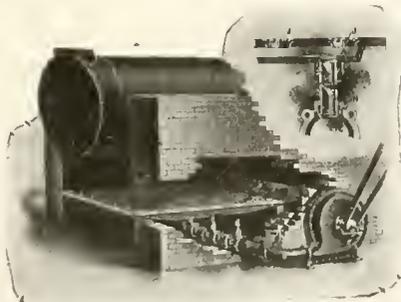
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The Gordon Hollow Blast Grate is sold on approval, subject to thirty days' exhaustive trial, we paying the freight both ways in the event of rejection. It develops from 25 to 50% more steam than an ordinary grate, and gives as good results with wet, green or frozen sawdust as a draft grate gives with dry wood. It saves

labor in firing. It is extremely durable. In most cases it

Pays for itself in thirty days

The TOWER line of edgers and trimmers consist of thirty different sizes and styles of edgers and ten different sizes and styles of trimmers, making it by far the most complete on the market.

The Gordon Hollow Blast Grate Co., Greenville, Mich.
The largest manufacturers of grates, edgers and trimmers in the world.

Hanchett - Hanchett - Hanchett

Hanchett Saw Swage

Every one made Perfect

The Swage with a Name

¶ A poor Swage Ruins a Good Saw, and for that reason the manufacturers of the

HANCHETT ADJUSTABLE SWAGE

employ only the Best Mechanics and use only the Best Material in their construction.

**It Pays Us
to make
The Best**

Send for
Catalog
No. 10
It tells you all
about them

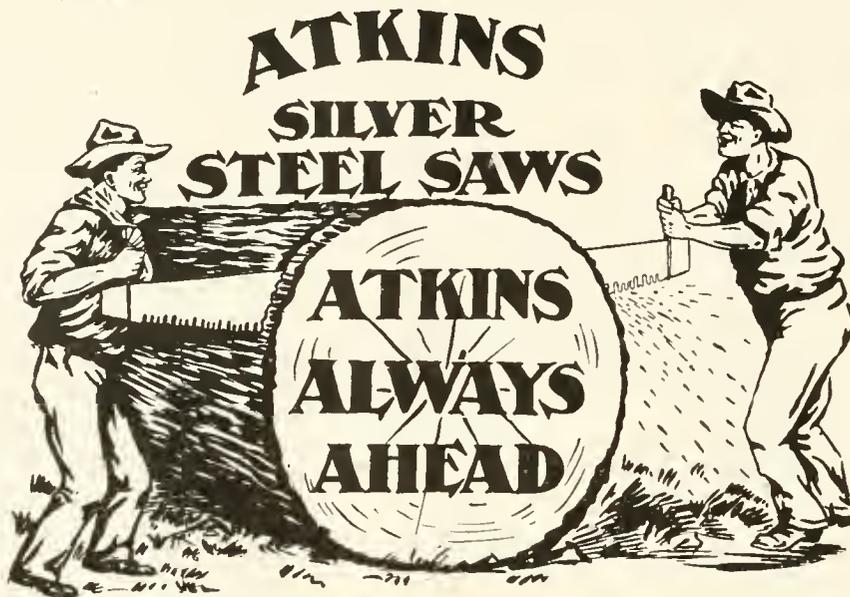
**It Pays You
to use
The Best**

MANUFACTURED BY

Hanchett Swage Works

Big Rapids, Michigan

Hanchett - Hanchett - Hanchett



YOU DON'T KNOW HOW GOOD ATKINS' SILVER STEEL CROSS-CUT SAWS ARE UNTIL YOU TRY THEM. WHY DON'T YOU? ORDER TO-DAY YOU'LL BE DELIGHTED CAN'T LOSE MUCH PERHAPS YOU'LL SAVE THEIR COST MILLIONS HAVE. IT'S WORTH TRYING. WHY DON'T YOU DO IT?

E. C. ATKINS & CO.

INCORPORATED

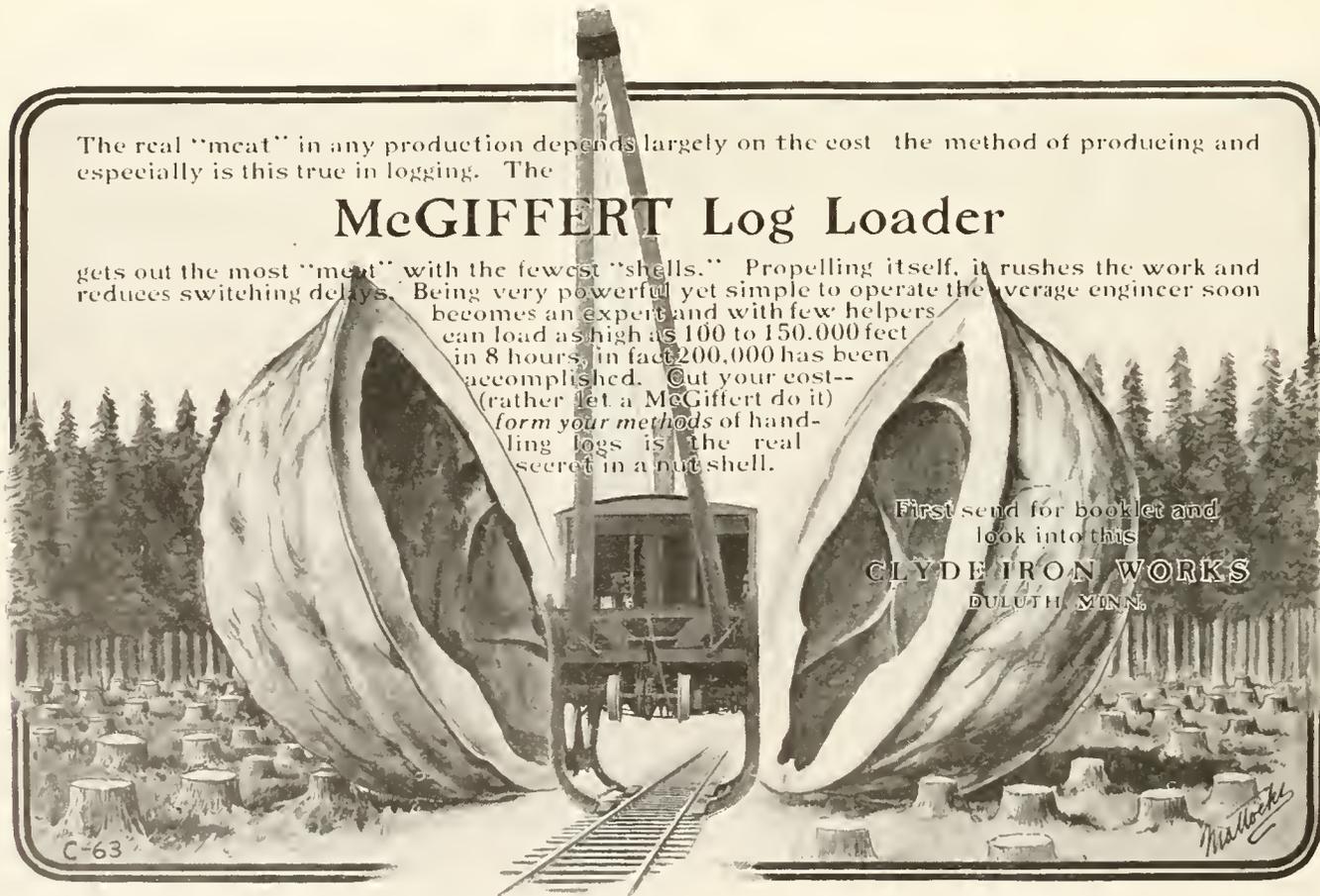
HOME OFFICE AND FACTORY: INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

BRANCHES CARRYING STOCK AT CHICAGO, ATLANTA, MEMPHIS, MINNEAPOLIS AND NEW ORLEANS
ALSO NEW YORK, PORTLAND, SAN FRANCISCO, SEATTLE AND TORONTO.

The real "meat" in any production depends largely on the cost the method of producing and especially is this true in logging. The

McGIFFERT Log Loader

gets out the most "meat" with the fewest "shells." Propelling itself, it rushes the work and reduces switching delays. Being very powerful yet simple to operate the average engineer soon becomes an expert and with few helpers can load as high as 100 to 150,000 feet in 8 hours, in fact 200,000 has been accomplished. Cut your cost-- (rather let a McGiffert do it) form your methods of handling logs is the real secret in a nut shell.



First send for booklet and look into this
CLYDE IRON WORKS
DULUTH, MINN.

C-63

Mallock

IF YOU ARE INTERESTED IN

APPALACHIAN TIMBER

VIRGIN POPLAR, OAK, CHEST-
NUT AND OTHER HARDWOODS

In boundaries of from 10,000 to 50,000 acres, either
for investment or operation, would be pleased
to have you consult us. A few tracts
of Pacific Coast Fir, Pine,
Cedar and Spruce
for Sale.

James D. Lacey & Co.

James D. Lacey Wood Beal Victor Thrane

608 Hennen Bldg., NEW ORLEANS

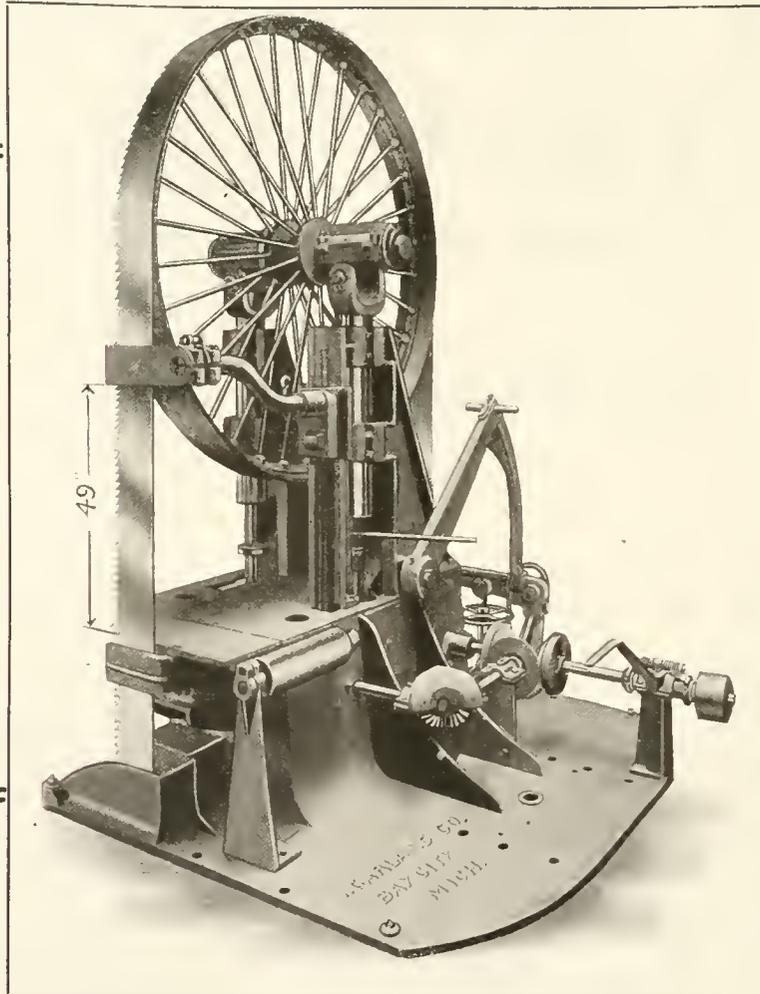
507 Lumber Exchange, SEATTLE

1200 Old Colony Building, CHICAGO

GARLAND

Special Hardwood 7-ft. Band Mill

There are many good features about this mill that we will be glad to tell about. Write for catalogue and descriptive circulars.



Simplicity, Capacity, Economy on Saws. We manufacture a full line of Sawmill and Conveying Machinery.

A few hardwood sawmill machinery installations:

Kneeland-Bigelow Co.
Kneeland-Buell Co.
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Johannesburg Mfg. Co.
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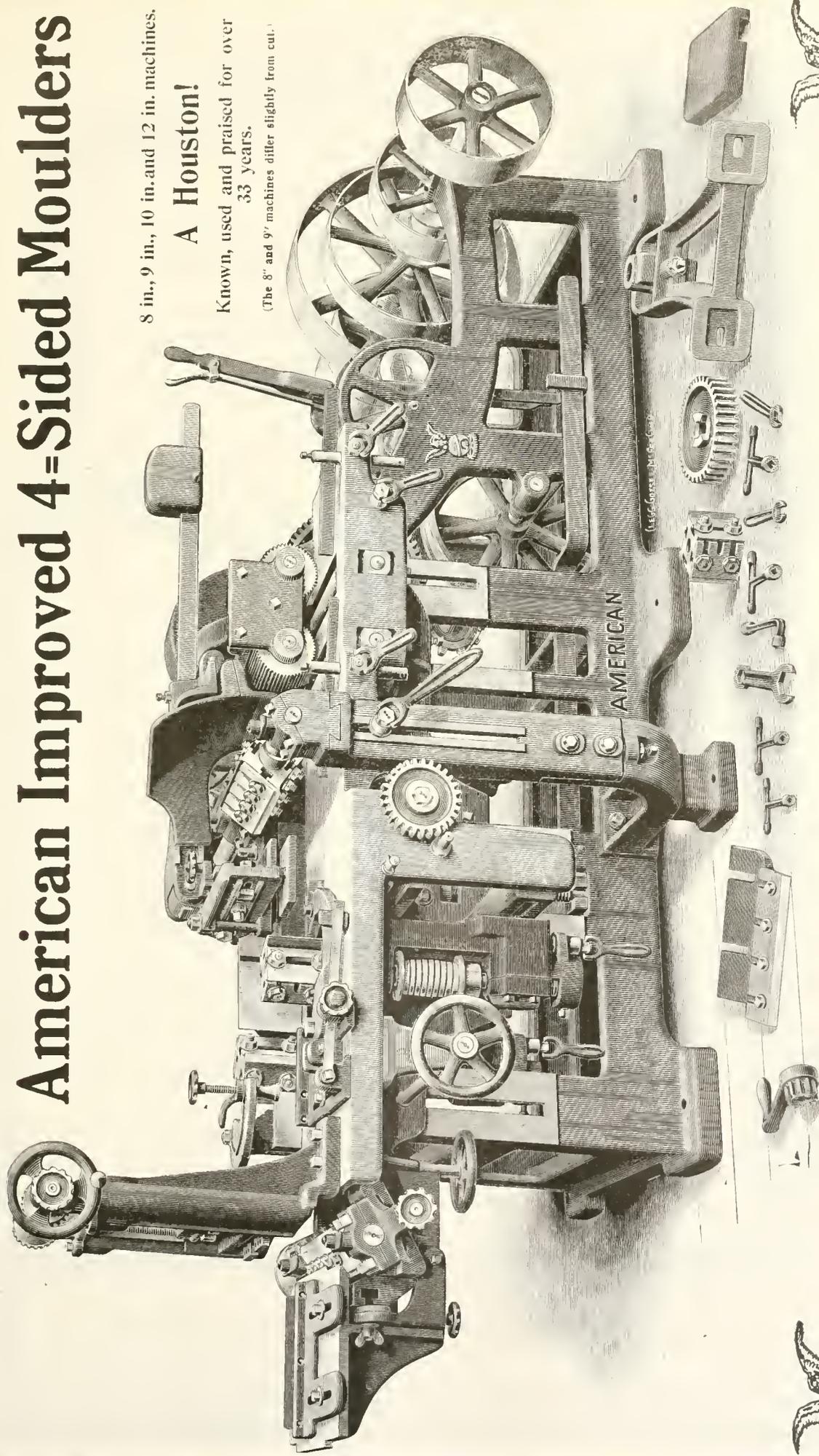
American Improved 4-Sided Moulders

8 in., 9 in., 10 in. and 12 in. machines.

A Houston!

Known, used and praised for over
33 years.

(The 8" and 9" machines differ slightly from cut.)

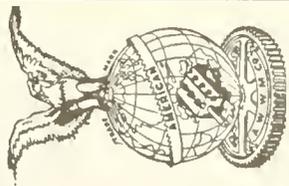
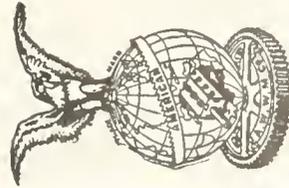


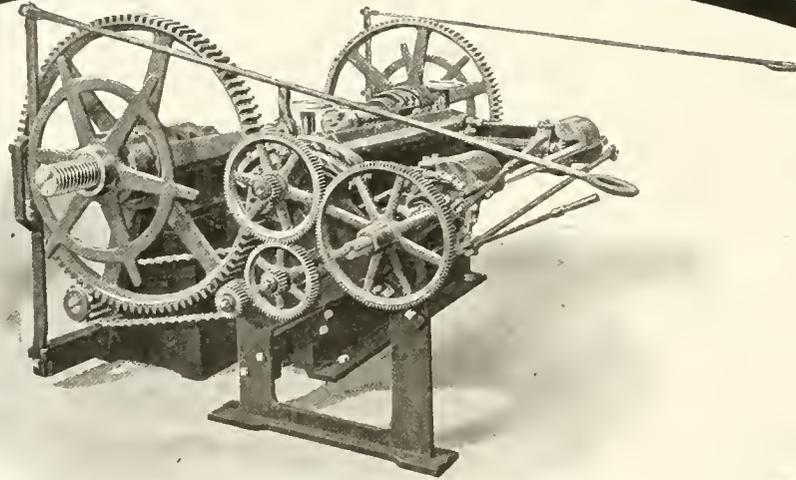
American Wood Working Machinery Company

New Orleans

Chicago

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An Inexpensive Veneer Cutter

This machine was especially designed for cutting basket, crate and cheese box stock in response to a demand from the trade for an accurate, powerful, Veneer Cutter at a comparatively low price. We build these with any length of knife from 26 to 64 in. and they will cut perfect stock in any thickness from 1-120 to 5-16 in.

The spindles are $3\frac{3}{8}$ in. diameter, and are turned from a special



forged steel of great toughness. The feed screws are 2 in. in diameter, and all feed gears are cut from the solid.

Other important features are, the rapid knife bar movement, adjustable pressure plates, power dogging device, and positive clutch drive.

The machines are exceptionally strong and rigid and are fully guaranteed in every respect.

Complete specifications of these machines will be found in our catalog No. 5, which will be mailed you on application.

The Coe Manufacturing Co. 105 Bernard Street **Painesville, O.**

Schultz Brothers & Cowen

WE ARE IN THE MARKET TO BUY

POPLAR—OAK—ASH—CHESTNUT

AND OTHER HARDWOODS—ALL GRADES AND THICKNESSES

1225 to 1240 OLD COLONY BUILDING,

CHICAGO

The KNEELAND-BIGELOW CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF LUMBER

Annual Output:

20,000,000 ft. Hardwoods.
 20,000,000 ft. Hemlock.
 4,000,000 pcs. Hardwood Lath.
 9,000,000 pcs. Hemlock Lath.

Mills Run the Year
 Around.

Bay City, Mich.

All Lumbermen, Attention!

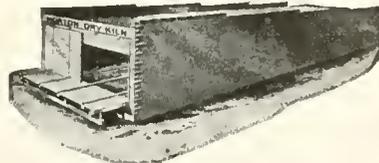
We do what you can't do.
 We measure your stumpage correctly.
 We make your maps correctly.
 Bank references: Asheville, N. C.

C. A. Schenck & Co. Biltmore, North Carolina.

The Morton Dry Kiln

MOIST AIR SYSTEM

Recording
 Ther-
 mometers.
 Transfer
 Cars.



Trucks.
 Canvas
 Doors.

HOW TO DRY LUMBER
 As exemplified in our Catalog D. Free on application.
MORTON DRY KILN CO., Chicago, Ills.

Wood Working Plants

Manufacturers seeking locations for Saw Mills, Stave and Heading Factories and other Wood Working Plants in the Central Southern States, can secure full and accurate information as to Sites, Timber Tracts, Fuel, Transportation Facilities, etc., by addressing

G. A. PARK, General Immigration and Industrial Agent,
Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company
 LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

Industries are Offered Locations

WITH SATISFACTORY INDUCEMENTS, FAVORABLE
 FREIGHT RATES, GOOD LABOR CONDITIONS
 HEALTHFUL COMMUNITIES, on the lines of

**The Illinois Central R. R. and the
 Yazoo & Mississippi Valley R. R.**

For full information and descriptive pamphlet address
 J. C. CLAIR, Industrial Commissioner, 1 Park Row, Chicago, Ill.

ST. LOUIS

LARGEST OF ALL HARDWOOD MARKETS

MASSENGALE LUMBER CO., ST. LOUIS

Manufacturers and dealers in

HARDWOODS

In the market to buy and sell OAK, POPLAR, ASH, CYPRESS
Large stock dry lumber always on hand

American Hardwood Lumber Co.

14,000,000 ft. Hardwood Lumber

YARDS AT BENTON, ARK., NEW ORLEANS, LA., ST. LOUIS, MO.,
DICKSON, TENN.

Wanted—to Buy or Contract for Future Delivery

500,000 to 1,000,000 ft. Poplar, all grades
500,000 to 1,000,000 ft. Cypress, all grades
500,000 to 1,000,000 ft. Ash, all grades

Cash—Mill Inspection **PLUMMER LUMBER CO.** ST. LOUIS MISSOURI

LANE-WHITE LUMBER CO.

OAK, ASH AND WALNUT **Hardwoods** ALWAYS IN THE MARKET
OUR SPECIALTY FOR WALNUT LOGS

MAIN OFFICE AND BAND MILL at FORT SMITH, ARK.

NASHVILLE

HEADQUARTERS FOR ALL SOUTHERN HARDWOODS

GEO. C. BROWN & CO.

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Hardwood Lumber

Tennessee Red Cedar Lumber a Specialty. NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

LOVE, BOYD & CO.

NASHVILLE, TENN.

Will make special prices on:

150,000 ft. 1 in. Tennessee Red Cedar
300,000 ft. 1 in. to 4 in. Hickory
400,000 ft. 1 in. No. 1 Com. Plain White Oak
500,000 ft. 1 in. to 2½ in. Qrtd. Red Oak.
40,000 ft. 2½ in. 1s & 2s Qrtd. White Oak
60,000 ft. 2½ in. No. 1 Com. Qrtd. White Oak
13,000 ft. 5-8 Sound Wormy Chestnut

ALL BONE DRY

OUR OWN CUT

INDIANA LUMBER CO.

Manufacturers Lumber

DIMENSION STOCK A SPECIALTY.

Office and Mills: Corner Oldham
Street and Cumberland River

NASHVILLE, TENN.

Nashville Hardwood Flooring Co.

Manufacturers of

"Acorn Brand"

THE FAMOUS FAULTLESS FLOORING
IN OAK AND BEECH.

Car Lots and Less Than Car Lot
Orders Solicited. Write for Prices.

Nashville, Tennessee

JOHN B. RANSOM & CO.,

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

We want to move quickly the following old dry stock. All of it has been on sticks 6 to 18 months. Write us for delivered prices. We are prepared to furnish promptly mixed cars of rough and dressed hardwoods of all kinds:

QUARTERED WHITE OAK		QUARTERED RED OAK	
90 M	4/4 first and second	100 M	4/4 first and second
15 M	5/4 first and second	58 M	6/4 first and second
80 M	6/4 first and second	15 M	8/4 first and second
10 M	10/4 first and second	95 M	4/4 No. 1 Common
120 M	4/4 No. 1 Common	84 M	6/4 No. 1 Common
65 M	6/4 No. 1 Common	72 M	8/4 No. 1 Common
58 M	8/4 No. 1 Common		
20 M	10/4 No. 1 Common		
		PLAIN OAK	
70 M	5/8 first and second Poplar	50 M	4/4 1st and 2nd White
80 M	5/8 No. 1 Common Poplar	100 M	4/4 No. 1 Common White
15 M	4/4 1st and 2d Quartered Sycamore	100 M	4/4 first and second Red
10 M	4/4 No. 1 Com. Quart'd Sycamore	100 M	4/4 No. 1 Common Red

Vestal Lumber & Mfg. Co.

Manufacturers and Wholesalers
of all kinds of

HARDWOODS

BEVELED SIDING A SPECIALTY.
UNSURPASSED FACILITIES
FOR DELIVERING.

Knoxville
Tennessee

Fry-Buchanan Lumber Co.

INCORPORATED.

Manufacturers and Wholesalers

Hardwood Lumber

Choicest Varieties. . . Full Grades.

POPLAR SQUARES
A Specialty.

Asheville, N. C.

ST. LOUIS

LARGEST OF ALL HARDWOOD MARKETS

Thomas & Proetz Lumber Co.

CASH BUYERS OF OAK, ASH, CYPRESS, POPLAR, CHERRY AND ALL

HARDWOODS

SEND INSPECTOR WHEN QUANTITY JUSTIFIES

Office and Yards: Hall and Angelrodt Sts.

CHAS. F. LUEHRMANN HARDWOOD LUMBER COMPANY

Carry a complete stock of Hardwood and are constantly in the market to purchase large blocks of stock for cash. Are also the largest manufacturers of the famous St. Francis Basin Red Gum.

General Offices: 148 Carroll Street

LOTHMAN CYPRESS CO.

AIR DRIED

Louisiana Red Cypress

FOOT OF ANGELICA STREET

STEELE & HIBBARD

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS, DEALERS AND SHIPPERS.

ASH, CYPRESS, MAHOGANY, OAK, POPLAR, ETC.

MILLS:

Yazoo City, Miss.
McGregor, Ark.
England, Ark.
Dermott, Ark.
O'Hara, La.
Dexter, Mo.

North Broadway and Dock Sts.

Roland F. Krebs Manager **Ozark Cooperage Co.** Hardwood Department

WE BUY STOCKS READY CUT OR CONTRACT FUTURE OUTPUT

Four Inspectors in the South

Direct Shipments from mill stocks of COTTONWOOD, CYPRESS, GUM, OAK.

MAIN OFFICE, FRISCO BUILDING

W. R. CHIVVIS, Lesperance Street and Iron Mountain Railroad.

WHOLESALE HARDWOODS

BLACK WALNUT LUMBER MY SPECIALTY. Always in the market to buy Walnut and Cherry Lumber. Pay spot cash and take up at shipping point when amounts justify.

Stoneman-Zearing Lumber Co.

203 Frisco Building

We have the following Dry Stock for sale piled at our mill:

QTD. WHITE OAK:	COTTONWOOD:
3 Cars 4/4 Common.	3 Cars 1" 1 and 2.
2 Cars 4/4 Common and Better Strips.	1 Car 1x13 to 17" Box Boards.
GUM:	ELM:
5 Cars 1" Common Red.	1 Car 6 4 Log Run.
1 Car 1x13 to 17" Box Boards.	4 Cars 4" Log Run.
1 Car 2" 1 and 2 Sap.	
6 Cars 1 3/4 Common and Better Sap.	

This Stock is All Band Sawed and Equalized

Wanted—Cypress, Ash and Cottonwood

INSPECTION AT POINT OF SHIPMENT WHEN QUANTITY JUSTIFIES

Hafner Manufacturing Co.

CYPRESS, HARDWOODS

Mail orders receive our immediate attention.

YARDS: FOOT OF DOCK STREET

Garetson-Greaseon Lumber Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF SOUTHERN HARDWOODS

**GUM LUMBER
OUR SPECIALTY**

Carload Shipments Direct from Our Own Mills

519 Bank of Commerce

PITTSBURG

HARDWOOD DISTRIBUTING CENTER OF PENNSYLVANIA

The Nicola Lumber Company

One million feet 4-4 Bay Poplar.
Can be shipped log run, or sold
on grade. Bone dry; band
sawed. Send your inquiries

Flint, Erving & Stoner Co.

Wholesale Lumber
Northern and Southern Hardwoods

Beech and Maple Timbers a Specialty

A. M. Turner Lumber Company

Everything in lumber. We buy hardwoods
as well as sell them. If you have anything
to offer, please submit same to us. : :

Linehan Lumber Company

PERFECT

MAPLE FLOORING

SEND US YOUR INQUIRIES

Willson Bros. Lumber Co.

MANUFACTURERS

WEST VIRGINIA HARDWOODS

FARMERS BANK BLDG. :: PITTSBURG, PA.

Hardwoods a Specialty

FOR SALE

POPLAR	CHESTNUT	PLAIN OAK
125,000' 4/4 Isand 2s	200,000' 4/4 Sound Wormy	60,000' 4/4 No. 1 Com.
40,000' 4/4 No. 1 Com.	80,000' 5/4 Sound Wormy	18,000' 4/4 No. 2 Com.
325,000' 4/4 No. 2 Com.	100,000' 6/4 Sound Wormy	QUARTERED OAK
228,000' 4/4 No. 3 Com.	48,000' 8/4 Sound Wormy	2 cars 4/4 No. 1 Com.
150,000' 4/4 Mill Cull		1 car 4/4 No. 2 Com.

OAK TIMBERS SAWED TO ORDER.
WRITE FOR PRICES.

CHEAT RIVER LUMBER COMPANY, Pittsburg, Penna.

STOCK LIST

83,000 ft. 4 4 Maple No. 1 Com. & Bet. Part Dry	90,000 ft. 6 4 Maple No. 2 Com. & Bet. Part Dry
10,000 ft. 4 4 Maple No. 1 Common	18,000 ft. 8 4 Maple No. 2 Com. & Bet.
160,000 ft. 5 4 Maple No. 1 Com. & Bet.	33,000 ft. 8 4 Maple No. 1 Common.
100,000 ft. 5 4 Maple No. 1 Com. & Bet.	4,000 ft. 8 4 Maple No. 2 Common.
Part Dry	88,000 ft. 10 4 Maple No. 2 Com. & Bet.
10,000 ft. 5 4 Maple 1sts and 2nds	48,000 ft. 10 4 Maple No. 2 Com. & Bet.
12,000 ft. 5 4 Maple No. 1 Common	Part Dry
84,000 ft. 6 4 Maple No. 2 Com. & Bet.	15,000 ft. 10 4 Maple 1sts and 2nds

FAVORABLE FREIGHT RATES TO THE EAST

Babcock Lumber Co.
ASHTOLA, PA.

Dry Stock for Quick Shipment:

48,492 ft. 4/4 1st & 2ds Qtd. White Oak.	70,812 ft. 4/4 No. 1 Poplar.
124,082 ft. 4/4 No. 1 Com. Qtd. White Oak.	14,182 ft. 6/4 1st & 2ds Poplar.
69,793 ft. 4/4 1st & 2ds Qtd. Red Oak.	118,121 ft. 4/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut.
79,341 ft. 4/4 No. 1 Com. Red Oak.	24,128 ft. 6/4 1st & 2ds Chestnut.
128,402 ft. 4/4 No. 1 Com. Pl. W. O.	21,903 ft. 7/4 No. 1 Com. Chestnut.
119,001 ft. 4/4 No. 1 Com. Pl. R. O.	19,246 ft. 8/4 No. 1 Com. Chestnut.
8,942 ft. 5/4 No. 1 Com. Pl. Red & White Oak.	78,433 ft. 6/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut.
11,312 ft. 6/4 No. 1 Com. Pl. Red & White Oak.	4,284 ft. 8/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut.
41,028 ft. 8/4 No. 1 Com. Pl. Red & White Oak.	126,004 ft. 4/4 1st & 2ds Cottonwood.
38,793 ft. 5/8 1st & 2ds Poplar.	49,021 ft. 4/4 13 to 17" Box Boards, 1st & 2ds.
29,423 ft. 5/8 No. 1 Com. Poplar.	61,975 ft. 4/4 8 to 12" Box Boards, 1st & 2ds.
21,971 ft. 5/8 Saps Poplar.	98,194 ft. 4/4 Ssp Gum, 1st & 2ds.
29,824 ft. 5/8 No. 2 Com. Poplar.	129,451 ft. 4/4 Ssp Gum No. 1 Com.
21,974 ft. 4/4 1st & 2ds Poplar.	49,200 ft. 4/4 Ssp Gum No. 2 Com.
	48,205 ft. 4/4 Red Gum, 1st & 2ds.
	94,389 ft. 4/4 Red Gum, No. 1 Com.
	242,841 ft. 4/4 Bay Poplar, 1st & 2ds.
	181,921 ft. No. 1 Com. Bay Poplar.

American Lumber & Mfg Co. Pittsburg, Pa.

CLEVELAND

HARDWOOD DISTRIBUTING CENTER OF NORTHERN OHIO

THE ROBERT H. JENKS LUMBER COMPANY

FOR SALE

60 M feet 1" 1st and 2ds Poplar
223 M feet 1" No. 1 Common Poplar
125 M feet 1" No. 2 Common Poplar
25 M feet 2" 1st and 2nd Poplar, 14" and up
125 M feet 8 4" Sound Wormy Chestnut
275 M feet 1" Sound Wormy Chestnut
153 M feet 1" 1st and 2nd Plain White Oak
85 M feet 1" 1st and 2nd Plain Red Oak
125 M feet 1" No. 1 Common Plain Red Oak

Quartered White and Red Oak.—We have a good assortment of dry stock, $\frac{3}{8}$ to 4 inches thick. Your inquiries solicited.

Plain White and Red Oak.—A limited amount of nice stock, ready for shipment.

SYMBOLS FOR GRADE MARKS

Adopted by the Hardwood Manufacturers Association of United States

○ Panel and Wide No. 1	△ Selects
△ Wide No. 2	① No. 1 Common
B Box Boards	② No. 2 Common
♀ FAS or Firsts and Seconds	③ No. 3 Common
S Saps	④ No. 4 Common

Every Manufacturer should stamp the grade on his Lumber, Set of 10 Rubber Stamps, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "x1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " in size, Pad, Pint of Ink, and Spreader, packed for shipment \$3.50.

MARTIN & CO. 191 S. Clark St., CHICAGO, or
LEWIS DOSTER, Sec'y 1535 First Nat. Bank Bldg. CHICAGO

E. H. FALL

EXPORTER
OF

WALNUT, POPLAR
AND
BIRDSEYE MAPLE LOGS

Cash paid for Black Walnut Logs at point of shipment. If you have any walnut logs to offer, write me.
I have some Sycamore, Red Oak, Ash and other hardwood logs which I am prepared to saw to order. Correspondence solicited.
Can also supply Black Walnut Lumber, sawed to any specification required.

PORT CLINTON : OHIO

The Martin-Barriss Company

Importers and Manufacturers

MAHOGANY

and Fine Hardwoods

HARDWOODS

Dry Stock is Scarce

Mill Shipments are Slow in Coming Forward

We therefore call attention to stock of upwards of SIX MILLION FEET seasoned HARDWOODS we offer for quick shipment from Cleveland. WANT TO CLEAN IT OUT.

Are you interested?

The Advance Lumber Company

13th Floor, Rockefeller Bldg., CLEVELAND, O.

Manufacturers and Dealers

In White Pine, Yellow Pine, Hemlock and Hardwoods

A HANDY THING

TO HAVE IN YOUR DESK AND
IN YOUR TRAVELING BAG IS
A TIME TABLE FOLDER OF THE

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

The Direct Line to All Important
Points of Michigan and Between

CHICAGO, DETROIT, NIAGARA FALLS, BUFFALO, NEW YORK, BOSTON
and NEW ENGLAND POINTS.

SEND FOR A COPY NOW

W. J. LYNCH,
Pass. Traffic Mgr.



CHICAGO

O. W. RUGGLES,
Gen'l Pass. Agt.

WISCONSIN

WHERE THE FINEST NORTHERN HARDWOODS GROW

C. P. CROSBY

RHINELANDER : : WISCONSIN

Wholesale Hardwood Lumber

Hard Maple a Specialty in all thicknesses from 1 inch to 4 inch. Finest Birch in Wisconsin. Black Ash, Rock Elm, Soft Elm, Red and White Oak. : :

DIFFICULT AND MIXED ORDERS A SPECIALTY

For Sale:

NATIONAL INSPECTION

3,000,000 ft. inch Birch.
 100,000 ft. inch Black Ash.
 50,000 ft. inch Soft Elm.
 All No. 1 Common and Better.
 20,000 ft. 1x4 and wider, 6 ft.; 1st & 2nd Birch.

Dells Lumber & Shingle Co.

EAU CLAIRE, WISCONSIN

Mason-Donaldson Lumber Co.

Rhineland, Wisconsin

20 cars 1 inch No. 1 Common Birch
 12 cars 1 inch No. 2 Common Birch
 4 cars 1 inch No. 1 Common & Better Red Birch
 15 cars 1 inch No. 2 Common & Better Soft Elm
 15 cars 1 inch No. 3 Common Birch
 5 cars 1 1/2 inch No. 1 Common & Better Basswood

5 cars 2 inch No. 1 Common & Better Basswood
 10 cars 1 inch 1st & 2nd Clear Basswood, 14 and 16 feet
 7 cars 1 1/2 inch No. 1 Common & Better Soft Elm
 4 cars 2 inch No. 1 Common & Better Soft Elm
 2 cars 1 1/2 inch No. 3 Common Soft Elm

John R. Davis Lumber Company

PHILLIPS, WISCONSIN
 The Leading Manufacturers

Wisconsin Hardwoods

"SHAKELESS" HEMLOCK and WHITE CEDAR PRODUCTS

WE HAVE THE FINEST BLOCK OF
 4-4 UNSELECTED BIRCH

ON THE MARKET

Write for our Price Lists
 and Stock Sheets

Mixed Cars, Even Grades
 Prompt Shipments



WAUSAU, WIS.

BASSWOOD, BIRCH

We cut four million feet of each annually
 Your inquiries and orders solicited

MILL AND YARDS AT INGRAM, WISCONSIN

ARPIN HARDWOOD LUMBER CO.

GRAND RAPIDS, WISCONSIN

Saw and Planing Mill at Atlanta, near Bruce, on the Soo Line. Offer

5 cars 1" 1st & 2d Red Birch.	2 cars 3" Clear Plain Birch Flooring.
1 car 1 1/2" 1st & 2d Red Birch.	1 car 3" Clear Red Birch Flooring.
1 car 1 1/2" Common Red Birch.	1 car 3" Factory Birch Flooring.
1 car 1 1/2" 1st & 2d Red Birch.	1 car 3" Red Oak Factory Flooring.
1,000' 1 1/2" Common Red Birch.	1 car 1 1/2" & 1 1/4" quarter sawed Com.
2,500' 1 1/2" Com. & Btr. Red Birch.	and Btr. Red Oak.
5,000' 2" 1st & 2d Red Birch.	1/2 car 1 1/4" and 2" Com. & Btr. quarter sawed Red Oak.
2 cars 2 1/2" & 3" Plain Birch.	1 car 5" Clear quarter sawed Red Oak Flooring.
2 cars 2 1/2" & 3" Log Run Unselected Birch.	1 car 5" Clear quarter sawed Red Oak Flooring.
5 cars 1" Common Red Birch.	1/2 car each 1 1/4" Com. & Clear Maple Flooring.
1 car 2" Plain Log Run Birch.	

We make a specialty of high grade Maple, Birch and Oak Flooring, Basswood, Pine Siding, Ceiling and Finish; also Moulding.

VOLLMAR & BELOW

MARSHFIELD, WISCONSIN

Basswood, Birch

and Other Wisconsin Hardwoods

LET US KNOW WHAT YOU ARE IN THE MARKET FOR

WISCONSIN

WHERE THE FINEST NORTHERN HARDWOODS GROW

North Western Lumber Co.

General Offices
FAU CLAIRE, WIS.

Mills at
STANLEY, WIS.

Band Sawed

Wisconsin Hardwoods

Careful Gradings
Prompt Shipments.

SPECIAL OFFERINGS

- 1 Car 1½ inch No. 1 Common Basswood.
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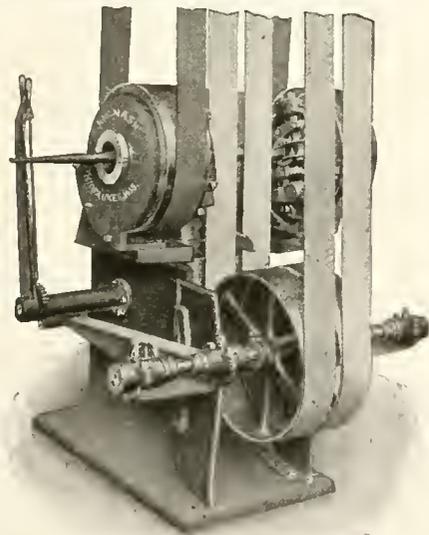
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| 40M' Birch, Red, 1" No. 1 Common | 150M' Maple 1½" No. 2 Com. & Better |
| 200M' Birch 1" 1st and 2d | 175M' Maple 2" No. 2 Com. & Better |
| 175M' Birch 1" No. 1 Common | 20M' Maple 3" 1st and 2d |
| 200M' Birch 1½" 1st & 2d & No. 1 Com. | 20M' Oak, W. Pln, 3 4" No. 1 Com. & Better |
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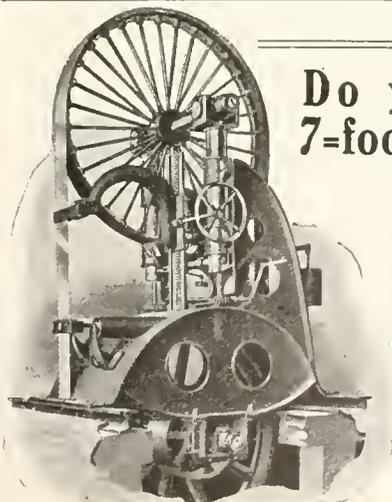
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55,000' 1" 1st & 2nd.
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131,000' 1" No. 1 Com.
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44,000' 1½" No. 1 Com.
47,000' 2" No. 1 Com.
8,000' 2½" No. 1 Com.
15,000' 3" No. 1 Com.

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5,000' 2" 1st & 2d.
15,000' 1" No. 1 Com.
7,000' 1½" No. 1 Com.
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80,000' 1" 1st & 2d.
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42,000' 2" 1st & 2d.
23,800' 2½" 1st & 2d.
18,000' 3" 1st & 2d.
227,000' 1" No. 1 Com.
60,000' 1½" No. 1 Com.
80,000' 1½" No. 1 Com.

50,000' 2" No. 1 Com.
17,000' 2½" No. 1 Com.
22,000' 3" No. 1 Com.

QUARTERED WHITE OAK.

50,000' 1" 1st & 2d.
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45,000' 1½" 1st & 2d.
49,000' 2" 1st & 2d.
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18,000' 1" No. 1 Com.
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14,000' 3" 1st & 2d.
6,000' 4" 1st & 2d.
4,000' 1½" No. 1 Com.
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8,000' 2" No. 1 Com.

12,000' 1¾" 1st & 2d.
11,000' 1½" 1st & 2d.
12,000' 2" 1st & 2d.
10,000' 2½" 1st & 2d.
10,000' 3" 1st & 2d.
50,000' 1" No. 1 Com.
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10,000' 1½" No. 1 Com.
10,000' 2" No. 1 Com.
15,000' 1" 18" & up 1st & 2d.
8,000' 2" 18" & up 1st & 2d.
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- GRAY ELM—4/4, 12/4
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Our own manufacture. Perfect Mill Work. Uniform Grades.

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DRY STOCK

Northern Michigan Soft Gray Elm

What our old cork pine was to the regular white pine—such is our *Soft Gray Elm* to ordinary soft elm. Buyers who gladly discriminate in favor of something better than the ordinary, will be interested. We have

- 10 cars 8-4 firsts and seconds.
- 1 car 10-4 firsts and seconds.
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1,000,000 feet Soft Grey Elm, 1 to 3".
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 150,000 feet Selected White Basswood, 1", 1 1/4" and 1 1/2".
 210,000 feet Plain and Quartered White and Red Oak, 1 to 2".

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Large Stock on Hand
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COTTONWOOD			
50,000 ft.	7 8 in.	1sts and 2nds.	Cottonwood 8 in. and up
200,000 "	4 4 "	" "	" 8 in. to 12 in.
50,000 "	6 4 "	" "	" 6 in. and up
50,000 "	5 4 "	" "	" 12 in.
30,000 "	4 4 "	No. 1 Common	" 8 in. to 12 in.
GUM			
100,000 ft.	4 4 in.	1sts and 2nds	Red Gum
100,000 "	" "	" "	No. 1 Common Red Gum
100,000 "	" "	1sts and 2nds.	Saps 6 in. to 12 in.
100,000 "	" "	" "	" 13 in. and up
250,000 "	" "	Box boards	13 in. to 17 in.
250,000 "	" "	No. 1 Common Saps	"
OAK			
One car	4 4 in.	1sts and 2nds.	Plain Red Oak.

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Quartered White Oak..	75,000 feet	Bay Poplar.....	857,000 feet
Plain White Oak.....	140,000 feet	Red Gum.....	55,000 feet
Quartered Red Oak.....	225,000 feet	Cypress.....	787,000 feet
Plain Red Oak.....	410,000 feet	BERCLAIR YARD	
Cypress.....	225,000 feet	Bay Poplar.....	100,000 feet
Cottonwood.....	200,000 feet	Cypress.....	800,000 feet
Poplar.....	308,000 feet	OTHER YARDS	
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Quartered White	Hollow Backed
Quartered Red	End Matched
Plain White	Polished
Plain Red	Bored

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OFFERS THE FOLLOWING DRY STOCK AT POINTS WHERE CARS
ARE IMMEDIATELY AVAILABLE

5 Cars 20" and up Panel Cottonwood.
10 Cars Cottonwood Box Boards 13" and up.
10 Cars Cottonwood Box Boards 8-12".

5 Cars 4-4 Log Run Ash.
5 Cars 4-4 1st and 2nd Plain White Oak.
10 Cars No. 2 Cypress for Crating.

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Lamb-Fish Lumber Co.

Successors to LAMB HARDWOOD LUMBER CO., BACON-NOLAN HARDWOOD CO., GUIRL-STOVER LBR. CO

MANUFACTURERS

**Oak, Ash, Cottonwood, Gum
and Cypress**

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720 MEMPHIS TRUST BUILDING, MEMPHIS, TENN.

Three Band Mills { Memphis, Tenn.
Chancy, Miss.
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Our Specialties { Well Manufactured Stock
Good Grades
Prompt Shipments

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MANUFACTURERS OF

WEST VIRGINIA HARDWOODS

POPLAR, OAK, CHESTNUT, ASH AND CHERRY SPECIALTIES

EASTERN OFFICE:
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PARKERSBURG, W. VIRGINIAMillmen with round lots of well manufactured stock to offer,
are sure of a square deal with**WILLIAM WHITMER & SONS, Inc.**

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R.E. Wood Lumber Company

☐ We own nearly a thousand million feet of virgin poplar, oak, chestnut and other hardwood timber, and operate our own band mills in West Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina and South Carolina.

☐ Let us figure on your hardwood requirements.

GENERAL OFFICES:
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We have completed arrangements to handle all our business from our main office, Scranton.

THE
BEST
LUMBER**Band-Sawed, West
Virginia Hardwoods**

THE EAST
 BOSTON NEW YORK PHILADELPHIA

WM. E. LITCHFIELD

MASON BUILDING, BOSTON, MASS.
Specialist in Hardwoods

Manufacturers are requested to supply lists of stock for sale

Holloway Lumber Company

WHOLESALE HARDWOODS

In the market for all thicknesses of
 OAK, ASH and CHESTNUT.

312 Arcade Building,
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JONES HARDWOOD CO.

INCORPORATED

WANTS: Poplar, Plain Oak, 147 MILK STREET
 Quartered Oak and Cypress. BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

Manufacturers please send stock lists and prices.

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**SCHOFIELD BROTHERS
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WHITE PINE
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1019-1020 PENNSYLVANIA BLDG.,
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Thomas Forman Company

MANUFACTURERS OF HIGH-GRADE

**Maple and Oak
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New York Branch:
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And Hardwood Lumber

**DETROIT.
 MICHIGAN**

Wistar, Underhill & Co.,

— WHOLESALE —
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W. M. GILLESPIE LUMBER

HARDWOODS COMPANY Farmers Bank Bldg.
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WHOLESALE LUMBER MERCHANTS

147 Milk Street
BOSTON

We are in the Market for POPLAR, PLAIN OAK, CYPRESS
 and NORTH CAROLINA PINE LUMBER; also OAK, MAPLE
 and BIRCH FLOORING, and would appreciate corre-
 spondence from manufacturers in position to supply any of the
 stock named.

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MILL ON APALACHICOLA RIVER
 MARYSVILLE, FLA.

**Ash
 Hickory**

**Red and White Oak
 Yellow Cottonwood**

**Red Gum
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Lumber and Timber

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**We Delight in Filling
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This has been a great year in our business and customers have found
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 promptly and satisfactorily. Good service promotes business. Let us
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 you want in lumber—hard or soft, from the East, West, North or South?
 We have the lumber and the shipping facilities. Write for samples and
 prices today.

J. Gibson McIlvain & Co.

56th to 58th Streets and Woodland Ave., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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BUYERS OF BLACK WALNUT LOGS
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Inspection at point of
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ESPECIALLY IN MARKET FOR PLAIN RED OAK

PAEPCKE-LEICHT LUMBER COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS OF

COTTONWOOD GUM AND OTHER HARDWOODS

Large stocks of well seasoned Lumber always carried at our yards and mills.

General Offices: 140 W. Chicago Ave., CHICAGO. Mills: Cairo, Ill., Marked Tree, Ark., Greenville, Miss., Arkansas City, Ark., Blytheville, Ark.

NOVEMBER STOCK LIST

HARD MAPLE		BEECH	WHITE MAPLE		
1 in.	1,000,000 ft.	1 in.	100,000 ft.		
1½ in.	100,000 ft.	1½ in.	100,000 ft.		
1½ in.	100,000 ft.		End Piled		
3 in.	50,000 ft.	BIRCH	1½ in.	20,000 ft.	
4 in.	50,000 ft.	1 in.	500,000 ft.	BASSWOOD	
		1½ in.	100,000 ft.	1 in.	300,000 ft.
		2 in.	100,000 ft.		
		2½ in.	50,000 ft.	GRAY ELM	
SOFT MAPLE		ASH.	1 in.	300,000 ft.	
1 in.	30,000 ft.	1 in.	50,000 ft.	1½ in.	200,000 ft.
1½ in.	20,000 ft.			3 in.	200,000 ft.
3 in.	10,000 ft.				

KELLEY LUMBER & SHINGLE CO., Traverse City, Mich.

Quartered Oak Flooring

Manufactured for

HIGHEST CLASS of trade only.

Also Plain Oak, Maple and other Hardwood flooring. The name **DWIGHT** on flooring is a guarantee of its excellence.

DWIGHT SPECIAL pattern of thin flooring is the only suitable thin flooring to lay. Write for Sample.

DWIGHT LUMBER COMPANY
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Undoubtedly you are interested in

Audits of the condition and operation of your business.
Modern accounting methods:
Mill cost systems:

If so, may we have a talk
with you?



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Suite 335

Marquette Building, CHICAGO

Swann-Day Lumber Company

MANUFACTURERS OF

POPLAR AND OAK

PLANING MILL STOCK, BOX SHOOKS
AND HARDWOOD DIMENSION

CLAY CITY, KENTUCKY

D. G. COURTNEY

MANUFACTURER OF

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Yellow Poplar Oak & Chestnut

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Coop-
erage

CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA

Our Timber Holdings are located exclusively in the finest sections of West Virginia growth. Modern mills and perfect manufacture. Standard and uniform grades.

We seek the trade of wood-working factories who want a dependable lumber supply and fair treatment.

Just now we want to move 4/4 No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3 Common Oak.

FULLERTON-POWELL HARDWOOD LUMBER CO.

OFFERS THE FOLLOWING STOCK
FOR IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT

150,000 feet 2½ inch to 4 inch Common and Better Plain
Red and White Oak, six months dry.

300,000 feet 1 inch Logrun Quartered Sycamore, bone dry

1104 Chamber of Commerce
CHICAGO

Quotations
cheerfully
furnished

South Bend, Ind.

CHICAGO

THE GREATEST HARDWOOD MARKET IN THE WORLD

PARK RICHMOND & CO.

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Hardwood Lumber

410 Monadnock Block

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R. A. WELLS LUMBER CO.

Manufacturers of All Kinds of

HARDWOOD LUMBER

Fine Quartered Oak a Specialty

234 LA SALLE STREET

Yards at Canal and 21st Sts.

CHICAGO, ILL.

—have you anything to offer in hickory, white ash, thick plain oak and wagon stock?

WE ARE CASH BUYERS
PLEASE SEND US YOUR STOCK LISTS

Ryan & McParland

Office and Yards
Robey St. and Blue Island Ave.

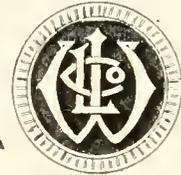
Chicago

White Lumber Company

Dealers in Hardwood Lumber

ALL KINDS

ALL GRADES



Cherry Lumber a
Specialty

Lafin @ 22d Sts.
Chicago

A floor to adore



For thirty-three years Wilce's Hardwood Flooring has been among the foremost on the market and because it stands today "unequaled" is the best evidence that its manufacturer has kept abreast of modern methods and the advanced demands of the trade. To convince yourself of the above statements, try our polished surface flooring, tongued and grooved, hollow backed, with matched ends and holes for blind nailing—you'll find it reduces the expense of laying and polishing.

Our Booklet tells all about Hardwood Flooring and how to care for it—also prices - and is free.

The T. Wilce Company

22nd and Throop Sts. CHICAGO, ILL.

John O'Brien Land & Lumber Co.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

Hardwood Lumber

Of All Kinds

OFFICE AND YARDS:
873 to 881 So. Lafin Street

MILL: PHILIPP, MISS.

Chicago

Harvey S. Hayden

IN THE MARKET FOR

POPLAR

25 M ft. 1½" No. 1 Common, standard widths and lengths.
40 M ft. 2" No. 1 Common, standard widths and lengths.
25 M ft. 2½" No. 1 Common, standard widths and lengths.
60 M ft. 3" No. 1 Common, standard widths and lengths.

WHITE ASH

30 M ft. 1" 1s and 2s, standard widths and lengths.
75 M ft. 5 4" 1s and 2s, standard widths and lengths.
50 M ft. 6 4" 1s and 2s, standard widths and lengths.
50 M ft. 8 4" 1s and 2s, standard widths and lengths.
25 M ft. 10 4" 1s and 2s, standard widths and lengths.
50 M ft. 16 4" 1s and 2s, standard widths and lengths.
(We can use a small percentage of No 1 Common.)

511 Railway Exchange, - Chicago

J. Slimmer & Company

Hardwood Lumber

Office and Yard:
65 W. Twenty-second St.

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THE GREATEST HARDWOOD MARKET IN THE WORLD

We are Prepared to Supply Your Wants in

Veneered AND Solid Stave Columns

In all Hardwoods with the

Koll's
Patent



Lock
Joint

Write today for prices

Henry Sanders Co.

900 Elston Ave.

CHAS. DARLING & CO.

Southern
Hardwoods

22nd Street and Center Avenue - CHICAGO

CHAS. MILLER MILTON MILLER

MILLER BROS.

HARDWOOD LUMBER

Main Office: 208 WILLOUGHBY BLDG. 6 E. MADISON ST.
Phone Central 1363 CHICAGO, ILL.

Yards: Loomis St. S. of 22nd St., Chicago, Ill., Houston, Miss., Macon, Miss.

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Manufacturer and Wholesale

Northern and Southern Hardwoods

Railway Exchange - CHICAGO

The Columbia Hardwood Lumber Co.

Wholesale and Retail

Telephone NORTH 223 **HARDWOOD LUMBER** 47 Dominick St. CHICAGO

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1003-4 Manhattan Building, CHICAGO

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HARDWOODS

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING :: CHICAGO

The Keith Lumber Co.

MAHOGANY

5,000,000 feet mahogany in stock

Large and fine stock of Cuban wood.



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14th and Wood Streets
CHICAGO

WISCONSIN TIMBER & LUMBER CO.

—BUY AND SELL—

Yellow Pine and Hardwood Lumber

Want thick hardwoods and wagon box boards.

Monadnock Bldg., CHICAGO, ILL.

Lesh & Matthews Lumber Co.

1649-50 MARQUETTE BUILDING

Are now offering bone dry BIRCH, ROCK ELM, BLACK ASH, etc., Wisconsin stock. Also PLAIN AND QUARTERED OAK, POPLAR, etc., from our Memphis yard. We are constant buyers.

OAK FLOORING

Kiln Dried
Bored
Polished



Hollow
Backed
and
Bundled

Timber Bonds

SECURED BY FIRST MORTGAGE ON TIMBER LANDS

H. C. Barroll & Co.

BANKERS, First National Bank Building, CHICAGO.

H. B. LEAVITT, PREST.
E. H. ADAMS, SECY.

B. F. RICHARDSON, VICE-PREST.
J. G. LEAVITT, TREAS.

THE LEAVITT LUMBER CO.

MOST COMPLETE STOCK OF HARDWOODS IN
CHICAGO

MAKE KNOWN YOUR WANTS AND GET
IMMEDIATE RESULTS

Mills:
WISCONSIN
TENNESSEE
ARKANSAS
LOUISIANA
MISSISSIPPI

General Office and Yard:
22ND AND LAFIN STREETS.
Southern Office:
808 TENNESSEE TRUST BLDG.
MEMPHIS, TENN.

THE "FINEST" MAPLE FLOORING

W. D. YOUNG & CO.

BAY CITY, MICHIGAN.

Producers from TREE to TRADE of the highest type of Michigan Forest Products. Large stock of Maple Flooring and 15,000,000 feet of Hardwoods—1 to 4 inches thick—on hand.

Maple, Birch and Beech Lumber

"Ideal" Steel Burnished Rock Maple Flooring

is the flooring that is manufactured expressly to supply the demand for the best. It is made by modern machinery from carefully-selected stock and every precaution is taken throughout our entire system to make it fulfill in every particular its name—"IDEAL."

Rough or Finished Lumber—All Kinds

Send us Your Inquiries

The I. Stephenson Company

WELLS, MICHIGAN

FIRE INSURANCE

That is Approved by Lumbermen
and Woodworkers

Lumber Underwriters

66 Broadway
New York

"Michigan" Maple Flooring

Our model factory is equipped with the highest class tools and appliances made for Flooring production.

We produce our lumber from the best rock Maple area in Michigan and have 20 years' supply.

Our brand "Michigan" is a guaranty of quality. Perfect mill work and excellent grades distinguish our Flooring and our prices are reasonable.

WARD BROS., Big Rapids, Mich.

We have in stock

150,000 ft. 4-4 White Maple Cross piled with 2½-inch dry crossers.

125,000 ft. 4-4 Log run Birch red in. No thick cut out.

Please favor us with your orders.

Bliss & Van Auken

Saginaw, W. S. Mich.

Hardwood Record

Published in the Interest of Hardwood Lumber, American Hardwood Forests, Wood Veneer Industry, Hardwood Flooring, Hardwood Interior Finish, Wood Chemicals, Saw Mill and Woodworking Machinery.

Vol. XXIII.

CHICAGO, NOVEMBER 25, 1906.

No. 3.

Published on the 10th and 25th of each month by

THE HARDWOOD COMPANY

HENRY H. GIBSON, President

FRANK W. TUTTLE, Sec-Treas.

OFFICES

Sixth Floor Ellsworth Bldg., 355 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.

Telephones: Harrison 4960 Automatic 5659

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HARDWOOD ASSOCIATION MEETINGS.

National Veneer & Panel Manufacturers' Assn.

The annual meeting of this association will be held at the Auditorium hotel, Chicago, at 10 a. m., Tuesday, Dec. 11.

Michigan Hardwood Manufacturers' Association.

This association will hold an important meeting at the Hotel Pantliud, Grand Rapids, on Wednesday, Dec. 19.

General Market Conditions.

The hardwood trade throughout the United States and abroad is still running in full tide. Prices on nearly every variety of hardwood lumber show a rising tendency and the demand is generally in excess of the supply.

The car situation is the most serious ever known in the history of American railroading, and a great many shippers are able to secure cars to deliver but a small portion of their sales. In some localities the car situation is loosening up a bit, but on the whole it is in very bad shape and probably will remain so for fully a month longer.

While all varieties of plain oak are in strong demand, poplar seems to be in leading call. A good many advance purchases of this wood have been made during the last fortnight. There is very little manufactured poplar in first hands and it is apparent that notwithstanding the great effort that has been made to secure a stock of logs the greatest possible output will be far below the demands of the trade. Northern hardwoods are doing very well.

The heavy rainfall of the last fortnight throughout the oak, gum and cottonwood producing sections of the South means a delay of log supply for fully a month. This feature of the situation looks to still higher values for those standard southern products.

The shortage of the mahogany supply is stimulating purchases and the demand, notably from the furniture trade, is excellent.

There has been an unusual call for black locust during the last few months, either in the form of logs, bolts or flitches, for the production of telegraph and telephone pins.

The hardwood flooring plants, both in oak and maple, all remain very busy, with plenty of orders in sight to keep them running for months to come. Veneer manufacturers are enjoying an unusually good trade.

On the Subject of Knockers.

There is a legend in the Cincinnati Business Men's Club which reads:

A "knocker" is one who condemns the bad things you approve.

I reckon that possibly I may be a knocker, for the president of the National Hardwood Lumber Association at the recent Cincinnati meeting took occasion to say, "When you consider . . . that practically the entire lumber press has done all it could to bring about dissension and discord, you will realize two things, that the National Hardwood Lumber Association is making good, and that lumbermen will not be dictated to or take advice from men who have no practical knowledge of our business, and who in order to get something in their papers that a busy man will read attempt to array lumbermen against lumbermen for revenue only."

He amended this utterance later by specifying the HARDWOOD RECORD and two of its contemporaries as being "practically the entire lumber press," referred to in his previous speech. Of course, I personally consider the HARDWOOD RECORD about one-half the entire lumber press, but it was very decent of the president to place his estimate as high as he did.

If it had been Bill Russe, personally, who made this ridiculous attack upon the HARDWOOD RECORD, it would not have been worth commenting on, but through the forbearance of God, the grace of Earl Palmer, and some political measures, the history of which Bill would not care to see in print, he is at the head of an association of 541 hardwood lumbermen, of whom 358 have paid their 1906 dues.

I number among the members of the National Association many of the best friends a man ever possessed. Very largely they constitute the square, upright, honest, intelligent and progressive element of the organization. They approve of the editorial policy of the HARDWOOD RECORD. I know this positively, because I have their approval in black and white over their signatures.

If preaching commercial advancement and business integrity in the hardwood industry constitutes an effort to bring about "dissension and discord" and to "array lumbermen against lumbermen," let us have dissension and discord until the man who systematically ships nine hundred feet for a thousand or who sells one grade of lumber and delivers an inferior one becomes such a despised member of the hardwood fraternity as to have no standing among his fellows. Let us have honest lumbermen arrayed against dishonest lumbermen until the scandals surrounding irregular sales and inspection practices are forever ended.

In spite of President Russe's aversion to taking advice from me, on the assumption that I have "no practical knowledge" of his business, I shall be obliged to say to him that it is my honest belief that I can go with him into any hardwood forest in America and tell with

more accuracy than he the quantity, quality and botany of the timber; I believe I can stand behind his band saw and manufacture a log into lumber with as much intelligence and skill as any sawyer in his employ; I believe I can go upon a pile of hardwood and inspect it with accuracy, in strict accordance with any set of understandable rules ever promulgated; and again I believe I can go on the road and sell just as much lumber at just as good prices as he can.

Mr. Russe will kindly note that there is no qualification in the above statement, but he will pardon that, not being overburdened with modesty himself.

If I had time to write it and could get some other newspaper to print it, I would like to tell the true history of Bill Russe's life, and show the vivid contrast between that gentleman's opinion of himself and the estimate placed upon him by the majority. He couldn't consistently expect me to print this, because he is not an advertiser in the HARDWOOD RECORD, and he understands the lumber press is out "for revenue only."

Seriously, I am rather fond of Russe and he should like me—the quantity of "gall" we both have should make us kindred spirits.

—H. H. G.

Editorial Announcement.

The special edition scheme of some of the distinguished contemporaries of the RECORD seems such an easy and profitable way of grafting on the supporters of the trade press that it has been decided to issue a double golden anniversary edition of the HARDWOOD RECORD in commemoration of its one hundredth anniversary. This number of the paper will be printed on Oct. 10, 1995. Kindly remember the date.

This edition will contain an article profusely illustrated with historical prints by the chief of the United States Forestry Bureau of Washington, D. C., telling about the wonderful forests that once existed in the United States.

The editor's great-grandson will make a comprehensive review of the life work of the present editor of the RECORD.

The President of the United States will contribute a timely article on the subject of what the Panama Canal has done for the lumber industry.

The editor will comprehensively review the prospects of the eventual accomplishment of universal hardwood inspection.

One of the chief purveyors in cement building blocks will tell how one wood was used in the construction of even ordinary home and farm buildings.

The chief of the Forest Service of the Philippines will tell the story of how the Philippine forests have not been wasted.

The leading factor in the vehicle trade will contribute a timely article on steel farm wagons and motor cars.

This is only a brief outline of the delightfully interesting text with which the paper will be enlivened. This we hope will make a fitting vehicle to hold up the publication's clients for anywhere from one to ten pages of advertising, at so much per page. Of course this special issue will have no earthly interest or value save to the publishers, but like newspaper men of all times, it is expected that the HARDWOOD RECORD principals will then, as now, "need the money."

What Do You Think of the System?

A Mississippi hardwood manufacturer sends in a circular letter from a man in Chicago stating that he has just started in the hardwood lumber business and wants to buy lumber to be shipped direct to his customers on the basis of cash less two per cent. He holds out this tempting bait: "It will make no difference to me what you ship as long as my customer is satisfied."

This man is typical of a great number of alleged wholesale hardwood lumber dealers with offices in their hats, who attempt to scalp lumber, and incidentally get a living, on the basis outlined. The sooner owners of lumber and wholesale consumers cease doing business with this class of people, the better for the trade. There is no room for the grafter in the hardwood lumber business and the sooner he realizes that fact, the better.

The Manufacturers' Lumber Supply.

One of the most conservative and influential furniture papers of the country is The Furniture Journal, of Chicago. In its issue of November 10 this publication discussed the manufacturers' lumber supply. The article is worthy of reproduction, because it gives straight-from-the-shoulder advice that would not be presumed by even the most radical of lumber journals.

In these times when the manufacturer of furniture is confronted with a steady advance in the cost of the lumber which enters into his product, with no corresponding advance in the price which he is able to obtain for his own product, it behooves him to buy his lumber under the fairest and best conditions. The time was—and that not very long ago—when the furniture factories of the country cut into stock the material found at their doors. Wisconsin and Minnesota furnished the lumber used by the factories in those states, and the forests of Michigan provided about all the material which the factories at Grand Rapids and elsewhere throughout the state needed—and so on all over the country. Every district had its own standard of grades, and inspection was more or less local in scope, and stock was purchased on a basis well understood between producer and factory man.

But all this is changed. The lumber used in the furniture factories of the country is shipped long distances, and is bought in almost every market. It is important then that there should be a well established and universal standard of grades, so that when the manufacturer in Grand Rapids, in Rockford, or Chicago or Minneapolis, buys a car of oak or birch, or anything else of a certain grade, in Memphis, St. Louis, Chicago, or at mill points elsewhere, he will know with reasonable certainty what he is going to get.

Because this is the case The Furniture Journal has upon repeated occasions approved the effort first fathered by the National Hardwood Lumber Association for a universal inspection and grading system for the so-called hardwood lumber, and has been disappointed that the result has not been accomplished. Something like thirteen years have been spent by the organization named, and success has not been achieved. The Furniture Journal is therefore compelled to look in another direction for such a system as is under consideration. Five or six years ago the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of the United States was brought into existence. This association has undertaken the proposition. In all the other branches of the lumber industry the making of grades is in the hands of the manufacturers. The middle man has no part in it. And the anomalous condition that the middle man is in control in the National Hardwood Lumber Association is probably responsible for the failure of that organization to make a uniform system of inspection for hardwood lumber that would prove acceptable. There are few yards in which any considerable stock of hardwood lumber is carried. The average furniture manufacturer buys for his own use each year about as much lumber as the wholesaler or yardman handles for retail purposes. As between the lumber maker and the furniture dealer, it is therefore a matter of "from mill to factory." The interest of the furniture maker is therefore with the lumber manufacturer in this matter. Price is governed by grade, not grade by the price.

The Hardwood Manufacturers' Association has made a standard of grades, inaugurated a system of inspection, and is in a fair way of securing a standard which will be universal. The manufacturers of furniture can help on this desideratum by stipulating in buying lumber that it shall be on "Manufacturers' Grades."

An Important Question.

A leading manufacturer of hardwood lumber in the South forwards the following excerpt from a letter he has just received from a New York correspondent, which he says exactly meets his views:

Did you look at the "Important Question" cartoon on page 15 of the HARDWOOD RECORD of November 10? It is a serious question and it should be answered by all honest lumbermen, and it ought to be the duty of all lumbermen who do make an honest grade to see that their brother members in their association, no matter which it may be or what the rules are, do likewise, no matter what the cost may be. I hope that page will be found in all lumber offices; and there is not a lumberman in America who could not read every issue of that magazine with profit to himself. The cartoon page particularly seems to strike at the very root of lumber matters.

This endorsement of the RECORD's campaign for an honest inspection is but one of scores of like commendatory letters that are daily reaching the editor's desk.

Pert, Pertinent and Impertinent.

oooooooo

Perseverance.

A cat in despondency sighed,
And resolved to commit suicide;
He got under the wheels
Of nine automobiles,
And after the last one he died.

oooooooo

Helpful.

Little drops of water,
Little sprigs of mint,
And some cracked ice with it,
And some whisky in't,
Help to pass the hours
In a pleasant way,
Help to bring a headache
At the dawn of day.

—HOUSTON POST.

oooooooo

Before and After.

She always addressed him as Mr.
Until he took courage and Kr.
But now that they're wed
Like a brute he has said
That he wishes to goodness he'd Mr.

oooooooo

At the Summit.

The finest prospects
in life are found at
the summit of dis-
agreeable duties.

Always.

When a man has
occasion to boast of
his past, he always
selects a part of it
that others have for-
gotten.

Doing Things.

Part of the art of
doing things is to at-
tempt but little at a
time.

Types.

Some people take
things as they come
and others grab them
as they go.

Patience.

Patience isn't nec-
essarily a virtue;
more often it's a
necessity.

Wise.

It's a good plan to
begin with an um-
brella in laying up
for a rainy day.

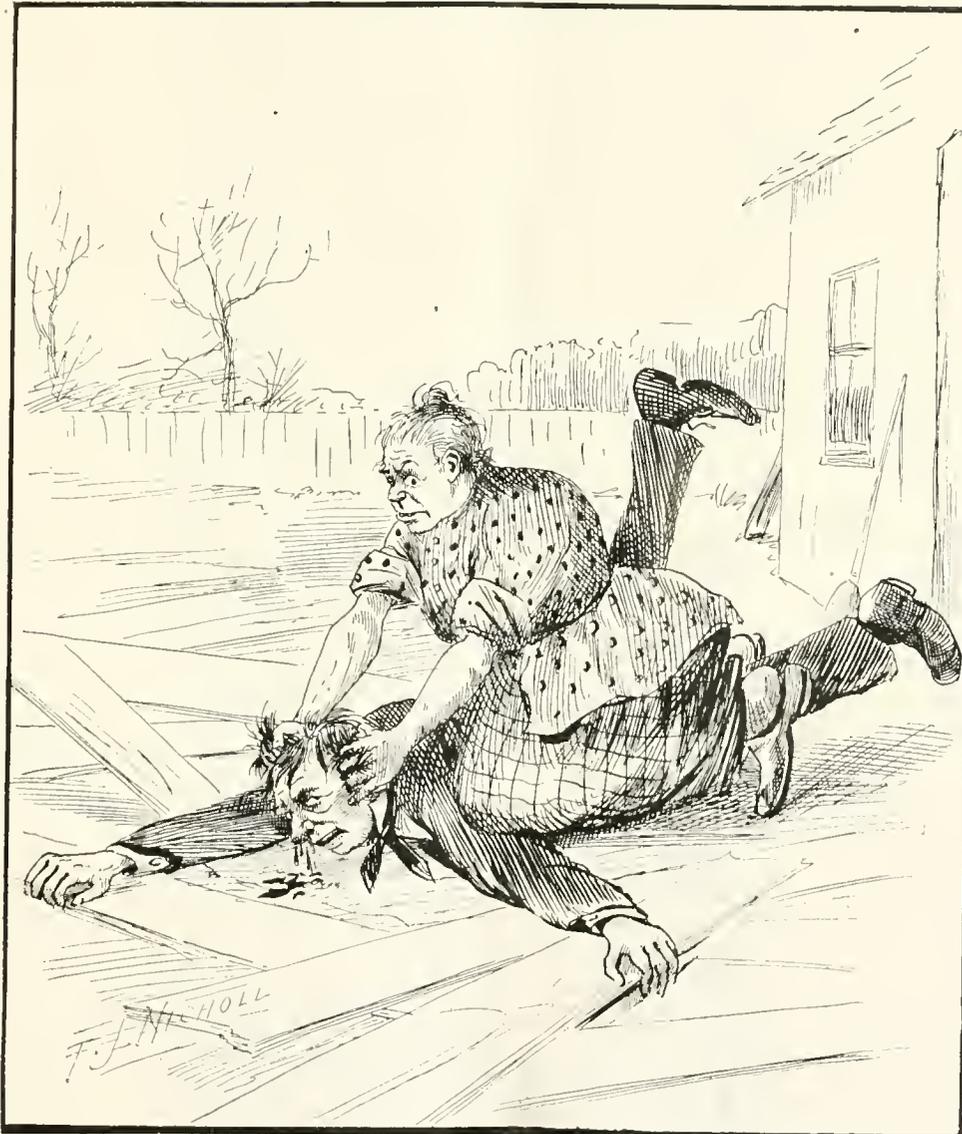
Busy Folks.

All the world's a
stage—and the ma-
jority of us sit in the
gallery and throw
things at the per-
formers.

Encouraging.

Most of us put to
the gossip the query
"what else do you
know?" when we
should say "how do
you know?"

BUSINESS NOTE



News Item: "An old hardwood concern now under lady management."

Disappointing.

The pessimist is of-
ten disappointed in
finding that things do
not turn out as bad
as anticipated.

Easily Satisfied.

People have
reached the limit of
self-importance when
they are satisfied
with their own so-
ciety.

True.

It's not the profan-
ity we utter so much
as that we cause for
which we should be
taken to task.

Dangerous.

Beware of the man
who is an adept at
making excuses.

Naturally.

This is a dirty
world to the people
who seek nothing but
dust.

Not Altogether Bad.

Life never looks al-
together bad to the
man with a clean
shave.

What Follows.

One good turn is
usually followed by
two bad ones—in the
variety show.

Mistaken.

Most men know a
great deal less than
they think other men
think they know.

Style Note.

There are no pock-
ets in shrouds.

One Way.

A spinster has been known to advance
step by step until she finally became a step-
mother.

Expensive.

It doesn't cost half as much to live as it
does to make a favorable impression on the
neighbors.

Three to One.

The three balls in front of the pawn-
broker's shop indicate that the chances are
three to one of his getting the best of the
bargain.

Egotism.

The belief that we are necessary while
living and shall be remembered when dead.

The Difference.

If a man shows up the evil of our ways,
he is a kicker; if he gets after the other
fellow he is a reformer.

The Truth.

There are so many ways of lying that
some people do not seem to be able to tell
the truth.

AMERICAN FOREST TREES.

FORTY-FIRST PAPER.

American or Gray Elm.

Ulmus Americana.—Linn.

The habitat of this tree extends over the greater part of the United States. It is found in nearly every state east of the Rocky Mountains. It ranges from Newfoundland to Florida and westward intermittently to Dakota, Nebraska, and south to Texas. It is very common in the Northeast, where it is one of the most familiar trees, and in the New England states it has been planted along the streets of villages and towns and used in landscape decoration almost from the earliest settlement times. In this respect its use is very successful, owing to the fact that it grows quickly, has a graceful form, and is one of the first trees to blossom in the spring.

In the New England and Middle Atlantic states it is known as elm, American elm and white elm; as water elm in Mississippi, Texas, Arkansas, Missouri, Illinois, Iowa; as gray elm in Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Nebraska. In Louisiana it is called *orme maigre*. It is known variously also as swamp elm and rock elm, but of course it is not the true rock elm. In some regions it is called the orham tree, a name possibly derived from the French *orme*, meaning elm.

The American elm is a tall, graceful, wide-spreading tree, seventy-five to one hundred and twenty-five feet high, usually of symmetrical vase shape, with slender limbs and pendulous twigs. Its trunk is occasionally three feet in diameter and often free of branches to the height of sixty feet. The branches are short, stout and spreading, forming a narrow, round topped head. Besides this appearance, there are trees of this species which present what is called the "oak-tree form"—wider and broader than the vase form and suggestive of the ample crown of the oak. The outline, however, is only suggestive, for the limbs are curved and never angular and tortuous, like those of the oak.

Its leaves are simple, alternate, with smooth petioles, and oval or obovate. They are from two to six inches long, unequal at the base, with parallel ribs. If a branch of the tree that faces the sun is broken off, it will be observed that the leaves twist and turn in an effort to present an unbroken surface of green. This phenomenon is known as a "leaf mosaic" and is not confined entirely to the elm, as any roadside thicket shows the same habit in all its species.

The flowers appear in March before the leaves. In color they are greenish red and are inconspicuous. They appear on long, slender, drooping pedicels, sometimes one foot in length, and are in three or four-flowered short-stalked fascicles. The fruit comes in May and is smooth, oval, with a thin, circular wing, notched above to the nutlet. The bark is a thick, ashy gray, divided by deep fis-



TYPICAL FOREST GROWTH AMERICAN ELM, VILAS COUNTY, WIS.

ures into broad ridges separating on the surface into thin appressed scales. The wood is heavy, hard, strong and tough. It is coarse-grained and light brown, with thick, somewhat lighter colored sapwood. It is durable in water and soil. The weight of a cubic foot of the seasoned wood is forty pounds.

In reply to some queries concerning gray

elm a foremost Michigan operator advises that this wood is the softest wood remaining in Michigan since the exhaustion of white pine, save basswood. Deals four to six inches thick are quite frequently manufactured entirely free from knots and shake. The general defects in gray elm are very similar to those of yellow poplar. The wood has not the strength of rock elm but a very high type of lumber is obtained from it, and it is used extensively by furniture factories, refrigerator manufacturers and builders of billiard tables, bar fixtures, etc.

The writer further advises that the highest type of gray elm is found in the northern portion of the lower peninsula of Michigan. He says that the trees grow large and tall and the texture of the wood is very soft and smooth, while in some gray elm sections the grain is tougher and quite stringy and the lumber does not bring as much in the market by from two to four dollars a thousand. In the region noted, the trees grow from two to five feet in diameter at the butt, and from fifty to seventy-five feet to the crotch, with branches usually so large that each produces a log. The grain of gray elm is quite similar to that of black ash, but not so pronounced, and it has much more breaking strength. Gray elm makes a very satisfactory interior finish and can be toned to any desired color that is not lighter than the natural color of the wood, which is about the same tone as white oak.

The correspondent further notes that a tally of upwards of 500,000 feet of gray elm lumber recently manufactured by his house, under inspection showed twenty-nine per cent of firsts and seconds, forty-one per cent of Nos. 1 and 2 common, and thirty per cent of No. 3 common. While in this case the Nos. 1 and 2 common were piled together, it showed under a division of these two grades about sixty per cent of No. 1 and forty per cent of No. 2.

The half-tone engraving with which this article is illustrated is from a photograph made by the editor of the *HARDWOOD RECORD* in the timber holdings of the Hackley-Phelps-Bonnell Company in Vilas county, Wisconsin.

Gray elm in the past has not met the appreciation its high qualities warrant. It can be produced in good widths, has a large proportion of high grade, and is well nigh as soft in texture as poplar. For wood substitutes elm at present prices should be very satisfactory for many purposes.



JAMES S. GARETSON,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

Builders of Lumber History.

NUMBER XXXV.

James S. Garetson.

(See Portrait Supplement.)

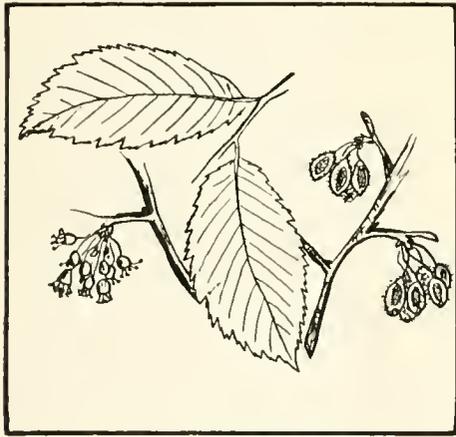
James Sylvanus Garetson, second son of James L. and Sarah Harlow Garetson, was born in Monroe City, Ill., September 24, 1852. His early education was such as the public school of that place afforded. His father enlisted in the Union army at the outbreak of the Civil War when Mr. Garetson was but a boy, and the responsibility of supporting the mother and younger members of the family devolved upon his brothers and himself. His first important duty was his agency with the Adams Express Company; he afterward served as train messenger for several years.

Owing to the ill health of his wife, Mr. Garetson lived for some years in Rogers,

gum, and is under the direct management of F. E. Hilton, the selling being done through the Garetson-Greaseon Lumber Company at St. Louis.

At the present time, in addition to the lumber turned out by its own mills, the company has contracts with twelve hardwood mills, besides keeping three buyers in the field, in addition to a corps of car oak inspectors. Mr. Garetson's duties as president of the companies with which he is connected require the closest personal attention, and in the discharge of his obligations he spends the greater part of his time away from home; upon William W. Dings, the able secretary of the Garetson-Greaseon Lumber Company, devolves the active management of the St. Louis office. The president, F. A. Garetson, has retired from active business, owing to ill health, and is now living in southern California.

In September, 1874, Mr. Garetson was married to Caroline M. Griffith, who died in 1890. Three children were born—one son, who died in infancy, and two daughters, Katherine and Helen, the latter now Mrs.



LEAF, SEED AND FLOWER, AMERICAN ELM.

Ark., moving later to San Diego, Cal., where she died. Returning to Missouri in 1891, he associated himself with his younger brother, Frank A. Garetson, and A. H. Greaseon, in the firm of Garetson & Greaseon, doing business as hardwood manufacturers at Poplar Bluff, Mo. At that time the business was conducted in a limited way, there being but one mill, located at Fisk, Mo.

In 1895 an office was opened at St. Louis, with Mr. Garetson in charge, and in 1898 he and his brother purchased the interest of A. H. Greaseon, incorporating as the Garetson-Greaseon Lumber Company. One year later the company acquired the timber on a tract of 80,000 acres of land, erecting a second and larger mill, which was supplied by a standard gauge railroad fourteen miles in length, incorporated as the Butler County Railroad.

From that time business grew steadily, and in 1903 a new company was organized, the Garetson-Hilton Lumber Company, with a modern band and circular mill at Campbell, Mo., and timber holdings sufficient to insure an output of 60,000 feet of lumber per day for several years. This plant turns out a product of the highest class, principally

William W. Dings. In 1897 Mr. Garetson married a second time, his wife being Mrs. Katherine Bowes Beach. They have one son.

In politics Mr. Garetson is a Republican, although in local issues he exerts his influence for the election of the cleanest and best candidates. He is a member of several clubs and an elder in the Presbyterian Church; notwithstanding the fact that his time is so fully occupied, he gives much attention to the demands of church work.

Probably his strongest characteristic, especially to those who know him intimately, is his capacity for work and detail. There is nothing in connection with the business too great to be undertaken by him; no detail too insignificant to escape his attention. He is a good talker, but a better listener; a man who stands for what is absolutely clean in business, and who demands the same from every employee.

Mr. Garetson is a strong believer in associations, and his time and money are freely given to the work and support of all movements which tend to the upbuilding of the hardwood industry. To him success has come by reason of hard and intelligent effort, and at the age of fifty-four he is in his prime, with the promise of many years of activity.

Construction of Hardwood Columns.

During the last twenty-five years popular architecture has drawn away from the severely plain and simple methods of construction in vogue about the close of the Civil War and has given place to a more decorative style, wherein columns play a great part. The erection of immense hotels, railroad stations, and municipal and government buildings has made possible elaborate schemes of interior decoration in rotundas, foyers and corridors, in nearly all of which pillars and columns, either distinct or in bas relief, are given prominence.

In building columns to supply the needs evoked by the new specifications the industry has been divided into what may be roughly called two branches—the manufacture of solid pieces and the making of built-up work.

In the solid work the stock used is, of necessity, cheaper, because the cost of the valuable woods renders their use, for any but the most expensive work, prohibitive, and as the greatest number of ordinary solid columns are intended for porches on houses of moderate cost they are made of the more common woods. Nevertheless, very good results are obtained from these woods; in parts of the South especially pine columns are used and treated with spar varnish which shows the natural grain. These solid or turned columns are made on the machine, the log being worked to size and afterward carried to the driller or punching machine where a hole is bored through the center to keep it from warping. Of late they have been made from veneer coring, at least one large concern utilizing the heart of the logs for columns,

after the veneer strips have been cut, by boring holes in them.

But solid columns sometimes split and also lack the durable qualities of the built-up work. They cannot be conveniently made in very large sizes and, when the more valuable hardwoods are required, the operation is too expensive to be generally adopted. For high-class work, therefore, when beauty of figure and lasting qualities are sought, the work is built up.

Making and Gluing the Strips.

In making the built-up work, which is called solid or veneered as it is to be with or without veneer, the usual method is to cut the lumber in strips the required length and width. The outer surface is then worked to a slightly rounded form so that it may make a part of the circumference and the sides of the strips are planed to whatever lock device is desired and patterned. The strips are also tapered toward the end so that the finished column will be smaller at the top than at the base. When the strip has been finished to this form it is ready for the glue room, although it goes first to the warming room where it is heated to a certain degree to facilitate the action of the glue which takes more kindly to the wood when it is warm.

The strips are built up on a long form. Glue is applied and the pieces are set end to end, the lock joints sufficing to hold them in position and in this way the entire column is made, the stock fitting in snugly and forming a firm, compact, rounded shape. To further help the action of the glue the pieces

left to stand until the glue is set, an operation which usually takes a day.

Fluting and Finishing.

At this stage the column is practically made. If the plans call for fluting, however, the work is carried to the turning machine and the long grooves or channels, called fluting, are cut into the wood. No veneered column, of course, can be fluted, that work being done only on the solid stock where the machine can bite into the wood to the depth required. Nevertheless, it is desired at times to have channelled or fluted work on columns and pillars when the stock used is very valuable, such as mahogany, etc., and in these cases two layers of wood go to make up the column. One of these is the inside strip of cheap filler and the outside is the layer of

this wood to be specified more and more. Gum also is finding some favor.

The Veneered Column.

It is chiefly in veneered work and in those cases where an extra thickness of outside wood is put on the coring for fluting that the art of the column maker has reached its highest point. This is to be expected, for the wide choice of beautiful facings obtained in valuable veneers and the certainty that the columns, when finished in this way, are superior in appearance and more durable in construction than the solid style, has created a demand for them that permits the manufacturer to exert himself to the utmost.

In sticking the veneer, and especially where the outside measurements of the work are large, the veneer faces are glued together by means of narrow cloth or linen strips which suffice to hold them in place until they are fastened to the columns. One-twentieth and one-sixteenth of an inch or slightly larger are the thicknesses usually employed in the work. It is the boast of column makers that so carefully and accurately is the veneer applied and glued to the coring that it is practically impossible to discover the joints. The selection of veneer stock for this kind of work is made very carefully in order to insure a uniformity of figure and color in the finished work.

Capitals and Bases.

A column, of course, is not complete without the capital and base, for these parts give the symmetric beauty which makes column work so desirable. The parts are always manufactured and delivered separately from the shaft for, in many cases, it is necessary for the carpenters to shave off a small fraction of an inch to obtain an accurate fit in placing the column in position.

The square base or plinth is much in favor and in large work throws the column into bold relief. It is susceptible of variation in the more imposing styles, consisting occasionally of a surbase, an upper plinth and the plinth, although always plain and never decorated like the capital.

Much beautiful carved work is done on

the capitals of columns when they are designed for expensive decoration in interiors, the carving, in some cases, being done by hand, and consisting of rare and curious forms. In ordinary manufacture, however, they are turned from patterns on the machine and are often a mixture of composition work and wood, the composition, or cempo as it is called, being fastened to the kind of wood out of which the column is made, in order to have a uniform appearance. In every part of the column, in the shaft, the base and plinth or pedestal and the capital, care is taken to secure uniformity in the woods employed.

The lumber used for column making must be bone dry. All possibility of expansion or shrinkage is guarded against, and when the strips are built up into columns the finished work is of the most durable type.

The beautiful figure obtained from valua-

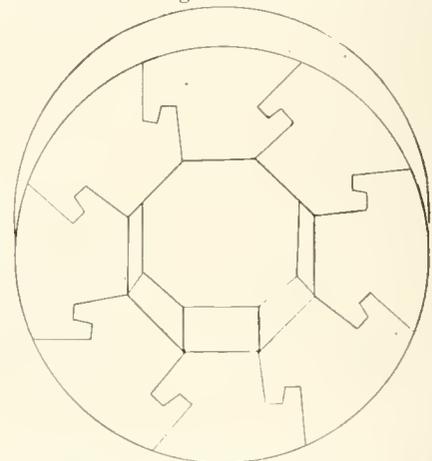


FLUTED MAHOGANY COLUMNS IN LA SALLE STREET STATION, CHICAGO. BUILT BY THE HENRY SANDERS CO.

ble wood put on to the thickness sufficient to bear the fluting operation, that is, one inch or two inches, or whatever depth may be required. In making a column of this kind, where there are two thicknesses of wood, the same method is followed as in the plain, solid work, the coring being built up and the outer thickness of wood being securely glued to it. In this form the finished column combines the rich appearance of the valuable hardwood and the artistic effect which the fluted work gives.

After these ornamental forms are put on it is given a thorough overhauling in the finishing room, where it is sanded and rubbed to a beautiful surface. The skill with which the manufacturers of columns finish their work has reached such a stage that only the most minute inspection can discover where the various strips of wood are joined and, after varnishing or in some cases painting, they seem to disappear altogether.

Mahogany and oak seem to hold first place in the requirements of these expensive columns, although, of late, the figure and fine effects obtained with red birch have caused



CROSS-SECTION OF BUILT-UP COLUMN, SHOWING KOLL LOCK DEVICE OF HENRY SANDERS CO.

valuable woods has probably contributed more than anything else to the high favor in which they are held and the wide use made of them in expensive decorations. Most imposing effects are obtained from large built-up columns, and in their use the traditions of the best architectural styles are maintained in a way that would be impracticable in stone.

Philippine Methods of Drying Hardwoods.

The methods of drying lumber employed by the natives engaged in the hardwood business in the islands of the southern Pacific offer some curious instances of the schemes undertaken to solve the difficulty of green stock. There are several systems of sun-drying which are exceedingly tedious and equally non-effective, the sawed timber being sometimes treated for weeks and even months by subjecting it to the hot rays of the sun, with no care whatever taken to prevent warping.

The attempt at artificial drying with kilns, however, is especially interesting. In Fig. 1 is shown one of the kilns in common use. It is made by digging a cir-

cular excavation about two feet in depth and ten feet in diameter in the earth and then sinking a number of hardwood posts in the ground about two feet apart. These posts are supported with hemp ropes and sometimes entanglements of branches are placed between them. The spaces between the stakes are filled in with loam, sand and small stones, and in building up the kiln an aperture is obtained in the center of the pile by employing a bee-hive shaped cone as a mold. A clay-like substance is securely packed around the cone, which can be readily removed after the walls are set, and a number of days are allowed to intervene between the time of erecting

and removing the inner mold. The removing of the mold requires the use of the door in front and it thus becomes the manhole for permanent use. A smoke stack made of hollow bamboo is then inserted in the top and is so protected by fire clay that there is no danger of ignition.

Some of the tools and devices employed in the construction and care of these crude kilns are shown in the accompanying illustrations. Fig. 2 is a type of shovel made entirely of hardwood. Fig. 3 is a form of single-pointed tool made from a straight hardwood stick, with a cross piece jointed on as shown, and is used in setting the

a valuable piece of timber across an inferior support for drying. He will take a clear piece of mahogany and lay it over a support, as in Fig. 5, and permit it to dry out in the settled condition shown. In this way some valuable boards are rendered useless and often considerable waste of timber results from the shiftless methods employed.

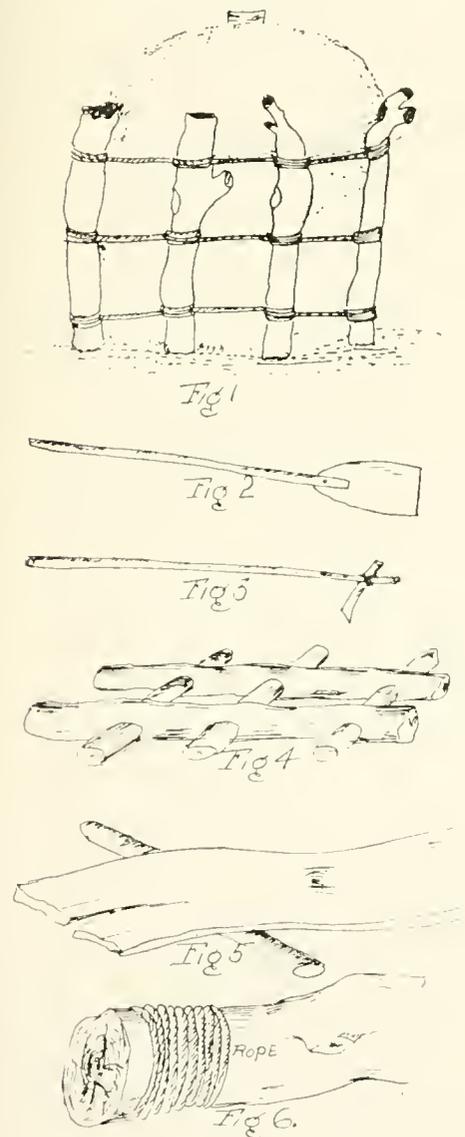
In treating hardwoods in kilns, the natives often wind the ends of the logs with cords, as shown in Fig. 6. This they explain is done for the purpose of keeping the logs straight, and that with this precaution the ends of the logs would not be inclined to open and split in drying.

Although queer and oftentimes useless but ingenious schemes of kiln drying are used, the abundance of timber is ample enough to overcome the reckless waste thus occasioned. Often entire logs are discarded because of some minor defect in cutting or treating. In one instance a group of natives were found dining on a magnificent rosewood log which had been thrown aside because a part of it had been hollowed out by insects for a nest.

The Filipinos build kilns for drying hardwoods on many different plans. Fig. 7 explains the structure of the stone kiln, which is composed of timber for a supporting frame, as shown, with the interior lined with fire clay. Considerable experience is required in putting in the fire clay for, if an opening is left in the wall, the woodwork takes fire and a number of kilns are destroyed in this way. The timbers are usually mahogany and, as a rule, are heavy pieces, mortised at the corners and pinned with large wooden pegs. When these are in place the exterior is built with clay and stones, and home-made cements, usually mud, are used to fill up the cracks and form a bed into which the stones may be fitted. The exterior surface is composed of sand and mud liberally plastered over the whole top, and when this coating bakes hard, which it does in time, a reliable upper works is the result. The kiln has the usual vent in the top. Another style of kiln construction is shown in Fig. 8, which is a built-up arrangement of earth,

sod, pieces of roots, small stones, clay, etc., over a framework of timber rails. The interior of the kiln is molded out and walled up with stones.

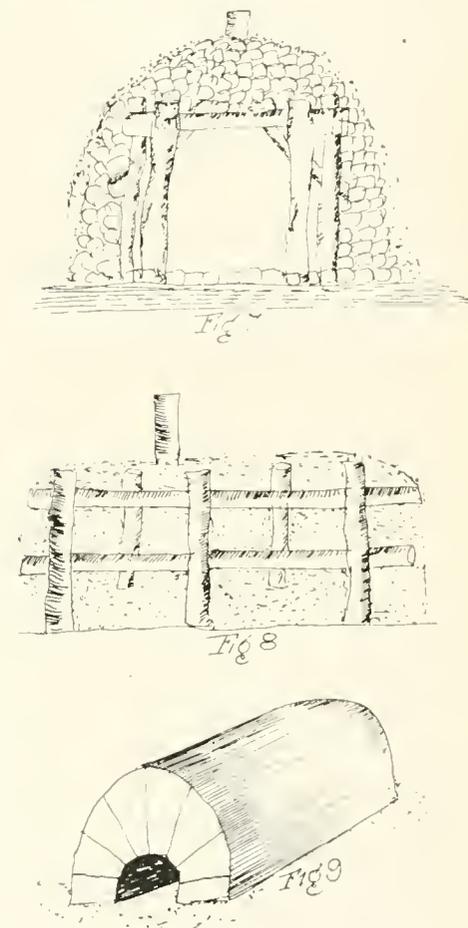
Fig. 9 shows a kiln made of the artificial stone of the tropics, which was introduced by the Spanish more than a hun-



pieces of lumber in the drying chamber of the kiln. Fig. 4 shows one of the bamboo stands, not unlike a ladder in form, consisting of two side pieces with rounds passing through the strips, which is arranged on pins in the kiln and serves as a support for the smaller pieces of hardwoods which are in process of drying.

In Fig. 5 is illustrated a common error seen in Filipino hardwood drying processes. The average native does not use the necessary precaution and does not stop to consider the harm he is doing when he places

Hardwood tops vary widely in their workmanship and quality. There are cheap tops for the boys to play with and costly tops of fine finish and novel design for adults. In recent years there have been numerous changes in the top and general toy manufacturing situation, some of the tops being made especially for the use of sporting people. This class of tops includes what is known as the spur or "fighting" top. Another kind is called the musical top, because its revolutions evolve a series of harmonious tunes. Tops are made for ornamental purposes and for purposes of display as well as for actual use. The accompanying illustra-



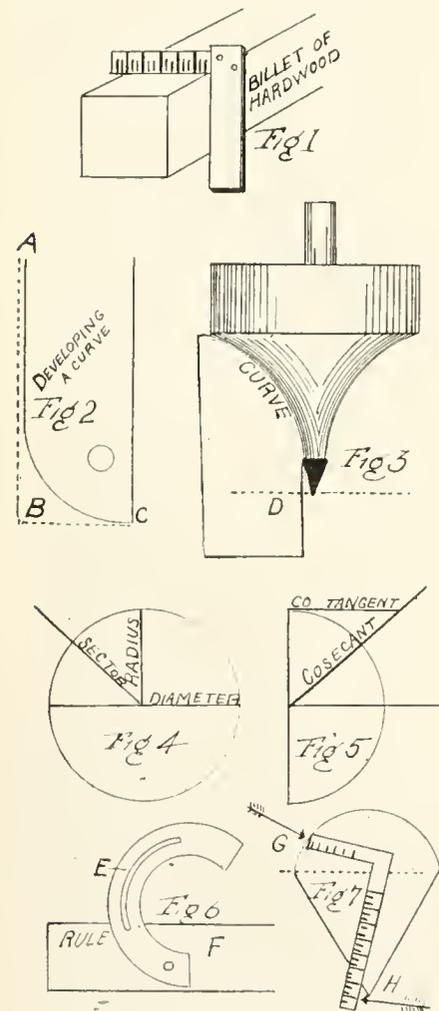
dred years ago and used by them in the construction of churches and government buildings. The stones are molded in flasks and then baked hard. In order to secure the correct shape in the stones for making a hardwood drying kiln, the flasks are partitioned off with cross pieces and the stones are cast so as to fit into position correctly in shaping the arch.

The Manufacture of Tops.

tions refer chiefly to the manufacture of the new style, high-grade top, for which hardwoods are used. Some of these woods include such lines of stock as boxwood, ebony, etc., in addition to the usual solid woods. Formerly the operations of top making involved very simple processes of handiwork. The artisan sat upon his bench and did a great deal of whittling. He did not even use the turning lathe. He employed sandpaper and finishing contrivances and there was not much decorative work. Now-a-days considerable modern labor-saving machinery is used in top-making.

The billets of wood are selected and sawed

to dimensions suitable for convenient handling, as shown in figure 1. Then the sizes of the pieces for the individual tops are marked off by means of the try-square. These pieces are turned down to the desired cone-shaped size on a regular turning lathe, instead of being chipped tediously by hand, as in the past. The speed with which the tops can be turned down on the lathe after the pattern is once set is surprising. From one to twenty tops can be turned at one time. Quite a little mechanical draughting is necessary in order to develop the defining lines for the forms of modern hardwood tops. A regular constructive sketch is now used, draughting paper being often employed to assist in defining the lines for the shaping of the top. The squared paper is used in



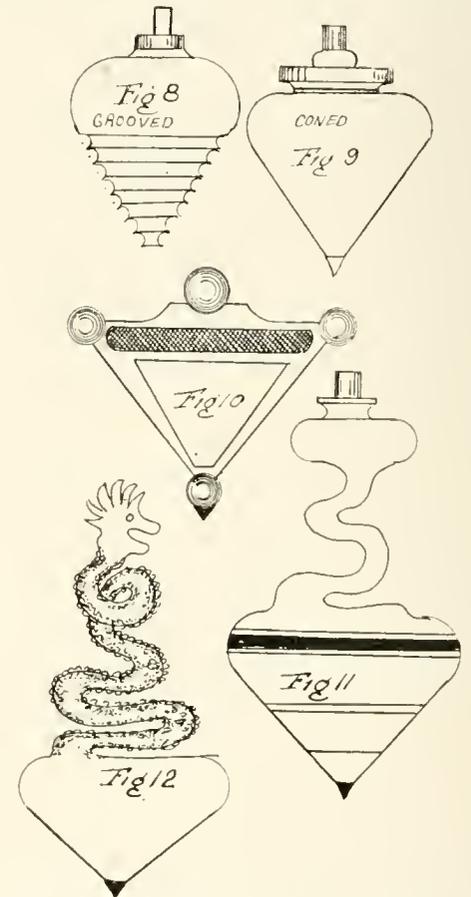
some shops, while in others the plain descriptions are preferred. Bond paper about 20 by 30 inches, ruled or unruled, makes good material. The surface of this paper is hard and suitable for the work.

In developing a curve for the defining line of the top a scale may be made, and the pattern made by the oblong a, b to c, as in figure 2. A compass is needed and some wood scroll patterns to help make the curve. The two ends are simple parabolic curves, one of which is shown. The dimension lines can be drawn with neutral color if desired, in order to make a distinction. The elements of the circle can be secured as in figure

4, and then can be applied to the form of the top as on the line d, figure 3. The essential elements of the circle, figure 4, may be classed as the circumference, the diameter, the radius and the section. The chord, segment, quadrant, zone or tangent in the curved sided top will hardly be needed. However, it is well to have these elements in readiness and charted off. In figure 5 the use of the radius, the sine, the cosine, the tangent, the cotangent, and the like may be required. These lines may be defined as per the cut, and it will be of assistance to construct an instrument of the character presented in figure 6. This consists of a straight, even stick, like a rule, about three feet long, quarter of an inch thick and three inches wide. Then construct a sheet brass circle describing the form with a slot e. Fasten this to the rule f with a pin. Then mark off the rule in sections, and using the pin as the pivot, the circular piece can be swung to any desired angle for the making of curves for tops in connection with the circles previously mentioned. The proper circumferential pitch can be obtained with these contrivances, assisted by the common try-square, as in figure 7. The steel square is a very useful tool in the designing department of the top manufacturer. The fixed points on the plan of the top as at g and h are secured. A line can be drawn through the tangent line, straight across, and define the tapering side of one edge of the pattern by means of the steel square. A variety of angles may be struck, and each defined separately and marked off for the final form of the top design. Some of the hardwood tops are grooved, as illustrated in figure 8. Then some of them are of the common cone shape, one of which is demonstrated in figure 9. The top in figure 10 is known by the sporting element as the fighting top. The contestants in the game fix their tops with the metal balls and the steel point. A number of tops are thrown by the players, each trying to strike the tops of the other contestants and split one of them with the steel point of his heavy top. Then

there are tops with curved, snake-like necks, as in figures 11 and 12. These styles of tops are worked out mostly by hand.

The actual processes of hardwood top-making include the diagramming of the plans, as illustrated. Then the pieces of wood are carefully turned down according to these pen and ink diagrams. Then the steel



points are inserted, followed by the smoothing and polishing of the tops. This is done on the turning machines, while burnishing devices are held against the revolving surfaces. The cheaper tops are burnished in revolving cylinders, by rolling a number of them in fine emery.

In the School of Experience.

Proportions of Concrete.

The National Builder gives the following proportions for concrete of varying strengths which are supplied by a leading cement house:

One part Portland cement, 2 parts sand, 4 parts broken stone give the strongest concrete made.

One part Portland cement, 2½ parts sand, 5 parts broken stone give an exceedingly strong concrete, suitable for foundations of sidewalks, engine foundations, etc.

One part Portland cement, 3 parts sand, 6 parts broken stone offer an exceedingly strong concrete, suitable for carrying a "sky-scraper."

One part Portland cement, 4 parts sand, 8 parts broken stone furnish a sufficiently strong concrete for ordinary purposes.

One part Portland cement, 5 parts sand, 10 parts broken stone make a cheap concrete, stronger than concretes from common cements.

Laying and Nailing Floors.

The fact that the floors of buildings are scarcely secondary in importance, as a feature

of strength, their being properly nailed becomes a material matter for consideration. No one who understands the science of construction will undertake to question the value of floors in buildings as a means of bracing and stiffening, either in brick or frame constructions. And this fact being admitted, the question of the best method of laying and nailing them becomes important. Yet there is no portion of the work, as a rule, more carelessly executed, except where care becomes an obligatory and imperative necessity in special cases. To lay floors properly they should fill out snugly to the walls at all parts. The more solidly this is done, the more complete will be their bracing effect. Every piece of lumber used in a building has a proportionate strengthening value, and that value is increased or diminished by the manner in which each piece is applied and secured. Every single nail driven is one part of the general strength obtained, although one nail is very insignificant considered in connection with the thousands used in a building. One or two or a hundred may be omitted, and apparently no harm will result;

but still their support and strength, whatever that might be, is taken from the whole. This is particularly applicable to the nailing of floors. Each and every floor should not only fit snugly at the walls, and the joints be driven up solidly, but they should be nailed with two nails at each and every nailing, driven from the face, or "through-nailed," and the nails set in with nail-sets. This is the best method of nailing floors, with a view to their solidity; and when so laid and nailed the full strength of the flooring is obtained, and their entire value secured, as a principle of strength, as well as their utility. This "through-nailing" proposition will, however, be met with the argument that "it makes many holes in the surface, and detracts from neat appearances in the face of the floors." But the argument is valueless, except in ballroom, kitchen and other similar floors, not intended to be covered by carpets, oilcloths, etc. No argument is possible that through-nailing does not give greater strength and solidity. These are fixed facts; and if so, then the method of through-nailing is the better in all cases where floors are covered, as nail holes do no injury and are unseen when covered up.

The "tongue," "blind," or "secret-nailing" process was unknown in the boyhood days of those who have lived a half century, and when first adopted the nails were driven into every timber, with due regard to the angle at which they were driven, and the heads of the nails were not bruised into the wood, but when sufficiently driven by the hatchet or hammer to touch wood a nail-set was used to complete the driving, and many a journeyman received his

discharge, and boys were kicked for driving the nails too far, and bruising the edge of the flooring. But of later days the nails are banged into the wood, without any regard to the bruising of edges, and not much in reference to the angle at which driven, although the proper slant of the nail is of the highest importance. The nearer possible perpendicular they are driven, the greater the draw, and the more solid will be the floors. But often they are forced in at so flat an angle that many of them bolster up the boards, and the result is a disagreeable, creaking sound in walking over the floors, with very little strength from the nailing. There would be less objection to concealed nailing if proper care were practiced. But it is a more acceptable method to "floor-layers," as a greater number of squares can be laid within working hours; and if there is no one watching, and the work is being done "piecework," it is an easy matter for the workman to omit one-fourth or one-third of the nails, and no one be the wiser after the following board is driven up. The labor of secret nailing is not more than one-fourth that of driving two nails from the face setting them in with nail sets. In wide flooring, concealed nailing is by no means good, even if carefully performed; and as far as strength to the building from the floors and their solidity are concerned, by two through or face nails in each and every board at each nailing-place, it is much more than doubly increased. As before remarked, in uncovered floors the secret nailing provides a more perfect face, and this is the only recommendation for this system of nailing. —American Mechanic.

News Miscellany.

Hardwood Affairs Along the Ohio River.

The hardwood contingent at Pittsburg, which is getting to be an important factor in both the manufacturing and jobbing business, is extremely busy. Everyone is complaining of the shortage of cars, especially on branch lines.

James Hamilton of the J. M. Hastings Lumber Company has taken charge of the company's hardwood sawmill operation in West Virginia and is putting the enterprise into good shape. The tract of timber owned by this company is said to be one of the finest in that state.

The Kendall Lumber Company is extremely busy at its Maryland mill and like few other shippers of the district is getting very good car service and consequently making large shipments.

I. F. Balsley, manager of the hardwood department of Willson Brothers Company, reports an increased volume of hardwood business.

J. N. Wollett, general manager of the American Lumber & Manufacturing Company, says that the hardwood business of his company has more than quadrupled during the last twelve months.

E. V. Babcock & Co. at their Ashtola, Pa., plant are engaged in making shipment of 3,000,000 feet of cherry.

R. M. Smith & Brother of Parkersburg, large operators in West Virginia hardwoods, report their sawmills and planing mills running at full capacity, and that they are having a very wide distribution of their rough and dressed lumber products.

As noted elsewhere, the Crescent Lumber Company of Marietta, O., has arranged to extend its operations, having just purchased another very large tract of poplar and oak in West Virginia, and will erect a new sawmill immediately.

D. G. Courtney, the veteran stove, tie and lumber operator of Charleston, W. Va., is constantly adding to his timber holdings and string of sawmills, and this year will materially increase his output of poplar, oak and chestnut. Sales Manager G. G. Roberts of this concern is having his troubles on account of the extraordi-

nary shortage of cars. He says he has use for ten times the number he is able to secure.

The Giles Wright Lumber Company of Ashland, Ky., which recently purchased the Mahan sawmill, is engaged in overhauling the structure and re-equipping the plant with new machinery. This company has contracts for a full stock of logs for the coming season.

The International Hardwood Company of Catlettsburg, Ky., has its new flooring plant going in fine shape. This mill is equipped with new Berlin tools and the company is turning out a high class oak flooring product which is finding ready sale from Ohio to Massachusetts.

The Kenova Poplar Manufacturing Company of Kenova, W. Va., producers of finish, siding and molding, advises that its mill is fully supplied with orders for some time to come.

W. H. Dawkins Lumber Company of Ashland has contracted a full stock of logs which it will manufacture as usual at Ironton, O., and expects to be able to fully take care of its poplar trade for the year to come.

Vansant, Kitchen & Co. of Ashland, Ky., have a stock of logs for their big mill in sight for the coming season. This company has recently purchased a large tract of poplar and oak timber in Swain county, North Carolina, where it will erect another mill.

The big sawmill and planing mill plant of the Yellow Poplar Lumber Company of Coal Grove, O., has a full stock of logs in the upper rivers which it expects to manufacture the coming season. This company's new mill at White-wood, Buchanan county, Virginia, will be ready for operation January 1. This is a single band mill and is located on the company's branch line. Its shipping point will be Doran, on the Clinch valley division of the Norfolk & Western. At this point the lumber will be yarded and a planing mill erected.

M. A. Hayward, who recently retired from the management of the Kenova Poplar Manufacturing Company, Kenova, W. Va., has reentered the jobbing trade at Columbus, O. This will be pleasant news to his numerous friends who have purchased lumber from him for so many years.

The Keys-Fannin Lumber Company of Ashland, Ky., which extended its operations last year by making a large timber purchase and building a sawmill on the Deep Water railroad, has not yet commenced shipping from this stock, but expects to be delivering lumber from its new plant within a short time.

Unaka Lumber Company's Purchase.

The Unaka Lumber Company of Johnson City, Tenn., has purchased 15,000,000 feet of hardwoods on a tract about twenty miles from Columbia, S. C., on the Atlantic Coast Line railroad. The company is erecting a mill on the property which will be equipped with every modern appliance for manufacturing hardwoods and, it is expected, will be ready for operation about December 1. Headquarters will be opened at Columbia about this time, but the Johnson City offices will be continued for the present, as it will take at least two years to close up the company's operations in eastern Tennessee.

The Unaka Lumber Company has mills in Sullivan and Unicoi counties, Tennessee, and is an extensive manufacturer of hardwoods. Its officers are: U. S. Archer, president and general manager; T. L. Earnest, vice president, and E. H. Miller, secretary and treasurer.

Ohio Trotters.

The handsome pair of mares shown in the accompanying illustration are the property of W. T. Schnauffer of the Crescent Lumber Company of Marietta, Ohio. The off one is an Alli-



W. T. SCHNAUFFER, AND HIS HANDSOME PAIR OF MARES.

wood and the near one a Red Wilkes. They can trot to a pole in 2:45 and are the particular hobby of their owner, who is a great lover of fine horses.

Canada's Commercial Growth.

The first quarter of the present financial year of the Dominion of Canada closed September 30, with a total aggregate foreign trade of \$150,435,000, being \$26,774,479 more than for the same period of 1905.

The imports, including coin and bullion, for this period were \$80,144,527, a gain of \$12,148,682. Exports of all kinds reached a total of \$70,290,473, an increase of \$14,625,797 as against the first three months of the previous fiscal year. Exports of domestic products were \$9,312,435 more, the total being \$61,938,024. One class of exports showed a falling off, viz., fisheries, amounting to \$380,000. The largest increase in exports of domestic products was animals and their produce, \$3,214,332; lumber came next with a gain of \$3,125,346, and agricultural products third with \$2,515,621. The total betterment in the classes of exports in which the farmers are mainly interested was \$5,729,953. Exports of manufactures were \$326,238 ahead of the first three months of 1905. The comparative statement of the value of lumber exports for the first three months of 1905 and 1906 is as follows: 1905, \$11,176,690; 1906, \$14,302,036.

Annual National Veneer & Panel Manufacturers' Association.

The annual meeting of the National Veneer & Panel Manufacturers' Association will be held at the Auditorium hotel, Chicago, at 10 a. m. Tuesday, Dec. 11. There will undoubtedly be a large attendance, as the association, though only about a year old, has grown rapidly, and the members are enthusiastic over the work already accomplished. D. E. Kline of Louisville, Ky., is president; J. A. Underwood of Wausau, Wis., first vice president; and E. H. Defebaugh of Louisville, Ky., secretary.

Hot Log Pond.

In response to numerous inquiries for details on the arrangement of a hot log pond, the attached plan is submitted. The HARDWOOD RECORD is indebted to the M. Garland Company, the well-known sawmill and power transmission machinery manufacturing house of Bay City, Mich., for the suggestion.

This type of pond is almost indispensable in northern latitudes for storing logs in winter, and with the steam shut off is equally convenient for summer use. The steam is supplied from the exhaust pipe of the engine. As noted, the four or five inch pipe is suspended from eighteen to twenty-four inches below the water line. At approximately every twenty-five feet

and red oak, poplar, hickory and other woods. Early in the coming year active work will be undertaken on the property, when a few miles of standard gauge road will be built and a modern band mill of 10,000 feet daily capacity will be erected. Veneer and dimension mills will also be installed. For the present temporary offices will be maintained at Zanesville, in charge of S. Mills, Jr.

Semiannual Southern Cypress Manufacturers' Association.

The morning session of the semi-annual meeting of the Southern Cypress Manufacturers' Association was called to order at 11 A. M., Nov. 14, in the office of that organization, Hibernian Bank building, New Orleans, President Frederic Wilbert in the chair, and representatives of twenty-seven operations in attendance.

The report of Secretary George E. Watson showed that eleven new members have been added to the roll since the annual meeting in May last, and that several applications are now on file to be acted upon. The work of the statistical and traffic departments was covered thoroughly, showing those branches to be in excellent working order. Mr. Watson also read the report of Treasurer George W. Dodge, which showed a satisfactory financial condition, and which was promptly adopted.

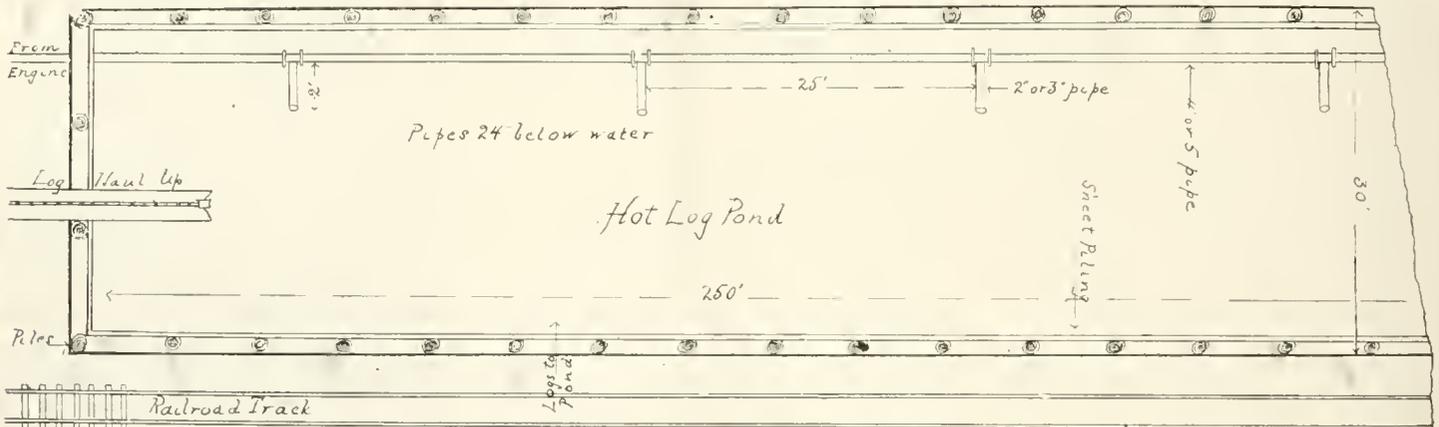
introduced into the terms of sale, authorizing inspectors to adjust disputes between buyers and sellers regarding grades, and requiring the loser in such cases to pay the cost of adjustment.

On November 15 the association members were taken by special train to Latcher, La., to visit the plant of the Latcher & Moore Cypress Lumber Company; thence to Garyville to inspect the plant of the Lyon Cypress Lumber Company.

A Progressive Road.

Of the 1,109,955 tons of freight carried by the Detroit & Mackinac Railroad in 1906, eleven per cent was lumber and forty-two per cent forest products other than lumber—unsawed logs, pulp wood, etc. This road runs from Bay City, Mich., north along the west shore of Lake Huron, and thence northwest to Cheboygan, 195 miles. There are 148 miles of short branches, most of which were built to open up timber lands. The great proportion of the timber is hardwood and hemlock, as from Presque Isle county northwest the road taps the strip which runs north and south through most of the lower peninsula of Michigan.

During the year seventeen miles of new branches were built and five miles of branches taken up. Maintenance of way cost \$200,400, an increase of \$13,600. During the past year



PLAN FOR HOT LOG POND, DESIGNED AND USED BY THE M. GARLAND COMPANY OF BAY CITY, MICH.

a two-foot length of smaller pipe is extended from it two or three feet into the pond. The end pipe extending from the steam main should be placed on an elbow, and when the engine is shut down it should be turned up so as to avoid a vacuum; or a valve can be placed in the exhaust pipe near the engine and closed when the engine is stopped.

The pond should be of a depth of five to six feet and when expedient should be arranged so that it may be drained occasionally, thus permitting bark and other debris, which always accumulate in the bottom of a log pond, to be cleaned out.

The drawing accompanying this article needs very little explanation.

New West Virginia Company.

The Shenandoah Lumber Company has been organized at Parkersburg, W. Va., with a capital stock of \$1,000,000, of which amount \$750,000 has been paid in. The officers are: President, C. E. Bryan, Parkersburg, W. Va.; vice president and manager, S. Mills, Jr., Zanesville, O.; secretary and treasurer, G. W. McElfresh, Caldwell, O. Mr. Bryan is superintendent of the Ohio River division of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad; Mr. Mills secretary and treasurer of the Bradley-Mills Company, prominent lumber wholesaler of Zanesville; and Mr. McElfresh is a well known banker of Caldwell, O.

The company owns 25,000 acres of virgin timber land containing a rich growth of white

R. H. Downman, chairman of the transportation committee, reported the present status of the car stake matter now before the Interstate Commerce Commission, and stated an encouraging feature is the fact that several local roads are at present making experiments in a New Orleans yard with permanent stakes for flat and gondola cars, and that so far the equipment seems efficient and satisfactory.

The matter of rain allowance on lumber shipments was taken up, it having been rumored that certain roads had its discontinuance in view. The railroad committee was authorized to consult with the Louisiana Railroad Commission, and exert its influence for uniform rain allowance on all railroads; also to secure a decision from the commission requiring the acceptance of shippers' weights at such points as are not provided with track scales.

Dr. Herman von Schrenk, of the Forest Service, addressed the association on the subject of tupelo gum, its physical qualities and the progress of his experiments with the wood. His remarks were timely and authoritative and based on knowledge gained by exhaustive study and practical experience.

Chairman Bruce, of the grading rules committee, opened the afternoon session with his report, which showed that four inspectors have been employed, who are now at work among the mills. The committee was instructed to station association inspectors in northern markets as soon as possible. A stipulation was

the company has straightened all dangerous curves, renumbered all its bridges and culverts, and filed their specifications in the chief engineer's office—an indication that it is falling in line with the higher standards of larger roads.

Death of Hon. Nathan B. Bradley.

Hon. Nathan B. Bradley, a pioneer Michigan lumberman and long-time resident of Bay City, died at his home Nov. 8, after a week's illness.

Mr. Bradley was born in Lee, Mass., May 28, 1831, and was of English descent. In 1849 he went to Wisconsin, where he gained his first lumber experience. The following year he built a sawmill in Ohio, where he operated until 1852, and then entered the sawmill business in Michigan, cutting and sawing timber previously purchased. He later settled at St. Charles, Saginaw county, and entered into a partnership, the firm name being Frost & Bradley. In 1858 Mr. Bradley moved to Bay City, where he bought a sawmill and manufactured lumber. Three years later the firm, known as N. B. Bradley & Co., and later as N. B. Bradley & Sons, added a salt manufacturing plant to their operations. The concern manufactured large quantities of pine and hemlock at Eay City and Deer Park, Mich. Ross, Bradley & Co. was organized to operate a yard and planing mill at West Bay City, and was succeeded by Bradley, Miller & Co., which is one of the largest and best known companies in the Saginaw valley. The Bradley-Ramsay Lumber

Company, of which Mr. N. B. Bradley was principal stockholder, owned 60,000 acres of timber and a large mill at Lake Charles, La., which they disposed of last spring. N. B. Bradley & Sons are at present interested in extensive timber holdings in Tennessee, and are manufacturing hardwoods at Elizabethton.

Mr. Bradley had other business interests at the time of his death, being a stockholder in the Bradley-Miller Transportation Company, a stockholder in the First National bank of Bay City, and a director of the Michigan Sugar Company.

By his death the lumber contingent of the Northwest suffers the loss of one of its most influential and energetic members, and Bay City one of its most prominent and philanthropic citizens.

The editor of the HARDWOOD RECORD was an employee of Mr. Bradley for several years, and wishes to add his tribute to the deceased's many sterling qualities.

Grubbing Walnut.

J. V. Hamilton of Fort Scott, Kas., furnishes the HARDWOOD RECORD information concerning walnut stumps which will be of interest to the trade. He states that while to many people stumps would seem almost useless as an article

The short wrinkled cross figure, commonly known as "fiddle-back," is not prized so highly as are the different forms of "blister," while the most sought and valuable of all stump figures is the "roll curl."

Good walnut trees and stumps are about exhausted east of the Mississippi, and the supply farther west is diminishing rapidly. The deep-grubbing method is desirable in clearing valuable timber, both because its dispenses with the labor of extracting the stump afterward and because it increases the amount of figured wood obtained; it also prevents checking the butt log, and there is no fracturing of the stump; neither is the body of the tree split back from the top by the weight of heavy limbs rebounding when striking the ground. The accompanying pictures illustrate these points very clearly.

An Inexpensive Veneer Cutter.

A rotary veneer cutter has been designed by the Coe Manufacturing Company of Painesville, O., to meet the wants of a class of trade demanding a stiff and strong but cheap machine suitable for basket, box and package manufacture.

These machines will swing a log up to 42 inches in diameter, and are built in five lengths of knife, from 26 to 64 inches. They will cut

of one main knife, two sets of chucks, a clutch drive pulley, complete set of feed gears to cut from three-eighths inch down, one set of scoring knives, knife tram, spindle tram, wrenches, etc. The horsepower required to drive these machines varies with the timber, thickness of stock, and temperature of the logs, but the maximum required for cold cutting does not exceed fifteen horsepower.

A few of the representative users of these machines are: The Success Fruit Package Co., Success, Ark.; S. H. Parsons, Seaford, Del.; Illinois Match Co., Joliet, Ill.; F. Baumeister & Son, Rockwood, Mich.; Geo. Blye, Central Square, N. Y.; Geo. A. Courbat, Mallory, N. Y.; Canisteo Woodenware Co., Canisteo, N. Y.; N. A. Bagger, Rockport, O.; Eben Newton, Wayland, O.; Henry Prasse & Co., South Euclid, O.; West Park Basket Co., West Park, O.; Fred Kenker, Cheviot, O.; Alexander Bros., Jacksonville, Tex.; Geo. N. Dille & Son, Frankston, Tex.; J. G. Slover & Son, Croft, Tex.; N. A. Slover, Dialsville, Tex.; Sterling Veneer & Basket Co., Williamstown, W. Va.; Bright Box Co., Bright, Wis.; Fritz & Fry, Unity, Wis.; Wisconsin Chair Co., Port Washington, Wis.; T. Clayton Roberts, Daphne, Ceylon.

Any one interested in this device will do well



DEEP GRUBBING, SHOWING THE WAY THE EARTH IS REMOVED IN UNCOVERING THE SPUR OR SIDE ROOTS.



SHALLOW GRUBBING, SHOWING THE WAY THE TAP ROOT IS BROKEN BY THE WEIGHT OF THE TREE.

of commerce, they have a considerable value to dealers in fancy figured wood for use as veneers. Years ago the immense forests of the country were interspersed with magnificent black walnut timber which was put to little use, chiefly owing to the scarcity of transportation facilities. When the lumbermen finally entered the forests to cut timbers, posts or rails, the largest, most beautiful specimens of trees were selected and hacked off from two to three feet above the ground, leaving the stump entirely wasted and the ground encumbered in such a manner as to prevent the use of the plough.

As time passes and the call for cabinet woods continues strong, lumbermen take notice of the great stumps which are all that remain of the abundant black walnut growth of the West, and dig them up in various ways, hewing from them blocks or billets, as many and as large as the stump will furnish. From these billets are made veneers for the face side of panels. They are steamed and then cut into thin sheets from a sixteenth to a hundredth of an inch thick, by a saw or slicing machine. Sometimes the whole stump is cut by the rotary process into circular disks to be used in the same way.

Most large walnut trees show more or less figure at the base, but when this figured portion is less than twenty-eight inches in length its value is greatly reduced. The form of the figure has also much to do with the value of a piece.

perfect stock up to and including one-quarter inch in thickness, in any length of knife, and under some conditions will cut stock three-eighths inch in thickness, although not originally designed for such heavy work. A great many of them are in use cutting fine veneers for the regular trade. The frame or bed is cast in one piece and is very heavy and strong. The spindles are 3/8 inches in diameter, insuring ample strength. They are turned from tough hammered steel and are long enough to permit the handling of logs much shorter than the extreme length of the knives.

These tools have all the labor-saving devices to be found on the most expensive apparatus. The dogging and undogging is done by the power of the machine itself, also the rapid handling of the knife bar in and out. The pressure bar has adjustable plates and is arranged to carry scoring or scarfing knives; the feed gears are all cut from the solid and a Coe clutch is furnished. The material used is the best; the castings are of the finest quality of gray iron, but where the greatest strains occur steel is used. All bearings are rabbitted and hand-scraped to perfect fit. Each machine is shipped in one piece, complete, and ready for the belt, and can be furnished with impression rolls for dividing the veneer to width as it comes from the machine, although the regular equipment consists

to write the Coe Manufacturing Company, Painesville, O., requesting a copy of their catalog No. 5. Cuts of this machine are shown in the advertisement of this concern in the display columns of the HARDWOOD RECORD.

Purchase West Virginia Tract.

The Crescent Lumber Company of Marietta, Ohio, has recently closed a deal with the Elk River Coal & Lumber Company, of Clay, W. Va., for a tract of 8,000 acres of timber land in Clay County, W. Va., on Buffalo creek, comprising the watersheds of Wallow Hole creek, Hickory Knob and Deg Run. This is said to be a splendid tract of virgin forest and contains some of the finest oak and poplar standing today, in addition to abundant ash, hemlock and hickory.

Operations will begin the first of the new year. An up-to-date band mill will be erected and a standard gauge railroad built into the timber, equipped with modern logging locomotive, steam loaders and skidders. The Buffalo Creek & Gauley Railroad will be extended to the property at once. The new plant will be in full swing by June, 1907, and when it is completed will be one of the largest hardwood operations in the state.

The Crescent Lumber Company is an extensive manufacturer and wholesaler of hardwoods, and this purchase, with the band mill

on Blue creek, W. Va., hemlock and oak mill at Hosterman, W. Va., and two circular mills on Coal river, W. Va., should give the company an ample supply of lumber for some years to come and will naturally increase its already large business. W. T. Schnauffer is president and general manager and H. G. Chamberlain secretary and treasurer of the company; under their direction the business has developed from a very small beginning into one of the large and influential hardwood firms of the country.

Vehicle Stock Operation.

T. T. Green of Newport, Ark., has recently begun operations in wood wagon material and hardwood lumber, producing at that point a considerable quantity of this material. Mr. Green, who has had long experience in the lumber business, has represented as traveling buyer and inspector a number of the largest wagon manufacturers throughout the country. By reason of his practical experience in the production of this material, as well as his knowledge of the requirements of the trade, he will undoubtedly attain a measure of success not usually achieved by operators of sawmills. Mr. Green has been engaged in the lumber business in Arkansas for the past ten years and is well known to the trade.

1857-1907.

The HARDWOOD RECORD is in receipt of a very neat little watch fob in blue enamel bearing the monogram "AAA" in red letters, sent with the compliments of E. C. Atkins & Co., Inc., the famous saw manufacturers of Indianapolis. This company has enjoyed a prosperous existence for nearly fifty years, having been organized in 1857. They are celebrating by the use of a gold seal on all correspondence, and have in mind a pleasant anniversary surprise which must not be publicly announced just yet, although friends and patrons may bear in mind that they have "something up their sleeve."

Hardwood Distillation.

In a report on the quantity of hardwood distilled and of the products, the Forest Service, basing its computation on figures for the year 1905, states that the three states, Michigan, Pennsylvania and New York, are in the lead. Of all the other states Missouri ranks first. The report says that it may therefore be stated that the hardwood distillation industry is practically confined to these four states. The sixty-seven plants reported from these states 659,770 cords of hardwood, with a total value of \$1,967,806. The products were 26,370,933 bushels of charcoal, 5,062,076 gallons of alcohol, and 86,685,129 pounds of acetate. There were also 677,489 gallons of tar and oil, but, as a matter of fact, these figures relating to tar and oil do not even approximate the actual amount, but, instead, represent only the amount saved and refined. Owing to certain characteristics of the tar obtained from hardwoods, which make it of low commercial value, most of it is used for fuel, either in carbonizing the wood or in refining the liquor, and when so used no record is kept of the quantity produced.

Pennsylvania leads in the amount of charcoal per cord, the results showing an average of 860 pounds, or 43 bushels. New York ranks second, with 840 pounds, or 42 bushels. Michigan, with but 680 pounds, or 34 bushels, is in striking contrast to the average production. In number of gallons of alcohol produced per cord, New York leads both Pennsylvania and Michigan, with an average of 11.6 gallons, followed closely by Pennsylvania, with an average of 9.6 gallons. The average for Michigan is but little more than half of either of these states, namely, 4.8 gallons. This may be due to the fact that in New York and Pennsylvania the wood is carbonized almost entirely in retorts, while in Michigan the brick kiln with direct fire is generally employed.

The Hardest Wood.

Cocus wood is said to be the hardest known wood. It is used in the manufacture of flutes, clarinets and other musical instruments. It produces a rich and powerful tone. The desert ironwood tree is also exceedingly hard. It has a black heart so hard when well seasoned that it will turn the edge of an axe, and even presents great resistance to a well-tempered saw.

J. N. Woodbury.

The HARDWOOD RECORD recently called attention briefly to the new connection formed with E. B. Lombard by J. N. Woodbury. Mr. Woodbury is a valuable man to have associated with any concern. He has practically spent his life in the lumber business, beginning in 1885 with Thomas Jones of Union City, Ind., and being buyer and inspector from 1889 to 1893 for Litchfield Bros. of Boston. During a part of 1893 and for some years afterwards he was American representative for Theodore Franke of Berlin, Germany, and then for several years



J. N. WOODBURY, OF CHICAGO.

sales manager for the Jefferson Sawmill Company of New Orleans. Later he went to St. Louis, where he was manager of the lumber department of the Ozark Cooperage Company.

Mr. Woodbury has secured good results in every position he has occupied and his wide acquaintance among the trade and intimate knowledge of the details of the hardwood business will make his services of high value to the house with which he is now associated.

Miscellaneous Notes.

W. J. Dwyer, H. A. Lage, J. A. Malmund, R. E. Cochrane and D. H. Scholl, all of Los Angeles, Cal., are the directors in the new Co-operative Hardwood Floor Company of Los Angeles. The company is capitalized at \$10,000, of which amount \$1,640 has been subscribed.

The new flooring mill which the Manistee Planing Mill Company is erecting at its plant at Manistec, Mich., is nearly completed, and the company expects to begin the manufacture of maple flooring on a large scale in a few weeks. Twenty-five men will be employed at the outset.

The machinery, lumber and made-up stock of the Akron Woodworking Company of Akron, O., which concern was lately consolidated with the Smith-Snyder Company of Sandusky, have been shipped to the plant of the latter company and with the addition of considerable new machinery makes one of the finest woodworking factories in Ohio. The industry will give employment to 150 men, and grille work, interior finish and a fine line of bookcases will be manufactured.

The company will be capitalized at \$150,000.

The work of clearing the site of the Gerber & Strable plant at Reed City, Mich., which was recently destroyed by fire, is well under way, and the erection of the buildings for the new Reed City Veneer & Lumber Company will begin shortly. The company is capitalized at \$50,000; \$25,000 has been paid in, \$10,000 being subscribed by Reed City business men. It is expected that the plant will be in running order in about three months.

N. Paquette of Lachute, Canada, has purchased five acres of land at Lyons, Ky., on which will be established the plant of the Paquette Dimension Stock Company. About fifty men will be employed and a 150-horsepower boiler and a 100-horsepower engine will be installed in the new factory, which will work up ash, hickory, dogwood and persimmon.

Business men of Ladysmith, Wis., will give ten acres of ground for the site of the new lumber and veneer factory which will be located there. The company will expend between \$15,000 and \$35,000 on its plant and give employment to seventy-five men. The company has 10,000,000 feet of standing timber in the vicinity of Ladysmith. The excellent railroad facilities offered by the town promises to make the new enterprise a profitable one.

The D. J. Murray Manufacturing Company is rebuilding the Fred Cary sawmill near Memphis, Tenn., recently destroyed by fire.

The Spier & Dierkes Cabinet Manufacturing Company has been incorporated at St. Louis, Mo., with \$10,000 capital stock, by Charles Spier, Robert H. Dierkes and Anton Nothey.

The Muncie Wheel & Jobbing Company of Muncie, Ind., has just received 65,000 hickory hubs and spokes from the Yokely Spoke & Handle Company of Yokely, Tenn. This company has still a number of large orders to fill for the Muncie concern within the next few months.

The Topeka Casket & Furniture Company has been incorporated with \$30,000 capital stock to manufacture caskets and furniture. A large plant will be erected in North Topeka.

Reeder & Sollars have recently started operations in their hardwood mill at Somerville, Tenn. The factory has a capacity of 8,000 to 10,000 feet a day, and oak, gum and cypress will be manufactured.

The Texas Tie & Lumber Company has been incorporated at Houston, Tex., with \$100,000 capital stock. The officers are W. G. Burchfield, president; H. M. Holleman, vice president, and H. H. Hyde, secretary and treasurer. The company will erect a modern mill at Corrigan on the Houston East & West Texas railroad. The first work will be the delivery of a half million ties, which are already sold under contract. Enough timber has been secured to operate the mill for the first year. The company has secured a patent tiemaking machine which has attracted considerable attention among the lumbermen of the city. The mill is the creation of President Burchfield. In addition to making ties it will also be used in working up lumber stripped from the sides of the logs in making the ties.

The Ahnapee Veneer & Seating Company, Algoma, Wis., recently filed an amendment to its charter, increasing its capital stock from \$35,000 to \$100,000.

Axel W. Carlson and Gus W. Westbloom of Ely, Minn., have purchased property at Superior, Wis., on which they will erect a boat building plant. They already operate a small shop at Ely, but their business has outgrown accommodations and the new factory is a necessity. Canoes, rowboats and launch hulls will be given especial attention, but boats of a more substantial nature can be manufactured if required.

Williams Brothers Company of Cadillac, Mich., is building an addition and installing new machinery in the department devoted to the manufacture of last blocks, ten pins and billiard cues. Operations will of necessity be

suspended for a couple of weeks, but work will be resumed as soon as possible as the company has a large number of orders on hand.

Aderly & Edwards of Paris, Tex., recently purchased several thousand acres of timber land in the vicinity of Nashville, Tenn., covered with oak, poplar and hickory growth. Arrangements are under way for the erection of a mill on the tract.

On November 12 fire destroyed the sawmill of Hieronymus Bros. at Mobile, Ala., and spread to the mill of the Mobile Hardwood Company, several blocks away, damaging buildings and stock considerably. The combined loss is estimated at \$250,000.

Hardwood News.

(By HARDWOOD RECORD Special Correspondents.)

Chicago.

D. F. Clark of the hardwood firm of Osborne & Clark, Minneapolis, visited Chicago last week.

The vehicle wood stock interests met at the Great Northern Hotel, Nov. 14 and 15, primarily for the purpose of discussing the best methods of preserving what little timber remains which is suitable to the making of wagon material. An attempt will be made to secure the cooperation of the Forest Service in measures to this end, and a committee was delegated to register a protest with the Central Freight Association against the prospective increase in freight rates.

Jesse Thompson of Leesburg, Ind., died at the age of 87 years on Nov. 8 after a short illness. Mr. Thompson was an esteemed and long-time resident of Kosciusko county and was the father of J. W. Thompson, the prominent lumberman of Memphis.

A. B. Klise of the A. B. Klise Lumber Company of Sturgeon Bay, Wis., was a Chicago visitor last week.

W. D. Johnston, president of the American Lumber & Manufacturing Company, Pittsburg, Pa., was a Chicago visitor on the 16th and paid the RECORD a welcome call. Mr. Johnston was on his way home after an extended trip through the northwestern states.

G. M. Payne, special agent for the Manufacturing Lumbermen's Underwriters of Kansas City, Mo., was a caller at the RECORD office last week. Mr. Payne reports a steadily increasing demand for high-class lumber insurance, and states that a large amount of business has been transacted by his company during the past year, with prospects excellent for 1907.

S. G. McClellan of the Simmons Lumber Company, Simmons, Mich., was a recent visitor to Chicago.

James C. Cowen of Schultz Bros. & Cowen was confined to his home last week with a bad cold. He is now again at his desk attacking the accumulated work with his customary energy.

Carl A. Luster, president and treasurer of the Clyde Iron Works, Duluth, Minn., manufacturers of the McGiffert log loader, was in town last week.

W. A. Davis, hardwood wholesaler of the Marquette Building, left last Tuesday for a trip through Indiana. He finds business keeping up well.

E. J. Schlosser, representative of the G. W. Jones Lumber Company at Forrest City, Ark., has been ill for some time and his work is being attended to by Charles Gordon. G. W. Jones spent some days in Chicago last week on his way home from Arkansas. He reports that during his stay there were five inches of rain in the eastern part of that state.

The Southern Oak Lumber Company sees no reason why the price of oak should not continue to advance. In the present state of affairs it is impossible to obtain sufficient stock to meet the demand.

The Penn Shovel Manufacturing Company of Warren, O., and the Hanna & Young Handle Company of Poplar Bluff, Mo., have been consolidated. The new company will be capitalized at \$350,000. A large factory for the manufacture of handles will be erected at Warren.

The manufacture of patented cabinets for dentists and physicians and sectional bookcases will be undertaken by the Bair Cabinet Company, recently incorporated with \$10,000 capital stock, at Des Moines, Ia. D. W. Bair, vice president of the company, is the originator of the patent. The other officers of the company are: Dr. G. N. Ryan, president, and S. W. Leonard, secretary and treasurer.

F. J. Heidler of the Fink-Heidler Company has been visiting points in Kentucky and Tennessee during the past week. He is expected home in a few days.

Kelley, Maus & Co. are rushed with orders. Prospects for business during the next few months are very bright. They are confronted with the usual shortage of stock at this season of the year.

Conditions in the sash, door and blind business of John A. Gauger & Co. have been exceptionally good during the last few months. In the event of an open winter, it is expected that the prosperous situation will continue, otherwise there will be the usual slackening off in the trade.

The Worden Lumber Company of Bundy, Wis., announces that on December 1, 1906, its name will be changed to the Bundy Lumber Company, the officers and policy remaining the same.

The following resolutions were passed at a recent meeting of the Chicago Hardwood Lumber Exchange:

The members of the Chicago Hardwood Lumber Exchange mourn the loss of Charles D. Strode, whose death occurred October 27, 1906.

Mr. Strode has been one of our strongest supporters through the medium of his connection with the lumber trade press and in his official capacity when secretary of the National Hardwood Lumber Association.

In the death of Mr. Strode each member of this exchange loses a warm personal friend. His life was full of kindly actions and charitable thoughts for his fellow man, and his gentle humor has left an impress on the minds of all. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the Chicago Hardwood Lumber Exchange, in meeting assembled on this Saturday, November 3, 1906, do express our deepest and sincerest sympathy to his bereaved family; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished the lumber trade papers, and that a copy, properly engrossed, be conveyed to his family.

THEO. FATHAUER, President.

C. V. KIMBALL, Secretary.

Leopold Mayer-Dinkel, who has been spending a year in the United States studying American methods in the interest of his firm, Dreyfus & Mayer-Dinkel of Mannheim, Germany, will sail for Europe within a few days. The HARDWOOD RECORD unites with the many friends he has made during his stay in the United States in wishing Mr. Mayer-Dinkel "bon voyage."

Sam E. Barr, hardwood wholesaler of the Flatiron building, New York City, forwards the HARDWOOD RECORD a paper-framed parchment diaphragm with his business card printed thereon. Mr. Barr explains that this attachment is intended to be placed on the mouthpiece of a telephone. Its utility is not entirely clear, but possibly it is to prevent any fumes from high-balls reaching the other end of the line. As no one in this office uses intoxicants, the gift of Mr. Barr will be carefully husbanded until such time as a caller arrives from Oshkosh or Memphis who may make use of the appliance.

The RECORD acknowledges receipt from Lewis Doster, secretary of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of the United States, of several

copies of his booklet containing the classification, official grading and inspection rules of his association, corrected up to October, 1906. Mr. Doster advises that any manufacturer, jobber or consumer of hardwoods will be supplied with a copy on application.

Geo. W. Hotchkiss' Directory of the Recognized Dealers in Lumber and Masons' Supplies of the State of Illinois for 1906 has been received at this office.

H. B. Leavitt of the Leavitt Lumber Company has just returned from a trip to his Arkansas plant.

The Page & Landeck Lumber Company of Milwaukee, Wis., has changed its name to the Keith & Hiles Lumber Company. The officers are: N. D. Keith, president; William Landeck, vice president, and G. J. Landeck, secretary and treasurer. The company manufactures Wisconsin, Indiana and Tennessee hardwoods extensively.

Boston.

William E. Litchfield is making a trip to his lumber interests in Pennsylvania.

The lumber dealers of Providence, R. I., are very uneasy over the large number of incendiary fires of late. They have offered a reward of \$2,000 for the arrest and conviction of the firebug, and have placed additional watchmen on their premises. Fire in the yard of Burrows & Kenyon recently caused a loss of about \$15,000. The yards of William H. Harris, lumber dealer, were also damaged slightly a short time ago.

M. E. Thomas of the Mitchell Bros. Company, Cadillac, Mich., has been visiting the eastern representative of this company, the Boston Lumber Company. Mr. Thomas was accompanied by Mr. Mitchell, son of W. W. Mitchell.

The engagement of Robert W. Leatherbee, son of Charles W. Leatherbee, to Miss Crane of Chicago has been announced. Mr. Leatherbee has charge of the yard of the C. W. Leatherbee Lumber Company.

At the annual meeting of the Cook Lumber Company, Laconia, N. H., F. P. Cook was elected president and L. F. Thurber treasurer.

The Universal Wood Manufacturing Company has been organized in Hartford, Conn. The promoters are Frank M. Brown of Shelby, Mo.; W. H. Cockran of Pittsburg and Allen W. Pence of Grafton, Pa.

The Malden City Lumber Company, whose yards and sheds were recently totally destroyed by fire, have made arrangements whereby it is able to conduct business and fill all orders with a good degree of promptness.

New York.

The committee on arrangements for the annual meeting of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, which will be held at Atlantic City, N. J., in May next, held a meeting on November 14 to perfect plans and appoint committees for the work involved. There was a good attendance at the meeting, and after a full discussion of the object of the meeting committees on hotel arrangements, transportation, etc., were appointed and will immediately start in perfecting arrangements. The work of the committee was largely preliminary and it will be several days before the arrangements are finally mapped out.

The state canals have been ordered closed on November 28 and as usual there is a big rush on the part of local wholesale shippers to get through their shipments before that time.

Theodore A. Guillaudeau, manager of the sales department of the well-known saw manufacturing firm of Joshua Oldham & Sons, Brooklyn, was married at Norfolk, Va., on November 9 to Miss Elsie Williams. After an extended honeymoon to the Pacific coast they will reside in Brooklyn.

The next annual banquet of the New York Lumber Trade Association, which will be held on January 22, 1907, in the grand ball room of

the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, bids fair to be a great success. Applications for over three hundred tickets are already in the hands of the secretary. This year the wives and sweethearts of the members and guests will be present and view the evening's proceedings from the sixty odd boxes which surround the ball room. There will be no speeches, but a high-class vaudeville performance will provide the after-dinner features.

The furniture and cabinet works of L. Zodikow, 334 Stauton street, Manhattan, was damaged by fire last week, entailing a loss of \$10,000 covered by insurance.

A. P. Bigelow & Co., at the foot of East 53d street, have purchased the lease of the yard previously conducted by F. B. Whitney & Co., at West 54th and 55th streets, to which place they will remove between now and the first of the year. This is one of the best appointed yards in the district.

H. O'Neill & Son, large sash and trim manufacturers, 137th street and Rider avenue, is erecting a fine new up-to-date plant at Walton avenue and Cheever place, just west of his present plant, to which he will remove about January 1. The new building is of brick and its equipment will be modern in every respect. Mr. O'Neill has likewise purchased a large block of ground adjoining on which he will arrange his lumber yard.

Among the recent visitors was B. C. Currie, Jr., manager of the Philadelphia office of R. M. Smith & Co. of Parkersburg, W. Va. Mr. Currie expressed himself optimistically as to current and prospective hardwood conditions.

R. W. Higbie, 45 Broadway, is visiting his hardwood operations at Newton Falls in the Adirondacks. Everything is running finely at the new plant and Mr. Higbie is accumulating some very choice stocks for later shipments.

The Ross Lumber Company, with a large hardwood yard at 317 West 115th street, Manhattan, and main office and yard at Jamestown, N. Y., has incorporated under the same style, increasing its capital to \$250,000. Warren Ross is president and treasurer and C. E. Ross, vice-president and secretary. The additional capital is to be used in extending the business. For years this company has been known as cherry specialists and has been one of the leading eastern hardwood houses.

Philadelphia.

Jenkins & Heuvis, lumber and millwork, office and yard 2600-2700 South Fifth street, is a new firm recently formed, and is composed of John Jenkins and Bayard M. Hervis, who succeeded Kolb Bros., by whom they were formerly employed as office and yard manager respectively. Edward C. Kolb, who traded as Kolb Bros., has gone out of the retail lumber business and will take up manufacturing in Virginia.

As a result of the burning of the big sawmill plant of Hieronymous Bros., Mobile, Ala., Lewis Thompson & Co., Inc., of this city, extensive hardwood dealers, lost between \$5,000 and \$6,000 worth of cypress timber stored in the Mobile Hardwood Company's plant, which, although a number of blocks away, was ignited. The yards containing other more valuable timber of theirs escaped. The fire loss is fully covered by insurance.

Miller & Miller, on the alert for future prospects of the hardwood market, have recently purchased a tract of timber land in Charles county, Maryland, estimated to contain 6,000,000 feet of oak, chestnut and poplar.

R. A. & J. A. Williams are preparing to incorporate under Pennsylvania laws which will take effect January 1. This is one of the oldest if not the oldest lumber concern in this country, and has always been retained in the Williams family, which now for the first time will change it from a firm to a chartered company. The Williams business has a remarkably clean record from its inception. Samuel Will-

iams, who established the business, was born in St. Austell, Cornwall, England, in 1729, and came to Philadelphia in 1733. He commenced business for himself in 1751 under the unique sign of Cradle & Coffin, Samuel Williams, Joiner. The woods used in those days were principally walnut, oak and mahogany; the logs were all hauled to the city in wagons and sawed by hand. Clement N. Williams is now sole proprietor.

Eli B. Hallowell & Co. report trade good. They appreciate the condition of the hardwood market and may enlarge their department in this line accordingly.

Captain Frederick A. Churchman, extensively engaged in the lumber business, died in this city, Nov. 12. He supplied the lumber for the main building of the Centennial Exposition and for the first American liners. For the last twenty-five years he was in the towboat business, and was president of the Towboat Owners' Association. He was also president of the National Board of Steam Navigation at one time, and a member of the Maritime Exchange.

The Rumbarger Lumber Company reports business very good in all branches, and if the car service at the mill districts were only better nothing more could be desired at the present time. The company entertained a pleasant visitor in J. E. Caldwell of Pulaski, Va.

A new competitor has entered the field in the shape of the Blue Ridge Lumber Company of Millersburg, Pa. It obtained a Pennsylvania charter on Oct. 30 with an authorized capital of \$10,000. The incorporators, who are also directors, are W. H. Lyter, Liverpool, Ohio; F. L. Landon, treasurer, C. H. Snively and H. M. Blair, all of Millersburg, Pa.

At Union City, Pa., on Nov. 4, the entire plant of the Standard Chair Company was destroyed by fire which originated in the engine room. Two hundred men will be deprived of work in consequence. The loss is estimated at \$100,000.

Geo. M. Spiegle & Co. report business in every department active. The export trade is doing nicely and the outlook for the near future is bright. Their mill in Newport, Tenn., is active, but they still have the unsatisfactory car service to contend with.

The Philadelphia Veneer & Lumber Company is fully occupied supplying demands made. It reports business in excellent condition. The company is to be congratulated in having two railroads running near its mill in Knoxville, Tenn., thereby securing better car service. The only difficulty experienced is to obtain cars to haul logs to the mill. Francis Goodhue, Jr., of this concern has just returned from a trip through the state, is pleased with the results and reports the outlook favorable.

Vicegerent J. H. Sheip of the eastern district of Pennsylvania announces a big concatenation for November 24. The concatenation will be held at 6:30 p. m. in the Trades League room, Bourse Building, Philadelphia, and will be followed by a dinner and entertainment. This meeting is held with particular reference to the participation of Pennsylvania Hoo-Hoo in the annual meeting at Atlantic City next September. Vicegerent Sheip writes that he expects to have a large class for initiation.

Baltimore.

At the last monthly meeting of the managing committee of the Baltimore Lumber Exchange, Theodore Mottu of Theodore Mottu & Co., for years secretary of the exchange, handed in his resignation and insisted that it be accepted. He stated that it had been his intention for some time past to relinquish the office and that such a step had become imperative, since he can no longer give the time to the discharge of the duties of secretary which they require. The committee reluctantly decided to look around for a successor. The sentiment in favor of securing a permanent secretary who shall give all of his time to the work and get a fixed salary is on the increase and it is altogether

likely that such a solution of the problem will be adopted. The name of Paul Coriell, now secretary of the Baltimore Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, is being mentioned in this connection, and it is not unlikely that he will be chosen. John L. Alcock of J. L. Alcock & Co.; Maurice Wiley of the Wiley-Harker-Camp Company, and George Schumacher were appointed a committee to nominate officers to be voted for at the annual meeting of the exchange, which will take place December 3, and were instructed to have the slate ready by last Saturday. They have named the following ticket: President, William M. Burgan, the incumbent; vice-president, E. P. Gill of W. D. Gill & Son; treasurer, Luther H. Gwatney, American Lumber Company; managing committee, John A. Berryman, Norman James, Richard W. Price, Theodore Mottu, Lewis Hill, Ridgeway Merryman, E. P. Gill, Daniel MacLea, George E. Waters, J. Edward Duker, George H. Pohlman and Maurice W. Wiley. Various routine matters were also discussed at the meeting of the managing committee, among them hardwood inspection, but no definite conclusion was reached on this point. The National association rules are being observed in the main and there is no doubt that they will finally receive the full sanction of the exchange.

The boiler of the sawmill of D. P. Miller, on Negro mountain, near Elk Lick and the Garrett county border, in Maryland, exploded last Saturday, and the mill was badly wrecked.

The Denison Lumber Company of Hagerstown, Md., is to be formed there with a capital of \$25,000. J. A. Denison, now with the Robert H. Jenks Lumber Company of Cleveland, O., is to be the president and treasurer of the new company, and the latter will do a general wholesale business, having its principal office at Hagerstown.

Lewis Hill, the president of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, has been spending ten days or two weeks in Maine with friends engaged in moose hunting.

Thomas Hughes, of the firm of Carter, Hughes & Co., Union Dock, has been on a trip of about ten days through parts of Virginia visiting mills and placing orders for stocks wherever an opportunity presented itself.

Preparations are being made for the next annual meeting of the National Lumber Exporters' Association, which is to be held at Norfolk, Va., January 23. A large attendance from Baltimore is expected, and various questions of interest to the exporters will be discussed. Among them is the shortage of railroad cars, which is causing great embarrassment to the trade.

Owing to the uncertainty as to the future of the lot on which its big plant is located, the Philippe A. Broadbent Mantel Company of this city is held up in its preparations to equip the entire factory with electric motors. The lower floor is now operated in this manner, and the company was ready to give out orders for about \$20,000 worth of additional machinery, but as the factory building, at President and Aliceanna streets, is on ground that may be taken by the city for a pumping station in connection with the sewerage system, the contemplated improvement halts.

Much embarrassment is being also caused to other local firms by reason of the progress of the wharf improvement which will make it necessary for a number of firms to vacate their present yards. Just where to find space suitable for the lumber business is a serious problem, there being no vacant lots anywhere along the inner harbor. Of course, plenty of room can be found down the river while some property might be obtained on the south side of the basin, but the haul from there would be so long as to seriously handicap any dealers who located there.

Gustav Joseph, who represents the Bahr-Behrend Lumber Company of Liverpool, England, was in Baltimore last Monday and called on several firms.

Pittsburg.

Five million feet of hardwood and hemlock a month is the speed which the Babeock Lumber Company is maintaining at its plants at Ashtola and Arrow, Pa., this Fall. They are located in Somerset county and a large part of the lumber goes to the eastern market.

The L. L. Sattler Lumber Company, which last July bought the properties of the Blackstone Lumber Company at Blackstone, Va., including 9,000 acres of timber, mills, houses, stores and railroads, has recently purchased a one-third interest in the Blackstone Lumber & Manufacturing Company. The company is now installing a box shoo factory with a capacity of 100,000 feet a day. It will be electrically equipped and the lumber will enter the mill and come out as box shoo without touching the ground. A dry kiln will also be installed.

Frank M. Graham is filling an order for 9,000 railroad ties of red, pin and black oak, and to be cut in West Virginia. He notes a little falling off in the call for railroad ties, and says that good sawed oak ties are very hard to get. Oak bill stuff is in excellent demand with his customers and inquiries are turned down daily.

William Whitmer & Sons, Inc., are having "troubles of their own." At Horton, W. Va., where they have ample facilities for loading fifteen cars of lumber a day, they consider themselves fortunate to get two cars. At Dobbin, W. Va., where twenty cars a day is an average output, they have not received any cars for several days. Manager W. P. Craig estimates that the company has nearly 600 cars of lumber stalled in West Virginia because of car shortage.

J. R. Edgett, president of the Interior Lumber Company, got back to the city last week after an all-summer's absence. Down at Oneida, Tenn., the Interior is turning out hardwood at a faster rate than ever before and is making a fine showing in the Pittsburg trade.

Some relief is promised Pittsburg wholesalers next year in the matter of car shortage from the fact that the Wabash-Pittsburg Terminal Railroad Company has announced its intention of putting on several thousand more cars, chiefly on its lines in West Virginia and western Pennsylvania. As this is the territory where the coal and coke shipments play such havoc with the lumbermen, it should help matters considerably. It is needless to say that if the Wabash "makes good" it will mighty soon get the lumber trade of West Virginia.

The J. M. Hastings Lumber Company is pushing operations at its new mill at Jacksonville, W. Va., where it has 30,000,000 feet of oak. Mr. Hastings has spent most of his time here the past two months, having left the big operation of the Davison Lumber Company in Nova Scotia, Canada, in the hands of competent lumbermen.

William M. Pownall has secured a Pennsylvania charter for the Colonial Lumber Company, which has located at 611 Ferguson building. It has a capital of \$10,000 and will handle the output of the Beulah Lumber Company at Beulah, W. Va. This consists of oak, hemlock, hardwoods and lath and shingles. Mr. Pownall is a member of the New York Lumber Trade Association and has some excellent eastern connections.

H. E. Aust has started in business in the Arrott building under the title of the Randolph Lumber Company. He was formerly a West Virginia buyer for William Whitmer & Sons, Inc.

The W. M. Gillespie Lumber Company has secured C. P. Rook as its hardwood manager. He was formerly with the Licking River Lumber Company at Farmers, Ky. "Billy" Gillespie has been off his feet a few days with sickness and is taking a much needed pleasure trip to recuperate.

H. Murphy, the well-known head of the H. Murphy Mill & Lumber Company, has embarked in business again in the Farmers' Bank building

under the title of the Alabama Hardwood Lumber Company. This concern has a big operation under way near Mobile, Ala., and experts to be a strong factor in the southern hardwood trade. It has also taken over the New Kensington Lumber Company, whose plant at New Kensington has been dismantled as well as its offices in the Washington National Bank building in Pittsburg.

The Willson Brothers Company is cutting 40,000 feet of lumber a day at its mills at Conway, N. C., and the Major & Loomis Lumber Company, in which it is heavily interested, is getting out a like amount at Hartford, N. C. Its transactions the past month show a lively tone in the market for southern woods.

J. E. McIlvain & Co. announces that business is "extra good." This applies to their specialties on hardwood, oak mine stocks, bridge timbers and street car railroad and street railway ties. The firm is also having a big call for oak for mill trestle work.

Secretary J. H. Henderson of the Kendall Lumber Company reports that their plants at Kendall and Crellin, Md., are turning out a splendid lot of hardwood and 'bid fair to make October the banner month of the year.

The Cherry River Boom & Lumber Company is concentrating its business at Scranton, Pa., under the management of F. A. Kurby. The Philadelphia office will hereafter be only a branch establishment.

The new three-story brick plant of M. Simen's Sons, in Anderson street, Allegheny, is one of the finest in western Pennsylvania. The company is now installing its planing mill machinery and will have a capacity of more than double that of its old plant on the same site which burned two years ago.

The Germain Company, under the management of Louis Germain, is building up a fine clientele for a young firm. No lumber company in the city has made more rapid strides in getting trade of the right kind than this concern, which is located in the new Fulton building.

The James I. M. Wilson Company say that oak is much the firmest hardwood in the market. The company is furnishing the maple flooring for the twenty-story Union Bank building.

The Reliance Lumber Company is getting a fine lot of lumber this Fall from West Virginia mills under contract and is shipping much of it to the lake ports.

"Southwestern hardwoods are fast coming up to the point of being leaders in our trade," said J. N. Woollett, general manager of the American Lumber & Manufacturing Company. Mr. Woollett's large purchases of timber and lumber in Arkansas, Louisiana and the Indian Territory, besides the stocks acquired last summer in Tennessee, have put the American in position to get anything that comes along in the hardwood business.

Buffalo.

J. F. Knox of Beyer, Knox & Co. is making an extended trip through the middle west looking after oak and other hardwood lumber.

O. E. Yeager has lately been on a trip south of the Ohio and set a large amount of oak and poplar coming this way.

The Buffalo Hardwood Lumber Company is taking on additional office space, so that when M. M. Wall returns from Mt. Clemens he will have a very commodious private office. Yard trade is fine.

The receipts of oak and other southern hardwoods at the yard of A. Miller are heavy, but it is not easy to keep a good assortment of it, as the demand is very active.

The yard of T. Sullivan & Co. is to be extended to Niagara street, thus providing space for a much larger stock of lumber. So much birch and ash is being received by lake that more room had to be taken.

The mill trade of G. Elias & Bro. is taking much of the time of the firm, as there are a

great many builders trying hard to enclose their buildings before cold weather.

A. W. Kreinheder is back from his trip to Kentucky and Tennessee for the Standard Hardwood Lumber Company. He secured large supplies of oak and poplar.

F. W. Vetter, who lately returned from a short trip to the North Carolina timber holdings of the Empire Lumber Company, has had a slight attack of grip.

It is for I. N. Stewart & Bro. to report almost alone that they have up to this time never been out of an assortment of chestnut. H. A. Stewart is south again for more of the same lumber, besides cherry and oak.

The Hugh McLean Lumber Company has not yet filled the office of vice president, made vacant by the retirement of W. A. McLean. The withdrawal of the Louisville mill will make no difference in the amount of oak lumber that the company will handle.

At its meeting of November 3 the Buffalo Hardwood Lumber Exchange passed resolutions on the death of Charles D. Strode, which occurred recently in Chicago.

Saginaw Valley.

Conditions in the hardwood trade are improving. During the early part of the season maple lumber particularly fagged owing to a somewhat light demand and the large quantities placed upon the market. But during the last thirty days not only has maple developed better form, but there has been a better demand and a slight advance in most other hardwoods. The output of ash has not been large the last three or four years and that commodity has been firm, and all that was manufactured placed in the hands of customers without trouble and at good prices. Beech and basswood are higher. The former is used for pulleys, screen doors and windows, and quite a lot of it goes into flooring. It takes a good polish, wears smoothly and makes desirable flooring. Beech culls are utilized in the manufacture of box material, and the Kneeland, Bnell & Bigelow Company have a contract for their entire output for five years, which goes to a boxmaking firm in Bay City. Basswood culls are also used largely in boxmaking, and they have sold for \$15 to \$16 a thousand. Large quantities of basswood are used in the manufacture of wooden ware, and the Bousefield Woodenware Works take a number of million feet of basswood every year from the concerns in which Frank Buell is interested, they cutting the logs and shipping them by rail to the factory. Bousefield & Co. also operate quite extensively on their own account.

This season some large contracts have been taken by local concerns for maple timbers for bridge and other railroad work. The H. M. Loud's Sons Company has also disposed of a number of million feet of maple for harbor improvement work. The flooring output is moving a little more briskly. W. D. Young states that business is good and his plant is running day and night. He is spending a week at the logging camps of the firm in the northern part of the lower peninsula. The stock comes to the mill by rail. The capacity of the plant has been increased by the installing of a Garland resaw and other improvements. The firm is manufacturing about 20,000,000 feet of lumber the current year and is calculating an active winter in the woods. Outside of maple the stocks of hardwood have not been large enough to cause any accumulation during the year, and this has tended to strengthen the market.

Walter McCormick of the McCormick-Hay Lumber Company, who was on the brink of the grave two years ago, has entirely recovered and is now in excellent health. He says the business of the firm is good. They handle hardwood exclusively, buying a considerable quantity of stock at outside points, which is sold direct to customers without coming through the Saginaw yard.

Bliss & Van Auken have experienced a busy

The mill is being operated day and night and will give a heavy assortment of lumber.

H. K. Finkner has sold his lumbering interests in Assier and has purchased a sawmill and millpond near a stream in Rock river, near Crawley north of Ray City. It will shortly be put into operation.

The Hardwood mill owned by R. Mitchell near Monticello has been dismantled and is being taken to Monticello where it will be set up and operated by T. C. Hodges.

At Grand Rapids last week the Cook, Curtis & Moore mill was shut down because of a fire and it is not likely to be put into operation.

The Mountain Lumber Company has bought a large tract of timber land which is now being cleared by the Adams Lumber plant and operated by James. The clear mill will be put into operation in the Mountain region and will be put into the lumber business in the summer of 1907. The tract is about 1,000 acres of land.

Has & Lawler were operating two camps this winter in Prichard, Ala. county, putting in a quantity of hard wood.

The Grand Rapids mill and the Mountain Lumber Company's plant at Assier are operating and clearing camps along the line of the Hotchkiss & Mackintosh road, and several million feet of logs will be loaded to the mill.

H. S. Jones will put in a few hundred thousand feet of hard wood logs in Prichard county, Ala. and will manufacture in a large portable sawmill.

Three camps were set up for wintering in the mountains of the Kanneland, Buel & Bigelow Company and the Adams Lumber Company have twenty-five camps. Generally the mills have work enough to keep them running steadily, but occasionally there will be a stop for a few days. These firms send their products out of west Georgia every in the year when they are not required as to the market just now.

The Mountain Hardwood Lumber Company's plant at Monticello, just west of Newberry, has expanded its operations and the plant having a capacity of 1,000,000 feet. The company owns three acres of the hard wood land in the west end of the lower county.

Grand Rapids.

The Lumbermen's Association of Grand Rapids was held its monthly meeting Tuesday evening, Nov. 27, at the Hotel Parkland. In the absence of President Sweet, John W. Perkins, vice president, will preside.

J. L. Roring of the Evans & Roring Lumber Company has returned from a trip to Hinton, W. Va., where the company's mills are located. He reports an urgent demand for stock in many cases the cut of mills for 1907 being already contracted for.

All lumber interests are suffering for lack of work and the demand shows no improvement as the dealers receiving very few orders for the winter season. Dennis Bros. needed to cut 100,000 feet more, which means cutting up about 100,000 feet for several days.

If competition in the life of trade the veneer business in Grand Rapids ought to be in the top berth. There are half a dozen or more resident dealers in veneer besides numerous traveling salesmen at the mills every week.

W. C. Hall of the Gibbs, Hill & Allen Company reports that scarcity of inspectors has caused them more than ordinary of work to do. The inspectors all seem busy.

J. N. Reed of Hart, Edward & Bradley of Monticello, John S. Lee of Traversa City, C. E. Smith of Newberry and J. T. Sams and wife of Prichard were in the city November 17.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Mitchell of Cadogan, Ala. and J. P. Jones of Prichard were Grand Rapids visitors November 18.

J. W. Warner has resigned his position with

the Bisset, Carpet Sweeper Company to give his entire time to the Warner Lumber Company.

It is understood to be practically certain that the Estey Manufacturing Company will not rebuild its plant at Oweiss, which was destroyed by fire last summer. Factory B, which escaped the fire, is being operated at full capacity on quartered oak and the finer class of goods.

One of the latest stock organizations in the city is the Hickory Hill Club, which has fitted up a handsome club house on Pisk lake. John H. Bennett of the Hickory Plains Bennett Company is one of the incorporators.

S. I. Fox, the well known furniture manufacturer of Columbia, has removed with his family to Arabia, Monticello county, to take charge of the plant of the Arabia Furniture Company, which is in process of erection.

The Williams Bros. Company is building an addition to its last week factory at Cadogan.

Chas. W. Handfield has returned from a trip to Texas, where he is interested with other Michigan men in a large pulp mill.

The Perkins Lumber Company is the latest hard wood concern to be incorporated in this city. Members of the company are Chas. W. Perkins, Chas. F. Perkins and Gullis W. Perkins, Jr. and the office is located in the National City Bank building. The capital stock is \$20,000.

Announcement is made of the marriage of Miss Hilda, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. P. Hammer, to Fred Pantland, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Boyd Pantland. The young couple are spending their honeymoon in California. The bride's father is at the head of the West Montgomery Lumber Company of H. Bond, while the father of the groom is J. Boyd Pantland, the well known planter.

John Watkins of Battle Creek has a contract to furnish the Athens Tannery Company with 1,000,000 feet of hemlock for the coming year. He has bought the oak in the Chase farm in Prichard county, about eight miles from Charleston, which will cut about 600,000 feet, also 400,000 feet of timber at Grover station, east of Battle Creek. About 15,000 feet located west of Galesburg, 100,000 feet in Prichard township, Calloway county, 200,000 feet of the Athens Lumber Company located about seven miles east of Battle Creek, and other small pieces of timber. He has contracts also for car stuff and ties for the Michigan Central and the Michigan United railroads.

Mayor Johnson and a number of business men of Boyne City recently inspected the work that is being done by the Boyne River Power Company in constructing a power house and dam across the Boyne river, about three miles above the town. F. C. Miller, well known in lumber circles of the state, is secretary and manager, and the company expects to develop water power and harness power from this dam. The contract requires completion of the work by August 1 next, and it is believed that the harnessing of the river will be a factor in the rapid development of Boyne City.

A new industry at Monticello is the Manistee Planing Mill Company, with capacity for turning out about five million feet of maple flooring annually. Wm. Green, Joseph Volkmer and John Volkmer are the stockholders in the company.

The annual report of State Fire Warden H. H. Ryerse of Allenville, Mackinac county, which has just been submitted, shows a total loss through forest fires during the past season of property valued at \$490,481. The department expended the sum of \$8,000 in fighting fires. Principal losses were as follows: Luce county, \$161,800; Presque Isle, \$75,575; Minnominie, \$30,760; Idena, \$59,640; Dickinson, \$80,000; Monticello, \$41,070; Mackinac, \$19,200; Emmet, \$12,270; Ontonagon, \$16,000. The report is being criticized for its conservatism, some of the estimates seeming to be low.

Bristol, Va.-Tenn.

J. T. Miller, representing the Stevers-Eaton Company of New York City, spent several days

in Bristol last week. Mr. Miller was very much gratified with lumber trade conditions in this section.

J. E. Sams of the Robert H. Jenks Lumber Company of Cleveland, O., was in the city on business last week. Mr. Sams' company is buying a large amount of stock in this section. He reports business excellent.

G. L. Wood of Asheville, N. C., and E. L. Warren of Baltimore, Md., both of the R. E. Wood Lumber Company, were recent visitors in Bristol.

James Faulkner, Jr., of the Faulkner Lumber Company of Leesburg, Va., was in the city last week. Mr. Faulkner reports that his company is preparing to establish yards on the Virginia Carolina railway, near Abingdon.

J. A. Wilkinson will put in a big band mill on the Southern railway in South Bristol in addition to his planing mill and woodworking factory which has just been completed. Mr. Wilkinson intends to buy a mill of about 50,000 feet daily capacity. He hopes to have it in operation by early spring. The logs will be hauled to the city from Mr. Wilkinson's south-west Virginia timber lands over the Virginia & Southwestern and the Norfolk & Western. The new mill just completed will be put into operation in a few days.

John T. Dixon of the John T. Dixon Lumber Company spent last week at Asheville, N. C., on important legal business.

Hesker Wood of the Wood-Galloway Company and J. E. Brading of Prading & Marshall, both of Johnson City, were in town last week.

E. E. Bradley of the Bradley Lumber Company, his wife and son have returned from Bay City, Mich., where they were called by the death of Mr. Bradley's father, Nathan R. Bradley, who died at Bay City on November 8.

E. E. Saunders, for thirty-eight years one of the best known lumbermen in the South, died in St. Margaret's Hospital at Montgomery, Ala., on November 14, of injuries sustained in an accident at the plant of the Burton Veneering Company at Montgomery a few days before his death.

The V & S W. Railway of this city has been summoned to appear before the Corporation Commission of Virginia at Richmond and show cause, if any, why the new uniform freight classification, which the commission proposes to promulgate in Virginia, should not be made effective. The railroads of the state are opposing the change offered by the commission and if it is made intend to fight the case out in the courts.

John J. Soble and J. R. Lesher of the well-known firm of Soble Bros. of Philadelphia were in Bristol on important business last week. They were seeking all kinds of hardwoods, especially chestnut stork.

F. P. Rogers, a wholesale lumber dealer of Columbus, was a visitor on the local market last week.

Bird M. Robinson of New York, who with Martin Butler of Chicago is backing the New River Lumber Company, was in the city last week. This company has recently acquired 53,000 acres of rich timber lands in Scott and Fentress counties, Tennessee, and has begun the development of the property on a large scale. This company's land is being opened up by the construction of the Tennessee Railway, which is being built by Mr. Robinson and associates for the development of the timber and mineral resources of that section.

A charter of incorporation has been granted to the Laurel Railway, which will be built from Damascus, Va., into the rich timber lands some twenty miles distant of the Virginia-Tennessee border line. The construction of the road will mean the development of some of the finest timber land in the state of Virginia.

A new lumber company with a capital stock of \$40,000 is being organized at Johnson City, Tenn., by Messrs. Irven J. Berry, W. B. Coon,

necessary to call in some of the men sent out to take up lumber because there are no cars on which to load the lumber thus taken up. Cotton is given preference over lumber, and the lumbermen realize that there is not much prospect for help for themselves so long as the cotton men are having so much trouble. The shortage of cars in the interior has greatly curtailed receipts of lumber at Memphis, and this condition will probably continue for some time.

Heavy rains have fallen throughout the Memphis territory during the past few days, the precipitation being between 10 and 11 inches, which is about as heavy as ever fell during the same length of time. The result is that the smaller mills, which were poorly supplied with timber, have been practically put out of business, while the larger mills are able to operate only partially. There is not a mill in the south which has anything like a normal supply of timber available because of the unfavorable weather, labor and car situation during the previous two or three months, while most of the smaller mills have been able to accomplish very little.

In addition to the interference with production, the rainfall and accompanying windstorm have occasioned considerable loss of timber to firms operating their plants on Wolf river, in North Memphis. The rafts which held the logs together were broken and the timber floated out into the Mississippi to a rather large extent, thus handicapping these plants. There is no definite estimate of the amount of timber so lost, but any loss at this time could scarcely be regarded as anything less than very serious because of the decided shortage.

The Standard Box Company was sold at bankrupt sale a few days ago and was purchased by Jere Toohey and others, who have since applied for a charter for the Memphis Standard Box Company, which will operate the plant which was equipped by the old concern, chartered about a year ago. No definite arrangements, however, for beginning operations have been made. The purchasers were some of the original stockholders in the old company.

The Baker Lumber Company, whose plant at Mirrell, Ark., was burned a short time ago, is rebuilding as rapidly as possible and will be ready for operation within the next two or three months if there is no interruption to the work of construction. The order for the new machinery was given in a surprisingly short time from the date of the burning of the old plant. The estimated cost of the new plant is \$50,000. The general offices of the company are in the Randolph building at Memphis.

The demand for sawmill machinery in the lower part of the Mississippi valley is reported to be the largest ever experienced the lumbermen purchasing large quantities of portable sawmill machinery for the purpose of developing the timber which was blown down in the recent tropical storm. There is a pronounced shortage of labor and there is moreover a shortage of car facilities, with the result that the manufacturers prefer to carry the mills to the timber which is scattered over very large areas rather than try to carry the timber to stationary mills. The lumbermen realize that they must save this timber without loss of time to prevent the worms from getting into it and ruining it for commercial purposes.

Harold Petri of Quinet & Petri of Antwerp, Belgium, who has been in Memphis for some time making purchases of lumber, has returned to Antwerp. Mr. Petri reported that he encountered very little difficulty in securing lumber and that he bought considerable quantities, mostly oak. He declared, however, that had he put off his trip to America a few weeks longer he would have been able to secure practically nothing at a price that would have proven satisfactory to him. His brother, H. Petri, who was with him in Memphis for a few days, has gone to Mexico.

George L. Smith, formerly surveyor general of

the National Hardwood Lumber Association and now in business for himself at Indianapolis, was in Memphis the past week visiting his friends in the trade here.

Allen Vinnedge of A. R. Vinnedge & Co. of Chicago was in Memphis the past week.

Among the foreign visitors here lately were: R. L. Withnell of Duncan, Ewing & Co. of London and Mr. Percy and Mr. Cobbett, Jr., of Cobbett & Co., London.

The Fullerton-Powell Hardwood Lumber Company of South Bend, Ind., has established an office in Memphis, room 305, Tennessee Trust building, in charge of J. D. Bodman.

New Orleans.

The Murphy Lumber Company, manufacturers and exporters of New Orleans are laying plans to build a large box factory and private wharf at Algiers, the fifth district of New Orleans, which is directly across the river from the city proper. The company will spend something over \$100,000 in carrying out its plans and in this same connection will reorganize so as to take in the interests of the Bates-McAvoy Company. At present the Murphy Lumber Company is operating the old Bates-McAvoy factory at Canal and Marais streets. Property in that neighborhood, however, is considered too valuable to be occupied by a box factory and for that reason it has been decided to move the factory, and an entirely new plant will be built. The factory will occupy a site 100x200 feet, while the wharf will be 384 feet long and 225 feet in width. The plant will manufacture about five carloads of stuff a day, while the company will have facilities for and expects to ship anywhere from five to fifteen cars per day.

Sidney H. Hasam, proprietor of the Hasam Box Factory & Planing Mill in Julia street, this city, has just closed a deal for a site at Clio and Claiborne streets, where he will build a factory that will work about 400,000 feet of stuff a month and give employment to about fifty men.

William C. Gellibrand, a prominent English lumber exporter, was in New Orleans recently looking into the export situation. He has returned to London, but will return here in about two months to complete a number of deals for which he has laid the foundation. Mr. Gellibrand has inquired particularly into hardwoods, and he has gone back to England to take orders for various hardwoods suitable to the English and continental markets. He has made a particular feature of dimension stock in hickory, ash and persimmon, in his investigations. The former two woods are for handle-makers and textile mill specialties, while the latter is intended for shuttle making. Mr. Gellibrand is connected with one of the largest mills in Louisiana, which was recently erected at great cost for the manufacture of these articles. In discussing hardwood conditions in the south Mr. Gellibrand said that the great drawback was the haphazard method of manufacture. This business, he said, was operated by a number of little mills without proper equipment and often by persons without requisite knowledge to produce proper material. "With intelligent methods," continued Mr. Gellibrand, "there is a source of wealth in the southern hardwoods that will only be appreciated perhaps when it is too late."

The Monroe Lumber Company of Monroe, La., one of the largest institutions of its kind in the state, has been placed in the hands of a receiver on application of a number of its creditors. The plant has been temporarily closed down and it is probable that all the holdings of the big concern, which is capitalized at \$1,000,000, will be sold to satisfy the claims against it. These holdings are in the hardwood territory of this state. On application of the Monroe Shingle Company, the Pargoud Land & Improvement Company and other creditors, Hon. W. M. Winters of Shreveport has been named receiver. Since the big fire which destroyed the company's planing mill some time

ago, resulting in a heavy loss, its affairs are said to have been in a bad way.

The Meridian Furniture Factory, referred to some time ago, has been launched at Meridian, Miss., with a capital of \$100,000. The new company has absorbed the Meridian Coffin Factory and is temporarily using the plant of the coffin factory. Later this will be enlarged. A. J. Riekel of High Point, N. C., will be the active manager in charge.

Announcement was made recently that the lumber shipments from Gulfport, Miss., for the month of October amounted to 20,704,000 feet, valued at \$503,364.

The Schaefer-Elms Lumber Company has been organized with \$25,000 capital stock to engage in an export and domestic business in pitch pine, hardwood lumber and logs and staves. Charles S. Elms, one of the organizers, has been engaged in business in New Orleans under his own name for some time and is well known to the trade. Offices will be maintained at 1021 Hennen building.

Louisville.

Kirwan Bros., whose plant has been shut down several weeks because of insufficient log supply, are getting out enough logs on the present tide in the Big Sandy to keep the mill running during the winter. They will start up their mill again in a few days. The other river mills here were already well fixed for logs, so they are all in good shape now till the severe winter weather compels them to shut down. They are hoping that will not be until after the first of the year, for they need all the stock they can possibly cut.

F. M. Overstreet of the Southern Lumber Company says the rains are making them some trouble down in the woods. He finds the market in good shape, the only difficulty being to get out enough stock to take care of trade.

Albert R. Kamp reports business excellent. He recently sold some log run gum at better prices than ever before.

Among the recent Louisville visitors were: Harold R. Stone, Chicago; J. B. Ettinger of the S. A. Woods Machine Company, Chicago; Jack Harwood of the Robert H. Jenks Lumber Company, Cincinnati.

The main plant of the Bell & Coggeshall Company was destroyed by fire November 8, but the office and shook factory just across the street was saved. To the shook factory has been added more machinery, the crew has been doubled so as to work night and day, and with some help from the other box factories the company is making strenuous efforts to take care of its trade till the main plant can be rebuilt.

Ed Rhubsky says that the stave business is usurping so much of his time these days that he has not given as much attention to the lumber business as he should. There is a good market for hardwoods, however, and it is generally more trouble to get stock than it is to sell it.

The W. P. Brown & Son's Company is getting in more lumber than it can take care of properly, while it keeps raining. They are shipping out lots, too. In fact, the hardwood business is moving pretty well with the company, despite the handicap of rain and car shortage.

Minneapolis.

E. Payson Smith of the Payson Smith Lumber Company left this week for an extended southern trip. He was prevented by illness during the summer from looking over some propositions in that section in which he is interested. C. E. Le Crone of Memphis, Tenn., for some years sales representative for the Advance Lumber Company, has joined the staff of the Payson Smith Lumber Company and will have charge of southern territory, buying stocks and looking after shipments. Mr. Smith will join him at Memphis, and expects to be gone three weeks or more.

The Pacific Timber Company has branched out and will handle a line of hardwood lumber, white pine and hemlock, in addition to Washing-

ton fir and red cedar which it has sold for some time from its offices in this city. R. H. Grinstead, an experienced salesman in pine, hemlock and hardwood lumber, is in charge of the new department. A full stock of oak, birch, maple, elm, basswood and other hardwood will be carried.

A. H. Barnard, the local wholesaler, has returned from a successful trip to Chicago.

F. J. Lang, representing the Wisconsin Land & Lumber Company of Hermansville, Mich., is in town for a few days working up trade for the company's maple flooring and other products.

C. F. Osborne & Clark is in Illinois looking after their retail interests there.

Ashland, Ky.

A rise in the headwaters of the Big Sandy and Guyandotte rivers has caused one of the largest log runs in years, and from 75,000 to 100,000 logs have been received. The supply will mean a run of from two to three months for all the river mills in this section. The logs are extra fine, and with the high rate of today's market will sell at top prices.

The heaviest logging tide in years is reported in the Cumberland river and tributaries, caused by the recent snow and heavy rains. Logs have been accumulating for several years in the small feeders of the Cumberland, and it is claimed that runs aggregating over \$100,000 in value have been made on this rise.

Col. Jay H. Northrup, a prominent lumberman of Louisa, Ky., has filed a petition in bankruptcy, covering a sum of probably \$250,000. His assets, which are principally in land, will not nearly cover his indebtedness. About three years ago a sudden rise in the Big Sandy swept a fortune in cross ties out into the Ohio, and Col. Northrup lost at that time between \$50,000 and \$75,000 worth of timber, cross ties and staves. His business has never been on a solid

footing since, and lately he has been interested in various enterprises with poor success. He is a stockholder in the White House Cannel Coal Company. No man in the Sandy valley has stood higher in the financial world, and his trouble is very much regretted. He is a man quite advanced in years.

John W. Kitchen is in Asheville, N. C., closing a deal for a big tract of timber land for Vansant, Kitchen & Co.

Huntington, W. Va., capitalists will develop a large timber tract in Tennessee, a charter having been granted to the Lick Fork Lumber Company. The incorporators are Z. T. Vinson, T. J. Bryan, E. M. Watts, Dabney Caldwell and A. E. Bush, all of Huntington. The capital stock is \$75,000.

Engineers on the Kenova division of the Norfolk & Western railroad report numerous forest fires in the West Virginia hills, and state the light from them is so great they have no need for their headlights.

Toledo.

That there has been a slump in building activity is indicated by the number of permits which have been issued since the first of the month. Just forty-five permits, with a total valuation of \$80,918, have been issued up to November 22, and it will hustle things considerably if a total of 60 permits of a total valuation of \$100,000 are issued for the month.

Macomber Brothers have succeeded O. F. Holloway in the Holloway Lumber Company.

Some of the local sash, door and blind concerns report business a little quieter than it was two weeks ago.

Roland Starr of Barbour & Starr, the largest manufacturers of maple flooring in the state, is expected home this week from a southern trip.

The Western Woodworking Company is enlarging its plant to double its former capacity.

Hardwood Market.

(By HARDWOOD RECORD Exclusive Market Reporters.)

Chicago.

With the delayed mill operations in the South and the disastrous shortage of cars, local dealers are hustling around in the effort to secure stocks. Poplar is very scarce. Oak is decidedly better than it was some weeks ago. In the northern woods birch remains about the same, and soft elm shows a better condition. Maple is moving more briskly and basswood is still scarce. Prices are holding strongly in all lines and the indications are that the season will be an unusually prosperous one.

St. Louis.

There has been a brisk movement in local supplies of poplar and ash, but in oak the market as a general rule has been quiet for some time, although of late there are reports of improvement in this wood, quartered white oak in first and second grades being a ready seller. Both cottonwood and gum are strong, the box-makers being in need of all the stock they can get, a condition which tends to force the prices up even more than they have been advanced during the past three months.

Boston.

The hardwood market is showing a little improvement. Consuming manufacturers are very busy. A few of the woodworking establishments have been running evenings trying to keep up with their orders. The yards in this vicinity are carrying very fair sized stocks, yet are in the market for supplies from time to time. With the furniture manufacturers, business is of a very satisfactory character. The fall business for the holiday and regular trade has been good and the prospects are favorable to its being continued during the remainder of the year. Manufacturers of interior hardwood finish are working on full time and find it

difficult to keep abreast of their orders.

The demand for whitewood is of moderate size. Prices are very firmly held and some predict a higher level. Dry stock is not plentiful, and the car shortage is causing considerable delay in making shipment. Plain oak is in very fair demand. Offerings are of fair size. Prices are a little easier. The demand for quartered oak is not active although a moderate business is reported. Maple flooring attracts a fair amount of new orders, but the demand is not active. Cypress is firmly held. Offerings are not large. Yards here are carrying good stocks.

New York.

The hardwood situation in the metropolitan district at the present time is very satisfactory. The conditions as noted in a travel through the district during the fortnight reveal a good, healthy tone to the demand all along the line, with prices not only firm but showing advances in many lines. The yard trade is in possession of fair stocks, but the general consumption in all branches is of sufficient volume to create a good, healthy demand among buyers. The manufacturing trade, such as furniture, piano, cabinet work, etc., have allowed their stocks to run low and they are all active buyers for immediate wants. This shortsightedness on the part of buyers was due to the belief that hardwood values would ease off. In general, the local situation in hardwoods is very satisfactory and phenomenal in many respects when the season of the year is considered.

The leading stocks in current trade are No. 1 common oak, the demand for which is exceedingly brisk and the supplies short; the same applies in all thickness of No. 1 common poplar, the call for which is exceedingly large. In the better grades of both these stocks the demand is also very fair and prices firm. The

demand for high-grade poplar has been such that prices have moved up from two to three dollars a thousand during the past fortnight. Ash is also in brisk call with prices ruling firm on a range comparing favorably with plain oak prices. The situation in regard to chestnut is also very satisfactory. The better grades are not very plentiful and are therefore commanding good figures, and the lower grades, such as sound wormy, are in brisk call in the coffin and general woodworking trades. Basswood has improved in demand. Stocks are only nominal and prices are holding well. Maple, which has been a little easy for some time, shows more strength, although there seem to be ample offerings to meet demands. Prices, however, are holding firm. The local demand for red gum is improving. New York has never been a red gum market, and sales of that commodity have been very limited, but it is fast coming into its own now, and during the past six weeks prices on 1s and 2s and common red gum have advanced about \$1.50 per M. Quartered oak is in very fair supply. Well manufactured and figured stock of good average width is commanding very fair values in the local trade.

The mahogany and cedar market continues to show strength, and prices still hold to the highest level which they have achieved for a long time. The total receipts of mahogany and cedar logs from all points in the local market during the month of October totaled 18,398 logs, but the state of the market was such that all receipts were immediately sold, and on November 1 there was not a log of either commodity left unsold in the market.

Philadelphia.

There is but one opinion expressed at this time concerning the hardwood market, wherever lumber is discussed, and that is, business in these woods is moving along in excellent shape. The railroads are still doing just as it suits them in and near the mill districts. The latest outrage reported is the searching of cars by inspectors, who instead of passing mouldings as lumber, as heretofore, classify it under the head of building material, furniture fixtures, etc., and raise the freight rates accordingly.

A careful look over the field shows the hardwood dealers endeavoring to make such connections as will keep them in constant supply, in view of the great demand for these woods. Poplar and walnut are being shipped to foreign markets from this port; the first named is selling well also in the local trade. Plain oak, ash and chestnut are hard to get at any price. Quartered oak is still a little off, and mahogany slow. With the exception of parts of the Canadian territory, the furniture factories are busy, good orders are being sent in, many inquiries also as to future supplies of certain woods, and encouraging reports come as to the outlook for winter trade. Building operations have been pushed to the extreme and every advantage taken of the seasonable weather of the last month. The millwork establishments have been tried to the utmost in their effort to keep up stocks to meet the demands of the operations at the stages when such supplies are required. There are indications in the hardwood market that these conditions will continue for an indefinite period.

Baltimore.

All the news obtainable about the hardwood trade is of an encouraging character. Stocks are in excellent demand and prices are firm, the one drawback to the situation being the car shortage. Representatives of local firms tell of inability to get cars, and stocks are piling up at the mills to such an extent that some of the plants have had to suspend operations. Meanwhile consumers of lumber are calling for deliveries. Supplies have run low nearly everywhere, and unless conditions are bettered shortly a hardwood famine may result.

Oak is in strong request and according to the

information available, lumber is piled up at the mills in considerable quantities. But until means of bringing it into the market are devised the trade is bound to suffer embarrassment. This difficulty of getting stocks tends to make the inquiry more urgent and prompts users of woods to place larger orders than might otherwise be the case, in the hope that they will get enough, to see them through. Values are firm and there are no weak spots in the list. Culls especially, it is said, were never more in demand, and bring excellent prices. The export movement, while not extraordinary, keeps up well, and stocks are going forward in impressive quantities. By degrees the foreign users are bringing themselves to meet the terms of the American shippers. Ash is not less active than oak. Lumber finds ready takers and the competition at milling points is in the main keen. Of course ash is affected by the same conditions that interfere with the movement of oak, and more or less inconvenience is caused. The range of values is steady and high enough to stimulate the mill men into doing their utmost to get out stocks, which holds good in nearly every other division of the lumber trade. Poplar is holding its own well, the manufacturers having resisted the temptation to put up the quotations where they might restrict the demand for the wood. Altogether the present state of affairs, with the single exception of the car shortage, is encouraging, and the outlook appears to be not less reassuring.

Pittsburg.

Short stocks; long orders; few cars; many kicks. That tells it so far as hardwoods in Pittsburg are concerned. Ask any wholesaler about the general state of affairs and he will mention one or more of these points. Most Pittsburg wholesalers of hardwood lumber are busy and are likely to be for several months to come. The mills are rushing things as fast as possible. The wholesaler will doubtless point to a pile of correspondence and telegrams a foot high and make a few complimentary (?) remarks about the railroads which are at the bottom of this heap of trouble. For in most of the messages received there is a kick about slow shipments or because it is impossible for mill managers to get cars to load their stock. It happens every year, of course, but is none the less exasperating to have to do without food for two days.

The year is rounding out well. It has been distinctively a hardwood year in this market. Yellow pine has had its ups and downs—chiefly downs. So in less measure have several other woods that usually lead in the Pittsburg trade. But hardwood lumber has been high and dry above any suspicion of trouble all the year. It occupies the same position now. Never did a winter open so auspiciously, all things considered, as the one just starting, and never has there been such a thoroughly hopeful and determined feeling among the wholesalers in Greater Pittsburg. They are disappointed over the immediate prospect for local trade, for the building situation is pretty hazy and the closing months of 1906 are making some poor records. But the local trade cuts but a small figure with most firms and they see abundant cause for good feeling when they survey the field at large.

Oak still leads the market by a long way. Prices are up and demand is steady to brisk. Chestnut is in a little better call the last month. Stocks of both woods at the mills are not large and some firms have recently made big purchases of lumber under contract to supply their winter needs. Maple flooring is a good seller. From the furniture factories there is a good call for maple and ash, considerable of which is now getting into market from the country mills in western Pennsylvania and Ohio. Elm is in good demand wherever there is a hub operation. Hickory is scarce. There is hardly a car to be obtained and offerings are quickly snapped up. Some beech is being sold at good prices for use

in government contracts on the local rivers. Birch is a favorite with some dealers and small lots of cherry are commanding fancy figures.

Buffalo.

The Buffalo hardwood trade is satisfactory both as to sales and prices. Stocks in most cases are low.

It is safe to say that there is oak enough in the hands of dealers to make sure of a good winter supply, even if the present active demand keeps up. Birch is in ample supply and in good call. It is no longer possible to get enough chestnut to meet the demand, but it is still to be had in some quantity and here and there is a dealer with an assortment of it.

Lumbermen are now much disturbed over the car shortage and the refusal of the roads to put cars on neighboring switches where they can be handled more easily. An effort will be made to oblige them to do this.

The effort to get ash enough to meet the demands of the trade continues and Washington fir and maple are replacing it in many cases. Maple is doing well, partly on account of the shortage of ash.

Hardwood dealers who have been south of the Ohio lately say that the situation there is more favorable to the hardwood trade than it was. Even the poplar mills are better supplied with logs than they were, so that the shortage in that lumber is not to last all winter, or at least it will not be any worse right away.

Other hardwoods are doing fairly well. Basswood is moving pretty slowly, but is improving. Cherry is a steady seller and some walnut and mahogany is moving.

Saginaw Valley.

Hardwood dealers express confidence in the future of the trade and regard conditions as having materially improved. Lumber is in better demand and prices for most grades are higher. There is not an excess of dry lumber and cars for moving lumber are about as scarce as hens' teeth, yet not much complaint is heard as to prices or call for the stock. Dealers will go into the winter with just fair stocks. Elm is being held at \$23 to \$26. Basswood is worth \$24, and basswood culls bring \$15 and \$16. Beech is doing very well, and sales are reported at \$14, while birch is improving, and sales have been made at \$21 and \$26. Maple is firmer at \$16 to \$19, and ash is active and strong at \$28.

Bristol, Va.-Tenn.

Oak and poplar remain in the lead in this section and the demand for each is very heavy, in fact the demand for all kinds of stock is holding up remarkably well. The prices on poplar are gradually advancing, while values on oak remain firm. The mills are as a whole fairly well stocked with logs.

The weather was favorable to industrial activity until about a week ago, when snows and rains set in, and the roads are now in bad condition. The country mills are especially handicapped, though a considerable amount of stock is being moved.

The yards are pretty generally depleted and there is a scarcity of stock reported.

Cincinnati.

Hardwood lumber receipts have been light the last few weeks. A strong demand continues for all grades and there is a ready sale for all desirable stock. The hardwood market in Cincinnati is regarded by the larger dealers as the strongest in years, and its general trend seems to be toward greater activity. Cypress is reported in good demand and prices are held at a steady range. The demand for quartered oak has received added impulse, and a fair volume of trade in plain oak is also noted. Maple has shown improvement, and the same can be said of walnut.

The greatest problem that confronts the lumbermen in Cincinnati is the car shortage. This is necessitating the refusal of orders in many cases, owing to the inability of the dealers

to furnish the consumer with the desired lumber owing to the large amount of orders on file which they cannot get delivered. If an improvement is not noted soon lumber dealers will lose some of the orders now on file before the first of the year. The most desirable lumber in Cincinnati is popular, and every bit that is offered is absorbed at prices regarded to be higher than for some time.

Owing to the high price of hardwood lumber foreign buyers have complained to a great extent, but as there is a heavy interior demand they will have to pay the high prices in order to get desirable stock. The export movement is still good.

Chattanooga.

Lumber is very scarce, is the general cry among the lumbermen of this city. There is little shipping stock on hand, less probably than there has been in five years. Besides the scarcity in stock there is a very serious scarcity of cars. This complaint seems to be more general with the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific railroad than any other. One firm ordered, for instance, twenty-five cars from this road last month and got two. As a result this firm and many others are shipping via the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis railroad, which handles the situation better than any road entering this city.

As a result of the scarcity of lumber and the car famine prices on lumber are high, and all grades find ready sale at the advanced rates.

Chattanooga during the last few months ranked among the first in building operations, and hence there is a scarcity of building material and prices are ruling high.

Memphis.

The demand for southern hardwood lumber continues excellent while the supply is very limited, having been rendered scarcer because of the recent interruption to production and the scarcity of logs brought about by the heavy rainfall. The shortage of cars, too, which has prevented a free movement of lumber from the interior, has proven another handicap, having cut down materially the receipts which should have arrived in this market. The actual scarcity is, in fact, more pronounced than it has been at any time this season, while the idea obtains among the trade that it will become even more so because of the prospective shortage in production. Some manufacturers even go so far as to declare that the trade will not experience the real crux of the scarcity until some time in the Spring, when there will be little dry lumber for sale, because recent production has been so small and because the outlook is for an even more pronounced curtailment in output. The movement of lumber out of Memphis is restricted both by the lightness of offerings and by the fact that the roads are not able to furnish cars with anything like promptness for the handling of shipments. The price position of lumber, it goes without saying, is very strong and, while prices are recognized by the trade as high, it is felt that there are further advances in store, because the demand is in excess of the supply. The movement of lumber into export channels is moderate, but the bulk of the business is in domestic circles, as is usually the case when such good prices are obtainable on this side of the water.

Ash is easily the strongest item of the list. There is very little of this to be had, while the demand is excellent in all grades and thicknesses. There has never been a time, according to those who make a specialty of handling ash, when the offerings at this period were so light. Cypress is another splendid seller, and the volume of business in this is limited only by the smallness of the quantity available for shipment. All grades are wanted, and prices obtained therefore are regarded by the trade as excellent. There is a good movement in cottonwood in all grades, the demand being large and the supply at best only moderate. There are very few box

boards to be had, while there is a decided shortage in the lower grades, which the box people are taking just as fast as they are able to locate available stock. There is perhaps no lumber where the production has been so far below the normal during the past year as cottonwood and at the same time there has been such pronounced activity in the box trade that manufacturers of boxes have taken everything in sight. They are now refusing to book orders for shipment of box shooks until after the new year has opened and they are not very anxious for business until sixty days or more have elapsed. Prices all along the cottonwood line are higher now than they have been at any time this season. Gum is selling at a very satisfactory rate, practically everything being taken as soon as it is dry enough for shipment at prices which are considered satisfactory by the trade. The lower grades, however, are probably more active than the higher. Plain oak is a good seller, while the offerings are very light for this time of the year. Prices are high, right up to the top notch of the season. There is no particular improvement reported in the demand for quarter-sawn red oak, but there is some better call for quartered white oak. The movement in quartered oak, however, is in rather striking contrast with that in plain oak and some other lumber offered for sale here. Some very fancy prices are being paid, however, for special dimensions in quartered white oak. The poplar situation shows no special change. There is very little business in this for the excellent reason that there is not much for sale.

New Orleans.

Buyers for the foreign manufacturers have begun operations in this market and are finding it difficult to secure dry stocks. The domestic demand, especially for high-grade white oak, has put the prices where the English buyers cannot touch them and it looks as if they will either have to meet the prices or go without. Manufacturers believe that prices generally will advance slowly. Because of the trouble the foreign buyers are having in securing stock for shipment, the exports are only fair and there are no indications of an early change. The mills are still busy cutting stocks, but these are not as large as they ought to be. Prices are good.

Louisville.

It is almost impossible to have conditions just right from every man's viewpoint. At present the weather is helping the river mill men and making those that log by land feel blue. The recent rains, which have been unusually heavy for this time of year, have made "tides" for the river mill men to bring out logs, and made mud for the others. Preceding the rains there was some nice weather which gladdened the hearts of the land operators but did not shine up so well for the river mills that had "cut out" and were tied up waiting for logs. The demand for hardwoods is active. Poplar and plain oak are running a race for first place, with the others following closely. Buyers of poplar are beginning to try working the "tides" to bear the poplar market and induce more free selling, but whether they will gain a point by this influence or not remains to be seen. There is one fact sure, however, and that is that the country mill men will not bear the market with the roads in their present condition.

Minneapolis.

This is the season when the furniture factories and other concerns operating in hardwoods through the winter are laying in their principal supplies. The local demand is not heavy, but there are rumors of some good-sized sales. Dealers who have anything to offer in the eastern market report a stronger price situation there and say that some very large buyers are getting quotations and placing orders. Country trade is quiet and confined almost entirely to small factories. Wagon stock in oak and maple is selling fairly well, but little yard stock is called for. The railroad trade is active. Some of the big car shops in the north are waiting anxiously for oak lumber from southern mills, which cannot be delivered for some time to come on account of inability to get cars for it.

Oak as usual is the scarcest thing in the market. Ash, which was out of the market during the summer, is fairly easy now, as considerable summer sawed stock is now being offered, but prices are holding strong. Basswood is still active and stiff in price. Culls are high and will remain so. The lower grades of all hardwoods are high and scarce. Birch in the upper grades is still rather weak, but is moving in considerable quantity.

Toledo.

In oak, wagon or heavy stuff is scarce. Basswood, poplar, chestnut, maple, elm and sycamore stocks are also light. While there have been no recent advances in the market quotations on these woods, an advance on all of them is looked for after the first of the year. Dimension oak is a couple of dollars higher in price than it was the first of the month, and some sales have recently been made at \$4 over the price of two weeks ago. In chestnut, local milling and retail concerns have been buying mostly sound wormy stock, which is largely used for sheathing purposes. Maple is very scarce and there is very little white ash found among the yards. Prices are stiff for good stock.

Trade in birch is light. There seems to be plenty of mahogany in stock, with no recent changes in price, the demand being fair only.

The local box factories seem to be well supplied with stock in most lines and are busy. The local door, sash and blind factories, which use hardwood for finish, and the local furniture factories are running full blast, having all the orders they can fill from now until after the first of the year. There is a big demand for white oak ties at increasing prices. Railroad construction, especially electric lines, is strengthening the demand.

Country business among most of the yards dealing in hardwoods is light.

Liverpool.

Three mahogany sales have been held recently and large quantities of stock have been disposed of. Prices, considering the large quantities offered, were firm, but there seemed to be a tendency on the part of some buyers to provide only for present requirements. This means that prices will ease before many months. Large quantities of mahogany are now being received, this being the season when the import from the west coast of Africa is in full swing. The general demand for mahogany is far from good, and most of the merchants who deal principally in this wood are complaining.

American hardwoods are being imported only in very moderate quantities, which is proper. We should like, however, to see American shippers sending the goods they have on contract. A number of merchants here complain because the ash plank contracts are not being delivered, and not without reason. In one case a merchant was offered ash planks by an American shipper through a Liverpool broker which he offered in turn to a customer here and secured an order for five cars. The contract between the merchant and the broker was duly

signed and sealed with the words "to be delivered within two months." That is ten months ago, and no planks have arrived, the merchant is still without his profit, and what is worse his customer refuses to do any further business with him until they are delivered. The only reply from the shipper is that he has had a fire or flood, or some absurd excuse like that; if he had replied that prices had risen since he made the contract, it would more nearly have approached the truth.

Alfred Dobell & Co. report arrivals of round southern oak moderate and prices firm; Baltimore waxy logs of strictly prime quality are wanted and would command good prices; wagon planks in oak have arrived moderately and mainly under contract, consequently have gone direct into consumption; prices firm; oak coffin planks of prime quality are in request, but inferior shipments will not sell readily. The import of walnut logs has been limited; sound logs in fair sizes are in demand and commanding good prices; prices of planks and boards continue firm. Whitewood logs have not arrived very rapidly, but the stock is still heavy and prices are suffering in consequence; only the best description of shipments both as to size and quality can be recommended; prime planks and boards are in request, but inferior grades are sufficiently stocked and moving slowly. Imports of ash and hickory logs, as is usual at this season, have been light, but the shipping season is about to begin; the latter is in fair demand, but the market for ash is suffering from oversupply of inferior stock during the summer. The stave situation has improved a little and better prices are obtainable for some items. The mahogany market is brisk, some varieties meeting with a very strong demand, full prices being realized for ordinary wood, while figured logs bring extreme prices. Prime wood in good sizes and sound may be shipped with impunity.

London.

The slight improvement in trade here noted recently has not been maintained. The higher prices being asked do not tempt buyers to replenish their stocks, not that they do not believe in the advancing prices, but simply that the state of trade does not warrant them paying increased prices for goods which they cannot sell at higher figures. Demand for all kinds of lumber is quiet, and it really seems that by way of a general improvement in trade, what is wished for but not expected, a decline in prices would help matters all round.

Plain oak is in fair demand, and arrivals are not too plentiful. Three and four inch planks in export quality are wanted, and good prices are being paid for parcels on the quay.

Prime whitewood dressed stocks are scarce and buyers are grudgingly paying the advances asked.

Planks are wanted, but as the consumption at any time is not great, these should only be shipped under firm contracts. Culls are in very good demand, and for this low grade high prices are being paid.

Satin walnut prime boards are not in great request, the call being mostly for No. 1 common. Walnut prime logs are still in good demand, and high prices are paid for good logs fit for veneer purposes. Planks are slow of sale, the demand being mostly for cull and medium grade boards, which realize full prices, but it is difficult to give buyers any satisfaction by shipping this stock under contract, better prices being obtained when parcels can be inspected on arrival. Ash planks are in very good demand.

Hickory logs are wanted, and although there is not a large demand in London, buyers are meeting shippers' ideas of prices.

In mahogany the arrivals are not heavy but prices are well maintained, and any logs suitable for the American market are eagerly bought by the agents, both here and in Liverpool, for shipment.

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SOUTHERN HARDWOODS

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LUMBER WANTED

WANTED.
 Dimension chair stock in Red Birch. Quote prices delivered Marietta, Ga. Address
 THE BRUMBY CHAIR CO., Marietta, Ga.

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 Shuttle blocks and logs, 10" and up diameter, 6' and longer, fresh felled and sound, for shipment during the winter.
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WANTED—HARDWOOD LOGS.
 200 M feet 28-inch and up White Oak logs.
 200 M feet 12-inch and up Walnut logs.
 50 M ft. 12-inch and up Cherry logs.
 C. L. WILLEY,
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 3 cars 6/4" and 2 cars 8/4" firsts and seconds dry Poplar, 2 cars 4/4" Quartered White Ash, either dry or cut to order.
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 We are in the market for plain sawed oak, all grades and thicknesses.
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 1 1/2" Hickory Plank, 8 1/2, 9 and 17' long.
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 5 cars 5/4" Mill Cull Chestnut to be resawed in the center.
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 BASSWOOD,
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 Several carloads of Red, White and Black Oak Logs.
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 One nice dry car thick soft elm.
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 2 No. 1 Oscillating Hill Steam Niggers, 10"x6"x8"x6".
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 The above are practically new and in first-class condition and to dispose of them promptly that the space can be utilized, we will sell at a substantial sacrifice. For further particulars address "VENEER MACHINERY,"
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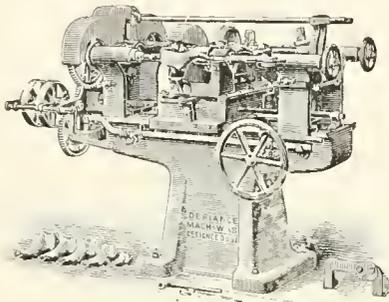
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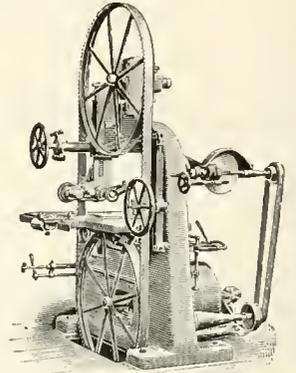
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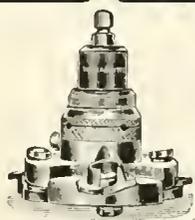
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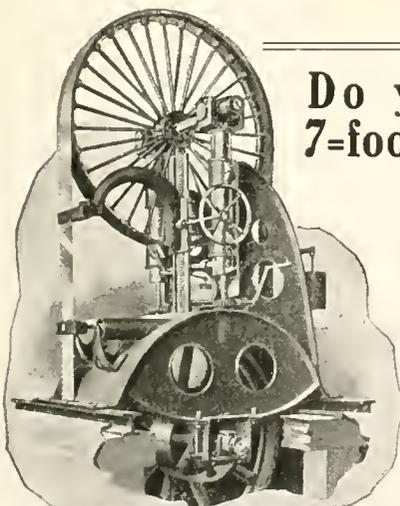


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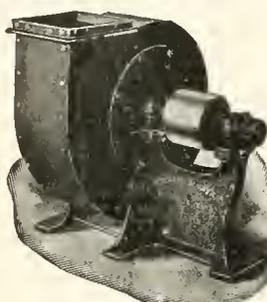
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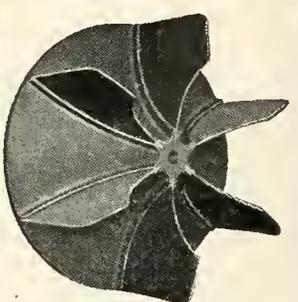
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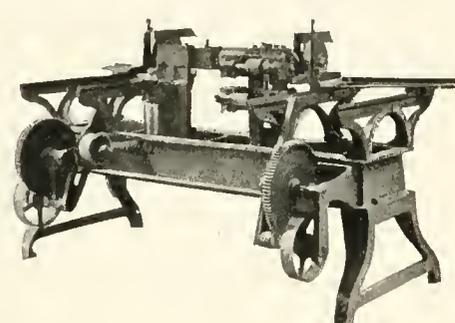
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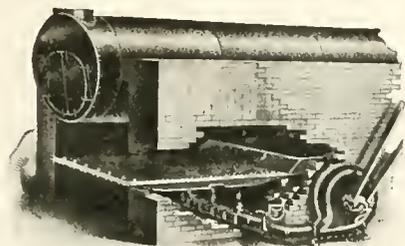
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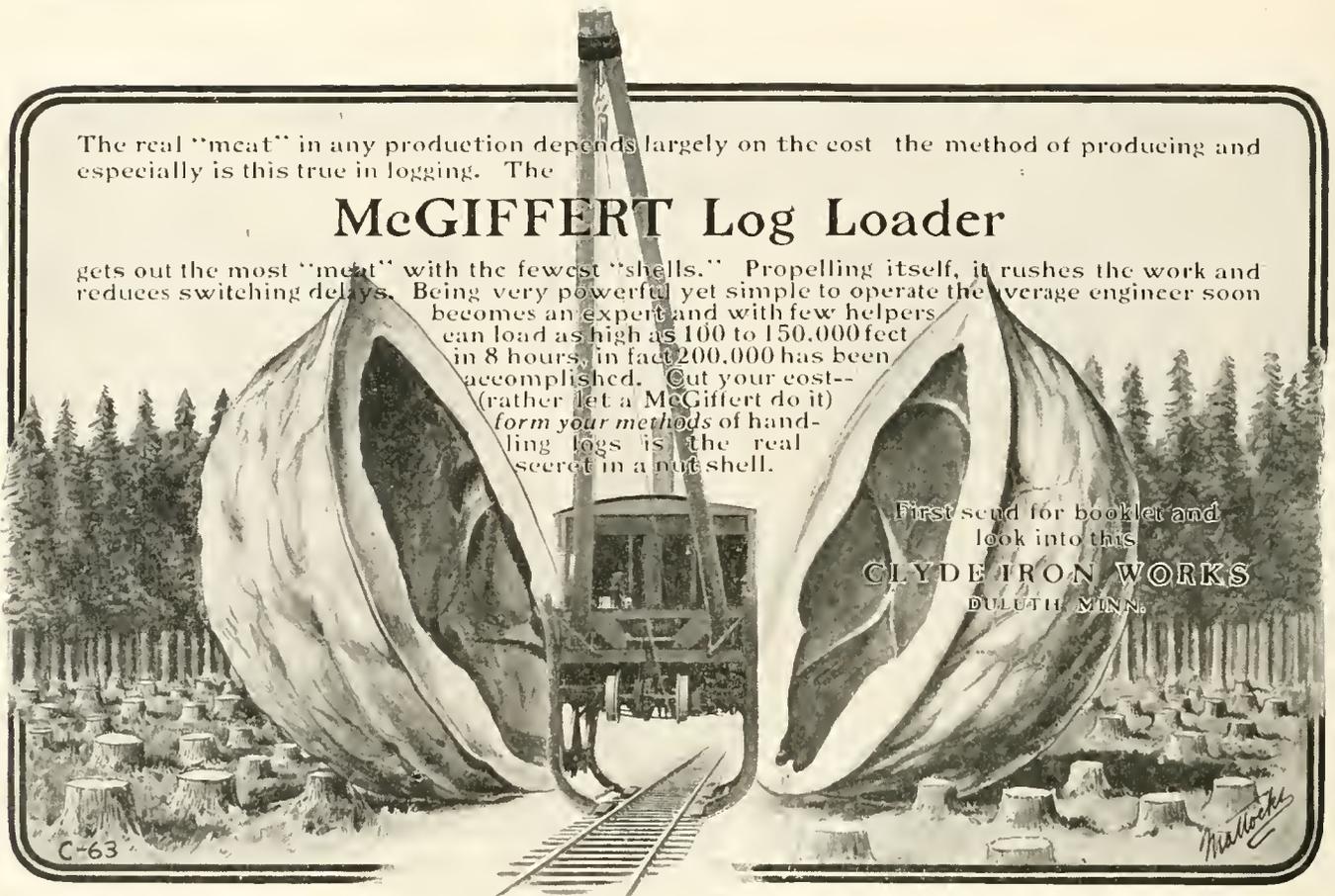
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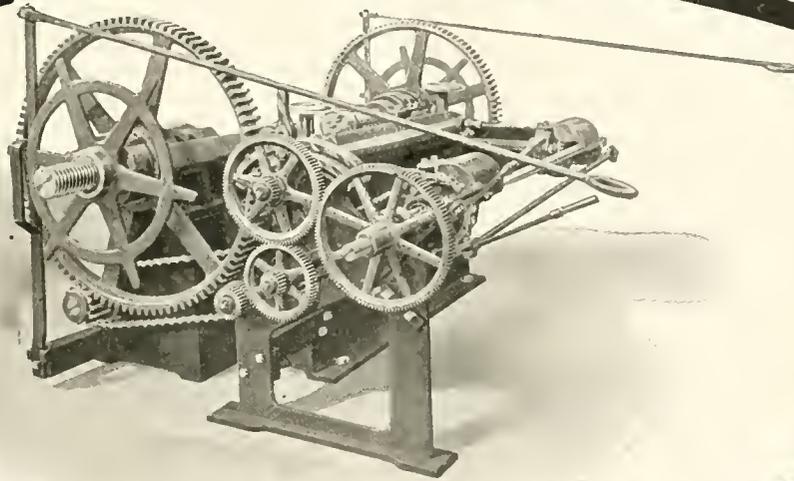
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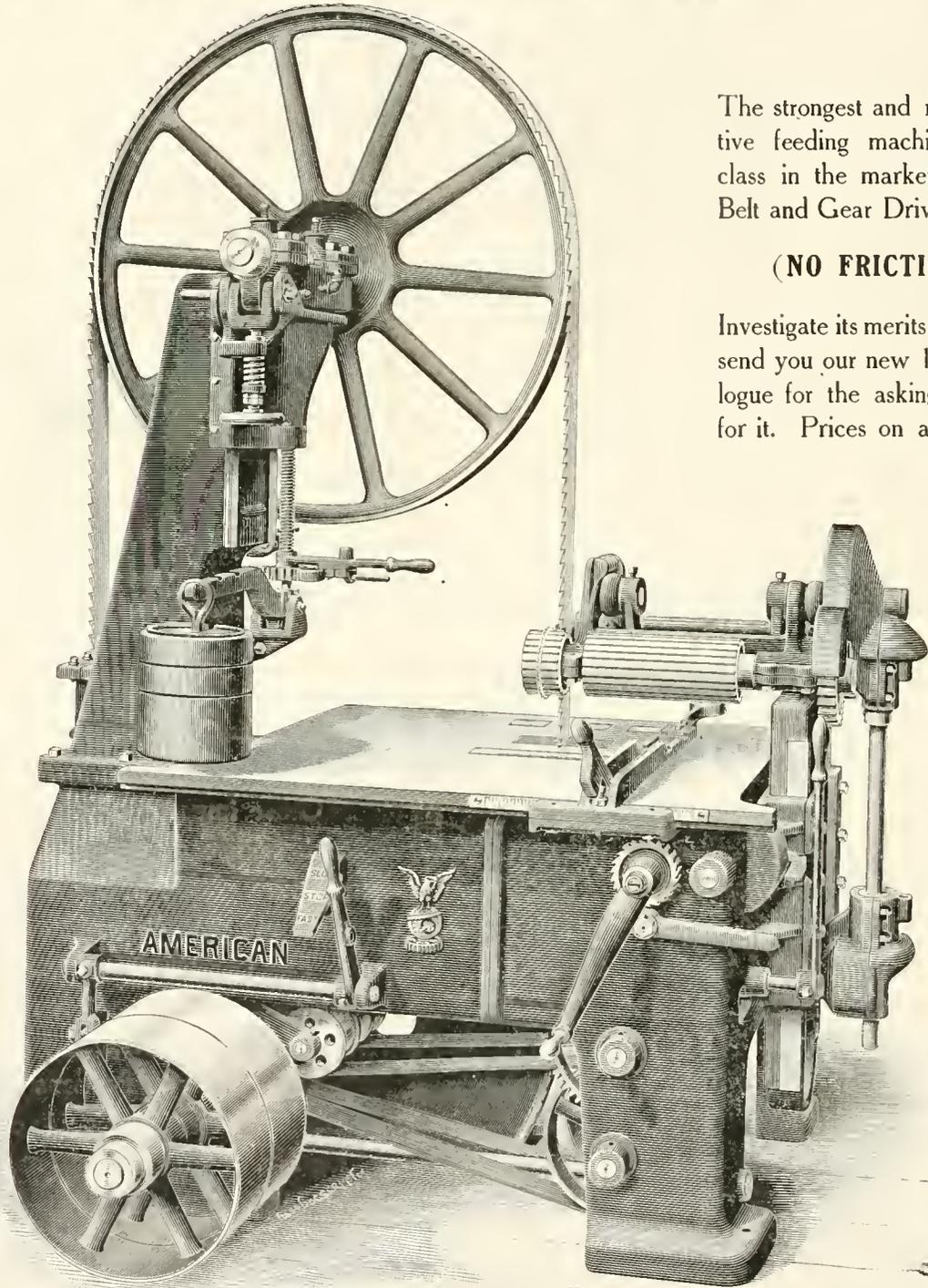
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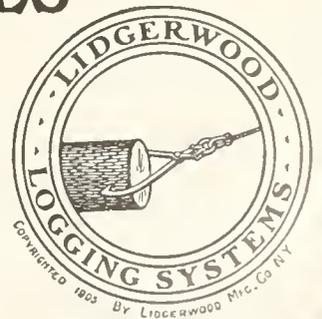
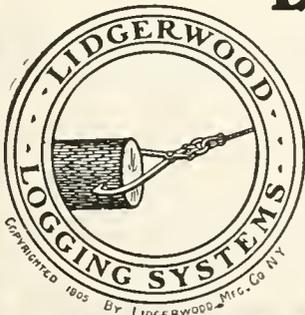
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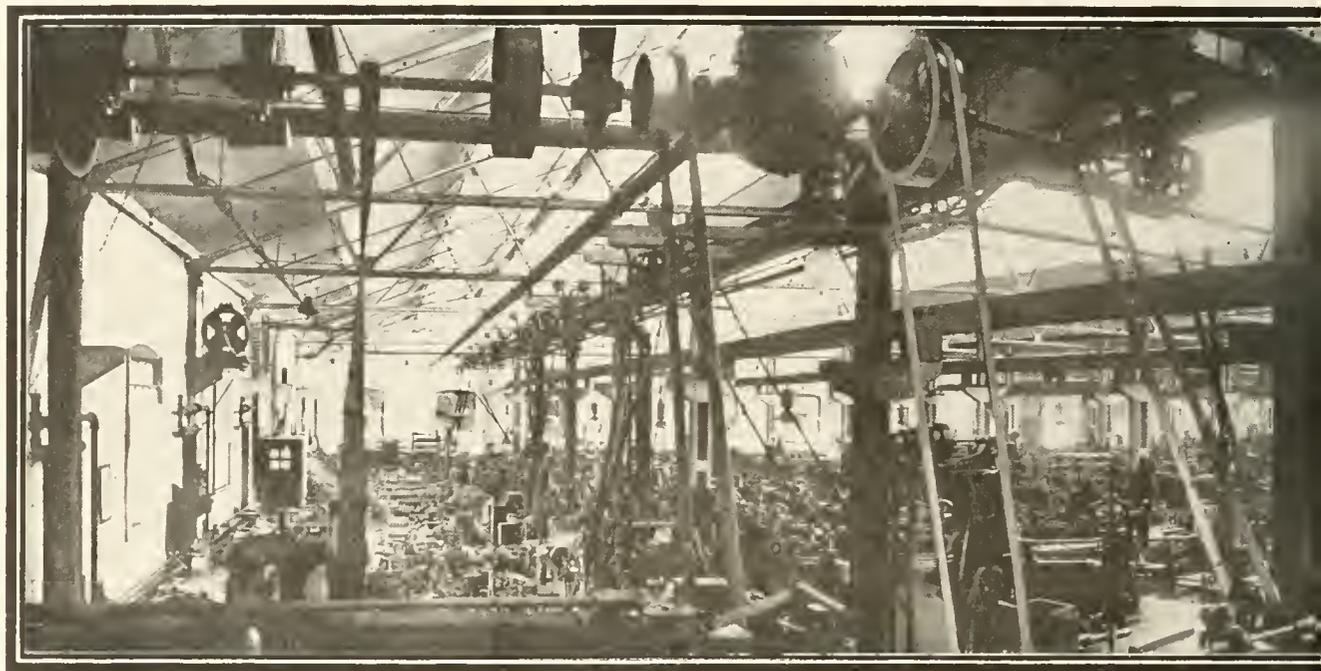
96 Liberty St., New York.

NEW ORLEANS

ATLANTA

SEATTLE





One of the BERLIN

The home of BERLIN wood-working machines continues to grow.

This picture shows the greater part of one of the erecting rooms, which covers almost 100,000 square feet of floor space and is devoted exclusively to the erection of Sizers, Matchers, Moulders and Band Sawing Machinery.

Look at that line of Sizers in the crane-way at the right of the picture.

And still the demand exceeds the output!

The construction of this room is especially adapted to the production of good machinery.

The roof is of "saw-tooth" design and the windows face north, giving the best light obtainable.

The floor consists of a special concrete foundation, in which are laid bevel-sawed joists four

THE BERLIN M

Beloit, Wis

BRANCH OFFICES: NEW YORK, CHICAGO, BOSTON



N Erecting Rooms

inches thick on the bottom and two inches on the top. Across these joists are laid two inch matched flooring and crosswise of this seven-eighths maple flooring, side and end matched.

This makes a floor which is not only level, but absolutely free from vibration—an ideal erecting floor.

This is worth money to the users of BERLIN tools, for it insures true foundations and perfect alignment of working parts on all machines.

The entire room is equipped with electric cranes, making it possible to handle a fourteen-ton machine easily and rapidly.

If you care for copy of this picture, we'll be glad to send it postpaid upon request written on your letter-head.

CHINE WORKS

in, U. S. A.

FRANCISCO, SEATTLE, NEW ORLEANS, MACON, GA.

ST. LOUIS

LARGEST OF ALL HARDWOOD MARKETS

Wanted—to Buy or Contract for Future Delivery

500,000 to 1,000,000 ft. Poplar, all grades
500,000 to 1,000,000 ft. Cypress, all grades
500,000 to 1,000,000 ft. Ash, all grades

Cash—Mill Inspection **PLUMMER LUMBER CO.** ST. LOUIS MISSOURI

American Hardwood Lumber Co.

14,000,000 ft. Hardwood Lumber

YARDS AT BENTON, ARK., NEW ORLEANS, LA., ST. LOUIS, MO.,
DICKSON, TENN.

MASSENGALE LUMBER CO., ST. LOUIS

Manufacturers and dealers in

HARDWOODS

In the market to buy and sell OAK, POPLAR, ASH, CYPRESS
Large stock dry lumber always on hand

LANE-WHITE LUMBER CO.

OAK, ASH AND WALNUT **Hardwoods** ALWAYS IN THE MARKET
OUR SPECIALTY FOR WALNUT LOGS

MAIN OFFICE AND BAND MILL at FORT SMITH, ARK.

NASHVILLE

HEADQUARTERS FOR ALL SOUTHERN HARDWOODS

JOHN B. RANSOM & CO.,

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

We want to move quickly the following old dry stock. All of it has been on sticks 6 to 18 months. Write us for delivered prices. We are prepared to furnish promptly mixed cars of rough and dressed hardwoods of all kinds:

QUARTERED WHITE OAK	QUARTERED RED OAK
90 M 4/4 first and second	100 M 4/4 first and second
15 M 5/4 first and second	58 M 6/4 first and second
80 M 6/4 first and second	15 M 8/4 first and second
10 M 10/4 first and second	95 M 4/4 No. 1 Common
120 M 4/4 No. 1 Common	84 M 6/4 No. 1 Common
65 M 6/4 No. 1 Common	72 M 8/4 No. 1 Common
58 M 8/4 No. 1 Common	
20 M 10/4 No. 1 Common	PLAIN OAK
70 M 5/8 first and second Poplar	50 M 4/4 1st and 2nd White
80 M 5/8 No. 1 Common Poplar	100 M 4/4 No. 1 Common White
15 M 4/4 1st and 2d Quartered Sycamore	100 M 4/4 first and second Red
10 M 4/4 No. 1 Com. Quart'd Sycamore	100 M 4/4 No. 1 Common Red

Nashville Hardwood Flooring Co.

Manufacturers of

"Acorn Brand"

THE FAMOUS FAULTLESS FLOORING
IN OAK AND BEECH.

Car Lots and Less Than Car Lot
Orders Solicited. Write for Prices.

Nashville, Tennessee

GEO. C. BROWN & CO.

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Hardwood Lumber

Tennessee Red Cedar Lumber a Specialty. NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

LOVE, BOYD & CO.

NASHVILLE, TENN.

Will make special prices on:

- 150,000 ft. 1 in. Tennessee Red Cedar
- 300,000 ft. 1 in. to 4 in. Hickory
- 400,000 ft. 1 in. No. 1 Com. Plain White Oak
- 500,000 ft. 1 in. to 2½ in. Qrtd. Red Oak.
- 40,000 ft. 2½ in. 1s & 2s Qrtd. White Oak
- 60,000 ft. 2½ in. No. 1 Com. Qrtd. White Oak
- 13,000 ft. 5-S Sound Wormy Chestnut

ALL BONE DRY

OUR OWN CUT

INDIANA LUMBER CO.

Manufacturers Lumber
DIMENSION STOCK A SPECIALTY.

Office and Mills: Corner Oldham Street and Cumberland River NASHVILLE, TENN.

Fry-Buchanan Lumber Co.

INCORPORATED.

Manufacturers and Wholesalers
Hardwood Lumber

Choicest Varieties. ∴ Full Grades.

POPLAR SQUARES
A Specialty.

Asheville, N. C.

Vestal Lumber & Mfg. Co.

Manufacturers and Wholesalers
of all kinds of

HARDWOODS

BEVELED SIDING A SPECIALTY.
UNSURPASSED FACILITIES
FOR DELIVERING.

Knoxville
Tennessee

ST. LOUIS

LARGEST OF ALL HARDWOOD MARKETS

Wanted—Cypress, Ash and Cottonwood

INSPECTION AT POINT OF SHIPMENT WHEN QUANTITY JUSTIFIES

Hafner Manufacturing Co.

CYPRESS, HARDWOODS

Mail orders receive our immediate attention.

YARDS: FOOT OF DOCK STREET

Garetson-Greaseon Lumber Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF SOUTHERN HARDWOODS

**GUM LUMBER
OUR SPECIALTY**

Carload Shipments Direct
from Our Own Mills

519 Bank of Commerce

Thomas & Proetz Lumber Co.

CASH BUYERS OF OAK, ASH, CYPRESS, POPLAR, CHERRY AND ALL

HARDWOODS

SEND INSPECTOR WHEN QUANTITY JUSTIFIES

Office and Yards: Hall and Angelrodt Sts.

CHAS. F. LUEHRMANN HARDWOOD LUMBER COMPANY

Carry a complete stock of Hardwood and are constantly in the market to purchase large blocks of stock for cash. Are also the largest manufacturers of the famous St. Francis Basin Red Gum.

General Offices: 148 Carroll Street

LOTHMAN CYPRESS CO.

AIR DRIED

Louisiana Red Cypress

FOOT OF ANGELICA STREET

STEELE & HIBBARD

WHOLESALE
MANUFACTURERS,
DEALERS AND
SHIPPERS.

MILLS:

Yazoo City, Miss.
McGregor, Ark.
England, Ark.
Dermott, Ark.
O'Hara, La.
Dexter, Mo.

**ASH,
CYPRESS,
MAHOGANY,
OAK,
POPLAR,
ETC.**

North Broadway and Dock Sts.

Ozark Cooperage Co.

Roland F. Krebs
Manager

Hardwood
Department

WE BUY STOCKS READY CUT OR CONTRACT FUTURE OUTPUT

Four Inspectors in the South

Direct Shipments from mill stocks

MAIN OFFICE,
FRISCO BUILDING

W. R. CHIVVIS, Lesperance Street and Iron Mountain Railroad.
WHOLESALE HARDWOODS

BLACK WALNUT LUMBER MY SPECIALTY. Always in the market to buy Walnut and Cherry Lumber. Pay spot cash and take up at shipping point when amounts justify.

Stoneman-Zearing Lumber Co.

203 Frisco Building

We have the following Dry Stock for sale piled at our mill:

QTD. WHITE OAK:	COTTONWOOD:
3 Cars 4/4 Common.	3 Cars 1" 1 and 2.
2 Cars 4/4 Common and Better Strips.	1 Car 1x13 to 17" Box Boards.
GUM:	ELM:
5 Cars 1" Common Red.	1 Car 6 4 Log Run.
1 Car 1x13 to 17" Box Boards.	4 Cars 4" Log Run.
1 Car 2" 1 and 2 Sap.	
6 Cars 1 3/4 Common and Better Sap.	

This Stock is All Band Sawed and Equalized

PITTSBURG

HARDWOOD DISTRIBUTING CENTER OF PENNSYLVANIA

STOCK LIST

6,000 ft. 4 4 Maple No. 1 Com. Dry	6,000 ft. 8 4 Maple No. 2 Com., Dry
12,000 ft. 4 4 Maple No. 1 Com. & Bet., Dry	7,000 ft. 8 4 Maple No. 2 Com. & Bet., Dry
85,000 ft. 4 4 Maple No. 1 Com. & Bet., Part Dry	1 Car 10 4 Maple 1sts and 2ds, Dry
1 Car 5 4 Maple No. 1 Com., Dry	52,000 ft. 10 4 Maple No. 2 Com. & Bet., Part Dry
1 Car 5 4 Maple 1sts and 2ds, Dry	48,000 ft. 10 4 Maple No. 2 Com. & Bet., Part Dry
116,000 ft. 5 4 Maple No. 1 Com. & Bet., Dry	19,000 ft. 12 4 Maple No. 2 Com. & Bet., Part Dry
77,000 ft. 5 4 Maple No. 1 Com. & Bet., Part Dry	4,000 ft. 16 4 Maple No. 2 Com. & Bet., Part Dry
1 Car 6 4 Maple No. 1 Com., Dry	1 Car 4 4 Basswood Log Run mill culls out, Dry
1 Car 6 4 Maple 1sts and 2ds, Dry	1 Car 8 4 Basswood Log Run mill culls out, Dry
47,000 ft. 6 4 Maple No. 2 Com. & Bet., Dry	
67,000 ft. 6 4 Maple No. 2 Com. & Bet., Part Dry	

Favorable Freight Rates to the East.

BABCOCK LUMBER CO., Ashtola, Pa.

The Nicola Lumber Company

One million feet 4-4 Bay Poplar. Can be shipped log run, or sold on grade. Bone dry; band sawed. Send your inquiries.

A. M. Turner Lumber Company

Everything in lumber. We buy hardwoods as well as sell them. If you have anything to offer, please submit same to us.

Willson Bros. Lumber Co.

MANUFACTURERS

WEST VIRGINIA HARDWOODS

FARMERS BANK BLDG. :: PITTSBURG, PA.

DRY STOCK

Quick Shipment

48,492 ft. 4/4 1st & 2ds Qtd. White Oak.	70,812 ft. 4/4 No. 1 Poplar.
124,982 ft. 4/4 No. 1 Com. Qtd. White Oak.	14,182 ft. 6/4 1st & 2ds Poplar.
69,793 ft. 4/4 1st & 2da Qtd. Red Oak.	118,121 ft. 4/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut.
79,341 ft. 4/4 No. 1 Com. Red Oak.	24,128 ft. 6/4 1st & 2ds Chestnut.
128,402 ft. 4/4 No. 1 Com. Pl. W. O.	21,903 ft. 7/4 No. 1 Com. Chestnut.
119,001 ft. 4/4 No. 1 Com. Pl. R. O.	19,246 ft. 8/4 No. 1 Com. Chestnut.
8,942 ft. 5/4 No. 1 Com. Pl. Red & White Oak.	78,433 ft. 6/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut.
11,312 ft. 6/4 No. 1 Com. Pl. Red & White Oak.	4,284 ft. 8/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut.
41,028 ft. 8/4 No. 1 Com. Pl. Red & White Oak.	126,094 ft. 4/4 1st & 2ds Cottonwood.
38,793 ft. 5/8 1st & 2ds Poplar.	49,021 ft. 4/4 13 to 17" Box Boards, 1st & 2ds.
29,423 ft. 5/8 No. 1 Com. Poplar.	61,975 ft. 4/4 8 to 12" Box Boards, 1st & 2ds.
21,971 ft. 5/8 Saps Poplar.	98,194 ft. 4/4 Sap Gum, 1st & 2ds.
29,824 ft. 5/8 No. 2 Com. Poplar.	129,481 ft. 4/4 Sap Gum No. 1 Com.
21,974 ft. 4/4 1st & 2ds Poplar.	49,200 ft. 4/4 Sap Gum No. 2 Com.
	48,205 ft. 4/4 Red Gum, 1st & 2ds.
	94,389 ft. 4/4 Red Gum, No. 1 Com.
	242,841 ft. 4/4 Bay Poplar, 1st & 2da.
	181,921 ft. No. 1 Com. Bay Poplar.

American Lumber & Mfg. Co.

PITTSBURG, PA.

Linehan Lumber Company

PERFECT

MAPLE FLOORING

SEND US YOUR INQUIRIES

Hardwoods a Specialty

FOR SALE

POPLAR	CHESTNUT	PLAIN OAK
125,000' 4/4 1s and 2s	200,000' 4/4 Sound Wormy	60,000' 4/4 No. 1 Com.
40,000' 4/4 No. 1 Com.	80,000' 5/4 Sound Wormy	18,000' 4/4 No. 2 Com.
325,000' 4/4 No. 2 Com.	100,000' 6 4 Sound Wormy	QUARTERED OAK
228,000' 4/4 No. 3 Com.	48,000' 8 4 Sound Wormy	2 cars 4 4 No. 1 Com.
150,000' 5 4 Mill Cull		1 car 4 4 No. 2 Com.

OAK TIMBERS SAWED TO ORDER. WRITE FOR PRICES.

CHEAT RIVER LUMBER COMPANY, Pittsburg, Penna.

CLEVELAND

HARDWOOD DISTRIBUTING CENTER OF NORTHERN OHIO

The Martin-Barriss Company

Importers and Manufacturers

MAHOGANY

and Fine Hardwoods

THE ROBERT H. JENKS LUMBER COMPANY

FOR SALE

60 M feet 1" 1st and 2ds Poplar
223 M feet 1" No. 1 Common Poplar
125 M feet 1" No. 2 Common Poplar
25 M feet 2" 1st and 2nd Poplar, 14" and up
125 M feet 8 4" Sound Wormy Chestnut
275 M feet 1" Sound Wormy Chestnut
153 M feet 1" 1st and 2nd Plain White Oak
85 M feet 1" 1st and 2nd Plain Red Oak
125 M feet 1" No. 1 Common Plain Red Oak

Quartered White and Red Oak.—We have a good assortment of dry stock, $\frac{3}{8}$ to 4 inches thick. Your inquiries solicited.

Plain White and Red Oak.—A limited amount of nice stock, ready for shipment.

HARDWOODS

Dry Stock is Scarce

Mill Shipments are Slow in Coming Forward

We therefore call attention to stock of upwards of SIX MILLION FEET seasoned HARDWOODS we offer for quick shipment from Cleveland. WANT TO CLEAN IT OUT.

Are you interested?

The Advance Lumber Company

13th Floor, Rockefeller Bldg., CLEVELAND, O.

Manufacturers and Dealers

In White Pine, Yellow Pine, Hemlock and Hardwoods

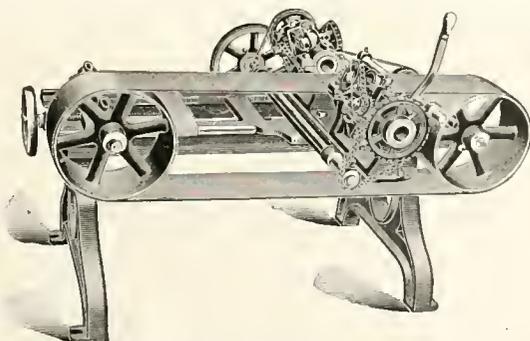
SYMBOLS FOR GRADE MARKS

Adopted by the Hardwood Manufacturers Association of United States

○ Panel and Wide No. 1	△ Selects
△ Wide No. 2	① No. 1 Common
B Box Boards	② No. 2 Common
⊕ FAS or Firsts and Seconds	③ No. 3 Common
S Saps	④ No. 4 Common

Every Manufacturer should stamp the grade on his Lumber. Set of 10 Rubber Stamps, 1½"x1½" in size, Pad, Pint of Ink, and Spreader, packed for shipment \$3.50.

MARTIN & CO. 191 S. Clark St., CHICAGO, or
LEWIS DOSTER, Sec'y 1535 First Nat. Bank Bldg. CHICAGO



This cut shows the **OBER PATENT AUTOMATIC SANDER** for sanding Fork, Hoe, Rake, Mop and Broom Handles and all similar work.

Simple, Durable Great Capacity

We also manufacture Lathes for turning Handles, Spokes, and Variety Work, Shapers, Boring and Chucking Machines, Rip Saws, etc. Complete Catalogue and Price List Free.

THE OBER MFG. CO., 28 Bell St., CHAGRIN FALLS, O., U. S. A.

WISCONSIN

WHERE THE FINEST NORTHERN HARDWOODS GROW

ARPIN HARDWOOD LUMBER CO.

GRAND RAPIDS, WISCONSIN

Saw and Planing Mill at Atlanta, near Bruce, on the Soo Line. Offer

5 cars 1" 1st & 2d Red Birch.	2 cars 3" Clear Plain Birch Flooring.
1 car 1 1/4" 1st & 2d Red Birch.	1 car 3" Clear Red Birch Flooring.
1 car 1 1/4" Common Red Birch.	1 car 3" Factory Birch Flooring.
1 car 1 1/2" 1st & 2d Red Birch.	1 car 3" Red Oak Factory Flooring.
1,000' 1 1/2" Common Red Birch.	1 car 1 1/4" & 1 1/2" quarter sawed Com. and Btr. Red Oak.
2,500' 1 1/2" Com. & Btr. Red Birch.	1/2 car 1 3/4" and 2" Com. & Btr. quarter sawed Red Oak.
5,000' 2" 1st & 2d Red Birch.	1 car 5" Clear quarter sawed Red Oak Flooring.
2 cars 2 1/2" & 3" Plain Birch.	1/2 car each 1 1/2" Com. & Clear Maple Flooring.
2 cars 2 1/2" & 3" Log Run Unselected Birch.	
5 cars 1" Common Red Birch.	
1 car 2" Plain Log Run Birch.	

We make a specialty of high grade Maple, Birch and Oak Flooring, Basswood, Pine Siding, Ceiling and Finish; also Moulding.

VOLLMAR & BELOW

MARSHFIELD, WISCONSIN

Basswood, Birch

and Other Wisconsin Hardwoods

LET US KNOW WHAT YOU ARE IN THE MARKET FOR

C. P. CROSBY

RHINELANDER : : WISCONSIN

Wholesale Hardwood Lumber

Hard Maple a Specialty in all thicknesses from 1 inch to 4 inch. Finest Birch in Wisconsin. Black Ash, Rock Elm, Soft Elm, Red and White Oak. : :

DIFFICULT AND MIXED ORDERS A SPECIALTY

For Sale:

NATIONAL INSPECTION

3,000,000 ft. inch Birch.
100,000 ft. inch Black Ash.
50,000 ft. inch Soft Elm.
All No. 1 Common and Better.
20,000 ft. 1x4 and wider, 6 ft., 1st & 2nd Birch.

Dells Lumber & Shingle Co.

EAU CLAIRE, WISCONSIN

Mason-Donaldson Lumber Co.

Rhineland, Wisconsin

20 cars 1 inch No. 1 Common Birch
12 cars 1 inch No. 2 Common Birch
4 cars 1 inch No. 1 Common & Better Red Birch
15 cars 1 inch No. 2 Common & Better Soft Elm
15 cars 1 inch No. 3 Common Birch
5 cars 1 1/2 inch No. 1 Common & Better Basswood

5 cars 2 inch No. 1 Common & Better Basswood
10 cars 1 inch 1st & 2nd Clear Basswood, 14 and 16 feet
7 cars 1 1/2 inch No. 1 Common & Better Soft Elm
4 cars 2 inch No. 1 Common & Better Soft Elm
2 cars 1 1/2 inch No. 3 Common Soft Elm

John R. Davis Lumber Company

PHILLIPS, WISCONSIN

The Leading Manufacturers

Wisconsin Hardwoods

"SHAKELESS" HEMLOCK and WHITE CEDAR PRODUCTS

WE HAVE THE FINEST BLOCK OF

4-4 UNSELECTED BIRCH

ON THE MARKET

Write for our Price Lists
and Stock Sheets

Mixed Cars, Even Grades
Prompt Shipments

Ingram Lumber Co.
WAUSAU, WIS.

BASSWOOD, BIRCH

We cut four million feet of each annually
Your inquiries and orders solicited

MILL AND YARDS AT INGRAM, WISCONSIN

WISCONSIN

WHERE THE FINEST NORTHERN HARDWOODS GROW

North Western Lumber Co.

General Offices
EAU CLAIRE, WIS.

Mills at
STANLEY, WIS.

Band Sawed

Wisconsin Hardwoods

Careful Gradings
Prompt Shipments.

SPECIAL OFFERINGS

- 1 Car 1½ inch No. 1 Common Basswood.
- ½ Car 1¼ inch No. 1 Common Basswood.
- ½ Car 2½ inch 1st and 2nd Clear Basswood.
- 1 Car 1½ inch 1st and 2nd Clear Basswood.
- 1 Car 1¼ inch, 1½ inch and 2 inch No. 3 Soft Elm.



R. CONNOR CO.

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS

Wisconsin Hardwood

PINE AND HEM-LOCK LUMBER

Mills at
Auburndale, Wis., on W. C. R. R.
Stratford, Wis., on C. & N. W. R. R.

Marshfield, Wis.

Wisconsin Veneer Co.

RHINELANDER, WIS.

Largest and best equipped Veneer cutting plant in the country. High-grade product from Birch, Maple, Elm, Basswood, Ash and other native woods.

Veneers for Door Work a Specialty.

LOCATIONS FOR NEW INDUSTRIES

can be secured on the lines of the

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway

in the great middle west. It reaches the Copper Country and the pine and hardwood areas of Northern Michigan, the lead, zinc and iron regions of Wisconsin, the coal fields of Illinois, Iowa and Missouri.

Traverses the great agricultural and manufacturing states of Iowa, Minnesota, North and South Dakota. Operates 7,000 miles of thoroughly equipped railroad.

Correspondence is solicited with eastern manufacturers who desire to move their factories to, or establish branches in the West. Co-operation with Business Men's Associations on the lines of this railway in all matters affecting mutual interests is assured.

Inquiries should be as definite as possible.

Address

Industrial Department
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway,
Room 1327, Railway Exchange
Chicago

HARDWOOD LUMBER

NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN

Your attention called to the following items upon which we are in a position to make **close prices**:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 25M' Basswood 9" 10" 11" 1st and 2d | 100M' Elm, Rock, 1" No. 2 Com. & Better |
| 12M' Birch, Red, 2" 1st and 2d | 300M' Maple 1" No. 2 Com. & Better |
| 50M' Birch, Red, 1" 1st and 2d | 50M' Maple 1½" No. 2 Com. & Better |
| 40M' Birch, Red, 1" No. 1 Common | 15M' Maple 1½" No. 2 Com. & Better |
| 200M' Birch 1" 1st and 2d | 175M' Maple 2" No. 2 Com. & Better |
| 175M' Birch 1" No. 1 Common | 2M' Maple 3" 1st and 2d |
| 20M' Birch 1½" 1st & 2d & No. 1 Com. | 20M' Oak, W. Pln. 3 4" No. 1 Com. & Better |
| 150M' Birch 1½" 1st & 2d & No. 1 Com. | 20M' Oak, W. Pln. 5 6" No. 1 Com. & Better |
| 200M' Elm, Soft, 1" No. 2 Com. & Better | 75M' Gum, Sap, 3 4" No. 1 Com. & Better |
| 175M' Elm, Soft, 1½" No. 2 C & B, Choice | 25M' Gum, Sap, 2½" No. 1 Com. & Better |

All lumber cut from good timber, well manufactured, grades guaranteed

G. W. JONES LUMBER CO., Appleton, Wis.

CHICAGO OFFICE: 1717 RAILWAY EXCHANGE.

Have you seen the HARDWOOD RECORD'S list of wholesale hardwood consumers of the United States, with their annual requirements by kind, grade and thickness? It contains information essential to every sales manager. A specimen bulletin for the asking.

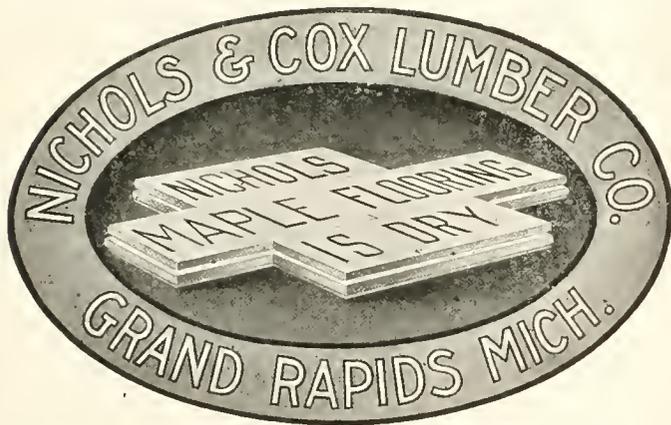
MICHIGAN
FAMOUS FOR HARD MAPLE AND GREY ELM

SALLING, HANSON & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Michigan Hardwoods
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN

QUOTE ON SMALL OR LARGE LOTS.
WILL PLACE ORDERS FOR STOCK TO
BE MANUFACTURED

Wanted—Soft Maple
One-inch and Two-inch Log Run, Mill Culls Out, Pin
Worms no Defect. Will also buy Mill Culls.

BROWNLEE & COMPANY, Detroit, Mich.



Special bargains in the following:

- 200 M 4-4 No. 2 C & B Birch
- 50 M 8-4 No. 1 C & B Birch
- 100 M 4-4 No. 2 C & B Grey Elm
- 50 M 8-4 No. 1 C & B Grey Elm
- 140 M 4-4 No. 2 C & B Beech
- 500 M 4-4 No. 2 C & B Maple
- 50 M 8-4 No. 2 C & B Maple

Above piled for water shipment, but the 4-4 Beech and 8-4 Maple can
be shipped by rail. Write us for prices.

**The North Shore Lumber Co. THOMPSON,
MICHIGAN**

DUDLEY LUMBER COMPANY
HAS FOR SALE
Memphis Yard—Plain and Qtd. Oak
Grand Rapids Yard—Michigan Hardwoods
HEMLOCK LUMBER ALSO A SPECIALTY
OFFICES: GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

DENNIS & SMITH LUMBER CO.
Wholesale Hardwood Lumber
Office and Yards, FOURTH AND HOLDEN AVENUES,
DETROIT, MICH.
MILLS AT: Orndorff, W. Va., Heaters, W. Va., and Parkersburg, W. Va.

S. L. EASTMAN FLOORING CO.
SAGINAW BRAND
MAPLE FLOORING
SAGINAW, MICH.

Evans & Retting Lumber Co.
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers
**Hardwood
Lumber**
RAILROAD TIMBERS, TIES AND SWITCH TIES
541 and 543
Michigan Trust Building **Grand Rapids, Mich.**

Michigan Logging Wheels

Have made them 25 years and know
how. Easy and cheap way of logging. **S. C. OVERPACK** MANISTEE,
MICHIGAN

MICHIGAN

FAMOUS FOR RED BIRCH AND BASSWOOD

BIRCH

WE WANT YOUR ORDERS FOR

4-4 and 5-4 No. 1 Common Birch

A No. 1 STOCK

Simmons Lumber Company

SIMMONS, MICHIGAN

McCLURE LUMBER COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS OF

Hardwoods

Main Offices, : DETROIT, MICH.
Mills, : EUTAW, ALA.

SPECIAL OFFERINGS:

5 cars 1 1/2" 1st & 2nds & Com. Qld. White Oak	10 cars 1" Log Run Brown Ash
2 cars 2 1/2, 3 and 4" White Ash	10 cars 1" to 4" Dry Hard Maple
2 cars 1 1/2" White Ash	10 cars 1" Log Run Birch
1 car 1 1/2 and 2" No. 1 Com. Brown Ash	10 cars 1" Log Run Basswood
4 cars 2, 3 and 4" 1st and 2nds and No. 1 Com. Green White Oak	
2 cars 2" Log Run Soft Elm	

BOYNE CITY LUMBER COMPANY

BOYNE CITY

MICHIGAN ROCK MAPLE and other HARDWOODS

LARGE CAPACITY PROMPT SHIPMENTS RAIL OR CARGO

VAN KEULEN & WILKINSON LUMBER COMPANY

Manufacturers and Wholesalers of

HARDWOOD LUMBER and CRATING STOCK

Complete Stocks of Michigan Hardwoods—Maple, Beech, Birch, Elm, Ash and Basswood for sale.

Grand Rapids, : : : Michigan

SOFT ELM AND ROCK ELM

FOR SALE BY

The R. G. Peters Salt & Lumber Co.

EASTLAKE, MICHIGAN



J. S. GOLDIE
Cadillac, : : Michigan.
SPECIAL PRICES on 500M pieces
1 1/2" to 3" Maple Squares 16" to 27" long
250M feet Maple cull
INQUIRIES SOLICITED FOR MICHIGAN LUMBER.

"Chief Brand" Maple Flooring

Will commend itself to you and your trade on its merits alone. † Comprises all the features desirable in good flooring. † Made by the latest, most approved machinery methods and best skilled labor. † We believe we can make it to your interest to handle our "Chief Brand" and will appreciate your inquiries.

Kerry & Hanson Flooring Co.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN

Hackley-Phelps-Bonnell Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Northern and Southern Hardwood Lumber

Main Office, Michigan Trust Company Building

GRAND RAPIDS : . . . MICHIGAN

DENNIS BROS.

GRAND RAPIDS, : : : MICHIGAN

**HARDWOOD LUMBER (by water or rail)
"NATIONAL" MAPLE & BIRCH FLOORING**

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN THE FOLLOWING:

120M feet 4 4 Log Run Birch
125M feet 5 4 Log Run Birch
2 Cars 8 4 Common and Better Birch
1 Car 1x4 Clear Birch
2 Cars 1x7 and Wider No. 1 Common Birch
140M feet 5 4 Log Run Beech
150M feet 4 4 Log Run Soft Elm
Hard Maple—All grades and thicknesses

Main Office :
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Trust
Company
Building

Thos. MacBride Lumber Company

HEADQUARTERS FOR

HARDWOODS

IN MICHIGAN

Michigan Trust Building, Grand Rapids, Mich.

CINCINNATI

THE GATEWAY OF THE SOUTH

OUR AIM is to ship the highest standard of
lumber at lowest consistent price

We are manufacturers and ship direct from our band mills

Oak **W. H. & G. S. Stewart** Chestnut
Poplar Basswood
Ash Yellow Pine
Main Office: Cincinnati, Ohio, U. S. A.

CYPRESS LUMBER CO.

Manufacturer of Hardwoods and Cypress

Main and Quartered White and Red Oak, Yellow Poplar,
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THE HOUSE OF STONE

The One of Good Grades

Poplar, Oak, Chestnut, Cottonwood, Ash, Basswood and Gum

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CINCINNATI, OHIO

FRAMES,
SASH, DOORS,
BLINDS, MOULDINGS,
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STAIRWORK,
INTERIOR TRIM.



PAINTS,
BUILDERS' HARDWARE,
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LARGE CINCINNATI FAC-
TORIES MAKE PROMPT
SHIPMENTS POSSIBLE.

PLAIN OAK—BASSWOOD

Are what we want. All thicknesses and grades. Spot
cash. Send us list of your offerings with prices.

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THE GENERAL LUMBER COMPANY

HARDWOODS

HEMLOCK, YELLOW PINE.

COLUMBUS OHIO

OAK FLOORING

Thoroughly Kiln Dried.
Perfectly Manufactured.

We are located in the best Oak Timber section in the
United States; have new and modern machinery and
experienced operators.

Why should we not be able to furnish the best Oak
Flooring?

Write us and we will convince you that we can.

The **INTERNATIONAL HARDWOOD COMPANY**

Catlettsburg, Kentucky

W. T. SCHNAUFER

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Hardwood Lumber

MARIETTA, O.

All Lumbermen, Attention!

We do what you can't do.

We measure your stumpage correctly.

We make your maps correctly.

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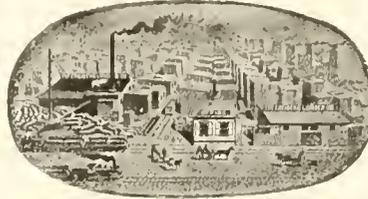
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CINCINNATI
THE GATEWAY OF THE SOUTH

THE MALEY, THOMPSON & MOFFETT CO.

Always in the Market for
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SELECTED WHITE OAK LOGS,
LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.**

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Manufacturers of
**Tabasco Mahogany
Walnut, Oak**
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We are in the market to buy Dry Gum Lumber in any quantity, from a single car load to a million feet. Will take all grades and thicknesses. We receive lumber at shipping point, pay cash and are liberal in inspection.



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General Office, Yards,
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Cypress Red Gum Oak

We Want to Buy
Southern Hardwoods

SEND LIST WITH PRICES

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Cash buyers for stock in our line.
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WEST AND SUMMER STREETS
Wholesalers Mahogany, Thin Lumber, Veneers
Finely figured quarter sawed oak veneers a specialty.

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Cash Buyers
Poplar, Oak, Chestnut
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ALL GRADES AND THICKNESSES. WE BUY MILL CUTS.

IN THE MARKET FOR
OAK-ASH-POPLAR
ALL GRADES AND THICKNESSES

MOWBRAY & ROBINSON
Office: 1219 West Sixth Street
Yards: Sixth Street, below Harriet

Poplar, Oak, Ash, Chestnut, Sycamore,
C. Crane & Co.
We would like to buy
2,000,000 feet Dry Oak
2,000,000 feet Dry Poplar
W. Va. Spruce, Pine and Elm Mostly heavy stock. Quotations Solicited.
MILLS AND YARDS CINCINNATI, O.
YEARLY CAPACITY 100,000,000 FT.
LONG BILL STUFF A SPECIALTY

L. W. RADINA & COMPANY
Correspondence Solicited with Buyers and Sellers of All Kinds of
HARDWOODS
Wanted for cash—desirable blocks of 1 inch to 4 inch Poplar, all grades, Especially 1 1/4-inch stock, for immediate shipment.
CLARK STREET AND DALTON AVENUE

THE WIBORG & HANNA COMPANY
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PLAIN AND QUARTER SAWED

White and Red Oak

CHESTNUT POPLAR GUM AND CYPRESS

Flooring, Siding, Ceiling, Base, Case and Molding. Rough, Dressed and Re-sawed. Mixed Carloads.



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WHERE THE BEST HARDWOODS GROW

THE WOODS FOR WHICH INDIANA IS FAMOUS.

- Quart'r'd White Oak
- Plain White Oak
- Quartered Red Oak
- Plain Red Oak
- White Ash
- Poplar
- Black Walnut
- Cherry
- Sycamore
- Red Gum
- Hickory
- Beech
- Maple
- Veneers of
- Indiana Hardwoods

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MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS
 Quarter Sawed White and Red Oak a Specialty
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Manufacturers, Wholesalers and Exporters of Hardwood Lumber
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Long Timber up to 60 feet—Hardwood Specialties
 The largest Band Mill in Indiana. FORT WAYNE, IND.

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All Kinds of Hardwood Lumber Manufactured
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 GLAD TO FIGURE ON ANY CHOICE HARDWOOD STOCKS YOU HAVE TO OFFER. INSPECTION AT MILL POINTS. INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

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Manufacturers and Wholesalers
 Our Specialty Quartered Oak and Sycamore
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THE GREAT WHOLESALE LUMBER CENTER OF THE EAST



Manufacturers and Dealers in

- Ash
White and Brown
- Basswood
- Birch
Red and White
- Butternut
- Cherry
- Chestnut
- Cottonwood
- Cypress
- Elm
Soft and Rock
- Gum
Red and Tupelo
- Hickory
- Maple
Hard and Soft
- Red Oak
Plain and Quartered
- White Oak
Plain and Quartered
- Black Walnut
- White Wood
Poplar



BUFFALO HARDWOOD LUMBER CO.

We want to buy for cash :
Oak, Ash and other Hardwoods, all grades and thicknesses.
Will receive and inspect stock at shipping point.

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940 SENECA STREET

EMPIRE LUMBER COMPANY

Our specialties are PLAIN and QUARTERED OAK and ASH.

1142 SENECA STREET.

G. ELIAS & BROTHER

BUY AND CARRY LARGE QUANTITIES OF ALL KINDS OF HARDWOODS

955 TO 1015 ELK STREET

HUGH McLEAN LUMBER COMPANY

Specialty: INDIANA WHITE OAK

940 ELK STREET

ANTHONY MILLER

HARDWOODS OF ALL KINDS

893 EAGLE STREET

SCATCHERD & SON

HARDWOODS ONLY

Yard, 1555 SENECA STREET

Office, 886 ELLICOTT SQUARE

STANDARD HARDWOOD LUMBER CO.

OAK, ASH AND CHESTNUT

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Specialties: CHERRY AND OAK

892 ELK STREET

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Specialties: BROWN ASH, BIRCH, PACIFIC COAST FIR AND SPRUCE

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Specialties: OAK, ASH AND POPLAR

932 ELK STREET

BEYER, KNOX & COMPANY

ALL KINDS OF HARDWOODS

Office and Yards, 69 LEROY AVENUE

W. M. Ritter Lumber Co.

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

YOU CAN MAKE MONEY
By Stocking Up NOW With

POPLAR BEVEL SIDING

You Can Make MORE MONEY
By Buying From Us, Because
Ours is the Best

The Price will Surely Advance in the Spring

We saw and ship 100,000,000 Feet Yearly of Band Sawed, West Virginia Yellow Poplar, Hardwoods and No. Carolina White Pine

Vansant, Kitchen & Co.



NEW ASHLAND MILL

Old-Fashioned

SOFT YELLOW POPLAR

Ashland, Ky.

5-8 AND 4-4 IN WIDE STOCK, SPECIALTY

YELLOW POPLAR

Manufacturers
BAND SAWED
POPLAR LUMBER

ALL GRADES

DRY 5-8, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 8-4, 10-4, 12-4, 16-4
Bevel Siding, Lath and Squares
Specialty, Wide Stock.

LUMBER CO.

COAL GROVE, OHIO, U. S. A.

Hardwood Record

Twelfth Year. }
Semi-monthly. }

CHICAGO, DECEMBER 10, 1906.

{ Subscription \$2.
{ Single Copies, 10 Cents.

2,000,000 Feet

CHERRY

FOR SALE

ROSS LUMBER CO.

JAMESTOWN, NEW YORK

Himmelberger-Harrison Lumber Co.

Red Gum
Specialists

Morehouse,

Missouri

A WAY OF ESCAPE

from exorbitant insurance charges

PENNA. LUMBERMEN'S MUTUAL FIRE INS. CO.

943 Drexel Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

We want to sell and ship during the months of November and December the following lumber:

100,000 ft. 4-4 birch log run	60,000 ft. 4-4 poplar 1 and 2, 8 in. to 24 in.	18,000 ft. 1-4 quartered white oak No. 2 common, sawed for figure.
30,000 ft. 5-4 birch log run	14,000 ft. 4-4 poplar 1 and 2, 24 in. and up.	24,000 ft. 4-4 quartered white oak clear saps sawed for figure.
50,000 ft. 6-4 birch log run	70,000 ft. 4-4 poplar, No. 1 common	80,000 ft. 4-4 quartered red oak No. 1 common, sawed for figure.
200,000 ft. 8-4 birch log run	40,000 ft. 4-4 poplar clear saps.	16,000 ft. 4-4 quartered red oak clear strips, sawed for figure.
500,000 ft. 4-4 maple log run	25,000 ft. 8-4 poplar 18 to 28—soft yellow panels	200,000 ft. 4-4 basswood log run—extra fine.
30,000 ft. 5-4 maple log run	5,000 ft. 5-8 No. 1 and 2, 24 and up	
50,000 ft. 6-4 maple log run	6,000 ft. 4-4 quartered white oak 1 and 2—sawed for figure	
50,000 ft. 8-4 maple log run	60,000 ft. 4-4 quartered white oak No. 1 common, sawed for figure.	
600,000 ft. 4-4 cherry log run		
40,000 ft. 4-4 quartered poplar 1 & 2		
4,000,000 ft. 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, and 8-4 white pine box, No. 1, No. 2, No. 3 barn—rough or dressed.		
2,000,000 ft. W. Va. spruce, 10 and 12 in. wide, 12 to 30 ft. long—band sawed, gang edged and equalized—rough or worked.		

RUMBARGER LUMBER COMPANY

Main Office: 808 Harrison Bldg., 15th and Market Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

New York Office: 8018 Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Av.

Pittsburgh Office: 701 Keystone Bldg.

The combined facilities of the stock lumber insurance companies

LUMBER INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK

and the ADIRONDACK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

and allied organizations, constitute a great insuring opportunity for any owner of a first-class lumber or mill risk. Ask for lines and rates.

LUMBER INSURERS GENERAL AGENCY, Underwriting Managers

66 Broadway, New York

Combined Assets
over \$750,000.

LOUISVILLE

MANUFACTURING AND DISTRIBUTING CENTER OF KENTUCKY

Dry Stock **W. P. Brown & Sons Lumber Co.** Louisville, Ky.

<p>PLAIN RED OAK. 55,000' 1" 1st & 2d. 25,000' 1 1/4" 1st & 2d. 49,000' 1 1/2" 1st & 2d. 57,000' 2" 1st & 2d. 18,000' 2 1/2" 1st & 2d. 18,000' 3" 1st & 2d. 131,000' 1" No. 1 Com. 84,000' 1 1/4" No. 1 Com. 44,000' 1 1/2" No. 1 Com. 47,000' 2" No. 1 Com. 8,000' 2 1/2" No. 1 Com. 15,000' 3" No. 1 Com.</p> <p>QUARTERED RED OAK. 19,000' 1" 1st & 2d.</p>	<p>14,000' 1 1/2" 1st & 2d. 5,000' 2" 1st & 2d. 15,000' 1" No. 1 Com. 7,000' 1 1/2" No. 1 Com. 13,000' 2" No. 1 Com.</p> <p>PLAIN WHITE OAK. 80,000' 1" 1st & 2d. 28,000' 1 1/4" 1st & 2d. 12,000' 1 1/2" 1st & 2d. 42,000' 2" 1st & 2d. 23,800' 2 1/2" 1st & 2d. 18,000' 3" 1st & 2d. 227,000' 1" No. 1 Com. 60,000' 1 1/4" No. 1 Com. 80,000' 1 1/2" No. 1 Com.</p>	<p>50,000' 2" No. 1 Com. 17,000' 2 1/2" No. 1 Com. 22,000' 3" No. 1 Com.</p> <p>QUARTERED WHITE OAK. 50,000' 1" 1st & 2d. 28,000' 1 1/4" 1st & 2d. 45,000' 1 1/2" 1st & 2d. 49,000' 2" 1st & 2d. 19,000' 2 1/2" 1st & 2d. 18,000' 1" No. 1 Com. 30,000' 1 1/4" No. 1 Com. 40,000' 1 1/2" No. 1 Com. 22,000' 2" No. 1 Com. 10,000' 3" No. 1 Com.</p>	<p>ASH. 9,000' 1" 1st & 2d. 65,000' 1 1/4" 1st & 2d. 16,000' 1 1/2" 1st & 2d. 10,000' 2" 1st & 2d. 8,000' 2 1/2" 1st & 2d. 14,000' 3" 1st & 2d. 6,000' 4" 1st & 2d. 4,000' 1 1/4" No. 1 Com. 16,000' 1 1/2" No. 1 Com. 3,000' 2" No. 1 Com.</p> <p>POPLAR. 12,000' 1" 1st & 2d.</p>	<p>12,000' 1 1/4" 1st & 2d. 11,000' 1 1/2" 1st & 2d. 12,000' 2" 1st & 2d. 10,000' 2 1/2" 1st & 2d. 10,000' 3" 1st & 2d. 50,000' 1" No. 1 Com. 28,000' 1 1/4" No. 1 Com. 10,000' 1 1/2" No. 1 Com. 10,000' 2" No. 1 Com. 15,000' 1" 18" & up 1st & 2d. 8,000' 2" 18" & up 1st & 2d. 6,000' 2" 24" & up 1st & 2d. 4,000' 1 1/2" 18" & up 1st & 2d. 3,000' 1 1/2" 24" & up 1st & 2d.</p>
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All thicknesses in cull poplar, ash, chestnut. Your inquiries will be appreciated. Prompt delivery guaranteed

McLean - Davis Lumber Co.

Successors to

Hugh McLean Lumber Co., Highland Park, Ky.
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Manufacturers and Dealers in

Hardwood Lumber

Daily Capacity:
80,000 feet

Sales Offices:
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 Poplar, Rough and Dressed.
 Oak, Chestnut and Other
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Band Sawn Plain and Quartered
 Oak and Poplar.
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Oak, Poplar and
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Ornamental Hardwood Floors

400 STYLES AND PATTERNS

Illustrated Catalog on Application

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Rochester, N. Y. New Albany, Ind.

THERE IS NO BETTER WAY BETWEEN

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS and CINCINNATI

THAN THE

Monon Route 4 TRAINS A DAY 4

Standard and Compartment Sleepers on Night Trains, Parlor
 and Dining Cars on Day Train.

CHAS. H. ROCKWELL, FRANK J. REED,
 Traffic Manager, Gen. Pass. Agent,
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MANUFACTURERS OF

POPLAR AND OAK

PLANING MILL STOCK, BOX SHOOKS
 AND HARDWOOD DIMENSION

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CELEBRATED FOR HIGH STANDARD OF QUALITY AND MILL WORK

MICHIGAN RED OAK

- ☞ As fine stock as was ever cut in the famous Cadillac district.
- ☞ We have some of this choice 4-4 Red Oak which will soon be in shipping condition.
- ☞ If you are in the market, we can please you both in quality and price.
- ☞ We also have some nice Soft Gray Elm in 4-4, 6-4, 8-4 and 12-4. It's Bone Dry.

Mitchell Brothers Company

CADILLAC, MICHIGAN

Cummer, Diggins & Co.

—MANUFACTURERS—

"CUMMER" MAPLE
AND BEECH FLOORING

MICHIGAN HARDWOODS

Good assortment of dry stock on hand ready for immediate shipment in Hard Maple, Beech, Birch, Soft Elm and Cherry.

SEND US A LIST OF YOUR REQUIREMENTS.

The Cadillac Handle Co.

Band Sawn
Michigan Hardwoods

SPECIAL OFFERINGS:

- 5 Cars 4 4 Maple, No. 1 and 2 Common.
- 3 Cars 4 4 Maple 1st and 2nds.
- 2 Cars 5 4 Maple No. 1 Common and better.
- 1 Car 6 4 Maple No. 1 Common and better, 10 in. and over wide.
- 2 Cars 8 4 Maple No. 1 Common and better.
- 2 Cars 4 4 Birch No. 2 Common and better.

We are prepared to contract No. 3 Common Maple, for future sawing.

MURPHY & DIGGINS

Offer all grades of the following special dry stock

- MAPLE—5/4, 6/4, 8/4, 10/4, 12 4, 14 4, 16 4
- GRAY ELM—4/4, 12/4
- BASSWOOD—4/4;
- BIRCH—4/4, 6 4

Our own manufacture. Perfect Mill Work. Uniform Grades.

LET US FIGURE ON YOUR HARDWOOD WANTS.

DRY STOCK

Northern Michigan Soft Gray Elm

What our old cork pine was to the regular white pine—such is our *Soft Gray Elm* to ordinary soft elm. Buyers who gladly discriminate in favor of something better than the ordinary, will be interested. We have

- 10 cars 8-4 firsts and seconds.
- 1 car 10-4 firsts and seconds.
- 2 cars 12-4 firsts and seconds.

Wide, choice stock, our own product, seasoned right, bone dry.

WRITE US ABOUT IT.



COBBS & MITCHELL
(INCORPORATED)
CADILLAC, MICHIGAN



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THE HUB OF THE HARDWOOD WORLD

WE have in all thicknesses the following kinds and amounts of lumber at places designated. Kindly send us your inquiries.

MEMPHIS YARD:

Ash..... 680,000 feet
 Quartered White Oak... 75,000 feet
 Plain White Oak..... 140,000 feet
 Quartered Red Oak..... 225,000 feet
 Plain Red Oak..... 410,000 feet
 Cypress..... 225,000 feet
 Cottonwood..... 200,000 feet
 Poplar..... 308,000 feet

SELMA YARD
 Poplar..... 409,000 feet
 Bay Poplar..... 857,000 feet
 Red Gum..... 55,000 feet
 Cypress..... 787,000 feet

BERCLAIR YARD
 Bay Poplar..... 100,000 feet
 Cypress..... 800,000 feet

OTHER YARDS
 Plain Red Oak..... 350,000 feet

J. W. THOMPSON LUMBER COMPANY

Office and Yards: Randolph Road and I. C. R. R. : : MEMPHIS, TENN.

FENN BROS. COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS OF

Oak Flooring

Quartered White Hollow Backed
 Quartered Red End Matched
 Plain White Polished
 Plain Red Bored

Offices and Plant:

Kansas and Mallory Ave., New South Memphis.

(Take South Memphis car to Mallory Ave.)

STOCK LIST Anderson-Tully Co. Memphis Tenn.

COTTONWOOD

50,000 ft. 7 8 in. 1sts and 2nds. Cottonwood 8 in. and up
 200,000 " 4 4 " " " " 8 in. to 12 in.
 50,000 " 6 4 " " " " 6 in. and up
 50,000 " 5 4 " " " " 12 in.
 30,000 " 4 4 " No. 1 Common " 8 in. to 12 in.

GUM

100,000 ft. 4 4 in. 1sts and 2nds Red Gum
 100,000 " " No. 1 Common Red Gum
 100,000 " " 1sts and 2nds. Saps 6 in. to 12 in.
 100,000 " " " " " 13 in. and up
 100,000 " " Box boards 13 in. to 17 in.
 250,000 " " No. 1 Common Saps

OAK

One car 4 4 in. 1sts and 2nds. Plain Red Oak.

WAGON STOCK

IN ROUGH.

TONGUES, AXLES, REACHES, BOLSTERS
 AND 6 4 TO 16 4 HICKORY. ALSO ALL
 SOUTHERN HARDWOODS

Gayoso Lumber Co., Inc.
 Memphis, Tenn.

THREE STATES LUMBER COMPANY

OFFERS THE FOLLOWING DRY STOCK AT POINTS WHERE CARS
 ARE IMMEDIATELY AVAILABLE

5 Cars 20" and up Panel Cottonwood.

10 Cars Cottonwood Box Boards 13" and up.

10 Cars Cottonwood Box Boards 8-12".

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Briggs & Cooper Company, Ltd.

MANUFACTURERS

**NORTHERN
SOUTHERN HARDWOODS**

GET OUR PRICES ON THESE ITEMS:

- 1,000,000 feet Soft Grey Elm, 1 to 3".
- 500,000 feet Unselected Birch, 1 to 3".
- 3,000,000 feet Michigan Hard Maple, 1 to 6".
- 350,000 feet End Dried White Maple, 1 to 1½".
- 625,000 feet No. 1 Common and Better Winter Sawn Basswood, 1 to 3".
- 150,000 feet Selected White Basswood, 1", 1¼" and 1½".
- 210,000 feet Plain and Quartered White and Red Oak, 1 to 2".

YARDS AT

SAGINAW, CHICAGO AND MEMPHIS

The Tegge Lumber Co.

MILWAUKEE
WISCONSIN

BUYERS OF
ALL KINDS OF

HARDWOOD LUMBER

Lamb-Fish Lumber Co.

Successors to LAMB HARDWOOD LUMBER CO., BACON-NOLAN HARDWOOD CO., GUIRL-STOVER LBR. CO.

MANUFACTURERS

**Oak, Ash, Cottonwood, Gum
and Cypress**

MAIN OFFICE:

720 MEMPHIS TRUST BUILDING, MEMPHIS, TENN.

Three Band Mills { Memphis, Tenn.
Chancy, Miss.
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Our Specialties { Well Manufactured Stock
Good Grades
Prompt Shipments

PAEPCKE-LEICHT LUMBER COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS OF

**COTTONWOOD
GUM AND OTHER HARDWOODS**

Large stocks of well seasoned Lumber always carried at our yards and mills.

General Offices: 140 W. Chicago Ave., CHICAGO. Mills: Cairo, Ill., Marked Tree, Ark., Greenville, Miss., Arkansas City, Ark., Blytheville, Ark.

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BOSTON NEW YORK PHILADELPHIA

R. E. Wood Lumber Company

☐ We own nearly a thousand million feet of virgin poplar, oak, chestnut and other hardwood timber, and operate our own band mills in West Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina and South Carolina.
 ☐ Let us figure on your hardwood requirements.

**GENERAL OFFICES:
CONTINENTAL BUILDING.**

Baltimore, Maryland

JOHN T. DIXON HARRY S. DEWEY



We are not **Wizards** in making new grades to fit a price. No tricks in our methods of making shipments. The straight grades are good enough for us.

If you will give us a trial order for **POPLAR, OAK, ASH, CHESTNUT** or **OAK, MAPLE** and **YELLOW PINE FLOORING**, we believe we can demonstrate our ability to please you.

DIXON & DEWEY

716 and 716 A, Flatiron Building, NEW YORK

Thomas Forman Company

MANUFACTURERS OF HIGH-GRADE

Maple and Oak Flooring

New York Branch:
McGovern & Bowen,
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And Hardwood Lumber

**DETROIT.
MICHIGAN**

THE BUFFALO MAPLE FLOORING CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

MICHIGAN ROCK MAPLE AND OAK FLOORING

BUFFALO, NEW YORK

Wanted--Dimension Oak, Plain and Quartered,

White and Red. Send for specifications.

Indiana Quartered Oak Co.

7 East 42nd Street, New York City

Millmen with round lots of well manufactured stock to offer,
are sure of a square deal with

WILLIAM WHITMER & SONS, Inc.

MANUFACTURERS OF

HARDWOODS

Branches: NEW YORK, BOSTON, PITTSBURG

Girard Trust Bldg. PHILADELPHIA

THE EAST

BOSTON NEW YORK PHILADELPHIA

**We Have Large Demands
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3,000,000 feet Chestnut	1,290,000 feet Hemlock
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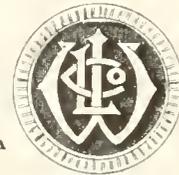
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POPLAR - OAK - ASH - CHESTNUT

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We have in stock

150,000 ft. 4-4 White Maple Cross piled with 2½-inch dry crossers.

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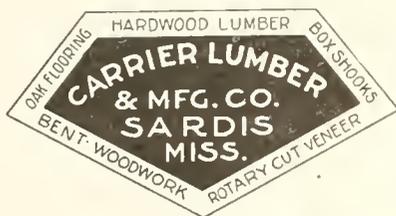
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Bored

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Hollow

Backed

and

Bundled

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Clark L. Poole
Edward C. Cronwall

First National Bank Bldg.

Chicago, Dec. 1st, 1906

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E. H. ADAMS, SECY.

B. F. RICHARDSON, VICE-PREST.
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Hardwood Record

Published in the Interest of Hardwood Lumber, American Hardwood Forests, Wood Veneer Industry, Hardwood Flooring, Hardwood Interior Finish, Wood Chemicals, Saw Mill and Woodworking Machinery.

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HARDWOOD ASSOCIATION MEETINGS.

Michigan Hardwood Manufacturers' Association.

This association will hold an important meeting at the Hotel Pantlind, Grand Rapids, on Wednesday, Dec. 19.

Indiana Hardwood Lumbermen's Association.

The eighth annual meeting of this association will be held at the Grand Hotel, Indianapolis, on Friday, Jan. 11, 1907. Matters of much importance to the trade will be brought up for discussion and a large attendance is desired.

General Market Conditions.

There is no new feature in the general market conditions prevailing throughout the country. The demand is remarkably strong for all varieties of hardwoods in the middle west, fairly good on the Pacific coast, and considerably above normal throughout the entire east. In the eastern sections of the country the call for poplar, especially for the good end, is much in excess of the supply. Owing to the recent tides which have prevailed in the streams of the poplar producing sections this demand will be fairly well covered, but not before midsummer.

Oak of all varieties is sought in excess of the supply. In the most important oak producing sections there has been practically a cessation of production for some weeks, owing to the bad weather conditions. The average daily sawing of that district has fallen off more than fifty per cent. Considering that oak has been in very short supply for months it goes without saying that "oak will be oak" before there is any more dry stock offered. Optimists profess to believe that good oak will show an advance of fully \$5 a thousand between now and spring. Both gum and cottonwood are in good demand at slightly increased values.

There is every prospect of a diminution of the output of Michigan and Wisconsin hardwoods during the coming winter and, as is well known, dry stock on hand being short, there will be a

scramble for maple, birch, elm and beech before there is any new stock on the market. Generally speaking the entire hardwood lumber situation is strong.

The mahogany market has taken on a reversal of form during the last few months. The high price of oak has tended to an increased use of mahogany for interior finish and furniture and what were supposed to be ample mahogany stocks six months ago are now depleted. The same situation has materialized in Great Britain, which is an important center of the mahogany log industry, with the result that the British market is bare of mahogany. The big eastern mahogany producers are generally over-sold. The same is true of Cincinnati, Louisville and New Orleans manufacturers. There is probably more mahogany on hand in Chicago than in any other mahogany grouping section of the country and this city can properly be called the center of that industry at the present time.

Makers of hardwood flooring in oak, maple, birch and beech are busy, and the current demand is fully up to the capacity of the plants. Prices, of course, remain firm.

American Methods of Sawing Lumber.

The Timber Trades Journal of London scolds American lumber producers on their crude method of manufacturing lumber. Its contention is said to be based on observation of shipments of American lumber to Great Britain, which show that the methods must needs be crude and that there is an absence of parallel thickness and width. It says in the main that there is not the least improvement in point of economy over methods of twenty years ago. There is the same careless "butting" or absence of "butting." Boards are carelessly sawn with gullet-toothed circulars. In many cases the fiber is simply torn out so that it takes nearly one-fourth of an inch off the thickness to get a surface. The editor believes that it is a most serious reflection on American sawmill manufacturers, and alleges that if the world had been toured to find lumber manufactured as crudely as possible the Americans would certainly be entitled to gold medals for their primitive methods. It argues that the importance of the question is so vast and far-reaching in the face of advancing prices that the time has come when American manufacturers by improved means and by the exercise of greater care in producing lumber should obtain a very much larger percentage of stock from their stumpage.

A writer in the same paper, who claims to be well acquainted with the saw mill business in Canada and the United States, alleges that most of the machinery in use is old and obsolete; that the old circular saw is still the chief means of converting the rough log into serviceable timber; that most of the modern machinery, such as the band saw, is either too costly or too dangerous to trust to unskilled hands and manufacturers will not use it; he alleges that the roughest unskilled labor is used and that the men have no training at all and are sawyers in name only.

There is still more of such "rot" published in the Timber Trades Journal, which bears on the same subject and which is in the same vein. It seems unbelievable that a well-informed lumber trade newspaper should give space to such childish assertions concerning American sawmilling machinery or the product of American mills.

American sawmilling and woodworking machinery, not in exceptional instances, but in the majority of cases, is so much superior to the same line of tools manufactured in Great Britain, in accuracy, efficiency, speed and economy as to bear no comparison whatever with the foreign-made articles. In the intelligent operation of this equipment the American mechanic is far the superior of his over-the-seas cousin, and in the quality of the lumber product, with regard to accuracy of sawing, edging and trimming, the greater percentage of lumber manufactured in this country when dry will dress two sides on one-sixteenth of an inch. To be sure, considering the vast aggregate of lumber produced in the United States, there is still a considerable quantity manufactured in small ground circular mills. However, a good proportion of this is well and accurately made, although there are still some amateurs in the trade who butcher their logs and make pretty bad lumber.

When the wise British merchant sends a representative to this country with instructions not to bid anything like a reasonable price for lumber, the buyer sometimes, is perforce compelled to seek out the owner of some little portable saw mill and buy from him a dinky lot of lumber in the attempt to save his scalp at home. That sort of lumber is entirely unsuitable for the trade of Great Britain and the continent of Europe and when such consignments of stock arrive on the other side, they should not be set up as a criterion for the general run of American lumber products. When Great Britain is willing to pay a price equal to that of the home market it can secure in the United States just as well manufactured lumber as was ever produced on a crude and cumbersome, slow-moving English sawmill. A modern American sawmill will drop three boards to one of its English prototype, sawed just as accurately, and the quantity of good lumber in the log can be just as carefully conserved.

The Timber Trades Journal acknowledges that it is not asking the impossible, "as is proved by the well-carved boards produced by a few of the successful oak and poplar exporters in the States." If the Journal had reversed the proposition and said "by the well-carved boards produced by the majority of exporters in the States," it would have come very much nearer hitting the mark.

Cigar Box Lumber.

Among the cedar wood and cedar veneer manufacturers there is considerable indignation expressed over what they claim is an unfair and unjust article, which has appeared in a paper published in the interests of tobacco and cigar dealers and manufacturers. In this article the cigar box manufacturers are criticised and charged with raising unfairly the price of boxes at a time when there is no necessity for so doing. This newspaper article is doing considerable harm, as it has arrayed cigar manufacturers against box makers to the extent that it has already been proposed that the first named should combine to start a large box factory for themselves.

It is evident that cigar manufacturers do not realize the great scarcity of raw material required in the manufacture of these boxes. It is well known that cedar is today selling at 60 per cent more than at this time a year ago, while cedar veneer costs from \$2 to \$2.50 more than at the same period of last year. There never was a time when cedar logs were so scarce as now, and the scarcity is not only local, but is felt even in Cuba, where it is difficult to obtain sufficient logs for the trade. Veneer mills are working day and night and yet it seems almost impossible to keep ahead of increased orders.

These are facts that should prove to every fair-minded cigar manufacturer that the present condition of the cedar market is the real cause of the rise in prices and not an agreement among the box makers.

The Woodworking Trade Down East.

This country is so big and the conditions in its various sections so unlike that there must needs be diverse customs prevailing. The eastern manufacturer of anything made out of lumber has been by inheritance, taste and education, a stickler for high-grade lumber products. He has always been willing to pay a little higher price for a little better lumber than his western confrere. He has frequently been criticised for his inability to recognize a western or southwestern grade as being up to his standard of requirements. In fact, he has often been denomi-

nated a "kicker." In a great measure this stigma has been unjust.

A singular feature of the woodworking trade in the east, that is scarcely conceivable in the middle west, is the absence of a lumber yard as an adjunct to a general woodwork manufacturing establishment. In many cases in the west this is a larger institution than the average metropolitan lumber yard of the wholesale dealer. The western man buys lumber from a manufacturer or merchant in a wholesale way. In the east there are thousands of woodworking establishments which have no lumber yards attached to them. In fact, they do not presume to be in the lumber business but in the business of making furniture, pianos, interior woodwork or what not. Their lumber is bought from the local hardwood dealer and delivered at their mill doors day in and day out, week in and week out, year in and year out, in exactly the quantity and quality which they require. Such methods of business are entirely unknown to the woodworking manufacturer of Chicago, Grand Rapids and other great commercial centers of the middle west.

These observations concerning eastern methods are of course confined to the large manufacturing trade centers like Philadelphia and New York, and to a few of the smaller cities; in all these larger trade centers, however, this system of buying lumber from the local yard man on almost daily requisition prevails to a very great extent. These manufacturers argue that they succeed in buying just exactly the quantity and grade of lumber that they want and by not being obliged to carry stock on hand and by the avoidance of yard cost and yard rentals they can better afford to pay the retail hardwood lumbermen a reasonable profit than they can by being jointly in the lumber and manufacturing business.

The Manufacturing Situation.

The cartoon in this issue of the HARDWOOD RECORD depicts the sentiment prevailing to a considerable degree in regard to the current situation in the hardwood lumber industry. The weather the country over is bad and has been so for some time. The tides in the mountain streams have torn out bridges on the logging railroads and damaged the roadways to an alarming extent. In other sections of the country the woods are inundated and the loggers have been drowned out. In both sections it has meant a great reduction of the lumber output. One redeeming feature of the situation is that the heavy rise in the streams of the poplar country has given the mills depending on the Big Sandy, Guyandotte, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee and Cumberland rivers a fairly good stock of poplar logs. In fact, it has been the best "run" they have had for several years. The extra output in this section, however, will be more than offset by the diminished quantity of lumber available from the mountain mill regions and from the southwestern oak and gum sections.

The car situation in all the remote and most of the central distributing lumber sections has been desperate for months and still the supply of cars for the shipment of stock on hand is entirely inadequate for the demand. Shippers who have had use for ten cars a day have on an average not received one. This state of affairs has tied up the stocks of the majority of hardwood lumbermen.

Again, the supply of woods, sawmill and yard labor has gone from bad to worse. This unfortunate condition prevails from Maine to the Pacific coast and from Lake Superior to the Gulf of Mexico. The large number of young, stalwart woodsmen of a decade ago seem to have disappeared and many and many a camp today is manned by any available recruits, from old men to mere youths, capable of hanging on to a cant-hook or slowly dragging a crosscut through a log.

Another serious menace to the hardwood lumberman's peace of mind just now is the tightness of the money market. Lumbermen who for several years have not been obliged to have recourse to bank accommodations find today that it is with difficulty that they obtain money, and if obtainable at all it is in limited quantities and at very high rates.

The only redeeming feature in the situation is that the limited output with the very strong demand is tending to conserve values to the point that they are on the increase rather than on the decline.

Pert, Pertinent and Impertinent.

Christmas Cunning.

To buy or not to buy; ah, there's the rub,
Whether it be better that I delve
Deep in the pocket of my pantaloons
And take therefrom the paltry coins, and few,
Or, chop short off, and chopping thus refrain
From calling at her home as heretofore;

Side-step her in the street as best I may,
Likewise at ball and parties, operas, too.
Avaunt—Vamoose—Flee—Vanish—Disappear—
In short, drop from this mundane sphere forth-
with,

'Til the season wanes and is no more,
And by so dropping, chances take they're des-
perate I know—
Of later winning back affections lost,
By this, the most cold-blooded scheme extant.
—W. of O.

Hard to Please.

The man that wants most in this world is the man who really doesn't know what he does want.

Woman.

Would that we might fall into her arms without falling into her hands.

Religion.

Some men look upon religion as a sort of moral fire escape.

Success.

Keep to the trail. Success lies in continued effort along a certain line.

Not Related.

Charity and piety are not always on speaking terms.

The Difference.

A man's age commands veneration; a woman's commands tact.

Very Often.

It is the power of speech that often develops a man's weakness.

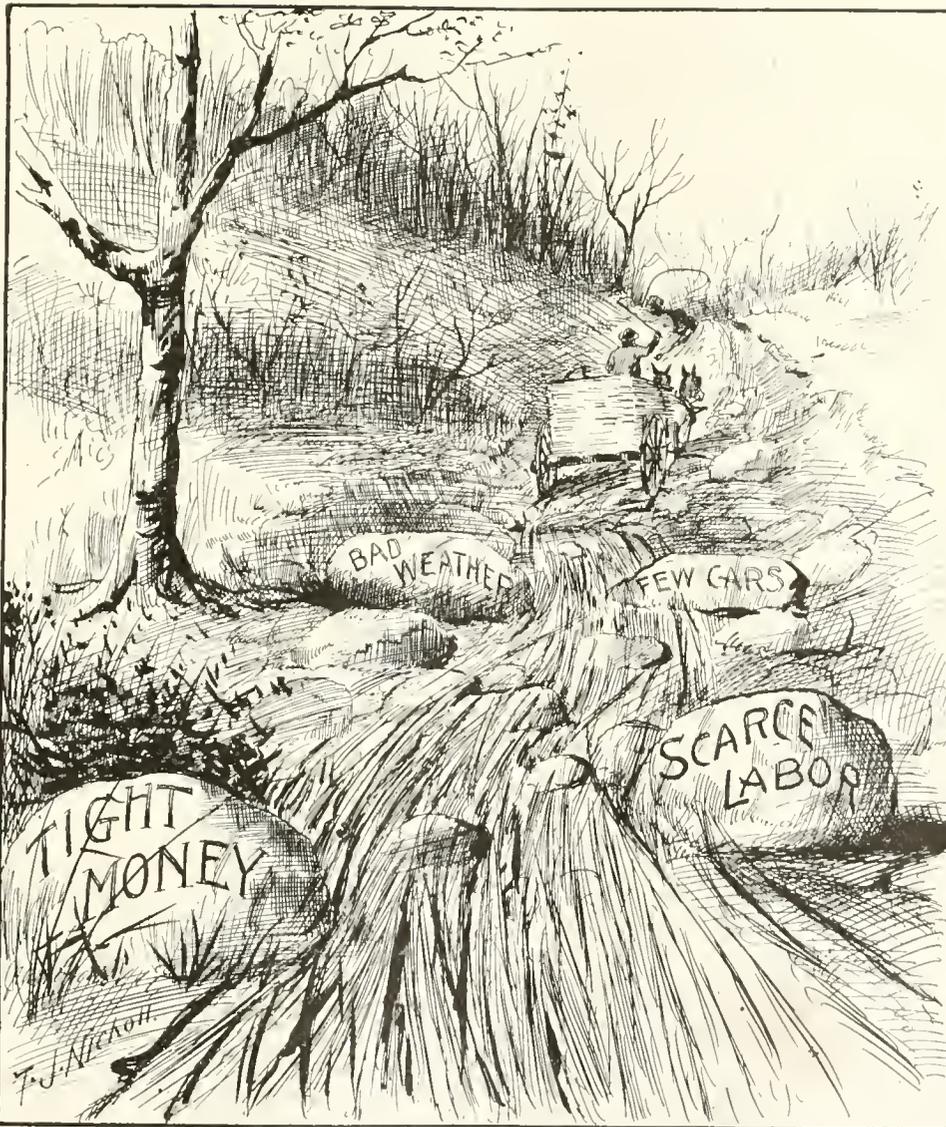
The Danger.

The danger's not in the big ears of little pitchers but in the big mouths.

Lose by Winning.

Lucky in love and unlucky at cards often means that you lose by winning.

A ROCKY ROAD.



How the hardwood situation looks to a good many manufacturers.

Objections.

Objections may be unpleasant to meet but they are helpful if you are successful in overcoming them.

Making Friends.

Do a man a good turn and you will straightway begin to like him; do him harm and you will soon learn to despise him.

True.

An inspiration is greater than an example.

She's a Shark.

The professional dressmaker is about the only woman in the world who is good at figures.

Self-Confidence.

One of the most difficult things for a man to acquire is self-confidence unadulterated by egotism.

Ended at Least.

About the easiest way to settle an argument is to shut up.

Poor Choice.

When a man is unable to choose between two evils, he not infrequently hunts up a third.

Very Few.

When money talks few of us are hard of hearing.

Ballad of Procrastination.

Some day
I'll write the promised letters that I owe
To all the many dearest friends I know,
And big and little debts I'll surely pay—
Some day.

Some day
I'll scorn the soothing weed in various forms,
The fragrant pipe, the mild Havana's charms,
And shun the flowing bowl fore'er and aye—
Some day.

Some day
To one fair maid my heart I shall resign,
To her myself and worldly goods assign,
Her girlish wishes and commands obey—
Some day.

Some day
I'll reach the topmost pinnacle of fame,
Blazon abroad the glory of my name,
All youthful follies sternly cast away—
Some day.

Some day
I'll realize that Spring has long gone by,
Sweet Summer past, and Winter drawing nigh,
December snows instead of flowers of May—
Some day.

Some day
These things I prophesy might come to pass,
But long ere then, beneath the wind blown
grass,
I fancy I shall make a pleasant stay,
For aye.

AMERICAN FOREST TREES.

FORTY-SECOND PAPER.

Overcup Oak.

Quercus lyrata—Walt.

The range of growth of the overcup oak is from Maryland, along the Potomac river near the District of Columbia, southward to parts of Florida; westward through the Gulf states to the Trinity river in Texas; throughout Arkansas, sections of Missouri, central Tennessee, southern Illinois and Indiana.

In North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas and Illinois it is commonly known as overcup; in Alabama, South Carolina, Mississippi, Louisiana and Missouri it is called the swamp post oak; the name water white oak is applied to it in Mississippi and parts of South Carolina; swamp white oak in Texas; forked-leaf white oak among lumbermen in several of the southern states.

This species of oak grows occasionally to a height of one hundred feet, though its average is about seventy feet. It has a trunk two to three feet in diameter, which spreads out after attaining a height of fifteen or twenty feet, into small, often pendulous branches, forming a symmetrical round top. The branchlets are green, slightly tinged with red; pubescent when first appearing, becoming grayish and glabrous during their first winter, eventually becoming ashen gray or brown.

The bark is three-quarters to one inch thick, light gray in color, shedding in thick plates, its surface being divided into thin scales. The winter buds are about $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch long, ovate and obtuse; having light colored scales.

The staminate flowers grow in long, slender, hairy spikes four to six inches in length; the calyx is light yellow and hairy. The pistillate flowers are stalked or sessile and are also pubescent.

The fruit of the overcup oak is found on slender, fuzzy peduncles, sometimes an inch or more in length, but often sessile; the acorn is half to one inch long, broad at the base; light brown and covered with short, light hairs, usually almost entirely enclosed in the deep, spherical cup, which is bright reddish-brown on its inside surface, and covered on the outside with scales; thickened at the base, becoming thinner and forming an irregular edge at the margin of the cup.

The leaves of this tree are obovate-oblong, narrow and wedge-shaped at the base; divided into from five to nine lobes by sinuses, rounded, oblique or straight at the bottom;

the terminal lobe usually broad, with acute, elongated apex, and having two small triangular lobes, one on each side. When the leaves unfold they are brownish green and hairy above and below; at maturity they are thin and firm, darker green and glabrous on the upper surface, silvery or light green and pubescent below; seven to eight inches long, one to four inches broad; in autumn turning

cup usually hides the nut almost completely, as noted above. The color of bark and leaf lining, as well as the leaves and wood, are characteristics that show the close relationship of this species with several others.

A correspondent in the Mississippi delta country, in speaking of the confusion often arising from attempts to distinguish between *Quercus minor* (true post oak), *Quercus michauxii* (cow oak), and *Quercus lyrata* (overcup oak), the subject of this sketch, says:

"The genuine forked-leaf white oak I have only seen growing in the hills. The oak we have here in Mississippi, which is classed as white oak, is cow oak, which has an oval shaped leaf, something like an ash only larger; and the post oak, or overcup, which has a small forked leaf, but not exactly like the genuine forked-leaf white oak. I consider the cow oak the best we have in this section, and it is nearer like the genuine forked-leaf white oak than either the post or overcup. The average post or overcup runs very small and is better suited for car stock and ties than it is for lumber, whereas the cow oak runs up as large as sixty inches, and I have seen some trees which were sixty feet to the first limb, though of course there are not many of this kind. The white oak we have here is inferior to that found in the North and weighs more, not drying out as fast nor as well as the northern oak. In my opinion there is very little good oak left in the Delta, especially in this immediate vicinity. Most all the oak which we have here now is grubby and full of black streaks, the latter defect no doubt being due to early forest fires damaging the tree while young. We have to get logs twenty inches and up and in doing this select them to make an average of thirty to forty per cent firsts and seconds; same amount of No. 1 common; about twenty per cent of No. 2; and ten per cent No. 3 or mill cull; often then we find the heart so shaky that it is good for nothing but firewood. The overcup is not as defective in the heart as the cow oak, but splits very easily and is more susceptible to checking than the latter."



TYPICAL FOREST GROWTH OVERCUP OAK, WASHINGTON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI

a beautiful bright scarlet or vivid orange.

The wood is heavy, hard, strong, tough and very durable when in contact with soil. In color the heartwood is a rich dark brown, with thick, light-colored sapwood; commercially it is apt to be confused with the wood of *Quercus alba* (white oak) and is used for like purposes. The distinguishing feature of this tree, however, is its fruit. The scaly

to checking than the latter."

The wood is used extensively for construction timbers, cooperage, furniture, doors, interior finish and car material. The coarse end is conceded to be the best wood for railway ties. The accompanying photograph was made on the property of the Chicago-Mississippi Land & Lumber Company in Washington county, Mississippi.



GEORGE H. CHAPMAN
STANLEY, WIS.

Builders of Lumber History.

NUMBER XXXVI.

George H. Chapman.

(See Portrait Supplement.)

George H. Chapman, the subject of the sketch and portrait supplement presented in this issue of the *HARDWOOD RECORD*, is widely known in the lumber fraternity of the middle Northwest, where he occupies the responsible position of sales manager of the North Western Lumber Company, one of the strongest and largest concerns of that section.

He was born at Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 30, 1867. His father was George H. Chapman, during his lifetime one of the leaders of the bar in that city and a veteran of the Civil War, having by distinguished service attained the rank of major general. His mother before her marriage was Harriet Gilman. She is still living and makes her home in New York.

Mr. Chapman was not educated with a view to making the lumber business his life work. He attended the public and private schools in Indianapolis until he was seventeen years old and then was enrolled as a student in the Rose Polytechnic Institute at Terre Haute, Ind., and was graduated from there in June, 1888, with the degree of mechanical engineer. After leaving school he took up the practice of his profession and for a few months worked for the Janney Electric Company of Indianapolis.

In March, 1889, he began his career in the lumber business, taking a position with the North Western Lumber Company. Since that time he has been in the service of that company continuously, having at times worked for the Sterling Lumber Company and the Montreal River Lumber Company, both of which concerns are owned by the North Western Lumber Company.

Mr. Chapman's education in the lumber business has been thorough. His first work was helping graders at the Porters Mills yard of the North Western Lumber Company and during the first few years of his connection with the company was employed as helper, grader and yard foreman. During the latter part of 1890 he spent about six months at Sterling, Wis., looking after shipments of the Sterling Lumber Company, and during 1891 was in charge of the yard and shipments of the Montreal River Lumber Company at Gile, Wis. From 1892 to 1899 he was assistant to George S. Long, sales manager of the North Western Lumber Company, located at Eau Claire, and when Mr. Long left the company on Jan. 1, 1900, Mr. Chapman was advanced to the position of sales manager and was in charge of the Eau Claire office until September, 1903, when he removed the office to Stanley, Wis., and took on the management of all the operations at Stanley. He is now sales manager for both the Stanley and Eau Claire plants and is in charge of all operations at Stanley, Wis.,

which is the main manufacturing point of the company.

The North Western Lumber Company, of which Mr. Chapman is sales manager, was founded some thirty years ago by D. R. Moon, S. T. McKnight and Gilbert E. Porter. In the beginning it had only a small circular sawmill, but the operations have grown until it is now one of the largest plants in any section of this country. There are now two modern mills and a planing mill, all equipped



PRINT OF OVERCUP OAK LEAF.

with the most modern and efficient machinery. The company operates a two-hand gang mill at Eau Claire. It also operates a plant at Sterling, twenty miles from Stanley, which has a capacity of 50,000 feet every ten hours.

Besides his work in connection with the North Western Lumber Company Mr. Chap-

man is secretary of the Linderman Box & Vencer Company of Eau Claire and also a stockholder in it.

Mr. Chapman's work for the North Western Lumber Company has been of the most substantial kind. Besides the duties of his office he is identified with movements looking to the good of the trade in general and is an important factor in association work.

He was married on Aug. 31, 1898, to Harriet S. Hubbard at Eau Claire and has one child, a boy. He is a Republican of the strongest kind, an Elk and a member of the Valley Club of Eau Claire.

The company owns and operates a logging road with a main line forty-five miles long, besides various branches known as the Stanley, Merrill & Phillips Railroad.

Mr. Chapman's services to the North Western Lumber Company have been of the most substantial kind. He has brought to bear on his work as sales manager the experience and knowledge of many years of intelligent activity in both the managing and selling ends of the lumber business.

In personality he is alert, forceful and clean-cut in all his statements, and these qualities, combined with a comprehensive insight into the broader problems that confront the lumber industry, have made his advice and coöperation invaluable in association work. He is identified prominently with movements looking to the good of the trade, his own business methods being unassailable.

Mr. Chapman, although occupying an influential position in the lumber world, is still a young man, and all things point to a still greater future for him in the trade.

Besides his work in connection with the North Western Lumber Company, Mr. Chapman is secretary of the Linderman Box & Vencer Company of Eau Claire and a stockholder in it.

Personally, George H. Chapman is a most agreeable gentleman with a wide circle of business and social friends. The liberal education he received as a young man has been widened and broadened by studious tastes and he has always found time to display interest in the activities of his fellow man outside of the narrower pursuits of business. On Aug. 31, 1898, he was married at Eau Claire to Harriet S. Hubbard and has one child, a son. He is a Republican of the strongest kind, an Elk and a member of the Valley Club of Eau Claire.

The Modern Furniture Factory.

THE DRY KILN.

The proper seasoning of lumber is a highly important question in every line of woodworking, but it assumes an acute phase in furniture manufacture. If the lumber worked up in the furniture factories could be dried beyond the possibility of twisting or shrinking the industry to-day would be on a plane of craftsmanship superior to any ever attained. Any skillful manufacturer of high-class stuff will concede that the violent extremes of heat and cold, of moisture and dryness, that are

encountered in the living rooms of most modern houses are the greatest test of the durability of finished stock. The lasting qualities of well-made furniture of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries are due in great part to the thoroughly seasoned condition of the wood that went into the pieces. In most cases a cabinet-maker would not touch stock that had not been air-dried for from three to fifteen years, and even after that kept on sticks in a warm room to insure

absolute reliability. As a consequence, the results of his work have come down to us as strong and well set as when they left his hands. The extreme durability of well-made furniture is shown by the chairs of ancient Egyptian manufacture which are on exhibition in the British Museum and which are still in a serviceable state, although their estimated age is about 3,000 years.

No detail of modern furniture making offers more of a contrast to the methods employed by the old cabinet-makers than that of drying. Air drying, whereby the lumber was seasoned by natural processes, was the only method known to the earlier generations, but the necessity of putting furniture on the market in as short a time as possible has done away with that system and has evolved the dry kiln, and it is probable that if perfection is attained in artificial drying it will be along this line. The first step to hasten the processes of nature was taken when direct heat was applied to the lumber, the planks being piled on supports in the open air and a fire started underneath. This rude kiln was later enclosed by a wall and in process of time the present scientific dry kiln was evolved.

The end of all drying processes, of course, is to extract the moisture without injury to the appearance or strength of the material. As this moisture in green lumber amounts in some cases to one-half its total weight, the task of thoroughly seasoning it in a few days or weeks is no inconsiderable one. Whatever the kind of kiln used to dry the lumber there must be certain features present that prevent injury to the lumber. The process must act uniformly on all parts of the material in order to secure results without injury or warping, for if dry heat is applied to only one side or edge of a board the result will be a warp and strain. It is generally conceded that lumber can be dried successfully if the interior moisture flows to the surface and keeps pace with the surface evaporation, for this avoids the possibility of unevenness in the process and insures against splits and checks.

What every furniture manufacturer requires is well-seasoned lumber that will not swell or shrink, that will make good joints and cut soft on the machines. He also demands that the figure in the wood be not injured in the drying process. In order to secure such stock, in the best condition, it has generally been found desirable to take lumber that has been on the yard for sixty or ninety days or more and thoroughly dry it out in the kiln. When the stock is being put through the process care must be taken to keep the temperature even, if the best results are to be obtained, and it is also important to keep the surface soft and the pores open in order to equalize the shrinkage and avoid splitting. In all cases a certain amount of humidity ought to be present in the kiln because otherwise there will be a tendency to case-harden, that is, the outer part will dry before the inner layers and the result will be a shell of

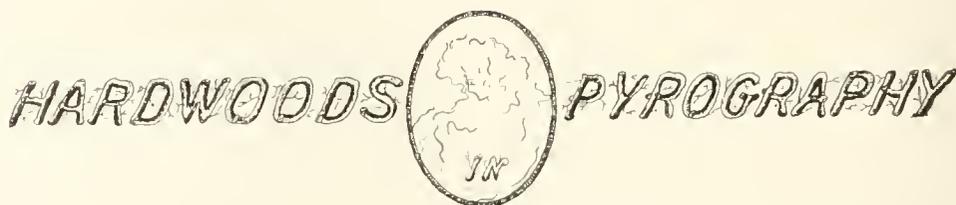
shrunken and often checked wood around the interior part. This checking, which is the result of case hardening, comes only after the first shrinking and the tendency is not present in lumber that has been air dried for any length of time. In stock that is green from the saw, the fault can be prevented by steaming in the kiln and by the employment and proper regulation of a certain amount of humidity. This has also the effect of loosening up all the ducts and passages from the outer surface to the inner strata, thus giving the wood a chance to respond throughout its whole thickness to the drying treatment.

After the wood has been subjected to the kiln operations it should be allowed to temper in the air for a while before it is cut up so that it may acquire a natural condition from the effects of the atmosphere.

The increasing demand for stock and the consequent necessity of taking it green or almost green from the saw has given an impetus to experiments tending to solve the problem of seasoning green lumber directly and eliminating the drying yard. One concern claims to have reached a solution of the problem in an attachment which can be placed in any kiln. According to their theory the swelling and shrinking of the wood is caused by the foreign matter brought into the tree along with the sap. This substance, which is

intimately connected with the wood, expands or contracts according as it receives or dispels moisture. If it were possible to extract this foreign elemental substance without injury to the fibers of the wood, the tendency of the lumber to swell or shrink would be practically eliminated, and it is claimed that this result is attained and attained in such a complete and decisive manner that the stock can be thoroughly dried in from a week to fifteen days.

The question of kiln drying, although it has not reached a perfect stage, has been developed to such an extent that it is possible to dry lumber in any of the various appliances now on the market, if reasonable care is taken in the operation and a knowledge of some of the elemental principles of kiln drying is had. The kiln is now a necessary adjunct to any modern mill and present conditions are emphasizing its necessity. The drying question has come to be recognized as one of the most important in woodworking, and experiments are being constantly made that will result in still further improving the types of kilns now on the market until the taking of lumber green from the saw and the delivering of it to the cutting room of the furniture factory in workable shape is an accomplished fact.



Some two hundred years ago a group of artists were accustomed to gather in a certain London inn and spend the evenings. The sides of the large lounging room were finished in broad panels of a peculiarly soft, wide-grained and unpainted wood which had attained by much scrubbing and cleaning a surface of great smoothness. On one occasion a member of the party took a red-hot poker from the fire-place and burned a figure into the wood. From time to time other figures and scenes were added by the artists of that and succeeding generations until the entire sides of the room were a series of impromptu sketches. It was a rough exhibition of pyrography done with elemental tools.

Before and after that time, both in England and on the continent, some ambitious work had been attempted, but the difficulty of securing suitable wood worked to the necessary condition and the clumsiness of the tools, together with the troublesome methods of heating them, proved such obstacles that the art languished.

On the invention of the pyrographic needle, the ease with which the work could be done revived the art. During the past eight or nine years work in burnt wood has become more than popular—it has become a fad. In practically every department store

of the country and in shops where artists' materials are sold a stock of wood panels and medallions is kept on hand to supply the trade. As the Christmas season approaches, especially large additions are made to the supplies and many well-known artists execute the decorations on the more pretentious objects.

In order to achieve the best results in pyrography, the wood must be white and soft. Basswood is highest in favor because it offers a grain of such uniform softness and breadth that at a short distance the face resembles a smooth, white surface, practically free of markings. The work has been done on oak, but its heavier markings and the fact that it has both hard and soft grain renders the wood unsuitable for the purpose, both from the viewpoint of effect and that of uniform workmanship, for the needle cannot be managed with the best results when the wood is not of similar grain throughout.

Birch has also been used as a basis, but is undesirable because, like oak, although in smaller degree, it is hard and heavy. Its markings are also of such variety that it lacks the plain qualities of background afforded by other less figured woods.

Besides basswood, cottonwood and soft maple are extensively employed. Cottonwood is white and gives a beautiful sur-

face, but is harder than basswood and its grain is more pronounced. Soft maple also is hard, compared to basswood, and has a surface that is slightly less desirable for pyrographic purposes than either of the other two woods.

A wide variety of objects is made at the several large factories dealing in wood for this kind of work. Besides the furniture, screens, etc., which are decorated with the pyrographic needle, more pretentious work is frequently attempted, one large hotel in Chicago having the frieze about the ladies' dining room finished in this style, and mural decorations in private residences and hotels are often executed in this way.

All kinds of minor decorative and useful objects are manufactured from basswood, cottonwood and soft maple, and finished for pyrographic work, such as boxes for gloves, handkerchiefs and neckties, picture frames, etc.

Furniture is also manufactured. In order to secure the necessary strength the wood used for coring is strong, usually oak or birch, and the veneer is basswood, sanded to the smooth surface required for the work. Pedestals, tabourets, chairs, coat hangers, etc., are among the familiar objects manufactured for the trade, although any kind of furniture will be made to order.

In the large pieces, as in the small objects, figures are stamped on the work in outline so that the amateur may finish the decoration. In the case of important artistic efforts, however, where the designs are to be worked out by skilled artists, these outlines are not stamped in, but the figures and scenes are drawn and burned by the craftsman himself.

Occasionally most attractive work is done by supplementing the pyrography with painting, oil being used, and a most harmonious effect being obtained.

For pure decoration, without the idea of utility, ovals or medallions are made, these in many cases being laminated and three or five-ply, the coring being of some cheap wood and the veneer of basswood or the other species suitable for the work. The stock is cut on the bandsaw a dozen or more at a time and the veneer prepared to size. The veneer on the filler runs from 1-16 to 1-20 of an inch in thickness and the inside stock generally $\frac{1}{4}$ or 3-16 of an inch. The veneer is glued on with its grain running in the opposite direction to that of the foundation wood and several of the made-up panels are placed in the hydraulic machines together and stand under pressure until the glue has set. Becoming firmly jointed they are run through a sand-papering machine and brought to a certain degree of smoothness; then through a finer sanding roll and afterwards put on the sand drum and given the peculiarly glossy and even surface which is susceptible of high class work.

Pyrographic work is more than a recreation for amateurs. Some of the best of modern artists have expended their energies in embellishing and beautifying the white and per-

fect surfaces of basswood, cottonwood and soft maple. The improvements in wood-working machinery have made possible a face of such smoothness and the methods of drying both the filler and veneer used in built-up panels and medallions have made the stock so free of warping tendencies that it is possible to obtain splendid artistic results. The stock used must be entirely free of defects. Workers in pyrography claim for their art that it is more durable than oil and that the wood, when old, has a mellowed appearance similar to old ivory. It is certain that beautiful effects can be secured by a skilled

craftsman on a surface of well-seasoned and finely treated wood and that the most difficult subjects, even landscapes, can be worked out with creditable effect. The American hardwoods mentioned above have peculiarly desirable qualities as a material on which to work, basswood being most popular. There has always been a shortage of the white basswood used for pyrographic work and there is considerable trouble this year to supply the needs. Houses interested in this line of work report that orders for the coming season show a demand greater than at any other time in their history.

Review of the Southern Hardwood Situation.

Under date of December 8, Lewis Doster, secretary of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of the United States, makes the following statements, which tell the story of northern hardwood conditions succinctly and with authority:

OAK.

Hardwood production has shifted from its center to both the north and the south. Indiana and Ohio first supplied the requirements of users of oak. The increase in the consumption of oak products shaped to meet the needs of hundreds of different classes of users made it impossible for the two great oak states to supply all that was desired. Commerce levied tribute upon the resources of West Virginia and Kentucky, later branching out so as to include eastern Tennessee and western North Carolina and West Virginia on one side and southeastern Missouri, Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana on the other. Small quantities of oak are secured in Michigan and Wisconsin.

Today the lower Mississippi river section may be defined as the heart of the oak lumber producing territory. In former years this section produced oak in small quantities only, the bulk of the timber cut being made into staves and railroad ties. Operations in the earlier days were contingent upon circumstances. If the demand was heavy and conditions favorable for production operations were carried on with great activity, but in the event of a contrary state of affairs work in the camps and at the mills ceased. Naturally attention first was given to timber of easy accessibility, a preference being shown for that located on high ground not subjected to inundation during the wet season. Enlargement of the work carried on both at the mills and in the woods has pushed the workmen out on to soft ground. While heretofore operators were but little inconvenienced by wet weather they now in large part are compelled to regulate their affairs by conditions in the woods. Never before in the history of hardwood manufacture in the Mississippi valley has the precipitation been so heavy. At some points as much as fourteen inches of water is reported to have fallen in five days. The result has been to cause many plants to shut down temporarily and to bring logging operations to a standstill. It has been found necessary to move the animals used in logging to higher ground and keep them there until the water shall have receded. Steam logging also has ceased because the floods have washed away the railroads, otherwise disarranged equipment and caused a decrease in woods work of possibly 50 per cent.

Small operators are the heaviest sufferers. Many of them are located away from railroads and now state that it will be impossible for them to get out any quantity of stock until dry weather will set in next summer. Those who

handle this class of mill products, and make advances to the mills, claim they are confronted by conditions which make it impossible to get the stock to the railroads and in some cases this lumber will not reach the market until next summer.

Operators on higher ground also have felt the influence of the disastrous weather conditions, rain having played havoc with the conduct of their business. The outlook for oak stock from now until March 1 is not very encouraging. The production will be curtailed by those factors which now dominate and prices should remain steady. It is more than probable that some advances will be made, quarter sawed white oak already showing signs of increase owing to heavy demand. In fact, the barometer which indicates weather conditions may also be regarded as the governor of the oak market.

POPULAR.

Poplar in some respects has received a setback during the last few years owing to the decreased output. The river mills prior to the November tide received few logs. Their poplar output naturally has fallen off. Conditions during the past few years have operated to reduce the available supply of poplar lumber and competition for poplar stock has operated to advance prices. This wood is considered a necessity by some manufacturers who so far have not found any satisfactory substitute. The heavy demand for poplar has caused most of the mills to oversell and to put forth great exertion and spend large sums of money in efforts to secure logs from which the stock might be manufactured.

The November tides brought to the river mills in the Ohio and Kentucky river districts a supply of logs that will keep them busy for some time. Along the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers manufacturers were not greatly benefited by the tides, but earlier in the season those sections received logs the majority of which have been cut into lumber and distributed. Some of the mills have been depending upon logs received by rail, furnished by owners of small tracts who have put their timber on the market in this way.

Logging operations in the mountains of Kentucky and Tennessee have been very greatly interfered with by the rains, which have washed away the tramways, caused mountain slides to block other roads and generally upset arrangements. The excess moisture has greatly increased the expense of putting in logs. In fact, the most rapid advance has been made in the cost of delivering logs to poplar mills. The heavy tide carried some of the poplar logs past the milling points, necessitating their towage back to the mill.

Little if any of this stock will be in condition to use before spring, as the bulk of it is air dried, a very slow process of curing being

the winter months. Inasmuch as low grade poplar has been used extensively in the manufacture of boxes and for other purposes for which white pine is employed the scarcity of both poplar and pine may well be regarded with concern by those who use either. A conservative estimate places the decrease in white pine for 1907 at 400,000,000 feet. A similar decrease in the output of poplar will not take place, but the proportion of loss probably will be as great. This condition carries its own recommendation to all concerned in the outcome.

COTTONWOOD AND GUM.

Within the last few years both cottonwood and gum have become established parts of the hardwood lumber supply of the country. Supplies have been more adequate than in many other kinds of wood because timber has been more plentiful. This is the natural position of new material seeking favor but scarcely is applicable to conditions of the cottonwood trade in 1906. Conditions surrounding the production of gum and cottonwood are the same, owing to the close relation in which these timbers grow. Manufacturers are experiencing the same trouble outlined in the case of oak producers in the Mississippi valley. It is scarcely possible, owing to the interruption of logging operations, for an output of normal size to be reached. The result of this state of affairs is to strip both cottonwood and gum of the advantage of adequate stock which most of the younger suitors for public favor enjoy.

Values show the influence of an enlarged demand. Cottonwood box boards are now bringing \$51 and No. 1 common \$25 f. o. b. Cairo. All grades are moving freely, but the lower grades of cottonwood are becoming scarce owing to the unusually heavy demand for package material. The majority of producers are oversold on low grades and some of them are having difficulty in meeting the demand for box boards and firsts and seconds.

A broader knowledge of the qualities and merits of gum has given this wood a niche of its own among the hardwoods. Under normal conditions it would be possible to enlarge production materially, but at present the weather interposes an insurmountable obstacle, as conditions in the sections where gum abounds are decidedly unfavorable for logging operations. This year it has been impossible for the manufacturer to accumulate any sizable stocks of sap grades. Box manufacturers and furniture factories have supplied a ready market for all stock in condition to ship. The red or heart stock has not moved as fast as the sap lumber but owing to the relatively small production of these grades manufacturers have had no difficulty in carrying the small surplus and have excellent prospects of a satisfactory market for this material in the near future. Red gum has advanced rapidly but the future probably will see still greater improvement.

Producers and users of gum have studied the peculiarities of this wood and now handle and use gum as gum should be used, not in accordance with methods which provide satisfactory when some other kind of lumber is involved. Gum has taken its place as one of the standard articles of hardwood produced by manufacturers in this country.

ASH.

Ash is one of the woods which fill a certain function in the trade. It is perhaps in greatest demand and lightest supply of any hardwood in the country. Particularly is this true with respect to the better qualities. Demand is heavier than the supply and those producing ash of any kind find it difficult to accumulate anything like a respectable assortment of sizes and grades. The heaviest call at this time is for thick sizes, which manufacturers are recommended to cut in order to satisfy the wants of users.

HICKORY.

Hickory supplies are practically a minus quantity. The output is decreasing rapidly and the call from vehicle manufacturers and other users steadily is enlarging. There does not seem to be any satisfactory substitute for it. The tendency of the times will keep prices at least on the present level should further advances not be made because of light supplies.

Of late years carriage and wagon manufacturing concerns have endeavored to buy hickory cut to suit their requirements. Realizing this change, some of the larger lumber concerns have installed separate plants so as to shape the material as the user desires it. This method of handling the timber makes it of more value and should enable the manipulator to secure more for his hickory, because only those portions which are suitable for their several special uses are shipped.

DIMENSION STOCK.

Furniture dimension stock has not responded as readily as many desire to the generally improved demand and price of other kinds of hardwood lumber. Producers feel, however, that they should have proportionate prices for their material. Low values this year are due largely to carrying out contracts made early in

the season, with which at least one party thereto is dissatisfied. In the event contracts are made for 1907 delivery it is generally thought prices will show a material advance over those ruling in 1906.

OTHER WOODS.

Conditions affecting chestnut, basswood, maple, elm, sycamore, walnut, butternut and cherry, comprising those woods of lesser importance, quantity of product considered, with few exceptions have been entirely satisfactory. Values have improved this year in sympathy with the general betterment of prices of the hardwood leaders in the market. Sound wormy chestnut is in great demand and stocks are limited. Basswood is becoming more widely known and the demand is heavy.

THE YEAR.

The hardwood trade of 1906 has been extremely gratifying to producers and distributors. The demand has been broad enough to furnish a market for practically every foot of every grade and size that was produced. It has not been a case of a heavy call for one item and a limited market for many others, but a broad, uniform demand for the whole range of woods, gum and cottonwood to cherry and walnut.

Hardwood Record Mail Bag.

[In this department it is proposed to reply to such inquiries as reach this office from the HARDWOOD RECORD clientele as will be of enough general interest to warrant publication. Every patron of the paper is invited to use this department to the fullest extent, and an attempt will be made to answer queries pertaining to all matters of interest to the hardwood trade, in a succinct and intelligent manner.]

Insurance Standard Woodworker.

BOSTON, MASS., Nov. 22.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: Enclosed find copy of the Insurance Standard Woodworker, which shows how to reduce the fire hazard and obtain a low insurance rate. The undersigned, who is inspector for the Lumber Mutual Insurance Companies, wrote the pamphlet and will furnish one gratis to any lumberman or owner of a woodworking plant who mentions your paper in his application.

This goes to the trade papers and record will be kept of results from each paper. We think there is need for such a book and also wish information as to which paper is in touch with people the companies should reach. Will be pleased if you will put this letter in your reading matter. Very truly yours, A. L. ARTZ, Inspector, 1133 Oliver Building, Boston, Mass.

Accompanying the above letter was the pamphlet referred to, which should be in the hands of every lumberman and which will be sent to anyone interested on application to the writer.—EDITOR.

Wants Quarter-Sawed Oak.

NEW YORK CITY, Dec. 6.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: I am in the market for the rather difficult requisition of 2,500 feet firsts and seconds one and one-half inch, 18 feet quarter-sawed white oak, and 3,500 feet same grade and thickness, 16 feet long. Can you suggest anyone who would be willing to get this order cut for me?

Quarter-sawed white oak of the grade, thickness and length named is a pretty difficult order, even in the small quantity required. However, if any of the clients of the HARDWOOD RECORD would like to figure on this requisition the name of the correspondent is at their disposal on application.—EDITOR.

An Appreciation and a Record.

COLUMBIA, TENN., Dec. 1.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: Enclosed find our check for \$2 covering subscription for the coming year. We can't well do hardwood business without the RECORD. We recently sold to the Central Lumber Company of Nashville, Tenn., seven old time yellow poplar logs sealing 9,398 feet. Can you beat this?—MAYBERRY MILL COMPANY.

The Mayberry Mill Company is an old and esteemed subscriber. Its story of 9,398 feet for seven yellow poplar logs looks as if it might be a record. If anyone can beat it the HARDWOOD RECORD will be glad to announce it.

Wants Table Legs.

NEWARK, O., Nov. 26.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: We are in the market for immediate shipment of two or more cars of oak table legs in the following sizes:

3 x3 —26%.
3½ x3½ —26%.
4 x4 —26%.

If you can put us in communication with any mill in position to furnish this stock we will appreciate it greatly and beg to thank you for your kindness, in anticipation.—COMPANY.

The address of the writer of above inquiry will be furnished to anyone interested.—EDITOR.

Annual American Forestry Association.

The annual meeting of the American Forestry Association will be held at Washington, D. C., Wednesday, January 9. The meeting should bring out a large attendance of members of the association and friends of forestry, as important business is to be transacted and officers elected.

Considerable attention will be given to the White Mountain and Southern Appalachian Reserves, their significance, the importance of passing the bill establishing them and the methods to be employed to secure such legislation. A large attendance is greatly desired.

National Veneer & Panel Manufacturers' Association.

The first annual meeting of the National Veneer & Panel Manufacturers' Association is being held at the Auditorium hotel, Chicago, December 11, as the *HARDWOOD RECORD* goes to press.

The meeting was called to order with the following in attendance:

E. H. Benjamin, Cadillac Veneer Company, Cadillac, Mich.
 B. A. Bowman, Williamson-Kuny Mill and Lumber Company, Mound City, Ill.
 J. W. Clnard, High Point Veneering Company, High Point, N. C.
 H. J. Cunningham, National Manufacturers' Mutual, Janesville, Wis.
 M. C. Dow, Goshen Veneer Company, Goshen, Ind.
 E. H. Defebaugh, Barrel & Box, Louisville, Ky.
 R. C. Dayton, Wisconsin Veneer Company, Rhinelander, Wis.
 H. H. Gibson, *HARDWOOD RECORD*, Chicago.
 A. E. Gordon, *HARDWOOD RECORD*, Chicago.
 L. P. Groffman, St. Louis Basket & Box Company, St. Louis, Mo.
 A. O. Hubbard, Puffer-Hubbard Manufacturing Company, Minneapolis.
 C. T. Jarrell, B. C. Jarrell & Co., Humboldt, Tenn.
 D. E. Kline, Louisville Veneer Mills, Louisville, Ky.
 B. W. Lord, Chicago Veneer Company, Burnside, Ky.
 M. C. Moore, Packages, Milwaukee, Wis.
 W. T. Pierpont, Beldenville Lumber Company, Bruce, Wis.
 M. W. Perry, Ahnapee Veneer & Seating Company, Algoma, Wis.
 Carroll Quimby, Wisconsin Timber & Land Company, Mattoon, Wis.
 J. N. Roberts, Roberts & Conner Company, New Albany, Ind.
 Z. T. Robinson, Robinson Veneer Works, Owensboro, Ky.
 W. H. Roddis, Roddis Lumber & Veneer Company, Marshfield, Wis.
 F. A. Richardson, Michigan Veneer Company, Alpena, Mich.
 William Schoenlau, Schoenlau-Kukkuck Trunk Top & Veneer Company, St. Louis, Mo.
 J. M. Schloebach, *HARDWOOD RECORD*, Chicago.
 C. J. F. Steiner, Baltimore Veneer Panel Company, Baltimore, Md.
 E. F. Sawyer, Cadillac Veneer Company, Cadillac, Mich.
 J. A. Underwood, Underwood Veneer Company, Wausau, Wis.
 W. S. Walker, Portsmouth Veneer and Panel Co., Portsmouth, O.
 D. W. Williamson, Williamson Veneer Company, Baltimore, Md.
 C. Fred Yegge, Chicago Mill & Lumber Company, Chicago.

Owing to the absence of the secretary, who was delayed by a late train, President Kline in his opening remarks suggested that the regular session of the association be deferred until afternoon, but that some preliminary work be done by members looking toward the prompt furtherance of the business before the meeting.

President Kline said that the inspection rules should be somewhat amended to meet current conditions and that the matter was already under discussion by the committee, and that they would have a report to submit.

He also suggested that it would be necessary to have a committee on nomination and election of officers—this being the annual meeting—and appointed the following as such committee: M. C. Dow, E. H. Benjamin and R. C. Dayton.

He deemed it wise to appoint a committee looking toward the possible necessity for changes in the constitution and by-laws and appointed as such committee the following: M. W. Perry, L. P. Groffman and J. W. Clnard.

The meeting then adjourned until 2 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

After roll call by Secretary E. H. Defebaugh, reading of minutes of last meeting being dispensed with, President Kline delivered his address as follows:

Address of President.

It is with great pleasure that I welcome such a large and so representative an attendance at the first annual meeting of the National Veneer

& Panel Manufacturers' Association. A little over a year ago a few manufacturers met at Cincinnati and organized a temporary association. A call was then sent out to everyone using cutting machines and making panels and glued-up stock urging them to attend a meeting which was held here at Chicago on December 14, 1905. At that time a permanent organization was perfected, which I have had the honor of serving as first president. Right here I wish to say the idea of a national association of veneer manufacturers is not a new one. More than ten years ago a movement was set afoot by a prominent manufacturing house looking toward the establishment of an association. The time and places set for preliminary meetings seemed to be unfortunate and after two or three unsuccessful attempts to get manufacturers together, efforts ceased. Since then several spasmodic efforts have been made, none of them with any success until the present organization was formed.

It is a singular fact that the forerunning agitation of the movement to organize the present association was from the outside. Barrel and Box, a trade paper published by our dis-



D. E. KLINE, LOUISVILLE, KY., REELECTED PRESIDENT.

tinguished secretary, E. H. Defebaugh, took the initiative, ably seconded by M. C. Moore of Packages, and H. H. Gibson of the *HARDWOOD RECORD*. Much of the success that has crowned our work is attributable to their efforts, both in print and otherwise, and to the assistance and advice obtained from these gentlemen. Mr. Defebaugh has served us without compensation as secretary and has to my personal knowledge spent both his valuable time and money for our betterment. At our first meeting some criticism was made of the diverse lines represented, and the opinion was expressed that it would be impossible to reconcile these interests and have a harmonious working whole. It was at once suggested that these various lines would very early discover the necessity of getting together to discuss their own peculiar line or lines and that the probability was that subordinate organizations under the parent organization might be found necessary. Carrying out this idea there have been held from time to time, at convenient places, meetings of manufacturers interested in special lines. As, for instance, those making rotary cut lines, that is to say the line covering poplar, oak and at a later date gum. That they will also consider birch, basswood and

other woods is a foregone conclusion. The makers of panel stock have also held a number of meetings, as have also those whose line is quartered oak, veneers and thin lumber in both sawed and slice cut stock. Having attended many of these meetings, I wish to say that it is agreeably surprising to see the friendly discussions that are had of modes of manufacture, costs, etc.

There has also been organized during the year a southeastern branch of the association composed of members in North Carolina, Tennessee and Georgia. On account of their long distance from the majority of the manufacturers it was deemed best that they should have a local organization so that frequent meetings could be had. This branch is represented in the association meetings by duly accredited delegates.

There has also been organized for the same reason the New York & Pennsylvania Veneer & Panel Association, with headquarters at Jamestown, N. Y., also similarly represented in the association meetings. The association has held meetings in January, February and June of this year and a delegation, including your president, went to Asheville, N. C., in April, meeting there the southeastern manufacturers, and assisted in the establishment of the southeastern branch already mentioned.

A point that has been raised by some of our people, already members of the association, is that we must do nothing in violation of the so-called Sherman law against trusts, which provides, I believe, against combinations in restraint of trade. I assume that we are all law-abiding citizens of this country and that no one of us is disposed to do anything that lays him or his associates liable to punishment for violation of laws.

The facts as to the condition of the trade we represent were and are at present (excepting the betterments that may have occurred during the past twelve months) that the results at the end of each year's business for a considerable term of years have not justified the investment in plants and equipment and the risk of fire, flood and credits. This I believe to be the unanimous opinion of all concerned. How are we to better conditions is the question to be solved by the association. First, we have not been getting enough for our goods, and second, the buyers, whether consumers, dealers or middlemen of any character whatever, have used one manufacturer against the other to whittle down our prices. Men with first-class reputations for honor and honesty have not refrained from using the lie direct in naming prices to one salesman, alleged to have been quoted by another. The effect has been demoralization in prices, terms and deliveries all along the line. In our friendly intercourse with each other during the past year we have found our competitors to be men, and men willing and anxious to learn as to methods and costs and to obtain all for their goods that their competitors can. We have shown up the unfair schemes of buyers and have laid the groundwork for an effective campaign of reform, and for a legitimate profit for our output in future. The association has made no prices, but has discussed costs and established grades (as yet in imperfect form but awaiting your action), and it has been suggested that the minimum prices for certain goods of certain grades ought not to be less than figures presented from time to time.

Upon legal advice of the best character we believe this to be our privilege within any existing law. I think that the fear of being drawn into some illegal action has caused many houses to withhold their memberships. I believe these houses will become members sooner or later, as we are continually growing.

Another objection urged is from a few houses

who say they are very busy, are getting top prices, and don't need an association. Perhaps not now, but these times will not continue forever. The time will come when we will all need orders and then if we have an association in good working order the benefits will be apparent. However, I claim that the high priced man needs the association fully as much as the one who has been low priced.

The last objection to the association that I think of comes from a house which says it sees among our officers men who have sold goods for the lowest possible prices. Perhaps so. They are of the men who have needed education and have taken and applied practically the lessons they have received. We want them all, and the high priced man is the best teacher of the low priced one.

There is another matter I wish to touch upon. After our organization it was discovered that there was an association with headquarters at Indianapolis which calls itself the National Veneer Manufacturers' Association. This association is composed exclusively of manufacturers of quartered oak. Efforts in the early part of the year to have them become members of this association were without effect. They, however, have taken cognizance of the apparently satisfactory working of the association; they have held repeated meetings during the year, and are operating with the same end in view that we are, and will, I think, be represented here. I have hope that the two associations can be merged into one, and thus have one grand parent organization.

The subject of grades has been mentioned, and there will be presented to you grading rules on various lines that have already been the subjects of much discussion. This notwithstanding the fact that this association has already formulated some grading rules in some lines. It is hoped that this convention of the association can accept rules that will be later presented, and make them thus in fact the national rules for grading.

At times during the year there has been much to cause us to feel discouraged that results have not been more quickly attained. Those familiar with association work say, however, that we have made wonderful progress. I trust that it is so. They point to other associations that have spent years of time and much money before getting matters upon a satisfactory basis. There seems, therefore, reason for us to continue the work vigorously, smoothing down the rough places within the association and urging those still on the outside to come in with us and derive the benefits that have already commenced to show and certainly will be increased in the future.

Secretary Defebaugh then read his report, as follows:

Secretary's Report.

Gentlemen—I will not take up your time with the details of the work of the secretary's office the past year, but wish in prefacing my remarks to thank the veneer trade for the extreme courtesy extended to the writer in his voluminous correspondence with the various members of the trade for the past twelve months.

When we made our first effort to promote a national organization we met with discouragements not anticipated, but in cooperation with the officers your secretary has not allowed these to decrease his interest in the promotion of an organization that will add pleasure and profit to your business. And, while a very busy man, I have found time to visit, either through my representatives or personally, every section of the veneer territory with the exception of Wisconsin, and I am happy to say that conditions have been improved by the influence of the work of this organization. Too much credit cannot be given to the individuals who have gone out of their way to try to influence their neighbors, their competitors and their friends to get in line with the up-to-date men of this organi-

zation, and the result has been local organizations in each section.

It is true that these have not all been consummated on lines that we feel would have materially increased the volume of the bank account of the veneer and panel men. But progress has been made, and the best testimony that this is true is the correspondence that reaches our office which says, "We have advanced our prices, thanks to the association," or "We are better off because of the influence of the National organization and we desire to cooperate in any way." These encouraging messages do not come from the sixty-three members of the association only, but from the 220 manufacturers in the trade. This should be encouraging to any man, and our only regret is that we are not able to report to you that we have 220 members. But Rome was not built in a day, and I have known many organizations that have spent much more money and exerted more energy with less success. Hence I think the association may be congratulated on its efforts, for we have with us, for us and supporting every effort of the organization the best men in the trade. There are others who should be preferred stockholders



J. A. UNDERWOOD, WAUSAU, WIS., RE-ELECTED FIRST VICE PRESIDENT.

in this prosperity wagon of the veneer and panel trade, and we hope that we may shake hands with many of these gentlemen today and enroll them so we can have their moral and financial support.

Twelve months ago your secretary urged you to work with the association and get your neighbor to do likewise, to join in the movement suggested for wheels within this big wheel, and I trust that the meetings held before and after and during this general meeting will insure more aggressive work by these local bodies that they may uphold the recommendations of the officers of this association, for if in our swaddling clothes we could accomplish the results which mean dollars and many of them in our bank accounts because of membership in this organization and the branches formed within it, no man in the trade can afford to stay outside the fold. Your secretary can see great possibilities for the organization. It is true we need money enough in the treasury to employ a man who will give his whole time and effort to the up-building of the veneer trade.

As a point for consideration, because veneer manufacturers not in the association cut the price in the month of October, lumber manufacturers who are in competition with you for the same logs veneer is made of had to cut the lumber price down \$5 a thousand. Veneer and lumber men should not be in competition either in

purchasing or selling, but should work together to buy the logs as cheap as possible and sell their manufactured product at the top of the market, and with this cooperation you need not fear but what dividends will be paid each year on the capital stock of your institution.

You can accomplish nothing in life without effort. Effort is made easy by the cooperation of the individual with the high class organization whose aim is to improve the conditions in the craft. We have the organization. We have sixty-three tried men who have been and are making the effort to assist each other, but there is plenty of room on the front seat in this organization to make additions to this roster and to enlarge the influence and effort of this body for the greater prosperity of the industry. If you have not gone on record as being favorable to this greater prosperity you can only blame yourselves for any disasters that may come from high-priced logs and low-priced manufactured products.

It is true there has been absolutely no combined effort in this organization to put in effect an iron-clad price list. We cannot do it; we would not do it if we could. We are happy to say that the suggestions of the wisest men in the trade have been accepted by the majority of the veneer and panel manufacturers because we had an organization where we could all get together and talk it over. Here we are again gathered together to work out plans for 1907. Let us give our time and talk freely and from the heart and we can accomplish much more than we have ever done before at this meeting. We know, because we have tried it, that the other fellow will follow our lead. If this meeting is not composed of 200 men, as it should be, don't be discouraged, but remember that you have the same experience in the town meeting, the commercial club, the church and the lodge, that two or three must do the work, must outline the plans, and the American manufacturers are willing to help themselves when some one suggests a possible way to improve their condition. Don't let anyone discourage you. Our organization's work can be put up beside the effort of any like organization in its first year's life and we can show the man from Missouri or any other state that we have accomplished wonderful things. That being the case, we should be encouraged to give more effort, more time, more money to create more dividends for the individuals in the veneer and panel business.

If I have gone too much into generalities in this little talk I have not been bluffing. I have got four aces in my hand and they represent and will take the pot of the veneer and panel trade against any hand that the seller of logs or the buyer of veneer can hold if you will give your attention to the business game and cooperate through the national organization of the veneer and panel trade.

Secretary-Treasurer Defebaugh then delivered his report on the financial condition of the association, which showed a balance on hand on June 19, 1906, of \$128.65; receipts since that date of \$190; balance on hand at date, \$86.91. He reported dues unpaid of about \$140, and requested prompt attention.

The report was referred to an auditing committee composed of Messrs. Walker, Richardson and Benjamin.

H. J. Cunningham of the National Manufacturers' Mutual Insurance Company, Janesville, Wis., was then introduced and gave a clear and comprehensive resume of the work which his company and others organized along the same lines are doing.

B. W. Lord was asked to deliver an address which he had prepared on "Waste in Manufacturing Veneer," but requested that it be deferred until the next session.

J. H. Talge of the Talge Mahogany Company, Indianapolis, was then called upon for a paper on "Cost of Logs," but was not present.

M. C. Dow then spoke on "Manufacturers'

Cost in the Veneer and Panel Business," going over the various items of cost of logs, manufacture, labor, etc., very carefully, and pointing out that manufacturers are logically entitled to more money for their output.

Messrs. Underwood, Kline, Steiner and Dow took prominent parts in the free discussion which ensued on points brought out in the address.

J. A. Underwood was called upon for an address upon "The Contract for 1907." Discussion followed by Messrs. Groffman, Roddis, Bowman, Kline and Schoenlau, who also brought up the question of prices being paid for logs at various points, the car shortage problem, economy in the use of material, etc.

L. P. Groffman read an interesting paper upon "Good Fellowship in Association Work," followed by E. F. Sawyer, who delivered an able discourse upon "Our Business Progress in the Future."

Election of Officers.

The report of the nomination committee, rec-

ommending the reelection of the present officers with the exception of third vice president, was adopted and L. P. Groffman was instructed to cast the ballot for the association. The Board of Directors also remains practically the same. The roster is as follows:

President, D. E. Kline.

First vice president, J. A. Underwood.

Second vice president, W. S. Walker.

Third vice president, W. H. Roddis.

Secretary-treasurer, E. H. Defebaugh.

Directors, S. B. Anderson, F. D. Hatch, L. P. Groffman, M. W. Perry, J. J. Kincaid, C. F. Yegge and M. C. Dow.

It was moved and seconded that the board of directors be authorized to secure an assistant to the secretary to take up detail work.

The committee on constitution and by-laws appointed at the morning session reported that they found no changes necessary. Their report was adopted.

Adjournment was then taken until 9 a. m., December 12.

charcoal of any timber in the state. No foreign hardwood can hope to compete with it in this market, but what could be done with it in foreign markets through live, up-to-date American export methods is a subject for interesting speculation, and one which on investigation might prove worthy of a trial.

The timber business is practically controlled by one corporation formed by a combination of eight originally separate companies, and, while it may not be described as a trust, for that word is particularly objectionable in Australia, its methods of doing business are regarded here as not entirely dissimilar to those of other industries bearing that unpopular label. While there are a few independent timber companies engaged in the business, it is fair to assume, according to the business men of Western Australia, that their enterprises are carried on by permission of, rather than in competition with, the corporation to which reference has been made.

His First Deer.

Thomas H. Wall, vice-president of the Buffalo Hardwood Lumber Company of Buffalo, N. Y., has been a sportsman for a good many years, but last month he shot his first deer. Mr. Wall, John McLeod of Buffalo, and several Irish and Canadian friends went on a hunting



T. H. WALL AND HIS PRIZE.

tour of the Perry Sound district of Canada in November, and Mr. Wall was one of the few fortunate members of the party and succeeded in bringing down a fine buck. The accompanying illustration showing Mr. Wall bearing his prize on his shoulders is from a photograph captured by one of the party on the spot. The deer weighed upward of 150 pounds, and naturally Mr. Wall is as proud of his prowess as the proverbial small boy with his first pair of red-topped boots. The hunting trip was successful from start to finish.

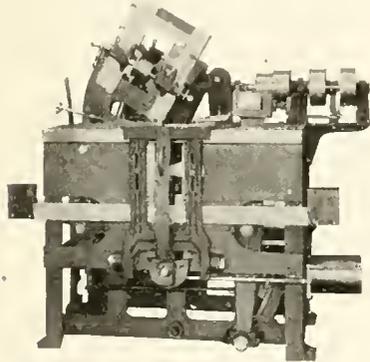
Succeeds H. C. Barroll & Co.

Clark L. Poole and Edward C. Cronwall, who have been connected with the firm of H. C. Barroll & Co. of Chicago, bankers and bond dealers, since its organization, announce that they have formed a partnership under the name of Clark L. Poole & Co. and will succeed to the business of H. C. Barroll & Co., purchasing the assets and assuming the liabilities of that company. Both Mr. Poole and Mr. Cronwall have had wide experience in the handling of timber lands and in similar negotiations. The office of the new concern will be located in the First National Bank Building, Chicago.

News Miscellany.

The Covell Manufacturing Company.

When the Covell Manufacturing Company's new plant is completed, which will be shortly after the first of the year, this concern will have more than twice its present capacity. This means that the company will have one of the largest and most modern plants in the country for making machinery for manufacturing, sharpening, stretching, brazing and keeping in condition all kinds of saws. The factory is a fire-



AUTOMATIC SHARPENER, MANUFACTURED BY THE COVELL MANUFACTURING CO., BENTON HARBOR, MICH.

proof structure located at Benton Harbor, Mich. It is expected that the plant will be in full operation in about six weeks, when the company will be able to catch up to some extent with its orders, a thing it has been unable to do for several months.

The plant occupies five acres of land and consists of a machine shop, 250x50 feet; foundry, 175x60 feet; warehouse, 32x126 feet; storehouse, 26x79 feet, and a boiler house, 22x50 feet. The general sales offices will be located after May 1, 1907, in the Fisher building, Chicago, in charge of Mr. Seek.

The Covell Manufacturing Company is well known to the hardwood trade and its products are extensively used. The concern has built up a large and profitable business from a small beginning and arrived at its present state of progress by building honest machines. The company was established in 1874 by Milo Covell, who originated the principle upon which the machines have been built. The business was leased from Mr. Covell in 1895 and four years later was incorporated with the following officers: L. L. Filstrup, president; J. H. Seek, vice president; A. W. Filstrup, secretary; E. A. Filstrup, treasurer. The two latter are the sons of L. L. Filstrup, president of the company. Both boys entered the business when young and have

acquired a profound knowledge of the technical detail of the Covell machines and modern methods of marketing them. The elder Filstrup grew up at the bench with Milo Covell and knows the business from ground up.

At present the company is featuring a machine for taking care of the largest band saws made. It has been practically demonstrated that the wide band saw has come to stay. This is particularly so where the timber runs large. This naturally created a demand for a massive machine of larger capacity for the widest band saws, namely, 18 and 20 inch. To meet this demand the Covell Manufacturing Company has recently put upon the market a machine known as No. 99D. Several of these machines are now in operation on the Pacific coast, handling 18 and 20 inch band saws with as much ease as the ordinary sharpener handles a 10 or 12 inch saw. A cut of this machine is shown herewith. In addition to machines of this type, the company manufactures a complete line of filing room machinery.

Timber Industry in Australia.

The timber industry in Australia is still in its infancy, but from the latest and most accurate figures obtainable showing its production enough can be learned to gauge its importance and value as a national asset and the steady rate of its development. The demand for western Australian hardwoods for railway sleepers, street paving blocks, piles for wharves and piers, jetties, bridges, etc., is increasing both in the commonwealth and for export. The United Kingdom is the chief buyer of these woods outside of the Australian states, but a fairly large quantity finds its way to other countries.

The principal hardwood timber trees of the Western Australian forests are called "jarrah" and "kauri," but of these the jarrah is regarded as greatly superior for general construction purposes. A recent government estimate gives 8,000,000 acres of jarrah forest and 1,200,000 acres of kauri forest, and the latest published records of the Western Australian Land Department indicate an acreage of only 904,260 of forest land under timber leases and licenses. These figures show the great expansion possible for this industry under intelligently directed effort and its increasing importance as a source of state wealth. A fair specimen of a jarrah tree would run about 90 to 100 feet in height, and from two and one-half to three and one-half feet in diameter at the base.

The weight of the jarrah wood when newly cut is a little over seventy pounds per cubic foot, which is reduced to sixty pounds when thoroughly seasoned. It is red in color, polishes well, is easily worked, and it makes the best

An Excellent Forced Draft System.

On the approach of bad weather it is an excellent plan for all sawmill operators to render themselves independent of atmospheric conditions by installing a forced draft system, thus doing away with annoying and expensive shut-downs to wait for steam to rise, during which production is at a standstill, while expenses go on. No one would think of heating or melting iron without a blast (witness the blacksmith shop and the foundry); and the same principle is used in the Gordon Hollow Blast Grate to burn wet or green sawdust, slabs, etc. Its manufacturers will supply an outfit of this kind with the understanding that thirty days' time will be allowed in which to thoroughly test it, and that if not satisfactory it may be returned and they will pay freight both ways. Doubtless many operators will be glad to take advantage of this liberal offer. The Gordon Hollow Blast Grate Company is located at Greenville, Mich.

Death of J. W. Himebaugh.

J. W. Himebaugh, president of the Ohio Sash & Door Company of Cleveland, O., and vice-president of the Paine Lumber Company of Oshkosh, Wis., died suddenly at the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, on Dec. 3. Mr. Himebaugh was widely conversant with conditions in the sash and door trade, in which he had spent the greater part of his life, and was a specialist in everything bearing on that branch of the lumber manufacturing industry. He was a man of exceptional executive capacity and his prominence in the affairs of both the large corporations in which he was interested had much to do with their success. He leaves a widow and one son, Clinton M. Himebaugh, who is well known in the business life of Chicago. The deceased was fifty years old.

The funeral was held at the family home at Oshkosh on Saturday, Dec. 8, and was attended by men from the East and the Middle West prominent in the sash and door industry. The services were quiet and impressive and the occasion was marked by a great wealth of floral offerings.

Annual Northwestern Hardwood Lumbermen's Association.

The Northwestern Hardwood Lumbermen's Association held its eighteenth annual meeting in Minneapolis, Dec. 4. A short but interesting business session came to a close with the election of the following officers for the ensuing year:

President, D. F. Clark, Minneapolis; Vice President, A. H. Barnard, Minneapolis; Treasurer, C. F. Osborne, Minneapolis; Secretary, J. F. Hayden, Minneapolis.

Board of arbitration—F. H. Lewis, P. R. Hamilton and S. H. Davis, Minneapolis; F. A. Nolan and A. E. Peterson, St. Paul.

Membership committee—W. C. Stanton, St. Paul; I. P. Lennon and N. C. Bennett, Minneapolis.

The meeting was held in one of the club rooms of the Minneapolis Commercial Club and was called to order at 4 p. m. by President A. E. Peterson. Secretary Hayden read the minutes of the previous annual meeting and of the last monthly meeting and both were approved.

C. F. Osborne, Treasurer of the association, then presented his report, in substance as follows:

Balance Dec. 5, 1905.....	\$ 39.67
Receipts during year.....	60.50
Total	\$100.17
Expended to date.....	89.45
Balance on hand.....	\$ 10.72

Secretary J. F. Hayden in his annual report reviewed the state of trade and called attention to what the association had done at its meetings during the year.

F. H. Lewis, chairman of the board of arbitration, reported that nineteen cars had been inspected under authority of the board during the year and that all inspections had been satisfactory but one.

The railroad committee appointed at a previous monthly meeting was not ready to report. C. F. Osborne, its chairman, announced that he would call the committee together in January and take up several propositions. The subject of estimated weights was discussed, disclosing that the railroads have no standard that is uniform as to hardwoods, and that the cases are few when a claim for overweight on hardwood is recognized by the Western Railway Weighing Association. A motion by P. R. Hamilton was carried, directing the railroad committee to prepare a table of estimated weights to submit, with the idea of adopting it as official association weights, backed up by the organization.

W. C. Bailey moved the appointment of a nominating committee of three. President Peterson appointed W. C. Bailey, I. P. Lennon and W. C. Stanton. They retired and reported the list of officers and committees already given. On motion of W. H. Sill the secretary was instructed to cast the ballot of the association for all of them.



THE NEW PRESIDENT, D. F. CLARK, OF OSBORNE & CLARK, MINNEAPOLIS.

D. F. Clark, the newly elected president, was called on for a speech. He responded with cordial thanks for the honor, which he said was a complete surprise to him. He appreciated the responsibility meant by the position and expressed his high regard for the members, one and all, pledging them his best services in an effort to keep up to the high standard set by the presidents who have preceded him.

Following the meeting a banquet was served in the club room. From the banquet table the members went to the Orpheum Theater, where they enjoyed a good vaudeville program, rounding out the evening nicely.

The following were present at the meeting:

- A. E. Peterson, Peterson-Moore Lumber Company, St. Paul.
- D. F. Clark, Osborne & Clark, Minneapolis.
- C. F. Osborne, Osborne & Clark, Minneapolis.
- W. C. Stanton, Stanton-De Long Lumber Company, St. Paul.
- W. C. Bailey, Minneapolis.
- F. H. Lewis, Minneapolis.
- P. K. Hamilton, Minneapolis Lumber Company, Minneapolis.
- W. H. Sill, Minneapolis Lumber Company, Minneapolis.
- A. H. Barnard, Minneapolis.

- C. A. Kellogg, A. H. Barnard, Minneapolis.
- F. A. Nolan, St. Paul.
- S. H. Davis, S. H. Davis Lumber Company, Minneapolis.
- I. P. Lennon, I. P. Lennon & Co., Minneapolis.
- George J. Agnew, Payson Smith Lumber Company, Minneapolis.
- T. T. Jones, G. W. Jones Lumber Company, Appleton, Wis.
- F. H. Bartelme, Minneapolis.
- N. C. Bennett, N. C. Bennett Lumber Company, Minneapolis.
- Charles Oliver, Minneapolis.
- G. W. Everts, G. W. Everts Lumber Company, Minneapolis.
- J. F. Hayden, secretary, Minneapolis.

Conference on Establishment of Wood-Testing Laboratory.

A number of representatives of associations of manufacturers and users of forest products met the officers of the Forest Service Nov. 16 to discuss plans for the establishment of a wood-testing laboratory. The conference was held as a result of action taken by a number of such associations strongly favoring the movement.

This laboratory is for the purpose of making tests on commercial timbers with the idea of definitely establishing their essential properties, as to strength, stiffness and general durability under all conditions of construction. The government has wood-testing laboratories at Yale University, New Haven, Conn.; Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.; at the University of Washington, Seattle, and at the University of California, Berkeley. The laboratories have already made a number of important tests.

The meeting was held to discuss the question of a national laboratory to be operated by the Forest Service in cooperation with lumber manufacturers and users. Gifford Pinchot, Forester, on request of the members of the conference, outlined the scope of investigation which such a laboratory could cover, and showed the need of cooperation between lumbermen and manufacturers and the forest administration. Two points, he said, are absolutely necessary to conserve the timber resources of the United States; one is the greater economy in the use of timber, and the other is the conserving of present forest resources by elimination of waste, fire and wrong methods of lumbering.

William L. Hall, chief of the office of products, Forest Service, pointed out that consumers demand certain timbers regardless of their actual fitness and irrespective of the fact that other and cheaper woods might answer the purpose equally well. As a result of these traditional prejudices many wrong practices exist in the manufacture of wood products. "In order that the Forest Service carry on the tests requested by the lumbermen," said Mr. Hall, "the government work should possibly be under the direction of a committee to supervise and put it on practical lines, and to see that it is kept there."

The delegates of the various associations showed that the Forest Service's cooperation has already helped their industry by pointing out good substitutes for disappearing species and establishing new uses for the less commonly known woods.

The members of the conference advocated the presentation of a bill in Congress, which they will urge their associations to heartily support, to appropriate a necessary sum of money to establish and equip a laboratory to make necessary timber tests in the interest of the lumber and wood-using industries of the United States.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That it is the unanimous sense of this conference that a laboratory for testing the strength and other characteristics of wood, and for solving problems connected with its economic use, is absolutely essential to the manufacturers and users of forest products of this country; that we ask these interests to petition Congress for an appropriation of \$200,000 to establish

such a laboratory, and that it be under the control of the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture."

The delegates to the meeting took lunch at the Cosmos Club at 1 o'clock and were received by the Secretary of Agriculture afterward.

Before adjournment a permanent organization to further the laboratory movement was established, with R. K. Goodenow chairman and Thomas E. Will secretary. The delegates present and the associations represented were as follows: Edward Stinson, National Hickory Association; Max Robinson, National Wagon Manufacturers' Association; Henry C. McLearn, Secretary and Treasurer Carriage Builders' National Association; Rufus K. Goodenow, National Association of Box Manufacturers; O. B. Bannister, Western Wheel Manufacturers; George K. Smith, Secretary National Lumber Manufacturers' Association; T. J. Moffett, National Hardwood Lumber Association; Dr. Thomas E. Will, Secretary American Forestry Association, 1311 G street N. W., Washington, D. C.

Dry Kiln of Western Electric Company.

The Morton Dry Kiln Company completed last week the installation of eight dry kilns for the new plant of the Western Electric Company at Twenty-sixth street and Forty-sixth avenue, Chicago. Each kiln is seventy-six feet long and eighteen feet wide, with a height of fourteen feet. The capacity of each kiln is 40,000 feet. Two of the kilns will be used for drying soft-



STORAGE WAREHOUSE AND DRY KILNS WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., CHICAGO, EQUIPPED BY MORTON DRY KILN CO.

woods and six for hardwoods. The building in which they are installed, a photograph of which accompanies this article, includes both the kilns and the storage rooms and is of fireproof construction throughout, even the doors of the kiln being of fireproof steel. This installation is one of the largest jobs of its kind ever completed in Chicago.

An Urgent Need.

A circular letter was sent to individual lumbermen during midsummer appealing for funds, but practically failed to bring results, and at a recent meeting in New York, attended by thirty of the interested lumber committeemen, the following explanation and urgent request for the immediate raising of a fund sufficient in quantity to pay the obligations already made and to carry the costs to the time of agreement or decision by the Interstate Commerce Commission was directed to be sent to all pledged associations. The accounts of the treasurer showing the receipts and disbursements to date were submitted to the committee and endorsed by it.

In a contest of this magnitude money is absolutely necessary for its success. Counsel fees and expenses must be paid, as well as the fees and expenses of a statistician and of the mechanical engineers, also the expense of constructing and supplying steel stakes and experimenting with them.

Lumbermen are therefore urged to remit to their respective associations such a sum as may

be a liberal amount on the basis of the gain to them which the free weight is already giving as an annual saving and to make it possible to contend to the end for the permanent equipment which, if adopted, will greatly add to this annual saving for every lumberman. Each association will then remit to C. I. Millard, treasurer, or E. F. Perry, secretary of the Car Stake and Equipment Complaint, 66 Broadway, New York.

Because of the pledge made by all of the allied associations to supply the required money, and considering the results obtained and the benefits now being received and which will continue, individuals are urged to act immediately and liberally.

The Crown Iron Works.

To the sawmill trade the Crown Iron Works of Minneapolis, Minn., needs no introduction. The concern has been in existence some thirty years, and during a large portion of that time has been manufacturing saw sharpening machinery. These machines, it may be added, are of especial interest to hardwood mill men, particularly the neat little machine known as the Blackmer Improved No. 2.

A representative of the HARDWOOD RECORD called at the Crown Iron Works the other day and found the factory "full up" on orders. E. L. Anderson, treasurer of the company, took especial pride in pointing out the merits of the Blackmer Improved No. 2. Said he:

perfectly adjusted to all of the different kinds. For shingle saws it will be found just what has long been needed. Every circular or band mill needs just such a machine as this to grind all their small saws. We guarantee that there is nothing equal to it for the amount and quality of the work that can be done on it.

"The most approved form of tooth, either square or bevel, can be made on either machine, and the change from one form of tooth to the other is made instantly. They are strong, practical, accurate, simple in construction and easy to operate. The arrangement for jointing is complete.

"There are many advantages that a hand machine has over an automatic that should be remembered. It is admitted by a majority of filers that a much better shaped tooth can be made with a good hand machine, and a much greater amount of work can be done in a given time; also that it requires less engineering to run it.

"Among the many reasons why they have become so popular is because of the great amount and quality of the work done with them. It is so well adapted to all kinds of circular saws and the change from one kind of saw to another can be made so easily that generally if the large machine is used this one is all that is needed for all the circulars in a large mill. Every user is a friend. We ask you to consult them, feeling assured they will speak well of our dealings with them and of the quality of the machines. They have now been on the market about ten years and we have yet to learn of any user that wishes to change to any other make. The No. 1 machine weighs about 750 pounds, the No. 2 370 pounds, the No. 2 Improved 450 pounds."

The Hurley Machine Company.

The Hurley Machine Company has already taken rank as one of the solid manufacturing concerns of Chicago—and this, notwithstanding the fact that it is hardly six months old. The business was started a half a year ago in a small way and has grown by leaps and bounds until at this writing the concern not only operates branch selling houses in New York and San Francisco but has started to manufacture machines at Toronto, Canada, and Paris, France.

The success of the business has exceeded all expectations of the management, and is due to the fact that the machine known as the "Little Giant" floor scraper is so simple in construction and does the work of several men so thoroughly and economically that the demand is practically without end. The merits of the "Little Giant" floor scraper were spoken of in detail in a former issue of the HARDWOOD RECORD. It is operated by one man standing up and it scrapes every inch of floor well into the corners and close along the baseboards. The very low cost of the machine has been another factor in its great success.

At first the Hurley Machine Company manufactured the floor scraper by contract, but it has since put in its own special machinery and is now taking care of a large and growing trade, making the addition of new floor space frequently necessary. Up to date over 5,000 machines have been sold and it is a significant fact that out of this total not one machine has been returned to the factory.

Building Operations for November.

Official reports from the building departments of some fifty leading cities, received by the American Contractor, Chicago, and tabulated, show a continuation of the building activity that has long prevailed, although in many cities a falling off as compared with the figures for November of last year must be noted. This is a little more pronounced than it was last month, amounting in the aggregate to seventeen per cent, but building still continues decidedly active. The operations last year were so enor-

"These machines present the most practical features for gumming and perfectly shaping the teeth of all kinds of circular saws of any diameter. They have been thoroughly tested, and that they are all that is claimed for them can be noticed by the fact that a very large portion of the best mills are using them. It is a well known fact that previous to this invention there were serious difficulties with all the machines in use for grinding the bevel teeth of cross-cut saws. The trouble has been that when shifting the saw for grinding bevel teeth the saw was thrown out of line with the center of the grinding wheel so that other complicated adjustments had to be made to bring it in place to do the work correctly. This annoyance has been entirely overcome by the use of the segment of a large circle to which slides and a cross-head are attached for the purpose of carrying the saw to the ground. As the consequence of considerable thought and expense we produced a machine which we call No. 2. It is of medium size and will grind saws up to 44 inches in diameter.

"This machine contains all the good features of the large ones and in addition is fitted with a large cup on the cross-head which will admit of edger saws being ground without removing the collars. A smaller cup will be sent when required for saws smaller than ten inches in diameter.

"For all saws of its capacity there is nothing equal to it from the fact that it is so easily and

mous, breaking all records, that the pace could not be expected to be maintained. The reports show a condition of healthful activity and indicate that prosperity in the building line is to continue. The high price of material and labor doubtless has the effect of curtailing present operations, particularly in cities where there is no pressing demand for more buildings.

City—	Nov., 1906, cost.	Nov., 1905, cost.	Per cent gain.	Per cent loss.
Atlanta	\$ 371,775	\$ 328,563	13	..
Bridgeport	190,375	173,321	9	..
Buffalo	548,500	668,865	..	18
Chicago	4,615,300	5,099,600	..	9
Cleveland	808,627	682,740	18	..
Chattanooga	62,175	152,582	..	59
Cincinnati	498,825	615,935	..	33
Lavenport	15,700	25,200	..	37
Dallas	142,732	124,622	14	..
Denver	458,155	1,051,835	..	56
Des Moines	23,695	57,701	..	59
Detroit	722,200	853,400	..	15
Duluth	132,586	115,960	14	..
Grand Rapids	178,694	160,439	11	..
Harrisburg	75,550	39,420	92	..
Hartford	219,885	192,925	14	..
Kansas City	496,810	773,990	..	35
Knoxville	104,386	82,750	26	..
Louisville	159,725	333,670	..	70
Los Angeles	1,089,543	1,259,265	..	13
Manchester	101,090	48,350	110	..
Milwaukee	925,242	858,425	8	..
Minneapolis	549,130	438,360	25	..
Memphis	308,610	301,284	2	..
Mohile	23,090	57,534	..	59
Nashville	131,078	214,574	..	38
New Haven	126,270	118,480	..	1
Newark	1,010,442	832,066	21	..
New Orleans	222,280	210,969	5	..
Manhattan	4,031,425	7,814,252	..	48
Alteration	533,350	903,805	..	..
Brooklyn	5,580,209	6,206,097	..	10
Bronx	1,937,500	2,625,735	..	26
Alteration	10,325	37,920	..	..
New York	12,092,509	17,587,809	..	31
Omaha	357,175	406,250	..	12
Paterson	100,849	76,871	31	..
Pittsburg	1,062,772	1,182,265	..	10
Philadelphia	2,013,615	2,699,765	..	25
Pueblo	192,930	122,890	56	..
Rochester	393,290	308,455	27	..
St. Joseph	72,190	61,700	18	..
St. Louis	2,351,071	2,385,537	..	1
St. Paul	586,780	570,249	3	..
San Antonio	117,655	124,855	..	5
Scranton	191,770	154,810	24	..
Seattle	600,628	364,892	65	..
Spokane	252,515	336,480	..	25
South Bend	31,450	54,725	..	42
Syracuse	336,850	273,560	23	..
Topeka	35,860	68,620	..	48
Toledo	163,050	178,375	..	8
Tacoma	171,285	230,385	..	25
Wilkesbarre	72,093	99,025	..	27
Winnipeg	398,600	265,400	50	..
Total	\$35,807,107	\$43,624,783	..	17

Miscellaneous Notes.

The trustee in bankruptcy of the Lansing Veneered Door Company of Lansing, Mich., acting on the report of appraisers, has asked leave to sell the property of the concern. The total assets amount to over \$15,000, and there is a mortgage against the property for \$22,000, besides claims for labor and other liabilities.

The Consolidated Timber Company and the G. F. Sanborn Company, two of the largest owners of timber lands in the Lake Superior region, have merged their interests and will hereafter exist as one company. The Consolidated Company held 50,000 acres in Houghton, Ontonagon and Iron counties, Michigan, and the Sanborn Company owned 200,000 acres, mostly hardwood lands, in northern Wisconsin and upper Michigan. The capitalization of the combined interests will be \$1,500,000.

The boiler house and connecting tramways

of the Riggs Cypress Company, Ltd., of Paterson, La., were destroyed by fire on Nov. 25. The loss is covered by insurance.

Neif, Patterson & Co. of Illinois have purchased the Mitchell sawmills north of Clarksville, Tex., and will take charge of the property at once. They have also acquired a large tract of hardwood timberland in that vicinity. Extensive improvements to the mill properties are contemplated.

The Consolidated Handle Company of Manor, Pa., has been incorporated to manufacture all kinds of hickory handles. The capital is \$1,000,000 and the incorporators are William J. Beamer, Michael Beamer, Edward E. Robbins, Michael R. Grace, A. A. Chipman and H. W. Davis.

Articles of incorporation for the Fordyce Manufacturing Company of Fordyce, Ark., have been filed with the secretary of state, showing a capital stock of \$20,000, of which \$10,000 has been subscribed. The company proposes to manufacture hardwood products.

The Columbus Show Case Company of Columbus, Ga., is erecting and equipping a new plant at that place at a cost of more than \$100,000. The new operation will be equipped with the latest in machinery, dry kilns, and electrical installation.

R. J. Velvin of Lewisville, Ark., is organizing a company which will establish a wagon and spoke factory.

The Wagon Stock Lumber Company of Tulsa, Tenn., has been incorporated with \$5,000 capital stock to manufacture axles,

tongues, bolsters, sawed felloes, etc. W. R. Campbell, Jr., is president; J. L. Dann, treasurer, and J. E. Brantley, secretary and general manager. The company has already begun operations.

The Dickson Spoke & Handle Manufacturing Company of Dickson, Tenn., is reported contemplating improvements in its plant which will double its present output.

The Budde-Lindsey Manufacturing Company was recently incorporated at Jackson, Tenn., to manufacture school, church and bank fixtures. J. L. Wisdom is president and W. T. Harris secretary and treasurer.

The Hill Trunk Company of Nashville, Tenn., whose plant was recently destroyed by fire, will build a new structure, the largest of the kind in the South. The building will be a five-story structure and equipped throughout with the most improved machinery. About \$25,000 will be expended.

The Clark-Danforth Handle Company of Cairo, Ill., is erecting a large addition to its handle factory.

D. E. Short of Wauseon, O., will establish a spoke and handle factory at Lafayette, O.

F. A. Wellman of South Boardman, Mich., is rebuilding his handle factory which was destroyed by fire some time ago. It will be a model structure and equipped throughout with the most improved machinery.

Briggs Cunningham and others have organized the Motor Car Manufacturing Company, with \$100,000 capital stock, and headquarters at Cincinnati, O.

Hardwood News.

(By HARDWOOD RECORD Special Correspondents.)

Chicago.

The RECORD received a call last week from F. A. Kirby, George B. Jobson and J. H. Chapman. Mr. Chapman is president of the New Dominion Lumber Company of Sutton, W. Va., and has been spending some time at various points in Michigan, notably Mt. Clemens, where he has been in search of health. Mr. Kirby has been connected with the Cherry River Boom & Lumber Company of Scranton, Pa., for several years and on Jan. 1 will assume the position of sales manager in place of C. E. Lloyd, Jr., resigned. Mr. Jobson was for some time in charge of the hardwood department of the Producers' Lumber Company of Philadelphia, but for the past few months has been Ohio representative of the Cherry River Boom & Lumber Company at Columbus.

Edwin D. Johnson, 1040 Old Colony Building, will leave in a short time for the northern mills of the concern. Business during the past season has been brisk, especially in birch, of which wood the concern has been handling great amounts.

F. A. Curtis of the Vehicle Wood Stock Company has removed from the First National Bank Building to 1508 Fisher Building. Mr. Curtis spent a few days this week out of town.

R. S. Kellogg of the Forest Service spent a few days in Chicago on his way to the national capital from the Pacific Coast, where he inspected some of the government work being done in the western states.

The railroad work of the Nourse-Taylor Lumber Company, 1117 Chamber of Commerce, has been in fine shape during the past few months. The demand experienced in that line has kept pace with that experienced in other lines of hardwoods.

The new mills of the Riverton Lake Lumber Company at Riverton Lake, La., with offices at 827 Stock Exchange Building, Chicago, have been completed and planers, lathes and dry kilns installed. They have a capacity of 50,000 feet and will be in operation by Dec. 15. A. D. W. Gill, president; Edward Levy, vice president; C. S. Dunkle, secretary and general manager, left Chi-

cago last week to inspect the new operation. They were accompanied by Samuel McFeeley of the J. C. Ames Lumber Company of Streeter, Ill., and M. B. Haskell, capitalist, of the same city. The company will manufacture gum, red and white oak, poplar, cypress and some hickory. It has a timber supply sufficient to keep busy for twenty-five years.

Frederick W. Upham of Upham & Agler has been selected for treasurer by the nominating committee of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association. The annual election of the body took place at the Auditorium, Chicago, Dec. 7.

W. D. Johnston of the American Lumber & Manufacturing Company, Pittsburg, Pa., was a Chicago visitor last week. Mr. Johnston was en route home from a tour of mills in the Northwest.

Howell C. Humphrey of the G. W. Jones Lumber Company of Appleton, Wis., accompanied by its Chicago manager, A. H. Ruth, was a caller at the RECORD office on Saturday.

The Merchants' Lumber Company has been incorporated at St. Louis with a capital stock of \$25,000. F. A. Shellabarger is president; R. H. Shellabarger, Jr., vice president and treasurer, and J. P. Richardson, Jr., secretary. The company's office is at 307 Fullerton Building.

C. I. Hoyt of C. I. Hoyt & Co., manufacturers of high grade lumber at Pekin, Ind., was a caller at the RECORD office last week. Mr. Hoyt's firm is well known among the wagon wood stock trade and makes a specialty of executing orders for odd sizes, thicknesses and grades in this material.

E. C. Groesbeck, secretary of the Stearns Company, Cincinnati, O., and Grand Rapids, Mich., was a Chicago visitor last week.

John C. Spry of the Chamber of Commerce Building, spent last week out of the city.

C. B. Curtis, secretary of the Morton Dry Kiln Company, left last week on a trip to Cincinnati, Virginia and the South. The past season has been an extraordinarily busy one with the company.

E. C. Mershon of the well-known band resaw manufacturing firm of W. E. Mershon & Co. of

Saginaw, Mich., was in Chicago this week looking after some important patent litigation.

Irvine McCauley, president of the McCauley-Saunders Lumber Company of the Fisher Building, left Dec. 4 for New Orleans, where he will visit the company's milling operations. He expects to get things into shape there in a few days so as to take care of orders more promptly than has been possible during the car shortage. This company has become one of the important factors in the cypress trade of this city and section during the past few years.

Frank F. Fish, secretary of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, is absent in the East on an extensive trip, visiting members of that association.

A handsome new booklet, receipt of which is herewith acknowledged, has just been issued by the Russel Wheel & Foundry Company, Detroit, Mich. The work comprises a series of some fifty half-tone engravings, made from photographs of actual operations in the woods, showing the various skidding and loading appliances manufactured by this company. Copies can be secured by those interested on application.

It is with regret that the HARDWOOD RECORD announces the death of S. S. Saunders of the well-known D. G. Saunders Lumber Company of Kansas City, Mo. About three years ago Mr. Saunders was injured in a railroad wreck in southern Kansas and since that time has been in poor health. He died Nov. 20 of rupture of the heart.

The Buffalo Maple Flooring Company has issued an attractive booklet containing manufacturers' specifications for hardwood flooring as adopted by the different manufacturers' associations. It also contains much valuable information regarding flooring for roller skating rinks, bowling alleys, etc.

A. C. Campbell of Antigo, Wis., manager of the T. D. Kellogg Lumber & Manufacturing Company of Polar, on Dec. 7 shot and killed Dr. Benjamin Harris, formerly of Antigo, in the Stock Exchange Building, this city. The persons involved are doubtless victims of misrepresentations and blackmail, which culminated in the recent tragedy. Details have been fully covered by the daily press.

Arthur A. Watts, representing the Seaman-Kent Company, Ltd., Meaford, Ont., Canada, was a late caller at the offices of HARDWOOD RECORD. His company is a large manufacturer of flooring, supplying the Canadian trade very generally from New Brunswick to the most western provinces.

"Sunset" is the inscription on the calendar for 1907 just received by the many friends of the Southwestern Lumber & Box Company of New Orleans, La. This handsome wall panel with its harmony in color and design is a strong piece of advertising, for even a glance must prompt happy memories and equally pleasing thoughts of the sender.

The McCauley-Saunders Lumber Company of the Fisher Building, Chicago, is sending out to its many friends in the trade a seasonable gift—a very artistic four-page calendar. I. F. McLean, extensive manufacturer of staves and lumber at Nashville, Tenn., is also sending out a very practical calendar to his friends and customers.

Boston.

The outlook for a much larger export lumber business from Boston is bright, as the Boston & Albany Railroad Company has brought forward fifty cars of lumber from Buffalo, N. Y., which are being loaded at East Boston for South America. This is the first time this railroad has sought this trade. Heretofore the bulk of the lumber for South American ports has been loaded at Mystic after being brought here by the Easton & Maine Railroad.

The Massachusetts Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association will be asked to send delegates in February to a conference of all eastern associations to be held at Jacksonville, Fla. A commit-

tee was appointed at a meeting of the Georgia-Florida Sawmill Association to arrange for this joint meeting in hopes of bringing about closer business relations.

The Bridgeport Wood Finishing Company of New Britain, Conn., has voted to increase its capital stock from \$250,000 to \$100,000.

Car shortage is still a serious handicap to trade here. All dealers complain and some orders have been lost because lumbermen could not promise delivery at the time wanted.

Abner Atwood of the Atwood-Crawford Company, manufacturers of fancy wood turning, Pawtucket, R. I., died at his home late last month at the age of 81 years. He had been a member of this firm since 1866 and was its president at the time of his death.

The Enterprise Lumber Company has been organized in Rochester, N. H., to conduct a wholesale lumber business. The incorporators are George W. Marston, Charles L. Sibley and E. F. Marston.

The Enfield Lumber & Coal Company of Enfield has been incorporated to take over the business of the late Amos D. Bridge of Thompsonville, Conn. The capital stock is \$50,000. The incorporators are H. S. Bridge, A. G. Bridge, H. E. Bridge and W. T. Bell.

Mr. Swift of Nellis, Amos & Swift of Utica, N. Y., visited Boston and the East recently.

Several Massachusetts lumber dealers are mentioned as candidates for public office. Among them are L. A. Williston of the Ely Lumber Company. Mr. Williston is talked of for mayor of Holyoke, and Albin M. Richards as an independent candidate for mayor of Cambridge.

Mitchell & Harding, lumber dealers, South Lawrence, Mass., have enlarged their yards by the purchase of 12,000 feet of land.

The Glentz Woodworking Company of Pittsfield, Mass., sustained a loss of about \$4,000 by fire recently.

Representatives of the George D. Emery Company, large mahogany importers and dealers, have been investigating the timber prospects in the locality of Campeche, Mexico.

New York.

Among recent business visitors was Frank T. Rumbarger of the Rumbarger Lumber Company, Philadelphia. His company has purchased the output of three new mills in the South, which will give them a large amount of cottonwood, gum and cypress in addition to hardwood. They have not handled these latter commodities in the past, but are aiming to conduct an active business campaign in their interest during the coming year.

Chairman C. E. Lloyd, Jr., of the special committee of arrangement and entertainment for the convention of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, which will be held at Atlantic City, N. J., in May, 1907, has announced the appointment of the following committees to handle the work. He advises that every member of the various committees has entered enthusiastically and vigorously into the work, and it is their intention to make the approaching annual a record-breaker from every standpoint.

The permanent committee of arrangements representing members of eastern states for the annual meeting in May, 1907, at Atlantic City, N. J., are:

Boston—John M. Woods, John M. Woods & Co.; Gardiner I. Jones, Jones Hardwood Company.

Providence—Nelson H. Walcott, L. H. Gage Lumber Company.

New Haven, Conn.—E. A. Beckley, Crosby & Beckley Lumber Company.

New York—Harry I. Dewey, Dixon & Dewey; E. S. Foster, National Casket Company; Sam E. Parr.

Philadelphia—J. J. Rumbarger, Rumbarger Lumber Company; J. P. Dunwoody, J. P. Dunwoody & Co.; C. E. Lloyd, Jr.

Baltimore—R. E. Wood, R. E. Wood Lumber Company; J. L. Alcock, J. L. Alcock & Co.

Pittsburg—I. F. Balsley, Wilson Bros. Lumber Company.

West Virginia—B. C. Currie, Jr., R. M. Smith & Co.

Norfolk—H. M. Dickson, Dickson Lumber Company.

Officers—C. E. Lloyd, Jr., chairman; E. A. Beckley, treasurer.

Finance committee—I. F. Balsley, John M. Woods, R. E. Wood.

Hotel and entertainment committee—J. P. Dunwoody, J. J. Rumbarger, B. C. Currie, Jr.

Railroad and transportation committee—Harry I. Dewey, Gardiner I. Jones, J. L. Alcock.

George F. Burgess of Russe & Burgess, Memphis, Tenn., was among recent arrivals from abroad, where he spent several months on both business and pleasure.

The Barnes Manufacturing Company of Jersey City, which lost its plant by fire some months ago, has completed the erection of an up-to-date sash, door and trim plant, which has just started operation. It is one of the best plants of its kind in that vicinity.

Doyle, Thomson & Co., 16 Beaver street, report hardwood trade as very satisfactory.

Philip L. Cohen of the Mott Haven Lumber Company, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh street and Fifth avenue, was united in marriage on November 2 to Miss Edna Belle of Harlem.

The Ross Lumber Company, large hardwood wholesalers, headquarters at Jamestown, N. Y., and branch yard at 317 West One Hundred and Fifteenth street, Manhattan, has increased its capital stock under the formation of a new corporation of the same style to \$250,000. The increased capital will be utilized in further extending the business and the corporation includes the entire business of the company at both places. The president and treasurer is Warren Ross, vice-president and secretary, C. Edward Ross. The Jamestown, N. Y., operation has been one of the leading wholesale hardwood enterprises of the East for a number of years, making a specialty of cherry. The New York branch yard, which has been in operation for several years, has developed an extensive business on the upper west side, all of which necessitated increased facilities for handling. C. Edward Ross of the company was recently married at Sherry's to Mrs. Josephine Bates; they are spending their honeymoon abroad.

Ion H. Benn of Hunter, Benn & Co., London, England, was a recent visitor, having come to visit Canadian lumber producing points.

George B. Breen of the Breen Lumber Company, Williamsport, Pa., was a recent visitor, and announced that his company is preparing for an active hardwood campaign next year.

James Graham of Graham, Roxburgh & McLaughlin, proprietors of the Firhill Saw Mill, Glasgow, Scotland, sailed from this port after an extended visit to leading lumber manufacturing centers in Canada and throughout the territory east of the Mississippi river. Mr. Graham was much impressed with the general methods of conducting business and lumber manufacturing in this country.

Col. J. S. H. Clark of J. S. H. Clark & Co., Newark, N. J., has returned from Europe after a brief pleasure trip.

Roswell Henry Johnson, retired, for many years one of the leading retail lumbermen of the metropolitan district, as a member of the firm of Johnson Bros., Brooklyn, died recently at his residence in New Rochelle, in the seventy-seventh year of his age.

J. Douglas Moir, Christy, Moir & Co., 149 Broadway, sails on the eighth to spend the Christmas holidays with his relatives in England.

A. Price & Co., wood workers and turners of Passaic, N. Y., are in bankruptcy, as is also

the Peyjer Improved Wood Paving Company of 220 Broadway, New York.

The Southern Cypress Selling Company, Ltd., of New Orleans, La., controlling a large majority of the output of the Gulf mills, is arranging to open an office in this city under the management of E. L. Hunter of New Orleans, who has heretofore been associated with the large cypress operations of R. H. Downman. Mr. Hunter is expected in town about this date and will immediately arrange location.

J. M. Jackson of the Everglade Cypress Lumber Company of Parkersburg, W. Va., was in town last week in the interest of business.

Sam E. Barr, Flatiron building, left today for a ten days' trip in West Virginia hardwood fields.

J. H. P. Smith of R. M. Smith & Co., Parkersburg, W. Va., has been spending several days in town on pleasure.

Philadelphia.

At the present time the Lumbermen's Exchange is much interested in the question of canal facilities, which will come before the National River and Harbor Congress during the early part of this month. S. B. Vrooman of the S. B. Vrooman Company of this city, one of our best-known and widely-experienced lumbermen, has been selected by the Exchange to represent them at the Congress.

W. G. Underwood of the Albemarle Lumber Company, Hartford, N. C., was a recent visitor at the Exchange.

Norman B. Taylor, late of Justice P. Taylor & Co., died on November 21, in his twenty-sixth year. He was a son of the late Justice P. Taylor, who established the business, and who died some six or seven years ago. Young Taylor, then only twenty years of age, continued the business. His partner, Harry S. Field, will continue under the old firm style.

The Cherry River Loom & Lumber Company has been making new business arrangements. The Philadelphia office will now be used for a salesroom only, and all official matters will be transacted hereafter at the home office in Scranton, Pa., where C. E. Lloyd, Jr., manager, will make his headquarters. The company anticipates good trading for the winter months. Their four salesmen, E. C. Collins, A. S. Buckman, J. G. Jobson and C. Holden, have been in Richmond and Camden-on-Gauley, W. Va., for a few days. They were accompanied by F. A. Kirby of the Scranton office.

Joseph H. Sheip of Sheip & Vandegrift has recently returned from Hanover, Mo., where one of their mills was destroyed by fire on November 15. The fire started in the veneer room and the damage sustained was \$20,000 on the machinery and between \$5,000 and \$6,000 on stock. There was only a partial insurance. The loss of this mill will greatly inconvenience the firm at this time, as Mr. Sheip reports a rush of orders, and, though they are manufacturing 1,500,000 feet of veneered and imitation woods a month at their Knoxville, Tenn., mill, they find themselves unable to keep up with their increased business. This firm has applied for a charter under Pennsylvania laws to take effect on January 1, 1907. Authorized capital, \$250,000.

The Pennsylvania Lumbermen's Mutual Fire Insurance Company reports continued success, and has on its books about eighty per cent of the most successful lumber firms in this section. The company recently issued a small check book with fac simile copies of dividend checks returned to policyholders, showing their share of the earnings of the company; also a neat pamphlet containing copies of letters received by them from parties who have been visited by disastrous fires, among whom are the Morgan Sash & Door Company, Chicago, Ill.; J. Gibson McIlvain & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; the Wood Mosaic Flooring Company, New Albany, Ind.; the Whissel Lumber Company, Buffalo, N. Y.,

and others. These letters testify to the fair adjustment and prompt settlement of claims by this concern. All the mutual lumber fire insurance companies in the country now co-operate harmoniously upon a uniform basis, which is a vast improvement over the former desultory methods, and which will ultimately result in a curtailing of expenses, a reduction of the fire loss, and as a consequence the issuing of larger dividends.

Halfpenny & Hamilton speak favorably of the hardwood department of their business, which they are arranging to enlarge. Mr. Halfpenny of this firm reports very encouragingly of a recent trip to the East, and he is now absent on a tour through West Virginia looking for additional connections.

John W. Coles is just home from a trip through Virginia and North Carolina, where he has been making new connections. He is looking forward to more extensive trading in the hardwood line in the near future.

The Henry H. Sheip Manufacturing Company is pushing every department to the utmost to keep up with the increased demands, and its mill in Verona, N. C., is taxed to its capacity. The loss of their burned building is being felt, and the erection of one to replace it is in progress. The company has just purchased another property adjoining their plant on Sixth street for \$22,500, where it intends to erect a six-story building at an estimated cost of \$40,000.

The members of the National Hardwood Lumber Association in the eastern states are actively preparing for the coming meeting at Atlantic City, N. J., in May, 1907.

J. J. McDonough, president of the Savannah Locomotive Works & Supply Company of Savannah, Ga., recently spent a few days in Philadelphia. He is a prominent man in his section and an ex-mayor of Savannah.

The Hoo-Hoo of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania held its first concatenation of the season on Saturday, November 24, in the Trades' League room, Philadelphia Bourse building. Vicegerent Snark J. H. Sheip officiating. The transformation of four gentlemen, Albert Kramer, Frank Vansant, Joseph Shea and Horace A. Tompkins, into Hoo-Hoo kittens was as usual a unique and interesting ceremony. A dinner followed in the Bourse restaurant with Frank T. Rumbarger as toastmaster. The next concatenation will take place in January, 1907, when committees will be appointed to see that every effort is made to make this first Hoo-Hoo annual to be held in the East an event long to be remembered.

Baltimore.

The annual meeting and banquet of the Lumber Exchange was held December 3 at the Merchants' Club with eighty members in attendance. As is the custom, the business meeting took place first, the yearly reports being read, officers elected, topics of special interest discussed and other matters disposed of. The election, there being only one ticket in the field, resulted as follows: President, William M. Burgan; vice-president, Edward P. Gill; treasurer, Luther H. Gwaltney; managing committee, Richard W. Price, Lewis Dill, Theodore Moffu, John A. Berryman, Norman James, Ridgeway Merryman, Edward P. Gill, Daniel MacLea, George E. Waters, J. Edward Duker, George H. Pechlmann and Maurice M. W'ey.

The suggestion that the city acquire the square bounded by East Falls and Eastern avenues, President street and Canton avenue for a park has been made and it touches the members of the Exchange in a vital spot. The block in question is located right in the heart of the lumber district and its reservation for park purposes would necessitate the removal of a big planing mill as well as of other establishments, besides further curtailing the space, already entirely too small, where lumber may be unloaded

from vessels and stored. The park idea has been advanced because the city intends to establish a pumping station nearby in connection with the projected sewerage system. The members of the Exchange emphatically oppose the scheme, especially since the park would be in a business instead of a residential district, and strong statements concerning the project were made at the meeting. The question of a paid secretary was also discussed, but action was laid over. The name of Paul Coriell, who is now the secretary of the Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, has been mentioned in connection with the office, and it is not improbable that he will be chosen.

M. S. Burger of Cumberland, Md., has purchased 15,000 acres of timber land in Walker Mountain and Föglesburg Valley, Virginia, for \$70,000. The property is to be developed.

Miller & Winston have begun the erection at Manchester, Va., of a sawmill of a capacity of 60,000 feet per day. The plant is to be equipped with all modern appliances and work is being rapidly pushed.

The Bowen Lumber Company of Virginia has been chartered with S. C. Bowen as president and Samuel E. Bowen as secretary. The main office is to be at Charleston, where a plant is already in operation.

Samuel Eccles, Jr., for years engaged in the lumber business here and prominent in the trade, died early on the morning of November 21 after an illness of more than a year. He was a member of the firm of Tunis, Eccles & Co. until five years ago, when he retired, although he retained an active interest in the trade.

E. E. Price, the hardwood exporter, has just closed a deal for the purchase of a walnut tree of unusual size. The tree will yield a log 14 feet long and 50 inches thick 3 feet from the ground, two smaller logs of 10 feet each cut from the trunk, and several logs of the thickness of the average tree from the limbs. The tree has been a landmark for years and is centuries old.

Pittsburg.

The Ruskauff Lumber Company is now located in the Lloyd building, East End, having moved there from the Park building, where it was located several years. This is one of the best-known hardwood concerns in the city.

The Blairsville Lumber & Manufacturing Company has sold its plant at Blairsville, Pa., to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and has been itself absorbed in the Alabama Hardwood Lumber Company, which has opened offices in the Farmers' Bank building. Mr. Murphy, formerly head of the Murphy Mill & Lumber Company, is the controlling spirit in the Alabama company.

The Colonial Trust Company has been appointed receiver of the Baker Contracting Company, which recently asked its creditors to take some action leading to a settlement of its affairs. The Baker company did a large amount of government work on the local rivers and had over 400 men employed. Several Pittsburg lumber firms are among the big creditors. Those which can prove that their lumber was used in permanent work on the rivers will get their pay, as the bondsmen of the contracting company are obligated for these debts. If, however, the lumber was used in sheds, scaffolding, etc., temporary work, the creditors can only look to the Baker company for their pay.

The Commercial Sash & Door Company is carrying a stock at its plant at Liberty avenue and Thirty-third street which is valued at \$100,000. At its Beaver Falls, Pa., plant, where the company manufactures work to special order, it is turning out \$25,000 worth of stock a month and employs 125 men constantly.

President George W. Nicola of the Nicola Lumber Company says that his company has been forced to turn down orders lately on account

of the inability to get suitable stock to fill them and the shortage of cars, which prevents any think like a prompt shipment. Hardwoods are figuring conspicuously on the Nicola orders this winter, and the prices received for the lumber are most encouraging.

A. M. Turner of the A. M. Turner Lumber Company has gone South to look over the company's big operations in Mississippi. General demand is excellent is the report from this company, which has been booking some of the most satisfactory business in its history this fall.

J. E. McIlvain & Co. are selling 15,000 ties a month. These go to the Baltimore & Ohio, the Pittsburg & Lake Erie and the Kanawha & Michigan railroads and the Pittsburg Railways Company. The McIlvain company has started on filling an order for 250,000 feet of lumber to be used in the construction of the big band stand which the city of Pittsburg is building in Schenley Park. This will be 356 feet long and will accommodate 4,000 persons. Its cost is estimated at \$20,000.

The Pittsburg Floor Company has been organized under a Pennsylvania charter to build floors and ceilings. Its members are F. M. Bacon, Charles Warburton and Karl E. Wilson.

The Kendall Lumber Company is doing a big business in hardwoods from its plants at Kendall and Crellin, Md. J. L. Kendall is now in the West on a two weeks' trip and J. H. Henderson has gone down to the Quaker City to have another round with some big customers there.

W. H. Herberston of the Cheat River Lumber Company is sending to the home office in Pittsburg some very encouraging reports of the operations at Burkeville, Va., where he is spending his time this winter looking after the company's interests.

William T. Monroe, who makes a specialty of factory mill work and bridge work, has just received an order for all the mill work on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad station at Cleveland and another at Chicago Junction, Ohio. He is also putting the finishing touches to a big job for the Oliver Iron & Steel Company on the South Side and another for the Crucible Steel Company in the East End.

James A. Lewis, president of the Lewis Land & Lumber Company of Mobile, Ala., spent a week in Pittsburg recently with the Germain Company, which represents his concern here. Louis Germain, Jr., accompanied Mr. Lewis to the East for a business trip. This is one of the youngest concerns in the city, but has a very flourishing trade started already.

November building operations in Pittsburg fell off slightly from the total of November, 1905, and also from the total of October, 1906. In all 278 operations were authorized, amounting to \$1,062,772. The November total for the past seven years has averaged about \$1,000,000, so that last month's showing is not so bad as was anticipated by many when the labor troubles and the high prices of materials were taken into account.

The first prize in the competitive tree planting contest of the Pennsylvania Forestry Association has been awarded to the district of Monongahela, Pa. In April, 1906, the association announced its intention of recognizing the twentieth anniversary of its formation by awarding prizes totaling \$100 for trees planted in the state on the Arbor days, April 6 and 20, and properly cared for until the fall Arbor in October. It is expected that these prizes with others to be given later by the association will stimulate tree planting all over the state and bring to public notice much valuable knowledge concerning the kinds of trees that are best for certain sections.

President J. R. Edgett of the Interior Lumber Company of this city spent a week in Pittsburg recently sizing up the lumber situation. He returned to the company's plant at Oneida,

Tenn., well satisfied with the Pittsburg market. The mills at Oneida are turning out a fine lot of hemlock and hardwood this winter, most of which is being sold in the Pittsburg district through the agency of J. G. Criste, local manager for the company.

"Our hardwood business never looked so altogether healthy," said General Manager J. N. Woollett of the American Lumber & Manufacturing Company last week. "The volume of inquiry is away above the average for this season and prices are firm all along the line. We find that southwestern hardwoods are coming into market more rapidly the last few weeks than before and that they are gaining in favor very fast with manufacturers." Two of the company's hardwood men are now off on long business tours. Samuel Dunselth has gone to Canada and Charles Cruikshank is doing trade stunts up in New York.

J. S. McNaugher of the L. L. Satler Lumber Company is at Blackstone, Va., in charge of the big operation of the company there. The box shook plant of the company at Blackstone will be completed by January 1, and will turn out 100,000 feet a day. Besides, the firm is putting in a dry kiln which will greatly facilitate its operations. Mr. Satler reports general business excellent, with fine prospects for a good winter trade in hardwoods.

The James I. M. Wilson Company is taking care of a very satisfactory lot of orders for oak lumber. In a few quarters it notes a tendency among manufacturers to buy oak for immediate needs only, as they seem to think that the little falling off in price a few months ago is to be followed by another. This is far from being the opinion of most manufacturers or of the Pittsburg wholesalers, who are firmly of the opinion that oak is up to stay.

Buffalo.

The Buffalo Hardwood Lumber Company has improved its home yard considerably, kept it full of stock, opened a new one in Memphis and gone on with timber cutting and sawmill operations further south. Besides this, it has lately added to its manufactures by organizing the Plus & Minus Desk Company, with \$100,000 capital stock, and rented two floors in the mill of Montgomery Bros. for handling built-up veneers, having gone into the veneer trade some time ago. The table factory in the suburb of Blasdel will be run as strong as ever.

The Standard Hardwood Lumber Company is extending its yard southward to hold a million feet more, and has oak, chestnut and poplar coming in to fill it.

I. N. Stewart & Bro. are carrying in their Buffalo yard the best lot of chestnut lumber they have ever had, an assortment that challenges the stocks of other yards, either here or elsewhere.

G. Elias & Bro. are making the most of the lake fleet up to the end of the season, bringing in a cargo of birch this month after several others of all assortments that came in earlier.

O. E. Yeager still manages to get some cars of good oak from Ohio, having sent a man out there to patrol the section, and getting both plain and quartered in quantity and bringing it in here.

A. Miller is still able to do a good business in basswood and elm, having a very good stock of both. He says the railroads are fighting over car sidings and the shippers have to take the blows.

J. F. Knox is south again buying hardwood stock for Beyer, Knox & Co., mainly oak, but also cherry and other woods.

J. N. Scatcherd lately made a gift of a building to the Buffalo General Hospital, as a memorial to his father, James N. Scatcherd, who was much interested in that institution.

The new yard of T. Sullivan & Co. is being filled up rapidly. They have some choice black ash stock as well as other hardwoods.

The Empire Lumber Company is especially busy now, as it has two lake cargoes in with

assorted hardwoods, and is getting them ready for the yard, which is fast returning to its old well-filled condition.

The Hugh McLean Lumber Company reports the logging outlook in the South improving. It is now not so much a question of price in the trade as a question of lumber and the company always has the lumber.

Saginaw Valley.

Lumbermen are beginning to get ready for the business of the incoming year. Generally trade this year has been much more satisfactory both in regard to prices and volume of business than it was last year. The scarcity of cars has not been relieved, but is as acute today as it has been at any time during the fall. Railroad officials here are unable to furnish a title of the cars wanted.

Charles A. Bigelow of the Kneeland-Bigelow and Kneeland, Buell & Bigelow concerns, says the hardwood business is in good shape; that the light receipts of pine by water during the last two months owing to heavy weather on the lakes makes the hardwood situation especially strong, forcing the substitution of hardwoods for many purposes. The Kneeland-Bigelow Company mill is running day and night and will continue to do so during the winter. The Kneeland, Buell & Bigelow mill runs ten hours a day all winter. The stock for these two plants comes off the Mackinaw division of the Michigan Central at the rate of three trainloads every twenty-four hours.

The Bliss & Van Auken mill and flooring factory is operated day and night, and has had a fine run of business. The output of hardwood for the year will approximate 7,000,000 feet.

The mill of W. D. Young & Co. is also running day and night. The firm is operating six lumber camps in the vicinity of Haakwood and is buying logs from a number of small operators in the northern part of the state and bringing them here by rail. Mr. Young says the firm will do a heavy business in the logging line during the winter.

The H. M. Loud's Sons Company is doing a large business in hardwood timber for harbor and structural work. The steamer Kongo, owned by the company, left Oscoda Tuesday with 500,000 feet of hardwood timber and planking for the Michigan Central Railroad tunnel at Detroit, the second cargo of this kind of material shipped this fall for the tunnel. The Loud Company has shipped about 4,500,000 feet of timber and planking this season.

The Campbell-Brown Lumber Company mill will start up right after the holidays on a long run of hardwood stock.

E. H. Colville of Rose City has purchased a small sawmill and tract of hardwood timber in Clare county, containing a number of million feet, which will be cut and converted into lumber the ensuing year.

The hardwood mill of Park & Kelley at Vanderbilt, which burned a few days ago, involving a loss of \$2,500, is being rebuilt and it is intended to have it in operation in January.

Walter McCormick of the McCormick-Hay Lumber Company, having a yard at Saginaw and handling hardwood exclusively, reports the trade of the firm as growing steadily. It has been especially good this fall. The company handles a considerable quantity of southern oak in addition to northern woods. It is gratifying to the friends of Mr. McCormick to know that he has entirely recovered his health.

The S. L. Eastman Flooring Company recently erected a fine large warehouse at its plant for storing lumber. It has enjoyed a prosperous business and will handle over 12,000,000 feet of lumber this year.

Grand Rapids.

A. F. Anderson of Cadillac was in Grand Rapids December 4.

At a dinner given by local furniture manufacturers at the Morton House December 3, which was attended by a number of outside

manufacturers, the recent action of the national association of case goods people in making a straight advance of ten per cent in prices was endorsed. The advance is understood to take effect at once, but the manufacturers, practically without exception, are sold up to January 1, the opening of the spring season, and the new schedule will go into effect on the new goods.

The Lumbermen's Association of Grand Rapids held its monthly meeting November 27 at the Pantlind. The next meeting will be held January 29, when officers will be elected.

L. L. Skillman has returned from a trip North. He reports dry stock scarce and few of the mill men ready to contract their output until after the first of the year. Prospects indicate the usual cut this winter, though the crop of logs delivered at mills will depend to a large extent on the weather.

Fire in the factory of the Novelty Wood Works, Sixth street, caused a loss estimated at \$2,000.

The sawmill of the Ranney Refrigerator Company at Greenville was burned recently; loss, \$8,000 to \$10,000; partially insured. It is not likely to be rebuilt, owing to the scarcity of logs in that section.

The Dennis Bros. Lath & Lumber Company is building a new mill near Dighton, which will have about 30,000 feet capacity daily, and will be in operation January 1. The company has several other mills in operation on its holdings there.

Bristol, Va.-Tenn.

James Strong, former head of the James Strong Lumber Company of this city, with a number of prominent Pennsylvania lumbermen, has organized the Fenwick Lumber Company with a capital stock of \$500,000. The new company has acquired a tract of 20,000 acres of rich timber land in Greenbrier and Nicholas counties, West Virginia, and announces that it will build a mill at Fenwick with a capacity of 25,000,000 feet annually. The company also owns timber lands in Pennsylvania and New York and has taken over almost the entire holdings of the Tennant-Richards Lumber Company. The incorporators of the new company are James Strong of Philadelphia; Sherman L. Richards and S. L. Tennant of the Tennant-Richards Lumber Company, and S. L. Tennant of Kingston, Pa., and George R. McLean and J. C. Wiegand.

J. H. Bryan of the Bryan Lumber Company, Pee Dee Lumber Company, Richland Lumber Company, etc., has just returned from a trip to South Carolina. He reports that his companies' mills at Pee Dee and on the Wateree river are in operation and turning out oak, poplar, ash and gum in large quantities. Mr. Bryan estimates that they have seven or eight years' cut.

J. A. Wilkinson has returned from a business trip in Virginia. H. M. Hoskins, sales manager for J. A. Wilkinson, has just returned from Knoxville, Tenn., where he has been on business.

Frank Price of Price & Heald of Baltimore, Md., is spending some time with the company's local manager, Fred W. Hughes, going over business in this section.

The Kingsport Lumber Company of this city reports that its mill at Caretta, McDowell county, West Virginia, is running regularly and is turning out about 1,500,000 feet of lumber per month. The company has almost 10,000,000 feet of lumber on sticks on the Caretta yards.

W. M. Dickey of Brookville, Pa., was looking after business interests in this section last week.

Almost \$75,000 has been raised to date toward the mineral, lumber and timber exhibit at the Jamestown Ter-Centennial Exposition at Jamestown, Va., next year, and it is believed that it will be swelled to \$100,000, as an exhibit to cost this stupendous sum is planned. The matter of arranging for the exhibit, construction of the buildings, etc., is in the hands of his

excellency, Governor Swanson of Virginia, and a committee representing the mineral, lumber and timber interests of the state.

The Lick Ford Lumber Company has been organized under the laws of West Virginia, with headquarters at Huntington. The company has a capital stock of \$75,000 and will manufacture and deal in West Virginia hardwoods.

The James Cortlan Lumber Company of Philadelphia has just acquired a 7,000-acre tract of timber land on the French Broad river in Green and Hawkins counties, Tennessee, and announces that mills will be erected and the property developed at once. A flume four miles in length will be constructed.

Messrs. D. C. Inghes of Canton, Ohio, and W. R. Coon of Punxsutawney, Pa., have about perfected the organization of the Buckeye Lumber Company, with headquarters at Hampton, Carter county, Tenn., and with a capital stock of \$40,000. The company owns a large tract of timber land in Carter and Hawkins counties, Tennessee.

The Unaka Lumber Company of Johnson City, Tenn., is making preparations to operate extensively in the lower part of Sullivan and Hawkins counties, and it is announced will build a number of portable mills for the development of the untouched timber resources of that region.

Charles H. Fuller of the Masse & Felton Lumber Company of Macon, Ga., was a recent visitor in Bristol.

E. R. Sprinkle, a lumber manufacturer of Dante, Va., was in Bristol last week.

An important timber land deal has just been made in Wythe county, Virginia, and W. S. Burger, a well-known lumberman of Cumberland, Maryland, becomes the owner of a 15,000-acre tract of timber land lying in Walker's Mountain and Foglesong Valley. The consideration was \$70,000. It is announced that Mr. Burger and his associates will prepare to develop same at a very early date. The vendors were E. E. Trinkle, Mrs. Ellen B. Stuart, M. M. Caldwell and A. A. Caldwell, and the heirs-at-law of the late Congressman General James A. Walker. The property is easily accessible to transportation facilities.

W. M. Greer and F. G. Kelsey of the Kelsey-Dennis Lumber Company of North Tonawanda, N. Y., were buying lumber in this section a few days since.

H. E. Wentz, representing John R. Gobey & Co. of Columbus, Ohio, was a visitor in this section last week.

John T. Nagle of the W. M. Ritter Lumber Company of Saginaw, N. C., was in the city last week. Mr. Nagle states that the Ritter company is operating two big band mills, one at Saginaw and the other at Pianola, and that it has some fifteen years' supply of timber for the Pianola mill. This company is operating extensively in western North Carolina and East Tennessee, as well as West Virginia, and is putting in a big band mill at Hampton, Carter county, Tenn.

Cincinnati.

The Farrin-Korn Lumber Company and the M. B. Farrin Lumber Company are negotiating for a large tract of land near their plants for the construction of a large flat building to be rented to their employees. The decision was reached after a conference and discussion of last winter's experience, when labor was hard to get because the plants are some distance out and necessitated early rising and a long car ride. The building will have all modern improvements, will contain fifty-two flats, and rent for \$10 to \$12 a month, including heat and water.

The police of Cincinnati are on the lookout for a traveling salesman who claimed to represent a hardwood lumber concern and passed a bogus check on the Owl Drug Company for \$25. The names of the firm and man are withheld by the police.

At the monthly meeting of the Lumbermen's

Club, held Monday evening at the Business Men's Club, it was decided to begin an active agitation for a reform in fire insurance rates on lumber. The insurance committee was instructed by the club to compile statistics covering lumber fires for years back. Under present classification of insurance companies lumber is classed regardless of the character of the wood. The average rate on yards here is between 1 1/4 and 2 cents. This the hardwood people claim is a discrimination against them. They contend that the destructive fires in lumber yards are in the pine yards, and that for years they have been compelled to carry the pine risk. The insurance committee consists of W. B. Hay, chairman; T. B. Stone, J. P. Hanna, F. W. Mowbray and W. E. Talbert. Two thousand dollars was contributed at this meeting to the fund of the Receivers' and Shippers' Association to be used by the latter in its fight for uniform switching rates. Twelve members of the club were added to the roster of the Receivers' and Shippers' Association.

J. Gordon Wright of Goodman & Wright fell dead on the street Saturday, December 1, of heart disease. Mr. Wright was fifty-four years of age and a native of Cincinnati, where he has spent the greater part of his life. Besides being a member of the firm of Goodman & Wright, he was vice-president of the Southern Ohio Loan Company, a director of the Strobridge Lithographing Company, and was also a stockholder in a half dozen big Cincinnati corporations.

John Stengel, a large furniture manufacturer of Dayton, Ohio, was in the city recently purchasing hardwood lumber.

W. E. Delaney of the Kentucky Lumber Company has returned from a business trip through the South. He reported that the heavy rains through the South had seriously delayed operations in that locality.

The Wildberg Box Company of Arlington Heights has purchased new machinery and hired more labor to care for its rapidly increasing business.

The Union Association of Lumber Dealers will hold a convention in Cincinnati for four days beginning Jan. 20, 21, 22 and 23. Secretary H. S. Adams of Chillicothe, Ohio, engaged headquarters at the Grand Hotel on Thursday. The convention means that over 200 lumbermen from Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Kentucky and Ohio will be present. The car shortage will be thoroughly discussed at the assembly, and every means will be exercised to help the disastrous crippling of business.

The Acme Veneer Company's new warehouse and salesroom at Eighth and Harriet streets have been completed and are a great improvement to the plant.

Nine of C. Crane & Co.'s mills are in operation as a result of the recent big tide. Mills along the Kentucky river of Central Kentucky and Tennessee which have been idle all summer are again buzzing, and there is plenty of work for all hands to run them almost through the winter.

The Frelburg Lumber Company has been making improvements in its plant lately.

The Maley, Thompson & Moffett Company has logs stacked up from fifty to one hundred feet high in front of the mill, and an extra force of men has been employed so as to cut the stuff into salable lumber as soon as possible.

The Steinman & Meyer Furniture Company, which carries a very large stock of hardwood lumber, has purchased a lot 100x150 feet east of its plant for a storage yard.

Thomas J. Moffet, president of the Maley, Thompson & Moffett Company, has just returned from a business and pleasure trip to New York.

M. B. Farrin of the M. B. Farrin Lumber Company is in Washington to attend the meeting of the rivers and harbors committee.

J. W. Graham of the Graham Lumber Company is making a trip through Tennessee and Kentucky.

George Zorborg of the Cincinnati Hardwood Lumber Company is on a business trip to Chicago.

George Littleford of the Littleford Lumber Company has returned from a business trip through the South and East. He reports great activity in lumber circles in that locality.

C. M. Clark of the Swann-Day Lumber Company of Clay City, Ky., returned a few days ago from a trip East, and left immediately for Virginia on a quail hunting trip.

Walter Quick of Richey, Halsted & Quick, has returned from a trip through Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas. He reports a scarcity of gum lumber and a general tendency to higher prices.

Chattanooga.

Chattanooga lumbermen have had an extremely prosperous year. They have only one or two complaints to make about their business; one is that they have not been able to get sufficient cars—in fact they can get hardly any at all; and the other is that they cannot get the timber that they need. As a result they cannot supply the demands. Dry stocks are scarcer than they have been for years and prices have continued to soar skyward for many months.

Lumbermen depending on the river for their supply of logs did not get as many as they expected. Logmen have been so handicapped on account of rains during the past summer that they could not get their logs to the river.

Within the past year four lumber concerns have practically gone out of business in this city for various reasons. Recently the Case Lumber Company abandoned its yards at East End and the interests of the concern were pooled with those of the Fowler-Peronett Lumber Company of Birmingham, Ala. Ferd Brenner, who operated big yards here, has abandoned them and gone to Norfolk, Va., where he has large mills and yards. F. W. Blair sold the yard property near the Tennessee river and is preparing to move his mill. He has not decided where he will locate, but it will probably be in this vicinity. He is still having many logs sawed by the Central Manufacturing Company and others in this city and is doing a jobbing business.

Snodgrass & Fields, who were refused a permit by the city authorities to rebuild their plant, are going ahead with its construction. They are now erecting the sheds, etc., and will purchase new machinery at once. An ordinance has passed the city council, however, authorizing the board of public works to expend \$6,000 in condemning a portion of the property of the concern for street purposes. The city government wants to open about four streets through the yards of Snodgrass & Fields and build a magnificent drive along the bluff overlooking the river on this property. The company intends to oppose the city's action.

A. A. McGregor, proprietor of two or three stove concerns in this city, is at Paint Rock, Ala., where he has another stove factory.

M. M. Erb, vice president of the old Case Lumber Company of this city, has removed his family to Birmingham, where he is interested in the new Fowler Lumber Company.

E. H. Warner of Warner & Son of St. Louis was a recent visitor to this city and bought several carloads of lumber.

Nashville.

Millard Filmore Green of the Davidson-Benedict Lumber Company leaves shortly for Rock Ledge, Fla., with his family, where he will remain until about March 1. John B. Ransom of the John B. Ransom Lumber Company will probably go to Rock Ledge in the near future.

The handsome new home of Hamilton Love of Love, Boyd & Co., on West End avenue, is nearing completion and will doubtless be ready

for occupancy about January 1. In the meantime Mr. Love will take a trip to Florida for his health, as he has been suffering from rheumatism for some time.

Among the recent visitors to Nashville were: R. F. Scobee of Winchester, Ky., representing the Scobee Williams Spoke Company; Owen Percy of London, England, representing Cobbett & Co., and Charles Cruikshank of Pittsburgh, Pa., representing the American Lumber & Manufacturing Company.

Three thousand feet of lumber at Buford, Tenn., was destroyed by fire. It was the property of J. D. Rhea. Cinders removed that night from the engine at the plant are supposed to be responsible for the loss.

The state of Tennessee is going into the lumber business on a pretty extensive scale, although such a step was not contemplated by those at the helm of this commonwealth. Tennessee has decided to buy about 15,000 acres of coal lands in Warren, Van Buren, Sequatchie and Bledsoe counties. About \$165,000 is to be paid for the property, which is being bought outright, and such a purchase of course includes the timber on the property as well. This the state will also develop and sell while it is getting out the coal. The land to be bought is on the western plateau of Cumberland mountains and is covered with white oak, black oak, red oak, post oak, pine, gum and hickory. A railroad spur will be run to the property in order to market the output.

Secretary of State John W. Morton has granted the Stone & Heyser Lumber Company of Ohio the right to engage in business in this state. The company is chartered for \$25,000.

The plant of the Tennessee Chair Manufacturing Company at Covington, Tenn., has been totally destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of \$12,000. The insurance amounted to \$4,000. Lightning struck a wire and then ran to the building in that way setting fire to it.

An interesting question in the hardwood line has been brought up before the Chancery Court of Dickson county for adjudication. The definition of the term "white oak" is involved in the case of J. C. Oakley vs. the Holcomb-Lobb Company et al. The question presented, to be exact, was whether or not "overcup oak or burr oak" is white oak in the ordinary meaning of the word. The jury found that such was not the case and their answer was simply "No." Many prominent lumbermen were witnesses in the case, which has been appealed to the Supreme Court of Tennessee.

A special to Nashville from West Liberty, Ky., states that the Morehead & West Liberty railroad is making great progress on its new road in that section. When completed this line will open up one of the largest tracts of timberland in eastern Kentucky.

The Schoenlau-Kukkuk Trunk Top & Veneer Company of St. Louis, Mo., has filed an abstract of its charter for the purpose of extending its operations into Tennessee. The company is one of the most prominent in St. Louis and is capitalized at \$60,000.

The Brechett Lumber Company of Shelby county, Tennessee, has been incorporated with \$24,000 capital stock by J. G. Brechett, C. M. Collier, J. Thompson, W. M. Green, J. K. Ditts and C. L. Marsillot.

Memphis.

According to a number of manufacturers in this section the outlook for the production of southern hardwoods was never more unfavorable than at present. The heavy rainfall of a fortnight ago was very disastrous in that it stopped practically all logging and interfered materially with the operation of the mills in this territory. The weather of the past few days has been more favorable, but the outlook now is for continued precipitation, as the season which usually brings much rainy weather is close at hand. The larger mills here are running, but they

say present production is at the expense of their future cut, since they will have to close down their plants, at least temporarily, just as soon as they have cut up the timber which had accumulated when the storm came. Production is not even fifty per cent of normal for this section, and the trade is of the opinion that the amount of logging accomplished within the next three or four weeks will be very small compared with the average accomplishment in this direction at this time of the year.

The car shortage is causing serious trouble in this territory. Some lumbermen go so far as to say that they are threatened with the necessity of shutting down, at least temporarily, because they are unable to get all the cars necessary. They see no prospect of improvement in the supply of cars so long as the movement of cotton continues on such a large scale as at present. Shipments of lumber out of Memphis are very slow, but those from inferior milling centers are much worse. Receipts of lumber in Memphis are very light because of this scarcity of cars and stocks are decreasing rapidly.

The Patterson Lumber Company of Philadelphia has purchased 7,000 acres of timberlands in the section tributary to Greeneville, Miss., and the announcement is made that plans are being considered looking to the development of this timber. The tract is reported to be some distance from the railroads of that section, and for this reason the timber has never been culled, thus making this an exceptionally valuable tract.

The Builders' Exchange Building Company has been organized here with I. N. Chambers, chairman, and O. O. Howard, secretary of the Exchange, as secretary. Thirty members have subscribed to stock in the company and plans have been formulated for a building which is to be headquarters for the Exchange and to contain a floor for the exhibition of building material and offices for members of the organization, and which will also have offices to be rented to those connected with the building industry or its allied trades. As soon as possible the remaining members of the organization will be asked to subscribe to stock in the Building Company. No outsider will be allowed to subscribe stock and each member so subscribing will be entitled to a certificate showing him to be part owner of the building.

Secretary E. M. Terry of the National Lumber Exporters' Association will go to New York about the 15th inst. and will remain there until the annual meeting of the association in Norfolk, which will be held January 23.

The annual election of officers of the Lumbermen's Club of Memphis will be held January 12, and two committees, composed respectively of C. W. Holmes, chairman, A. N. Thompson and S. B. Anderson; and R. J. Darnell, chairman, W. A. Dolph and G. A. Farber, have been appointed to nominate the candidates on the two tickets which are provided for under the revised constitution. The names of the rival candidates will be given out December 15. It is understood that George C. Ehemann of Reunett & Witte, who has been secretary and treasurer for the past two years, will not be a candidate to succeed himself.

There were a number of visitors present at this meeting, among them George W. Stoneman of the Stoneman-Zearing Lumber Company, St. Louis; H. H. Halliday of the Carey-Halliday Lumber Company, Cairo; R. L. Withnell, London representative of Duncan, Ewing & Co., Liverpool, England, and A. W. Wylie, the Casey Company, Chicago. Honorary membership in the club has been conferred upon O. K. Palmer, formerly with the Guhl-Stover Lumber Company, Memphis, but now at the head of the Palmer Lumber Company, Seattle, Wash.

Dispatches received from Malvern, Ark., report the burning there of the planing mill of

the Rockwell Manufacturing Company, with a loss of about \$35,000, partially insured. There is no fire department and the adjoining buildings and lumber were saved only by the quick and persistent efforts of the "bucket brigade." The plant was one of the largest in that section. The fire is supposed to have originated from the engine in the building.

The federal grand jury has returned a true bill against Hugh Murdock, president of the Murdock Lumber Company, charging him with having raised United States bank notes, and the case will be tried here during the next few days. It is alleged that Murdock passed a \$2 bank note which had been raised to \$20 by the addition of a cipher. He was arrested last May by the police authorities here and bound over to the federal grand jury. His friends did all they could to break down the charges against him by pointing out that a man of his business and social standing would not resort to such crude practices, but the federal authorities declare their intention of prosecuting him, and the case has already been set.

The Fordyce Manufacturing Company has been incorporated under the laws of Arkansas with a capital stock of \$20,000 and with headquarters at Fordyce. J. L. Williams is president, T. M. Rowland vice-president and Wiley Downs secretary-treasurer. The company will manufacture hardwood products.

The Tolley Lumber & Feed Company has been incorporated with domicile at Batesville, Ark., and with capital stock of \$25,000. W. S. Tolley is president; J. G. Wolfe, vice-president, and Charles Podgett, secretary-treasurer.

The Automatic Yoke Company of Indianapolis, Ind., has secured by lease, with privilege of purchase, the plant of the Braughton Mantel Company in North Memphis, and will install therein \$10,000 worth of additional machinery for the manufacture of automatic yokes, single-trees, double-trees and similar products. The deal was closed through President Samuel L. Pattison of Indianapolis. Memphis, it is understood, is to be made the manufacturing headquarters of the company, though distributing headquarters will be continued at Indianapolis.

O. M. Krebs, one of the managers of the Hugh McLean Lumber Company here, was attacked by footpads some nights ago and, with two revolvers held at his head, forced to hand over his money, \$45, and a handsome gold watch. He reported the matter to the police authorities, but no arrests have been made. The holdup occurred at the end of the New South Memphis car line.

Articles of incorporation were recently filed by the Kittrell Lumber Company, which is to engage in the manufacture of hardwood lumber at Hamburg, Ark. The company is really the successor of the private business formerly conducted by W. E. Kittrell, who, under the present organization, becomes president. The capital stock is \$20,000.

The Cleveland & Palmer Handle Company of Frankfort, Ky., which is said to be affiliated with the American Fork & Hoe Company, which is operating a large plant here, has recently taken out a permit for the construction of a large warehouse in New South Memphis.

Box manufacturers in this city are doing the largest business in their history. They are not answering inquiries, because they already have so much business on their books and they are not in position to accept orders for shipments in any quantity from outsiders under thirty to sixty days. Cottonwood is very scarce and they are confronted with more business than they can promptly take care of.

Frank C. Cannon, secretary-treasurer of the Cannon Box Company of Cairo, Ill., is in Memphis. He reports an excellent demand for boxes and box shooks in Cairo.

George D. Burgess of Russe & Burgess, who has been in Europe for some months on busi-

ness for his firm, has returned to this city. He is looking remarkably well and expresses pleasure at being home again.

R. L. Withnell, London representative of Duncan, Ewing & Co. of Liverpool, England, has been in Memphis for some days, having come here last week from St. Louis.

The management of the American Car & Foundry Company, which has the largest wood-working establishment in this section at Birmingham, a suburb of Memphis, has enough orders on its books to keep running on full time for six months. It furthermore denies the report that the company has any intention of removing from Memphis, asserting that, on the contrary, nothing is being left undone in the way of adding equipment and increasing the facilities here.

The Dixie Lumber & Manufacturing Company of this city has been incorporated with \$15,000 capital stock. C. G. Wagner, E. J. Thomas, F. J. Ozanno, James Hutchinson and Charles Heekle are the incorporators.

The Standard Lumber Company was recently incorporated by P. M. Ravesties, W. J. Richardson, C. B. Stetson, T. C. Richardson and K. W. Ravesties. The capital stock is \$30,000 and headquarters will be maintained in Memphis.

New Orleans.

Judge Parlange in the United States Circuit Court here has handed down an opinion sustaining the Interstate Commerce Commission in its fight to force a number of railroads to remove a two-cent advance on Southern shipments to Ohio river crossing, which advance was put on by the railroads some time ago. Since this decision, however, the case has been appealed by the railroads to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. The suit has been pending for many months in the local court. It was filed by the Interstate Commerce Commission with a view to securing a decision that would force the railroad companies to comply with its orders demanding that the two-cent advance in freight rates be removed. Judge Parlange's decision brings first blood for the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Lumber Shippers. If his decision is upheld in the higher court it will mean that suits aggregating nearly \$3,000,000 will be filed by the lumber shippers, who all of this time have been paying the two-cent advance.

The Gillican & Vizard Company was recently incorporated with an authorized capital of \$1,000,000 to speculate in timber lands. Its charter was filed for record several days ago in the office of the Recorder of Mortgages. The officers are Walter E. Gillican, president; Edwin A. McKoy, vice-president, and Anthony Vizard Jr., secretary-treasurer. Mr. Gillican is vice-president of the New Orleans Naval Stores Company, while Mr. Vizard until recently was the secretary-treasurer of that firm.

The Lane Lumber Company has been organized in this city with an authorized capital of \$200,000. It will manufacture all kinds of lumber, and will construct and operate sawmills. The officers are: Edward E. Moberly, president; Walter T. Kent, vice-president and treasurer; Harry H. Hall, secretary.

The charter of the Flasdick-Black Land and Lumber Company has been filed for record in the office of the Recorder of Mortgages. This company will buy, sell and speculate generally in timber lands and is also empowered to build and operate saw and planing mills. It is capitalized at \$100,000 and has the following officers: Rudolph Flasdick, president; Bryan Black, vice-president; Edwin W. Rodd, secretary.

Announcement is made that unless an early settlement of the trouble among the stave handlers in New Orleans is effected, Bobet Bros., who handle a large amount of the staves exported annually out of New Orleans, will remove their headquarters to Gulfport, Miss. Several ships which have come here recently

for staves have been turned away because the members of the longshoremen's union refused to load them. The labor troubles in this particular have become very serious and threaten to cripple temporarily the stave shipments out of New Orleans.

The large box factory and veneering plant in the northern suburbs of Baton Rouge, La., formerly owned by W. T. Burks and William White, have been transferred to the Standard Box Factory and are now being operated by this company. Messrs. White and Burks recently transferred their holdings to Col. J. C. Dozier for \$38,000, and he in turn sold out to the Standard Company for \$44,000.

Advices here state that the steamship Corinth, having on board the largest consignment of mahogany logs ever shipped to New Orleans, and the first to be loaded in West Africa for shipment to the United States, is aground on Grand Cayman group, off the coast of Jamaica.

The Mississippi Seating Company, a new \$50,000 corporation of Jackson, Miss., has awarded to Fairbanks, Morse & Co. the contract for supplying the machinery for its new plant. It will manufacture chairs for theaters and auditoriums.

Another charter recently filed in New Orleans is that of the Victor Lumber and Export Company. It will buy and sell all kinds of lumber, rough and dressed, and will do considerable exporting. The company is capitalized at \$5,000 and its officers are: P. M. Roby, president and secretary-treasurer; R. U. Schmade, vice-president.

The Dutch steamer Beta has arrived at Passaconla to load a cargo of 2,000,000 feet of lumber from the plant of Hunter, Been & Co.

At a recent meeting of the stockholders of the Padgett Wagon Company of Laurel, Miss., it was decided to increase the capital stock so as to make certain needed improvements and add to the capacity of the plant. George Bacon, cashier of the First National Bank, was elected president and Hon. Henry Hilburn was named as secretary-treasurer. E. D. Travis and Dr. Brent were added to the board of directors.

Wausau.

The Blodgett-Booth Lumber Company is one of the new hardwood concerns to file articles of incorporation. Its headquarters will be Marshfield. The incorporators are C. E. and N. E. Blodgett and George D. Booth. Capital stock, \$50,000.

The Foster-Latimer Lumber Company of Melton has purchased 149 tracts of hardwood lands in Iron county, which was the property of W. D. Connor and E. E. Winch of Marshfield.

A company is being organized in Grand Rapids with \$50,000 capital for the manufacture of furniture. George W. Brown of that city will be president and manager, and W. R. Wright of Pittsburg, Pa., will be secretary. E. P. Arpin of Grand Rapids, Wis., is interested.

The United States Leather Company, which last summer purchased the mill and timber holdings of the Upham Manufacturing Company, has decided to keep the mill in operation in Marshfield, instead of moving it. The company has large holdings around Athens and in Taylor county, and is assured of ten years' run.

The Glidden Veneer Company was recently reorganized and the capital stock increased to \$100,000. About 50,000,000 feet of timber tributary to the plant was recently acquired, which, added to previous holdings, will give the company a great many years' run. A sawmill has also been purchased and about 10,000,000 feet of lumber will be manufactured yearly. The president, J. W. Blsboop, will spend the winter in Sand Point, Idaho, looking after his mining interests.

The Fay L. Cusick Company of Milwaukee is this winter logging what is perhaps the largest

red oak tract in Wisconsin. The logs are being delivered to the Webster Manufacturing Company in Superior. They have three camps. It is estimated that the tract contains 7,000,000 feet of timber of a superb quality. It is situated in Bayfield county.

The Menasha Woodenware Company's stove and heading factory located in Edgar is being stocked and will be operated this winter, after a long period of idleness. The company's maple logs will be shipped elsewhere.

John Senbert of Marathon City, one of the principal stockholders in the Senbert & Hasken Land Company of Cologne, Minn., recently departed for Monroe, La., for the purpose of looking over 7,000 acres of land which his firm intends purchasing. The company already owns 16,000 acres in that state, covered with millions of feet of oak, gum and cypress.

The Wisconsin Timber & Land Company's veneer mill in Mattson was destroyed by fire recently; also the lumber yards. The sawmill was saved. The factory was stocked with birdseye maple, oak, birch, etc., and the loss was about \$100,000 on lumber and \$25,000 on factory.

The Wisconsin Veneer Company of Rhineland is laying railroad tracks to its timber lands.

W. D. Connor, head of the W. D. Connor Company of Stratford, Laona and other towns, who was elected lieutenant-governor of Wisconsin, at the recent election, will spend the month of December in California.

Lumbering operations are hampered to some extent by the appearance of smallpox in camps and the quarantining of the men.

Louisville.

The Wood Mosaic Flooring Company on the New Albany side of the river has added a new boiler to its power plant, so that it will not have to discontinue operations during the winter. It has a fine lot of logs at the mill and is very busy in the sawmill, in the wood mosaic flooring plant and in the veneer mill. Early in the fall it had quite a stock of quarter-sawn veneer on hand, but at this writing is comparatively well sold up on quartered oak; in fact, stock is pretty well cleaned up all through the veneer line. It has a little black walnut veneer cut about one-eighth inch which it is seeking a market for, but in oak the main point now is to get stock ahead.

The Norman Lumber Company is having a good run of business, the main complaint being lack of cars and the slow movement of stock on the railroads after it is once loaded.

Up on the Point the river mills are busy and present indications are that they will have to run all winter and not shut down for the mid-winter season. Kirwan Bros. have a fresh lot of logs. The same tides that brought these logs in played more or less havoc with other logs along the river. There have been large numbers of stray logs going by this point ever since the rise, and it is estimated that at this writing there are fully 100,000 logs which have passed here. Many of the stray logs from the up state streams, however, have been caught above here at various points along the river, and there is a deal on now between the mills here and the owners of the logs to have them brought in here and sawed up. If this deal materializes it means that the river mills will have to run night and day all winter, or as much of the time as possible to clean up their own logs and take care of those belonging to others. The Louisville Point Lumber Company says it has logs enough in the mills to keep running probably until the middle of January, and are figuring with Vansant, Kitchen & Co., C. Crane & Co. and others who have logs scattered along the river above here to saw some for them. They find no trouble in disposing of their lumber, and, in fact, have contracts covering their entire output.

J. L. Berry of the McLean-Davis Lumber Company says his company is well fixed for logs at the Highland Park mill, but not so well provided at the Fourth street mill. Still it keeps enough to run steadily notwithstanding the handicap of bad roads and bad weather.

Ashland.

The local mills are all running, with enough logs to keep them busy for several months. There is an unusual demand for poplar, and the prices keep up, big orders coming in to all of the local dealers, who find it hard to fill same, owing to stocks being broken on account of the long enforced idleness of the mills from lack of timber.

The lumber being cut now will not be ready for shipment before sixty to ninety days. Many of the logs that came out on the rise are badly damaged, having lain at head waters for from one to four years, and are sap rotted, being almost a total loss.

The office of the Giles Wright Lumber Company has been removed from this city to the new mill at North Catlettsburg that has been recently purchased, enlarged and greatly improved.

Fifty men, divided into five crews, employed by the various sawmills of Southeastern Kentucky, which lost 250,000 logs in the recent sudden rise in the Big Sandy and other rivers, have begun the work of assembling and identifying their logs. The crews are working between Catlettsburg and Louisville, and approximately \$250,000 will be distributed in saving the timber and paying the salvage and other charges. Fifty thousand of the logs were beached between Cincinnati and Louisville.

Charles Kitchen is in Cincinnati gathering up the logs belonging to Vansant, Kitchen & Co. that came out on the recent rise.

Herbert J. Muoro of Munro-Brice & Co., wood brokers, Liverpool, England, was a recent visitor to our markets.

R. H. Vansant spent the week at Bedford, Trimble county, prosecuting some timber thieves in the courts at that place.

John W. Kitchen has gone to Asheville, N. C., to have the large tract of timber recently bought by the Vansant-Kitchen Company surveyed.

James Dotson of Huntington, W. Va., was instantly killed by being caught by a saw log he was helping to move. The accident occurred near Hamlin, Lincoln county, W. Va., where he was engaged in logging.

Toledo.

Building operations, according to information

Hardwood Market.

(By HARDWOOD RECORD Exclusive Market Reporters.)

Chicago.

Scarcity of stock still continues to be a feature of the market and reports from mill centers indicate that no speedy relief can be expected. The supply of oak, especially thick stock, continues to be below the demand with prices correspondingly high and the probability of another advance in a short time. The trade in birch, which for some time did not keep pace with that in other hardwoods, has shown considerable activity during the last fortnight, birch culls in particular being very brisk. Poplar is much in demand, good dry stocks being scarce and what there is of the supply being sold rapidly. Gum is experiencing a ready sale and in basswood and cottonwood there is some difficulty in satisfying the demand. In these two last woods trade is excellent, and has been so for some time, owing to the steady demand from box makers,

gleaned from architects, building contractors and building supply people, are slack, being somewhat behind the same period of a year ago. The city building inspector issued sixty-seven permits with a total valuation of \$163,050 during the past month as compared with sixty-four permits with a total valuation of \$178,375 for November, 1905.

Charles I. Barnes of Barnes & Mauk is expected home from a trip to the Pacific coast about the 20th.

David Trotter has returned from a few weeks' stay in northern Michigan.

E. J. Robinson of Robinson & Duttweiler will return this week from a visit among the lumber trade in the South.

An involuntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Baer Furniture Manufacturing Company of this city, one of the creditors being the Phoenix Box Company of Toledo, which claims \$584.18 due on account.

Minneapolis.

The Peterson-Moore Lumber Company of St. Paul has bought the oak stock of the Columbia Lumber Company at Nevers Dam, Wis., a good run of oak but not on the railroad, so it will have to be hauled in this winter over snow roads.

P. H. Hammer of the Red Birch Lumber Company, Catawba, Wis., was in Minneapolis a few days ago looking into market conditions relative to hardwood and hemlock, which are their products.

A. F. Hein of the John Hein Lumber Company, Tony, Wis., was a visitor a few days ago to the Twin Cities.

E. Blaisdell, the well-known Chicago wholesaler in hardwoods, called on business acquaintances in Minneapolis last week.

G. H. Tennant, the hardwood flooring man, sustained a \$1,000 loss by fire in his factory in Southeast Minneapolis a few nights ago. Fire broke out in the gridding room of the planing mill, and damaged building and machinery somewhat before it could be controlled. None of the stock was burned and the rest of the plant was uninjured, so it was able to start up as usual next morning.

T. T. Jones of the C. W. Jones Lumber Company, Appleton, Wis., ran over to Minneapolis for the Northwestern Hardwood Lumbermen's Convention and incidentally attended to some business.

Lumber receipts at Minneapolis show gains every month over last year, indicating the growth in consumption here, and also the progress of the city as a distributing market for woods other than pine.

and indications point to a continuance of the present prosperous conditions. The southern producing field continues to be tied up by unfortunate weather conditions, labor shortage and lack of cars, and the scarcity of southern stocks has been correspondingly notable.

A gratifying feature of the market is the fact that the interior finish people, the great furniture manufacturing concerns and the hardwood flooring factories, all of which consume immense quantities of lumber, are in short supply of stocks, thus insuring a good trade for a long while to come.

Boston.

The market for hardwood lumber in Boston is moderately active only, although a few special sizes in different woods are in good demand. Prices are generally well held. Manufacturers of interior finish are very busy and are constantly in the market for supplies. Furniture manufacturers are also busy and have good or-

ders booked ahead. This is especially true as regards desk manufacturers. The latter are carrying good-sized stocks of lumber. Dealers state that it is difficult to get orders placed in the West, as higher prices are obtainable there for home trade than buyers here are willing to pay. Because of this, offerings of the most desirable lumber are not large here. Good orders are reported from New York and Pennsylvania, but the demand within a radius of fifty miles of Boston is not active.

Plain oak has been offered here at lower prices by some mills than for several months, but the best stock in one inch ones and twos still brings good prices. Quartered oak is not in active demand. A very fair call is found for brown ash, with offerings limited. White ash is also in small offering. Maple flooring is in moderate call. A leading dealer states that the demand for maple flooring has not been as large as usual this fall. Whitewood is in very good demand and values are firmly held. Dealers report offerings of dry stock small. Cypress is firmly held with moderate demand.

New York.

Conditions in the local hardwood market continue very satisfactory for this season of the year. Prices are not only firm but bullish on the better grades of well manufactured hardwood lumber, and many of the lower grades likewise show much strength. The demand is phenomenal, but the true secret of current conditions seems to lie in the fact that there are insufficient supplies of the better grades of hardwood for even such demand as is now present, with the result that all holders of better grades are naturally insisting on prices commensurate with the supply. There is of course a good amount of low grade hardwood offering, but even in that direction the market shows very satisfactory steadiness. The salient feature of trade at this time may truly be said to be the efforts of the wholesale trade in the direction of securing adequate supplies for next spring's trade. Buyers returning from producing sources all bring the same tale of not only short stocks at the present time, but indications of a short supply of good hardwood lumber for spring delivery. This is specially true in the poplar, oak and ash trade, and some of the holders in those woods go so far as to say that they do not know where a sufficient supply of poplar for next spring is coming from. These facts, together with the general indications of an active year next year in all the consuming lines in the local trade presage firm and advancing prices in the general hardwood market for some time to come.

Locally at the present time there is not a weak item in the wholesale hardwood market. It is true that on certain commodities such as maple and quartered oak there are ample supplies for the current demand, but in poplar, plain oak, ash, birch and chestnut the demand is such that offerings are commanding excellent prices, with a bullish tendency all along the line. Cottonwood shows special strength at this time, due to the very unsatisfactory weather conditions which have prevailed in the logging districts, and all grades are exceedingly short in the face of a big demand and prices have moved up in sympathy.

The foreign mahogany and cedar market continues to show great strength.

Philadelphia.

An extensive business in hardwoods is being done at the present time. Every industry requiring hardwoods is prospering, but owing to the detriment of storm and winds and the lack of car service, which have produced a scarcity in these woods, the demand is over and above the supply. The railroads in the South still persist in ignoring the lumbermen's needs, but in the Pennsylvania district there has been a slight relief as regards the defective car service during the last fortnight.

Reports coming in from the furniture factories of eastern Pennsylvania are still favorable and they are buying freely. Sash and door mills continue to rush orders for building operations nearing completion. Although the favorable season for this line of business is on the wane, there has really been no perceptible sign of slacking up. Cigar box makers are in a quandary on account of the extreme scarcity of cedar and though working day and night in the mill districts they find it difficult to fill orders.

Taking the hardwoods altogether the condition of the market is very favorable for all lines. Basswood, chestnut and poplar are easily the leaders just now, but they are scarce and high. Oak keeps strong. Ash remains firm and dry stock in hardwoods is always in demand. Low grades of red cherry are active. Quartered oak has a little better showing of late. Veneers are being snapped up as rapidly as mills can manufacture and railroads convey them to the consuming points. Prices all along the line remain high.

Baltimore.

No changes of note have taken place in the hardwood trade of this section. The demand continues very active, but millmen experience much difficulty in supplying it, for the reason that the car shortage is as acute as ever. The price asked makes no difference. Consumers are willing to pay any reasonable figure. Under the circumstances it is to be expected that the quotations should be high, though this does not act as a check upon the inquiry. Oak is in the lead as to demand, with buyers especially eager to get culls, which have been moving very freely for some time. Ash is perhaps next in point of spirit, with prices very firm and the tendency upward. In fact, the prediction is freely made that the level of values will be higher in 1907 than in 1906. Nothing like it has been seen. The export business, though quiet, is satisfactory both as to the demand and with respect to the freight rates, which, for some of the ports, tend to give especial encouragement to the exporters.

Pittsburg.

Considering the season of the year, the hardwood market is manifesting an activity that is surprising. Not only is the trade in hardwood lumber much the most encouraging feature of the lumber situation in Greater Pittsburg at the opening of winter, but the unlooked-for activity in several lines is such as to keep wholesalers hustling to cover their orders. Building, as was expected, has fallen off badly and very little new work is starting. Enough contracts were taken early in the year, however, for fine hardwood to be used in interior finish in the big skyscrapers and public buildings to keep many firms busy and at profitable prices, too.

In two respects the present demand is almost phenomenal. The coal and coke companies are buying more heavily than for years at this season. Pit posts, ties, rails and coke slats are in the best of demand at good prices. Timbers and ties for use in coal mines are equally strong in demand, as are bridge timbers and trestle stuff. Both the railroads and the street railway companies are placing large orders for ties and piles for early spring delivery and if one-half the trolley lines under contemplation are built next spring every tie man in Pittsburg will have all he can do.

From the manufacturers, especially those in the East and the Middle West, there is coming an inquiry for good hardwood lumber that constitutes the second feature of the trade at present. The handle and spoke factories as well as the furniture plants are crowded to their doors with orders and see already that their stock of lumber is too small for the year's needs. The same is true of the implement works and the casket manufacturers, which are in the market for all the hardwood they can get providing it is dry.

Very firm prices prevail throughout the hardwood lists. Oak and chestnut have advanced slightly in price. Mill cull poplar is commanding a little premium. Ash has sold \$1 per thousand higher than one month ago. Maple is firm at the prevailing quotations, with light stocks in sight. Southern hardwoods are going at slightly better prices than last year at this time and dealers believe the present big demand fore-shadows still higher quotations.

Buffalo.

The hardwood market is active, with the best possible prospects for the winter trade. The great difficulty is lack of cars and it is possible that there will be trouble in that line all winter. Buffalo is not suffering for out-bound cars as much as for those to bring in lumber from points in the South, where the famine has been the worst on record. Still, the dealers have somehow managed to get a fair amount of stock in and they will begin winter with a fairly good assortment of lumber.

Just now birch is in active call to take the place of the more expensive woods in short supply. The shortage of poplar is still apparent and the trade is using basswood as a substitute in many cases.

Oak is doing well and there is not the complaint of its running short that there was. Plain and quartered seem to work in together better than for some months. Ash is still very short, though some of the dealers in the lake trade have brought in good amounts of it, black and brown leading. White ash is scarce, and maple and Washington fir are being used by the trade in its place.

Saginaw Valley.

The trade in hardwood is fairly satisfactory with light stocks of dry lumber in dealers' hands and a much firmer range of prices than obtained earlier in the season. Business is harassed by the scarcity of cars. Not a great deal of ash is produced here this year and it has commanded a ready sale. Maple is doing better. During the early months either too much maple was produced or there was not enough of it wanted, and it was the weakest commodity in the hardwood list. But later in the season it brightened up and is now in greater favor. Beech has done well and is quoted about \$1 a thousand better than during the early months. There is also a better movement in birch, which was neglected early in the year. There is a good call for basswood and prices have materially improved. Only a limited amount of oak comes into this market and it is firmly held.

Bristol, Va.-Tenn.

Business has been holding up unusually well in this city and section, and while little change is noted, it is evident that there is an upward tendency in prices. Oak and poplar continue to lead, both in demand and supply, and it is more a question of where to get the lumber than where to sell it. The quantity of ash and gum manufactured by local mills has been augmented to meet an increased call.

The car situation is still the chief topic of conversation and it has done much toward handicapping shippers within the past few weeks. Conditions have grown worse if there has been any change at all, since the settlement of the machinists' strike on the Southern, and there is little ground to hope for early relief of the situation.

Cincinnati.

No important changes have been perceptible in the local situation during the early part of December, a steady demand prevailing. The recent high tide has enabled all lumber dealers to pile up enough logs in their yards to keep the mills busy for some time to come, and at present there is no evidence of a change of prices. All grades of hardwood continue in good demand, and if cars were obtainable much lumber would be moved.

Poplar seems to be most active in demand, and there is also a good call for quartered oak. Birch has remained steady for some time, and it is possible that it will take a decided jump and be one of the features of the market. Mahogany has sold readily without any price change. Oaks, red and white, have met with a good inquiry.

Nashville.

Some improvement is noted in the local lumber market; in fact, conditions are much better than two weeks ago. Some relief has been received in the matter of the supply of cars, although the railroads, in order to prevent additional delays, have stopped routing cars over certain lines, but on the other hand are getting the shipments to given points the very best way they can. Orders continue good and prices remain brisk. With present stocks short, with a short crop of logs due from up the river this season, the local yards will have to face the spring season with generally short stocks and advances are confidently looked for in various hardwoods. Poplar, chestnut, ash and oak will likely advance. Hardwoods of all kinds are strong now. The planing mills still have more than they can handle and work is being rushed on local jobs in order to finish them before the real cold weather sets in. The scarcity of poplar has become quite alarming. In fact, there is practically none of it to be had anywhere. Lumbermen are facing the condition that this valuable wood is practically exhausted in what has been one of the best poplar producing sections in the country. The dealers are being forced to use gum and cottonwood as substitutes. Practically all the hardwoods, however, are bringing better than the association list prices.

Memphis.

The demand for hardwood lumber continues excellent and is far in excess of the supply, according to the statements of members of the trade. Local stocks are very much broken because of the drain that has been going on for some time. The outlook from a supply standpoint is serious because of the prospective shortage growing out of the scarcity of timber and the limited production of lumber now being placed on sticks to meet the demands of the late winter and early spring trade. There is hardly an item of the list that is not selling at the highest prices of the year. In fact, it is no longer a question of what shall be paid for lumber, the buyers interesting themselves more with trying to find where there is any large quantity of southern hardwoods for sale. Buyers are coming here in constantly increasing numbers and they all report it difficult to operate. The export market is furnishing some orders, but most of the business is in domestic circles.

Ash is very strong, very high and very scarce. All grades are wanted and there is no trouble in disposing of anything that is offered. There is likewise an exceptionally strong demand for cottonwood in all grades, though the box grades, No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3 common, are in better request and relatively stronger than any other feature. Gum is a good seller in all grades, the scarcity and high prices of other items forcing this lumber as a substitute in numerous directions. Cypress is a good seller, though there is some complaint that this wood is not showing relatively as much strength as some other fea-

tures of the list. The call for poplar is active, but offerings are very limited. There is an excellent demand for plain oak, while there is a good call for quarter-sawed white oak in the higher grades. In quarter-sawed red oak there is no large volume of business, but prices are reported satisfactory. The general opinion of the trade is that the market will work higher during the next thirty to sixty days.

New Orleans.

Recent heavy rains in the northern part of the state have delayed operations in the hardwood territory and there is a noticeable scarcity of hardwoods on the local markets. The foreign buyers are still operating here, but are meeting with very little success in securing stuff for shipments. Exports are only normal. The interior demand continues good and the same may be said of the prevailing prices.

Louisville.

There appears to be a peculiar situation and some strange switching around between hardwood and yellow pine in this market. Framing and bill stuff and gum, beech and some other hardwoods have been taking the place of pine somewhat, while pine, on the other hand, seems to be replacing some low-grade poplar for crating purposes. During the past year No. 1 common poplar has been taking the place of pine in finish and planing mill work. This substitution is, of course, due to the extreme scarcity at times in certain grades and lines of stock. In poplar there has been such a demand for low-grade stock that the prices have climbed up to the point where some users have been led into experimenting with low-grade pine boards. Common poplar, on the other hand, has been in better supply than any other grade of this wood, and as a consequence its market has widened accordingly. The demand easily exceeds the supply now in practically every line of hardwood, and it is not a question with the manufacturer of selling his product, but merely a question of how much he ought to have for it. The weather continues adverse to operations in the woods, and with these conditions the millmen naturally are cautious about loading up with too many orders. It is a very active demand everywhere, with a decidedly limited supply of stock as compared to the volume of trade requirements.

Toledo.

Hardwoods are in strong demand and prices are firm on all lines and grades with but a few exceptions. In reviewing the present conditions as compared with a year ago one well-known dealer, who handles hardwoods exclusively, states an advance of fully thirty per cent has taken place in the price of oak over the figures of a year ago. Taking hardwoods as a whole, this class of lumber is from five to ten per cent higher than last spring. Dimension stuff is also stiffer in price. The local dealers are busy taking inventories of stocks on hand that they may be in position to fully anticipate their wants after New Year's, when they will stock up.

Minneapolis.

While the heaviest of the fall trade is out of the way with the factory buyers, there is still considerable trade, and in almost everything but birch wholesalers find it easy to make sales at standard prices. In fact, it is easier to sell than it is to deliver the goods, as both dealers and consumers are finding out to their sorrow. There are one or two good stocks to draw from this winter, and by this time next year or sooner it is predicted that there will not be enough northern white oak of good quality to fill a fair-sized order. Oak is selling freely where offered with a good guarantee of quality, and most of the stock moving comes from the South. Owing to high water, delivery from that section is slow and uncertain. Basswood is active in the market and the uppers are reduced to a lower point in stocks than they

have been for a good many years. As for the gulls, they are practically sold out to the box trade.

Low grade lumber of all kinds continues to be active. The high price of pine causes many to turn to birch and other hardwoods, where they can get the same grade of stuff cheaper, as a rule, and just as good for their uses. Grain doors have used a large amount of hardwood stock. Birch is being sold fairly well, and is by no means a drag on the market. There will be stock enough to run till next summer, but there is not going to be any surplus sufficient to depress prices. In fact, they are stiffer now than for some time. Maple is moving well, also elm and ash, at strong prices. The country yard trade is light.

Liverpool.

Everything points to lower prices on mahogany in the near future. The stock offered this week contains several very finely figured logs, which are sure to command high prices.

Hardwoods are generally very quiet here and in many classes next to nothing is being done. It cannot now be expected that the revival of trade which has been looked for so long will come until the turn of the year. Brokers and shippers both say that all hardwoods are scarce and are going up in price. Prices seem to be the chief difficulty with merchants who are at present handling American goods. English people are very conservative and believe in waiting for either a reduction or a substitute of other goods.

English timbers have without doubt largely taken the place of American, but now everything points to an increase in the price of these woods. Several carloads of oak boards have changed hands at extremely low prices.

Quartered oak is firmer and now that the large surplus stock has been reduced prices of this material will increase. Ash planks are stagnant and will remain so until the large contracts which are still undelivered and overdue are completed. Birch and maple logs are also quiet. Birch, however, is recovering nicely from the awful slump of last summer.

London.

The market at the moment is dull and inactive, the higher prices asked by shippers tending to restrict speculative buying, although it must be frankly admitted that where buyers are forced to fill their requirements they are paying the advance, but are only buying on a small scale.

The steamship Argyle, from New Orleans, is due shortly and carries over one hundred cars of lumber of various kinds, but mostly on firm orders, which tends to strengthen the prices of stocks already landed and stored in docks here.

Whitewood—There is a very fair demand for cull grade of 3/4-inch boards, but arrivals are of very poor quality. No 1 commons are in request at good prices, but firsts and seconds are slow of sale, as are planks.

Plain oak—All grades are scarce and consignments, of which there is a fair quantity considering the high prices asked by shippers, are selling well; quartered strips are slow in arriving and fair prices are being paid for firm orders; the demand for one-inch boards, although dull, is showing a slight improvement.

Walnut—This wood is scarce and buyers are inclined to pay better prices for good medium boards, also for cull boards; only prime logs are wanted, and good prices are being realized for veneer logs.

Satin walnut—The demand is mostly for No. 1 common in boards 1 inch and 3/4 inch thick, and buyers are also taking up with sap grades in these two thicknesses as the prices compare favorably with the cheaper grades of whitewood.

Ash planks are selling well at good prices; logs are in demand.

Hickory—Some good orders have been placed recently at a slight advance on last year's prices.

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WANTED.

A good all round hardwood office man, posted on buying and selling end. Good judgment necessary. Give age, references, experience and salary. Will hold in strict confidence. Address "HARDWOOD JOBBER," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

WANTED—THREE RELIABLE MEN.

Acquainted with the manufacture of wagon gearing, to invest, and take charge of mills. Good salary to the right men.
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EMPLOYMENT WANTED

BY EXPERIENCED MAN.

A young married man, 36 years old, with 20 years' experience in large hardwood and bemo-lock mill as edgerman, inspector and foreman, is open for a position with some good lumber company. Have made the defects in tree, logs and lumber a special study. Know how to get all the good lumber out of logs and how to manufacture lumber proper. Best of references as to character and ability. Address "H. E. K.," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

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From reliable mills in Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana and Texas. No. 1 pole stock, clear and straight grain quality, for prompt cash. AMER. LBR. & MFG. CO., Pittsburg, Pa.

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ROCK ELM, HICKORY.
In Logs, Lumber and Dimension Sizes, for immediate shipment, also during winter and spring. Spot cash, and inspection at shipping points. Please quote prices f. o. b. cars. Address JAS. GORDON, Detroit, Mich.

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150,000' 2 1/2"x3x5" and wider, C. & B. Will inspect at point of shipment. We can use fresh sawn wood. Terms, cash less 2%. THE BRADLEY COMPANY, Hamilton, Ont., Can.

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200' M feet 28-inch and up White Oak logs.
200' M feet 12-inch and up Walnut logs.
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We are in the market for plain sawed oak, all grades and thicknesses.
P. G. DODGE & CO., 2116 Lumber St., Chicago.

ASH DIMENSION STOCK.

One inch stock wanted, in carloads, from 2 1/2 to 10" in width and from 10 to 48" in length. Can use large quantities if properly gotten out. Stock must be clear and free from defects. Write us for list.

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One-half carload clear Mahogany dimension stock, 4'4"x3"x10". Address
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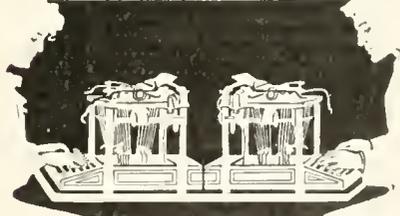
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2 No. 1 Oscillating Mill Steam Niggers, 10"x6"x8"x6".
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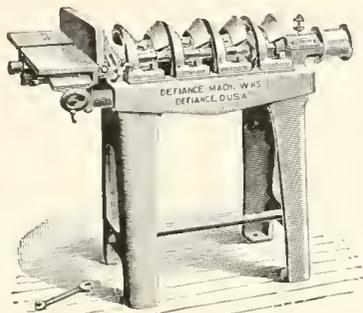
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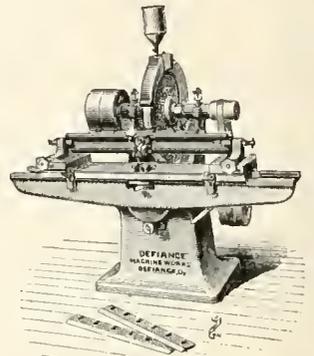
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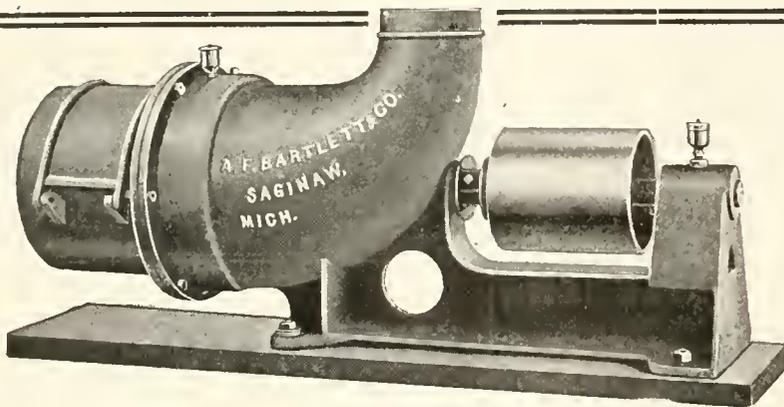
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The New Way of Scraping Floors with a

"Little Giant" Floor Scraper

NOTE THESE COMPARISONS

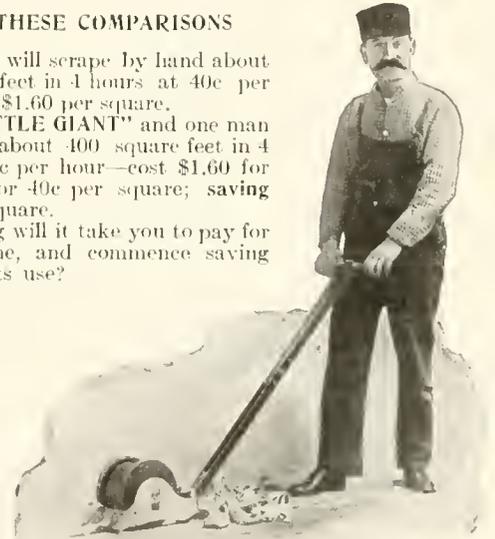
One man will scrape by hand about 100 square feet in 4 hours at 40c per hour—cost \$1.60 per square.

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☛ Good saws, that do their duty, plus.

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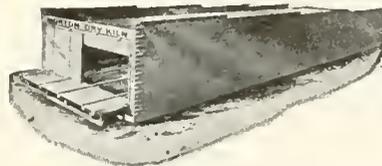
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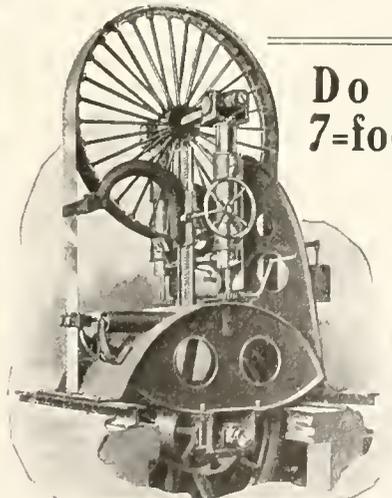
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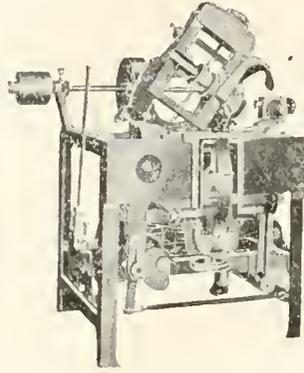
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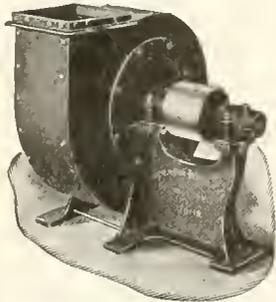
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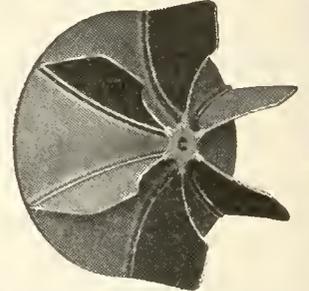
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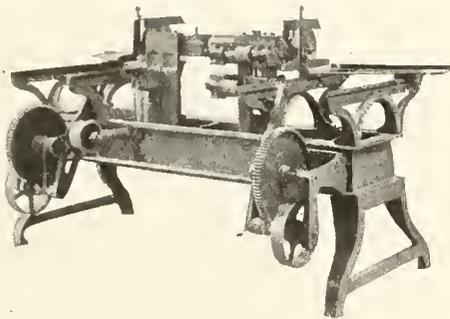
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SAVES 20 PER CENT. TIME, COST AND LABOR.
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Planer knives, veneer knives or any of the good machine knives that you use are tempered best by skilled experience.

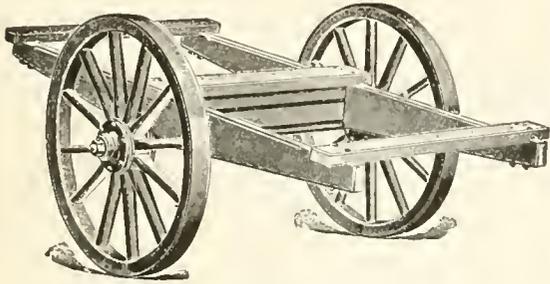
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CHAMPION SAW COMPANY,
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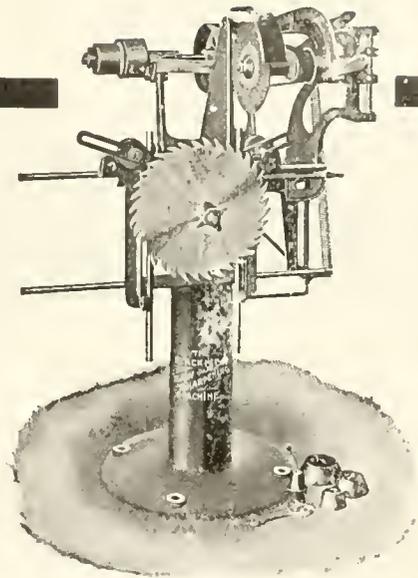
was the advice given by one of Michigan's greatest lumbermen—"burn them and buy Gillette's." He had used both and knew that the Gillette Roller Bearing Lumber Cart lasted so long and moved so easily as to make it the cheapest cart on earth. The reason why for the asking.



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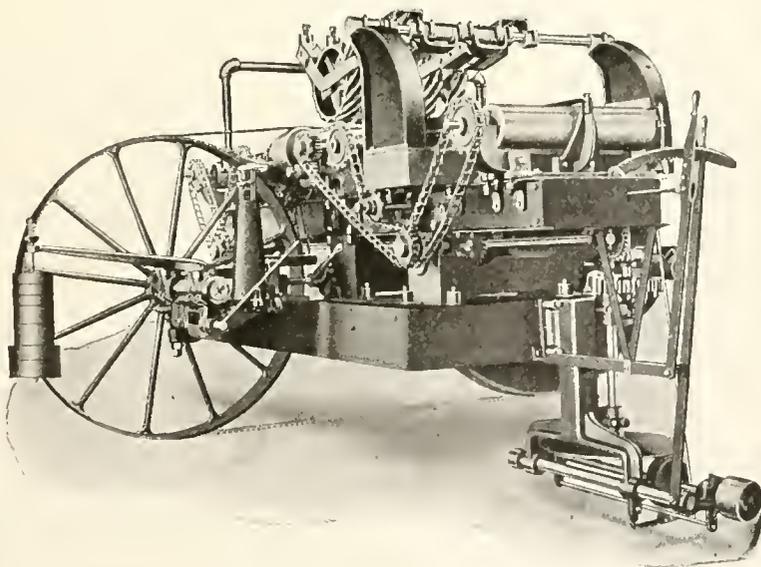
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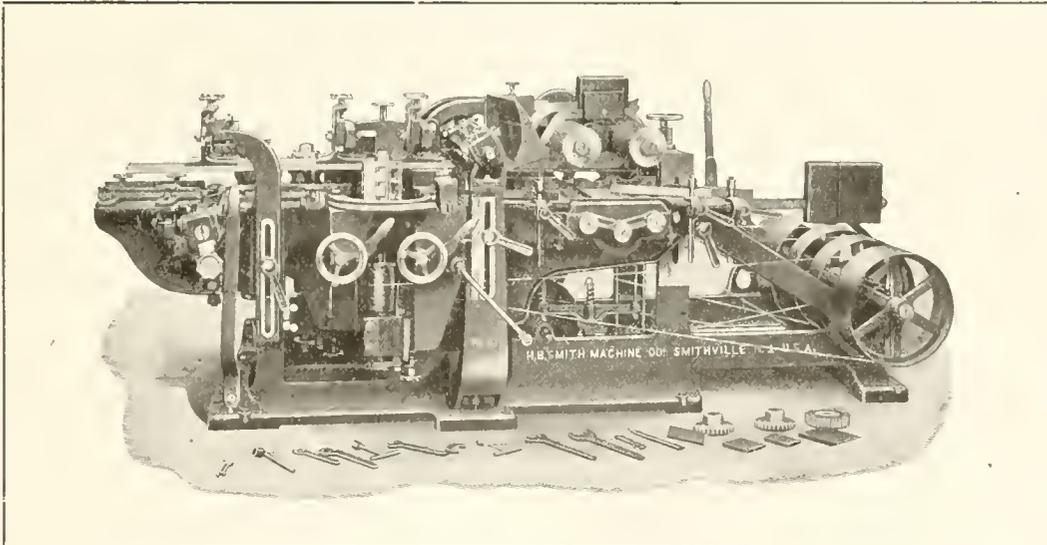
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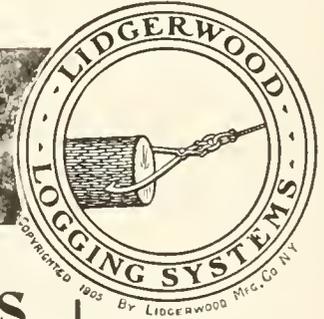
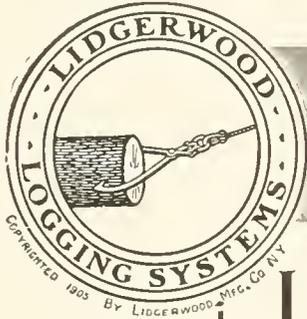
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with an imperfectly ground knife. To do the work properly the knife must have an absolutely straight, true edge. Instead of moving the knife back and forth, with the resulting overhang at the end of travel, the knife on the Coe Automatic Knife Grinder is held perfectly rigid on a knife bar which is one solid piece of iron, heavily reinforced and incapable of any spring.

- ☞ The stone does the traveling.
- ☞ This looks like the sensible and only proper mechanical way, doesn't it?
- ☞ The grinder mandrel runs on a heavy cross head, which slides between parallel planed ways.
- ☞ This insures for the stone an exact and true line of travel, without end play or vibration.
- ☞ The Coe Knife Grinders are made in a number of sizes, and they will grind any length of knife, from the shortest planer knife to a knife 168 inches in length. Knives can be ground with either a straight or a concave bevel. The feed is automatic, and can be adjusted from 1-1000 to 4-1000 of an inch. The grinders weigh from 3,500 to 5,000 pounds. Our Catalog No. 5 illustrates and fully describes them.

THE Coe Manufacturing Co.

105 Bernard Street
PAINESVILLE, OHIO, U. S. A.

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Will grind knives of any size, from the smallest planer knife up to a 100-inch veneer knife. Grinds straight or hollow bevel. Feed can be adjusted from 1-1000 to 4-1000 of an inch, weight 4,500 pounds.

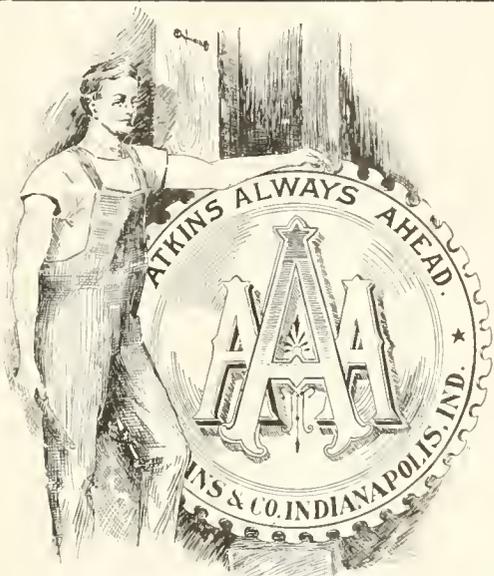
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Style "B" extra heavy pattern, diameter of swing 50 inches. Any length of knife up to 100 inches. Diameter of spindles 6 inches, weight 36,000 pounds.

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Style "A" heavy pattern, power or hand feed, or both. Length of knife 100 inches, weight 5,500 pounds.

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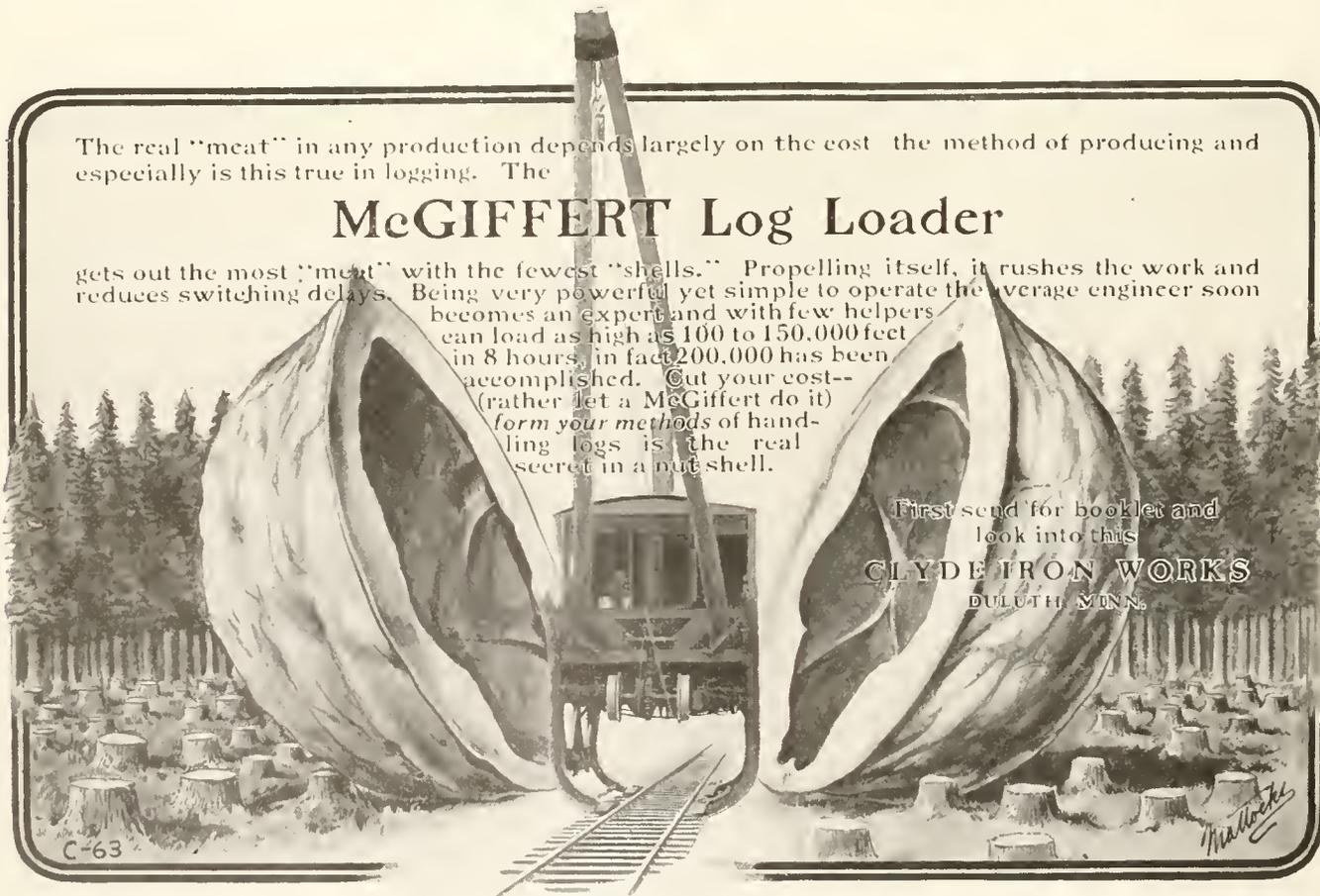
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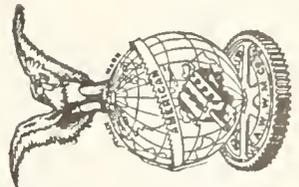
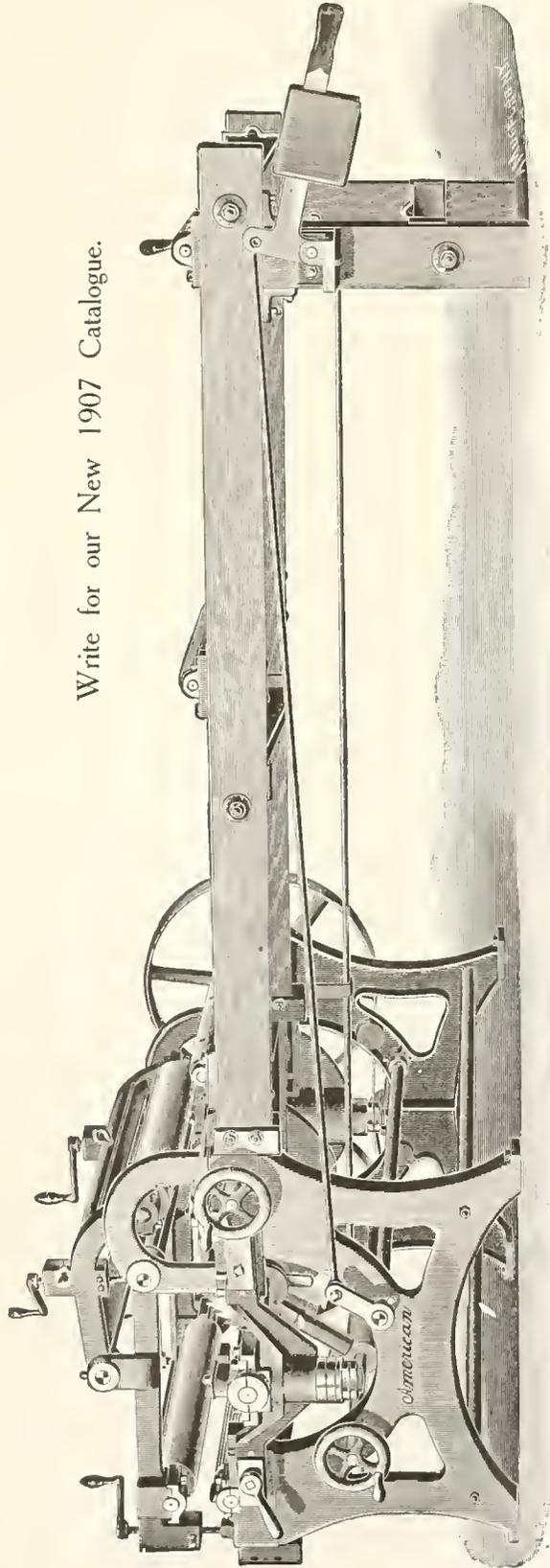
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CLYDE IRON WORKS
 DULUTH, MINN.



American Gang Ripper

There are others, but none can compare with the Hoyt Pattern, 30-inch self-feeder. It is the best machine of its kind in the market. Investigate its merits. Information and prices on application.

Write for our New 1907 Catalogue.



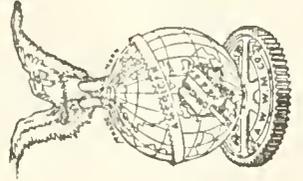
American Wood Working Machinery Co.

Salesrooms:

New Orleans,
Hennen Bldg.

Chicago,
43 So. Canal St.

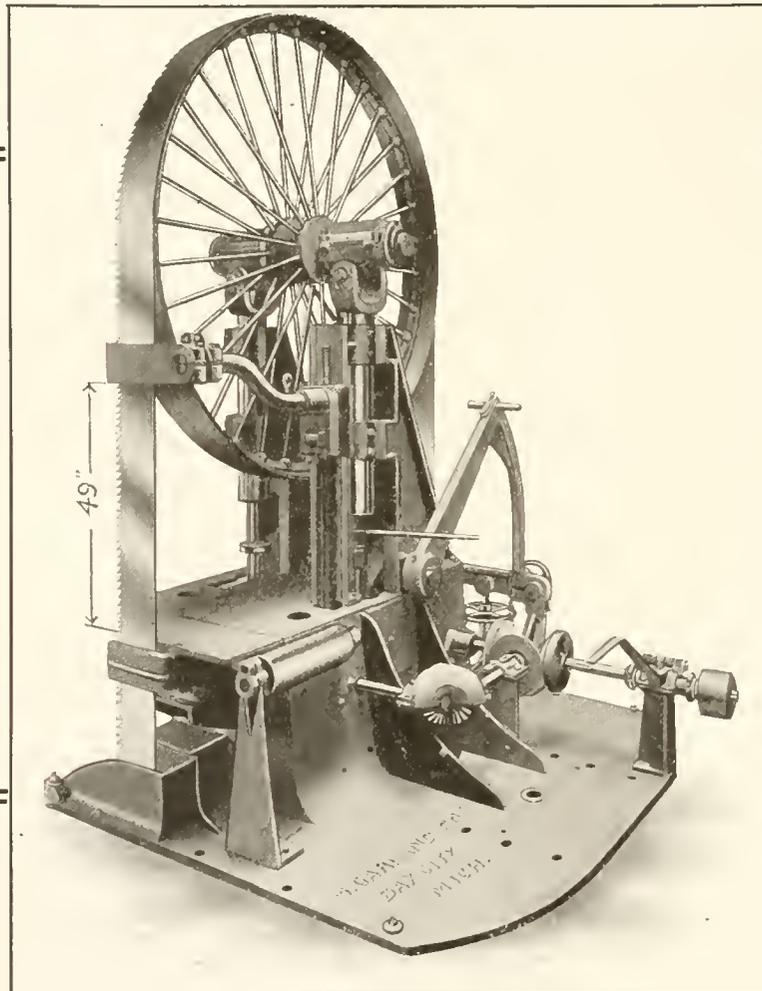
New York,
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GARLAND

Special Hardwood 7-ft. Band Mill

There are many good features about this mill that we will be glad to tell about. Write for catalogue and descriptive circulars.



Simplicity,
Capacity,
Economy on
Saws.
We
manufacture
a full line
of Sawmill
and
Conveying
Machinery.

A few hardwood sawmill machinery installations:

Kneeland-Bigelow Co.....	Bay City, Mich.	Harbor Springs Lumber Co.....	Harbor Springs, Mich.
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W. D. Young & Co.....	Bay City, Mich.	Mud Lake Lumber Co.....	Raber, Mich.
E. C. Hargrave.....	Bay City, Mich.	Engel Lumber Co.....	Englewood, La.
Bliss & Van Auken.....	Saginaw, Mich.	Hardgrove Lumber Co.....	Hardgrove, Mich.
Salling, Hanson & Co.....	Grayling, Mich.	Churchill Lumber Co.....	Alpena, Mich.
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Michelson & Hanson Co.....	Lewiston, Mich.	Embury-Martin Lumber Co.....	Cheboygan, Mich.

The M. Garland Co.

BAY CITY, MICHIGAN

We are Prepared to Supply Your Wants in

**Veneered AND Solid Stave
Columns**

In all Hardwoods with the

**Koll's
Patent**



**Lock
Joint**

Write today for prices

Henry Sanders Co.

900 Elston Ave.

The Crosby & Beckley Company

HARDWOODS

We are
In the Market for Choice Stock
WRITE US

No. 1 Madison Ave.,
New York, N. Y.

New Haven,
Connecticut.

H. W. Mosby & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

**COTTONWOOD
GUM
ASH, ELM**

Large Stock on Hand

HELENA, ARKANSAS

W. H. WHITE, Pres.
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W. H. WHITE COMPANY

BOYNE CITY, MICHIGAN

**Manufacturers of Hardwood and Hemlock Lumber, Cedar Shingles,
White Rock Maple Flooring.**

The KNEELAND-BIGELOW CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF LUMBER

Annual Output:

20,000,000 ft. Hardwoods.
20,000,000 ft. Hemlock.
4,000,000 pcs. Hardwood Lath.
9,000,000 pcs. Hemlock Lath.

Mills Run the Year
Around.

Bay City, Mich.

ST. LOUIS

LARGEST OF ALL HARDWOOD MARKETS

MASSENGALE LUMBER CO., ST. LOUIS

Manufacturers and dealers in

HARDWOODS

In the market to buy and sell OAK, POPLAR, ASH, CYPRESS
Large stock dry lumber always on hand

American Hardwood Lumber Co.

14,000,000 ft. Hardwood Lumber

YARDS AT BENTON, ARK., NEW ORLEANS, LA., ST. LOUIS, MO.,
DICKSON, TENN.

LANE-WHITE LUMBER CO.

OAK, ASH AND WALNUT **Hardwoods** ALWAYS IN THE MARKET
OUR SPECIALTY FOR WALNUT LOGS

MAIN OFFICE AND BAND MILL at FORT SMITH, ARK.

Wanted—to Buy or Contract for Future Delivery

500,000 to 1,000,000 ft. Poplar, all grades
500,000 to 1,000,000 ft. Cypress, all grades
500,000 to 1,000,000 ft. Ash, all grades

Cash—Mill Inspection **PLUMMER LUMBER CO.** ST. LOUIS MISSOURI

NASHVILLE

HEADQUARTERS FOR ALL SOUTHERN HARDWOODS

INDIANA LUMBER CO.

Manufacturers Lumber
DIMENSION STOCK A SPECIALTY.

Office and Mills: Corner Oldham
Street and Cumberland River

NASHVILLE, TENN.

LOVE, BOYD & CO.

NASHVILLE, TENN.

Will make special prices on:

- 150,000 ft. 1 in. Tennessee Red Cedar
- 300,000 ft. 1 in. to 4 in. Hickory
- 400,000 ft. 1 in. No. 1 Com. Plain White Oak
- 500,000 ft. 1 in. to 2½ in. Qrtd. Red Oak.
- 40,000 ft. 2½ in. 1s & 2s Qrtd. White Oak
- 60,000 ft. 2½ in. No. 1 Com. Qrtd. White Oak
- 13,000 ft. 5-S Sound Wormy Chestnut

ALL BONE DRY

OUR OWN CUT

GEO. C. BROWN & CO.

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Hardwood Lumber

Tennessee Red Cedar Lumber a Specialty.

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

Nashville Hardwood Flooring Co.

Manufacturers of

“Acorn Brand”

THE FAMOUS FAULTLESS FLOORING
IN OAK AND BEECH.

Car Lots and Less Than Car Lot
Orders Solicited. Write for Prices.

Nashville, Tennessee

JOHN B. RANSOM & CO.,

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

We want to move quickly the following old dry stock. All of it has been on sticks 6 to 18 months. Write us for delivered prices. We are prepared to furnish promptly mixed cars of rough and dressed hardwoods of all kinds:

QUARTERED WHITE OAK	QUARTERED RED OAK
90 M 4 4 first and second	100 M 4 4 first and second
15 M 5 4 first and second	58 M 6 4 first and second
80 M 6 4 first and second	15 M 8 4 first and second
10 M 10 4 first and second	95 M 4 4 No. 1 Common
120 M 4 4 No. 1 Common	84 M 6 4 No. 1 Common
65 M 6 4 No. 1 Common	72 M 8 4 No. 1 Common
58 M 8 4 No. 1 Common	
20 M 10 4 No. 1 Common	PLAIN OAK
70 M 5 8 first and second Poplar	50 M 4 4 1st and 2nd White
80 M 5 8 No. 1 Common Poplar	100 M 4 4 No. 1 Common White
15 M 4 4 1st and 2d Quartered Sycamore	100 M 4 4 first and second Red
10 M 4 4 No. 1 Com. Quart'd Sycamore	100 M 4 4 No. 1 Common Red

Fry-Buchanan Lumber Co.

INCORPORATED.

Manufacturers and Wholesalers

Hardwood Lumber

Choicest Varieties. Full Grades.

POPLAR SQUARES
A Specialty.

Asheville, N. C.

Vestal Lumber & Mfg. Co.

Manufacturers and Wholesalers
of all kinds of

HARDWOODS

BEVELED SIDING A SPECIALTY.
UNSURPASSED FACILITIES
FOR DELIVERING.

Knoxville
Tennessee

ST. LOUIS

LARGEST OF ALL HARDWOOD MARKETS

W. R. CHIVVIS, Lesperance Street and Iron Mountain Railroad.

WHOLESALE HARDWOODS

BLACK WALNUT LUMBER MY SPECIALTY. Always in the market to buy Walnut and Cherry Lumber. Pay spot cash and take up at shipping point when amounts justify.

Roland F. Krebs Manager Hardwood Dept.
FRISCO BUILDING

Ozark Cooperage & Lumber Co.

FOR SALE: The Following Stocks Shipped Direct From Our Mills:

12 cars 1 in. No. 1 Common Cottonwood, Dry. 5 cars 1 in. Log Run Elm (Bone Dry.)
8 " 1 in. 1st & 2nds Sap Gum, Dry. 5 cars 1 in. No. 1 & 2, Com. Pin, Red Oak. "
2 " 1 in. " " Red " 200M ft. 1 in. and 2 in. Dry Cypress, (all grades)

Write Us for Prices

Stoneman-Zearing Lumber Co.

203 Frisco Building

We have the following Dry Stock for sale piled at our mill:

QTD. WHITE OAK :	COTTONWOOD :
3 Cars 4/4 Common.	3 Cars 1" 1 and 2.
2 Cars 4/4 Common and Better Strips.	1 Car 1x13 to 17" Box Boards.
GUM :	ELM :
5 Cars 1" Common Red.	1 Car 6/4 Log Run.
1 Car 1x13 to 17" Box Boards.	4 Cars 4" Log Run.
1 Car 2" 1 and 2 Sap.	
6 Cars 1 3/4 Common and Better Sap.	

This Stock is All Band Sawn and Equalized

Wanted—Cypress, Ash and Cottonwood

INSPECTION AT POINT OF SHIPMENT WHEN QUANTITY JUSTIFIES

Hafner Manufacturing Co.

CYPRESS, HARDWOODS

Mail orders receive our immediate attention.

YARDS: FOOT OF DOCK STREET

Garetson-Greaseon Lumber Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF SOUTHERN HARDWOODS

**GUM LUMBER
OUR SPECIALTY**

Carload Shipments Direct from Our Own Mills

519 Bank of Commerce

Thomas & Proetz Lumber Co.

CASH BUYERS OF OAK, ASH, CYPRESS, POPLAR, CHERRY AND ALL

HARDWOODS

SEND INSPECTOR WHEN QUANTITY JUSTIFIES

Office and Yards: Hall and Angelrodt Sts.

CHAS. F. LUEHRMANN HARDWOOD LUMBER COMPANY

Carry a complete stock of Hardwood and are constantly in the market to purchase large blocks of stock for cash. Are also the largest manufacturers of the famous St. Francis Basin Red Gum.

General Offices: 148 Carroll Street

LOTHMAN CYPRESS CO.

AIR DRIED

Louisiana Red Cypress

FOOT OF ANGELICA STREET

STEELE & HIBBARD

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS, DEALERS AND SHIPPERS.

MILLS:

Yazoo City, Miss.
McGregor, Ark.
England, Ark.
Dermott, Ark.
O'Hara, La.
Dexter, Mo.

ASH, CYPRESS, MAHOGANY, OAK, POPLAR, ETC.

North Broadway and Dock Sts.

PITTSBURG

HARDWOOD DISTRIBUTING CENTER OF PENNSYLVANIA

Willson Bros. Lumber Co.

MANUFACTURERS

WEST VIRGINIA HARDWOODS

FARMERS BANK BLDG. :: PITTSBURG, PA.

Hardwoods a Specialty

FOR SALE

POPLAR	CHESTNUT	PLAIN OAK
125,000' 4/4 1s and 2s	200,000' 4/4 Sound Wormy	60,000' 4/4 No. 1 Com.
40,000' 4/4 No. 1 Com.	80,000' 5/4 Sound Wormy	18,000' 4/4 No. 2 Com.
325,000' 4/4 No. 2 Com.	100,000' 6/4 Sound Wormy	QUARTERED OAK
228,000' 4/4 No. 3 Com.	48,000' 8/4 Sound Wormy	2 cars 4/4 No. 1 Com.
150,000' 4/4 Mill Cull		1 car 4/4 No. 2 Com.

OAK TIMBERS SAWED TO ORDER.
WRITE FOR PRICES.

CHEAT RIVER LUMBER COMPANY, Pittsburg, Penna.

STOCK LIST

6,000 lt. 4 4 Maple No. 1 Com. Dry	6,000 lt. 8 4 Maple No. 2 Com., Dry
12,000 lt. 4 4 Maple No. 1 Com. & Bet., Dry	7,000 lt. 8 4 Maple No. 2 Com. & Bet., Dry
85,000 lt. 4 4 Maple No. 1 Com. & Bet., Part Dry	1 Car 10 4 Maple 1sts and 2nds, Dry
1 Car 5 4 Maple No. 1 Com., Dry	52,000 lt. 10 4 Maple No. 2 Com. & Bet., Part Dry
1 Car 5 4 Maple 1sts and 2nds, Dry	48,000 lt. 10 4 Maple No. 2 Com. & Bet., Part Dry
116,000 lt. 5 4 Maple No. 1 Com. & Bet., Dry	19,000 lt. 12 4 Maple No. 2 Com. & Bet., Part Dry
77,000 lt. 5 4 Maple No. 1 Com. & Bet., Part Dry	4,000 lt. 16 4 Maple No. 2 Com. & Bet., Part Dry
1 Car 6 4 Maple No. 1 Com., Dry	1 2 Car 4 4 Basswood Log Run mill culls out, Dry
1 Car 6 4 Maple 1sts and 2nds, Dry	1 2 Car 8 4 Basswood Log Run mill culls out, Dry
47,000 lt. 6 4 Maple No. 2 Com. & Bet., Dry	
67,000 lt. 6 4 Maple No. 2 Com. & Bet., Part Dry	

Favorable Freight Rates to the East.

BABCOCK LUMBER CO., Ashtola, Pa.

The Nicola Lumber Company

One million feet 4-4 Bay Poplar.
Can be shipped log run, or sold on grade. Bone dry; band sawed. Send your inquiries.

Special Bargains

~ ~ ~

3 cars 1x10 inch wider, quartered White Oak, 1sts and 2nds, 2 years dry, very choicest,

6 cars 1 x 13 to 17 inch, 1sts and 2nds, Cottonwood.
7 cars 1 x 13 to 17 inch, No. 1 Com., Cottonwood.
14 cars 1 x 6 inch and up, 1sts and 2nds, Cottonwood.
18 cars 1 x 4 inch and up, No. 1 Com., Cottonwood.
1 car 1 1/2 x 18 inch and up, 1sts and 2nds, Yellow Poplar.
2 cars 1 x 24 inch and up, 1sts and 2nds, Yellow Poplar.

~ ~ ~

American Lumber & Mfg. Co.

PITTSBURG, PA.

A. M. Turner Lumber Company

Everything in lumber. We buy hardwoods as well as sell them. If you have anything to offer, please submit same to us. : :

Linehan Lumber Company

PERFECT

MAPLE FLOORING

SEND US YOUR INQUIRIES

CLEVELAND

HARDWOOD DISTRIBUTING CENTER OF NORTHERN OHIO

THE ROBERT H. JENKS LUMBER COMPANY

FOR SALE

60 M feet 1" 1st and 2ds Poplar
223 M feet 1" No. 1 Common Poplar
125 M feet 1" No. 2 Common Poplar
25 M feet 2" 1st and 2nd Poplar, 14" and up
125 M feet 8 4" Sound Wormy Chestnut
275 M feet 1" Sound Wormy Chestnut
153 M feet 1" 1st and 2nd Plain White Oak
85 M feet 1" 1st and 2nd Plain Red Oak
125 M feet 1" No. 1 Common Plain Red Oak

Quartered White and Red Oak.—We have a good assortment of dry stock, $\frac{3}{8}$ to 4 inches thick. Your inquiries solicited.

Plain White and Red Oak.—A limited amount of nice stock, ready for shipment.

The Martin-Barriss Company

Importers and Manufacturers

MAHOGANY

and Fine Hardwoods

HARDWOODS

Dry Stock is Scarce

Mill Shipments are Slow in Coming Forward

We therefore call attention to stock of upwards of SIX MILLION FEET seasoned HARDWOODS we offer for quick shipment from Cleveland. WANT TO CLEAN IT OUT.

Are you interested?

The Advance Lumber Company

13th Floor, Rockefeller Bldg., CLEVELAND, O.

Manufacturers and Dealers

In White Pine, Yellow Pine, Hemlock and Hardwoods

SYMBOLS FOR GRADE MARKS

Adopted by the Hardwood Manufacturers Association of United States

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------|
| ○ Panel and Wide No. 1 | △ Selects |
| △ Wide No. 2 | ① No. 1 Common |
| B Box Boards | ② No. 2 Common |
| ⊕ FAS or Firsts and Seconds | ③ No. 3 Common |
| S Saps | ④ No. 4 Common |

Every Manufacturer should stamp the grade on his Lumber. Set of 10 Rubber Stamps, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ "x1 $\frac{1}{4}$ " in size, Pad, Pint of Ink, and Spreader, packed for shipment \$3.50.

MARTIN & CO. 191 S. Clark St., CHICAGO, or
LEWIS DOSTER, Sec'y 1535 First Nat. Bank Bldg. CHICAGO

FRAMES FOR HARDWOOD RECORD SUPPLEMENTS

Complete with backing, but without the glass, made from Flemish Oak, are to be had delivered by express, charges prepaid to any point east of the Missouri river, at 50 cents each; or at the HARDWOOD RECORD office, at 30 cents each. Prepay orders with two-cent stamps or postal notes, addressed

Hardwood Record, 355 Dearborn Street, Chicago

E. H. FALL

EXPORTER
OF

WALNUT, POPLAR AND BIRDSEYE MAPLE LOGS

Cash paid for Black Walnut Logs at point of shipment. If you have any walnut logs to offer, write me.

I have some Sycamore, Red Oak, Ash and other hardwood logs which I am prepared to saw to order. Correspondence solicited.

Can also supply Black Walnut lumber, sawed to any specification required.

PORT CLINTON : OHIO

WISCONSIN

WHERE THE FINEST NORTHERN HARDWOODS GROW

John R. Davis Lumber Company

PHILLIPS, WISCONSIN

The Leading Manufacturers

Wisconsin Hardwoods

"SHAKELESS" HEMLOCK and WHITE CEDAR PRODUCTS

WE HAVE THE FINEST BLOCK OF

4-4 UNSELECTED BIRCH

ON THE MARKET

Write for our Price Lists
and Stock Sheets

Mixed Cars, Even Grades
Prompt Shipments

Ingram Lumber Co.
WAUSAU, WIS.

We have to
offer the
following
stock in
pile at
Ingram, Wis.

500000 ft. 1 in. Log Run Plain Birch.
100000 ft. 1 in. No. 1 Common Plain Birch.
20000 ft. 1 in. No. 2 Common Plain Birch.
7000 ft. 1 in. 1st and 2nd Red Birch.
14500 ft. 1 in. No. 1 Common Red Birch.
3800 ft. 1 1/4 in. No. 1 Common Red Birch.
11500 ft. 1 1/2 in. 1st and 2nd Red Birch.
2200 ft. 1 1/2 in. No. 1 Common Red Birch.
4700 ft. 2 in. 1st and 2nd Red Birch.
2144 ft. 1 in. Curly Birch.
2350 ft. 1 1/4, 1 1/2 and 2 in. Curly Birch.
22000 ft. 1 in. End Dried White Birch.
12000 ft. 1 in. 1st and 2nd Soft Elm.
30000 ft. 1 in. No. 1 Common Soft Elm.
28000 ft. 1 1/2 in. Log Run Soft Elm.

Your orders
and
inquiries
solicited

ARPIN HARDWOOD LUMBER CO.

GRAND RAPIDS, WISCONSIN

Saw and Planing Mill at Atlanta, near Bruce, on the Soo Line. Offer

5 cars 1" 1st & 2d Red Birch.	2 cars 3" Clear Plain Birch Flooring.
1 car 1 1/4" 1st & 2d Red Birch.	1 car 3" Clear Red Birch Flooring.
1 car 1 1/4" Common Red Birch.	1 car 3" Factory Birch Flooring.
1 car 1 1/2" 1st & 2d Red Birch.	1 car 3" Red Oak Factory Flooring.
1,000' 1 1/2" Common Red Birch.	1 car 1 1/4 & 1 1/2" quarter sawed Com. and Btr. Red Oak.
2,500' 1 1/2" Com. & Btr. Red Birch.	1/2 car 1 1/4 and 2" Com. & Btr. quar- ter sawed Red Oak.
5,000' 2" 1st & 2d Red Birch.	1 car 5" Clear quarter sawed Red Oak Flooring.
2 cars 2 1/2 & 3" Plain Birch.	1/2 car each 1 1/2" Com. & Clear Maple Flooring.
2 cars 2 1/2 & 3" Log Run Unselected Birch.	
5 cars 1" Common Red Birch.	
1 car 2" Plain Log Run Birch.	

We make a specialty of high grade Maple, Birch and Oak Flooring, Basswood, Pine Siding, Ceiling and Finish; also Moulding.

VOLLMAR & BELOW

MARSHFIELD, WISCONSIN

Basswood, Birch

and Other Wisconsin Hardwoods

LET US KNOW WHAT YOU ARE IN THE MARKET FOR

C. P. CROSBY

RHINELANDER : : WISCONSIN

Wholesale Hardwood Lumber

Hard Maple a Specialty in all thicknesses from 1 inch to 4 inch. Finest Birch in Wisconsin. Black Ash, Rock Elm, Soft Elm, Red and White Oak. : :

DIFFICULT AND MIXED ORDERS A SPECIALTY

For Sale:

NATIONAL
INSPECTION

3,000,000 ft. inch Birch.
100,000 ft. inch Black Ash.
50,000 ft. inch Soft Elm.
All No. 1 Common and Better.
20,000 ft. 1x4 and wider, 6 ft., 1st & 2nd Birch.

Dells Lumber & Shingle Co.

EAU CLAIRE, WISCONSIN

Mason-Donaldson Lumber Co.

Rhineland, Wisconsin

20 cars 1 inch No. 1 Common Birch
12 cars 1 inch No. 2 Common Birch
4 cars 1 inch No. 1 Common & Better Red Birch
15 cars 1 inch No. 2 Common & Better Soft Elm
15 cars 1 inch No. 3 Common Birch
5 cars 1 1/2 inch No. 1 Common & Better Basswood

5 cars 2 inch No. 1 Common & Better Basswood
10 cars 1 inch 1st & 2nd Clear Basswood, 14 and 16 feet
7 cars 1 1/2 inch No. 1 Common & Better Soft Elm
4 cars 2 inch No. 1 Common & Better Soft Elm
2 cars 1 1/2 inch No. 3 Common Soft Elm

WISCONSIN

WHERE THE FINEST NORTHERN HARDWOODS GROW

After Jan. 1, 1907

We will be ready to sell

Five Million Feet Winter Sawed Basswood, Elm and Birch

Carefully manufactured from logs of superior quality

Sawyer Goodman Company Marinette, Wis.

HARDWOOD LUMBER NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN

Your attention called to the following items upon which we are in a position to make **close prices:**

25M' Basswood 9" 10" 11" 1st and 2d	100M' Elm, Rock, 1" No. 2 Com. & Better
12M' Birch, Red, 2" 1st and 2d	300M' Maple 1" No. 2 Com. & Better
50M' Birch, Red, 1" 1st and 2d	50M' Maple 1 1/2" No. 2 Com. & Better
40M' Birch, Red, 1" No. 1 Common	150M' Maple 1 1/2" No. 2 Com. & Better
200M' Birch 1" 1st and 2d	175M' Maple 2" No. 2 Com. & Better
175M' Birch 1" No. 1 Common	20M' Maple 3" 1st and 2d
200M' Birch 1 1/2" 1st & 2d & No. 1 Com.	20M' Oak, W. Pln, 3 4" No. 1 Com. & Better
150M' Birch 1 1/2" 1st & 2d & No. 1 Com.	20M' Oak, W. Pln, 5-8" No. 1 Com. & Better
200M' Elm, Soft, 1" No. 2 Com. & Better	75M' Gum, Sap, 3 4" No. 1 Com. & Better
175M' Elm, Soft, 1 1/2" No. 2 C & B, Choice	25M' Gum, Sap, 2 1/2" No. 1 Com. & Better

All lumber cut from good timber, well manufactured, grades guaranteed
G. W. JONES LUMBER CO., Appleton, Wis.

CHICAGO OFFICE: 1717 RAILWAY EXCHANGE.

North Western Lumber Company

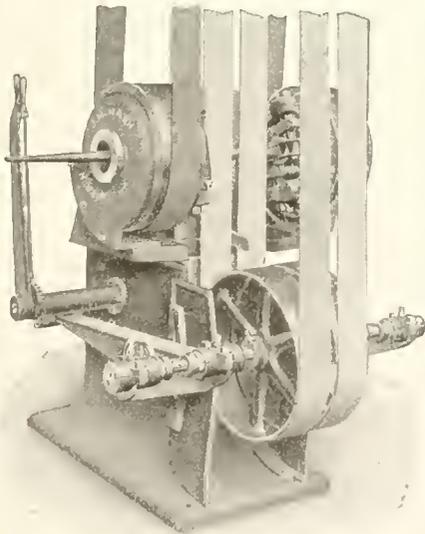
MANUFACTURERS OF BAND-SAWED

Wisconsin Hardwoods

CAREFUL GRADINGS - PROMPT SHIPMENTS

General Offices, EAU CLAIRE, WIS.

Mills at STANLEY, WIS.



The Nash Automatic Sander

FOR ALL ROUND STOCK WORK

A wonderful labor-saving machine. Pays for itself in a short time. For particulars address

J. M. Nash 842-848 Thirtieth St. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Broom,
Hoe, Rake,
Fork and
Shovel
Handles,
Chair Stock,
Dowel Rods,
Curtain
Poles,
Shade
Rollers,
Whip Stocks,
Canes,
Veneered
Columns,
Ten Pins, &c.



R. CONNOR CO.

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS

Wisconsin Hardwood

PINE AND HEM-LOCK LUMBER

Mills at Auburndale, Wis., on W. C. R. R. Stratford, Wis., on C. & N. W. R. R.

Marshfield, Wis.

Wisconsin Veneer Co.

RHINELANDER, WIS.

Largest and best equipped Veneer cutting plant in the country. High-grade product from Birch, Maple, Elm, Basswood, Ash and other native woods.

Veneers for Door Work a Specialty.

MICHIGAN
FAMOUS FOR HARD MAPLE AND GREY ELM

IXL POLISHED
Rock Maple Flooring

Our slow method of air seasoning and kiln drying
IXL Hardwood Flooring has stood
the test for 20 years.

Please write for prices and booklet

Wisconsin Land & Lumber Co.
HERMANVILLE, MICHIGAN

Evans & Retting Lumber Co.
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers

**Hardwood
Lumber**

RAILROAD TIMBERS, TIES AND SWITCH TIES

541 and 543
Michigan Trust Building Grand Rapids, Mich.

SALLING, HANSON & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Michigan Hardwoods

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN

QUOTE ON SMALL OR LARGE LOTS.
WILL PLACE ORDERS FOR STOCK TO
BE MANUFACTURED

Wanted—Soft Maple

One-inch and Two-inch Log Run, Mill Culls Out, Pin
Worms no Defect. Will also buy Mill Culls.

BROWNLEE & COMPANY, Detroit, Mich.



DENNIS & SMITH LUMBER CO.

Wholesale Hardwood Lumber

Office and Yards, FOURTH AND HOLDEN AVENUES,
DETROIT, MICH.

MILLS AT: Orndorff, W. Va., Heaters W. Va., and Parkersburg, W. Va.

DUDLEY LUMBER COMPANY

HAS FOR SALE

Memphis Yard—Plain and Qtd. Oak
Grand Rapids Yard—Michigan Hardwoods
HEMLOCK LUMBER ALSO A SPECIALTY

OFFICES: GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

A HANDY THING

TO HAVE IN YOUR DESK AND
IN YOUR TRAVELING BAG IS
A TIME TABLE FOLDER OF THE

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

The Direct Line to All Important
Points of Michigan and Between

CHICAGO, DETROIT, NIAGARA FALLS, BUFFALO, NEW YORK, BOSTON
and NEW ENGLAND POINTS.

SEND FOR A COPY NOW

W. J. LYNCH,
Pass. Traffic Mgr.,


CHICAGO

O. W. RUGGLES,
Gen'l Pass. Agt.,

S. L. EASTMAN FLOORING CO.
SAGINAW BRAND
MAPLE FLOORING
SAGINAW, MICH.

MICHIGAN

FAMOUS FOR RED BIRCH AND BASSWOOD

DENNIS BROS.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

HARDWOOD LUMBER (by water or rail)
"NATIONAL" MAPLE & BIRCH FLOORING

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN THE FOLLOWING:

- 120M feet 4 4 Log Run Birch
- 125M feet 5 4 Log Run Birch
- 2 Cars 8 4 Common and Better Birch
- 1 Car 1x4 Clear Birch
- 2 Cars 1x7 and Wider No. 1 Common Birch
- 140M feet 5 4 Log Run Beech
- 150M feet 4 4 Log Run Soft Elm
- Hard Maple—All grades and thicknesses

Main Office :
 205-209 Michigan
 Trust
 Company
 Building

Thos. MacBride Lumber Company

HEADQUARTERS FOR
HARDWOODS
 IN MICHIGAN

Michigan Trust Building, Grand Rapids, Mich.

BIRCH

WE WANT YOUR ORDERS FOR

4-4 and 5-4 No. 1 Common Birch

A No. 1 STOCK

Simmons Lumber Company

SIMMONS, MICHIGAN

McCLURE LUMBER COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS OF
Hardwoods

Main Offices, DETROIT, MICH.
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SPECIAL OFFERINGS:

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| 5 cars 1" 1st & 2nds & Com. Qtd. White Oak | 10 cars 1" Log Run Brown Ash |
| 2 cars 2, 3 and 4" White Ash | 10 cars 1" to 4" Dry Hard Maple |
| 2 cars 1" White Ash | 10 cars 1" Log Run Birch |
| 1 car 1 1/2 and 2" No. 1 Com. Brown Ash | 10 cars 1" Log Run Basswood |
| 4 cars 2, 3 and 4" 1st and 2nds and No. 1 Com. Green White Oak | |
| 2 cars 2" Log Run Soft Elm | |

BOYNE CITY LUMBER COMPANY

BOYNE CITY

MICHIGAN ROCK MAPLE and other HARDWOODS

LARGE CAPACITY PROMPT SHIPMENTS RAIL OR CARGO

VAN KEULEN & WILKINSON LUMBER COMPANY

Manufacturers and Wholesalers of

HARDWOOD LUMBER and CRATING STOCK

Complete Stocks of Michigan Hardwoods—Maple, Beech, Birch, Elm, Ash and Basswood for sale.

Grand Rapids, Michigan

SOFT ELM AND ROCK ELM

FOR SALE BY

The R. G. Peters Salt & Lumber Co.

EASTLAKE, MICHIGAN



J. S. GOLDIE

Cadillac, Michigan.

SPECIAL PRICES on 500M pieces
 1 1/2" to 3" Maple Squares 16" to 27" long
 250M feet Maple cull

INQUIRIES SOLICITED FOR MICHIGAN LUMBER.

"Chief Brand" Maple Flooring

Will commend itself to you and your trade on its merits alone. * Comprises all the features desirable in good flooring. † Made by the latest, most approved machinery methods and best skilled labor. ‡ We believe we can make it to your interest to handle our "Chief Brand" and will appreciate your inquiries.

Kerry & Hanson Flooring Co.

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**Northern and Southern
 Hardwood Lumber**

Main Office, Michigan Trust Company Building

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THE GATEWAY OF THE SOUTH

PLAIN OAK—BASSWOOD

Are what we want. All thicknesses and grades. Spot cash. Send us list of your offerings with prices.

DUHLMEIER BROS., CINCINNATI, O.

FRAMES,
SASH, DOORS,
BLINDS, MOULDINGS,
COLUMNS, GLASS,
STAIRWORK,
INTERIOR TRIM.



PAINTS,
BUILDERS' HARDWARE,
MANTELS, ETC.
LARGE CINCINNATI FAC-
TORIES MAKE PROMPT
SHIPMENTS POSSIBLE.

OUR AIM is to ship the highest standard of lumber at lowest consistent price

We are manufacturers and ship direct from our band mills

Oak **W.H. & G.S. Stewart** Chestnut
Poplar Basswood
Ash Yellow Pine
Main Office: Cincinnati, Ohio, U. S. A.

CYPRESS LUMBER CO.

Manufacturer of Hardwoods and Cypress

Plain and Quartered White and Red Oak, Yellow Poplar,
Yellow Pine, Walnut, etc. Mills in Tenn., Ala. and Va.

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THE HOUSE OF STONE

The One of Good Grades

Poplar, Oak, Chestnut, Cottonwood, Ash, Basswood and Gum

T. B. STONE LUMBER CO.

CINCINNATI, OHIO

THE GENERAL LUMBER COMPANY

HARDWOODS

HEMLOCK, YELLOW PINE.

COLUMBUS

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All Lumbermen, Attention!

We do what you can't do.

We measure your stumpage correctly.

We make your maps correctly.

Bank references: Asheville, N. C.

C. A. Schenck & Co. Biltmore,
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Manufacturers of Band Sawn

Yellow Poplar

ASHLAND, KY.

W. T. SCHNAUFER

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CRESCENT LUMBER CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF



Hardwood Lumber

MARIETTA, O.

OAK FLOORING

Thoroughly Kiln Dried.

Perfectly Manufactured.

We are located in the best Oak Timber section in the United States; have new and modern machinery and experienced operators.

Why should we not be able to furnish the best Oak Flooring?

Write us and we will convince you that we can.

The INTERNATIONAL HARDWOOD COMPANY
Catlettsburg, Kentucky

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THE WIBORG & HANNA COMPANY

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PLAIN
AND
QUARTER
SAWED

White and Red Oak

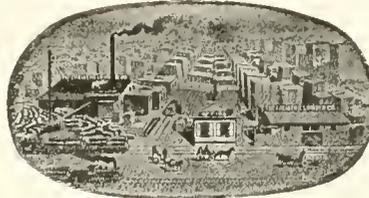
CHESTNUT
POPLAR
GUM AND
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Flooring, Siding, Ceiling, Base, Case and Molding. Rough, Dressed and Re-sawed. Mixed Carloads.

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MALEY, THOMPSON & MOFFETT CO.**

Always in the Market for
**BLACK WALNUT LOGS,
SELECTED WHITE OAK LOGS,
LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.**

CINCINNATI, : : : OHIO



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Manufacturers of

**Tabasco Mahogany
Walnut, Oak**

Poplar, McLean and Findlay Aves.
CINCINNATI, O.

"BUY GUM"

We are in the market to buy Dry Gum Lumber in any quantity, from a single car load to a million feet. Will take all grades and thicknesses. We receive lumber at shipping point, pay cash and are liberal in inspection.



**THE FARRIN-KORN
LUMBER COMPANY**

General Office, Yards,
Planing Mills, Dry Kilns,
Cincinnati, Ohio

Purchasing Office,
Randolph Building,
Memphis, Tenn.

Cypress Red Gum Oak

Kentucky Lumber Co.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

WHOLESALE BUYERS OF

Hardwood Lumber

ALWAYS IN THE MARKET TO BUY
WRITE US WHEN YOU ARE READY TO SELL

Cash buyers for stock in our line.
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GEST AND SUMMER STREETS

Wholesalers Mahogany, Thin Lumber, Veneers

Finely figured quarter sawed oak veneers a specialty.

THE E. E. BECK LUMBER COMPANY

Cash Buyers

Poplar, Oak, Chestnut

And Other Southern Hardwoods

ALL GRADES AND THICKNESSES. WE BUY MILL CUTS.

IN THE MARKET FOR

OAK—ASH—POPLAR

ALL GRADES AND THICKNESSES

MOWBRAY & ROBINSON

Office:
1219 West Sixth Street

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Sixth Street, below Harriet

Poplar, Oak,
Ash, Chestnut,
Sycamore,

C. Crane & Co.

We would like to buy

2,000,000 feet Dry Oak

2,000,000 feet Dry Poplar

W. Va. Spruce,
Pine and Elm

Mostly heavy stock. Quotations Solicited.

MILLS AND YARDS
CINCINNATI, O.

YEARLY CAPACITY
100,000,000 FT.

LONG BILL STUFF
A SPECIALTY

L. W. RADINA & COMPANY

Correspondence Solicited with Buyers and Sellers of All Kinds of

HARDWOODS

Wanted for cash—desirable blocks of 1 inch to 4 inch Poplar, all grades, Especially 1 1/4-inch stock, for immediate shipment.

CLARK STREET AND DALTON AVENUE



INDIANA



WHERE THE BEST HARDWOODS GROW

THE WOODS FOR
WHICH INDIANA
IS FAMOUS.

Quart'r'd White Oak

Plain White Oak

Quartered Red Oak

Plain Red Oak

White Ash

Poplar

Black Walnut

Cherry

Sycamore

Red Gum

Hickory

Beech

Maple

Veneers of

Indiana Hardwoods

D'HEUR & SWAIN LUMBER CO.

Manufacturers and Wholesalers

Our Specialty Quartered Oak and Sycamore

SEYMOUR, IND.

C. I. HOYT & CO.

OFFER FOR IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT

75,000 FT. 4-4 LOG RUN CHESTNUT—90 DAYS OLD

PEKIN, IND.

LONG-KNIGHT LUMBER CO.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS

Quarter Sawed White and Red Oak a Specialty

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

MALEY & WERTZ

Manufacturers, Wholesalers and Exporters of Hardwood Lumber

EVANSVILLE, IND.

PERRINE-ARMSTRONG CO.

Long Timber up to 60 feet—Hardwood Specialties

The largest Band Mill in Indiana.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

J. V. STIMSON

All Kinds of Hardwood Lumber Manufactured

HUNTINGBURG, IND.

YOUNG & CUTSINGER

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Our Specialty Fine Figured Quartered Oak

EVANSVILLE, IND.

CHARLES H. BARNABY

Manufacturer of Band Sawed Hardwoods

Quarter Sawed Indiana White Oak a Specialty

GREENCASTLE, IND.

BUFFALO

THE GREAT WHOLESALE LUMBER CENTER OF THE EAST



Manufacturers and Dealers in

Ash

White and Brown

Basswood

Birch

Red and White

Butternut

Cherry

Chestnut

Cottonwood

Cypress

Elm

Soft and Rock

Gum

Red and Tupelo

Hickory

Maple

Hard and Soft

Red Oak

Plain and Quartered

White Oak

Plain and Quartered

Black Walnut

White Wood

Poplar



BEYER, KNOX & COMPANY

ALL KINDS OF HARDWOODS

Office and Yards, 69 LEROY AVENUE

BUFFALO HARDWOOD LUMBER CO.

We want to buy for cash:

Oak, Ash and other Hardwoods, all grades and thicknesses.
Will receive and inspect stock at shipping point.

P. O. Box 312. MEMPHIS TENN.

940 SENECA STREET

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Our specialties are PLAIN and QUARTERED OAK and ASH.

1142 SENECA STREET.

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BUY AND CARRY LARGE QUANTITIES OF ALL KINDS OF HARDWOODS

955 TO 1015 ELK STREET

HUGH McLEAN LUMBER COMPANY

Specialty: INDIANA WHITE OAK

940 ELK STREET

ANTHONY MILLER

HARDWOODS OF ALL KINDS

893 EAGLE STREET

SCATCHERD & SON

HARDWOODS ONLY

Yard, 1555 SENECA STREET

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STANDARD HARDWOOD LUMBER CO.

OAK, ASH AND CHESTNUT

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Specialties: CHERRY AND OAK

892 ELK STREET

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Specialties: BROWN ASH, BIRCH, PACIFIC COAST FIR AND SPRUCE

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Specialties: OAK, ASH AND POPLAR

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YELLOW POPLAR

Manufacturers
BAND SAWED
POPLAR LUMBER

ALL GRADES

DRY 5-8, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 8-4, 10-4, 12-4, 16-4
Bevel Siding, Lath and Squares
Specialty, Wide Stock.

LUMBER CO.

COAL GROVE, OHIO, U. S. A.

W.M. Ritter Lumber Co.

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

YOU CAN MAKE MONEY
By Stocking Up NOW With

POPLAR BEVEL SIDING

You Can Make MORE MONEY
By Buying From Us, Because
Ours is the Best

The Price will Surely Advance in the Spring

We saw and ship 100,000,000 Feet Yearly of Band Sawed, West Virginia Yellow Poplar, Hardwoods and No. Carolina White Pine

Vansant, Kitchen & Co.



NEW ASHLAND MILL

Old-Fashioned

SOFT YELLOW POPLAR

Ashland, Ky.

5-8 AND 4.4 IN WIDE STOCK, SPECIALTY

Hardwood Record

Twelfth Year. }
Semi-monthly. }

CHICAGO, DECEMBER 25, 1906.

{ Subscription \$2.
Single Copies, 10 Cents.

2,000,000 Feet

CHERRY

FOR SALE

ROSS LUMBER CO.

JAMESTOWN, NEW YORK

Himmelberger-Harrison Lumber Co.

**Red Gum
Specialists**

Morehouse,

Missouri

The present DIVIDEND OF 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % TO POLICY HOLDERS represents a RETURN OF ONE-THIRD OF THE PREMIUMS received by:==

THE LUMBER MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF BOSTON, MASS.

YOUR INVESTIGATION INVITED

DRY STOCK FOR IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT

125,000 ft. 1 inch No. 1 and No. 2 Quartered White Oak.
200,000 ft. 1 inch No. 1 Common Quartered White Oak.
75,000 ft. 1 inch No. 1 and No. 2 Plain Oak.
250,000 ft. 1 inch No. 1 Common Plain Oak.
30,000 ft. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch No. 1 and No. 2 Plain Oak.
60,000 ft. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch No. 1 Common Plain Oak.
75,000 ft. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch No. 1 and No. 2 Plain Oak.
170,000 ft. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch No. 1 Common Plain Oak.
18,000 ft. 2 inch No. 1 and No. 2 Plain Oak.
155,000 ft. 1 inch Scented Tennessee Cedar.
220,000 ft. 1 inch Common and Better Chestnut.
87,000 ft. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch and 2 inch Common and Better Chestnut.
120,000 ft. Tennessee White Pine Log Run
Poplar Bevel Siding.

THE ATLANTIC LUMBER CO.

2 KILBY STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

The Davidson-Benedict Company

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

Everything in

Southern Hardwoods

POPLAR, CHESTNUT, ASH, OAK
(Plain and Quartered.) Straight or Mixed Cars.

DRESSED POPLAR ANY WAY YOU WANT IT. YOU GET WHAT YOU BUY FROM US. ASK FOR OUR DELIVERED PRICES, ANY RAILROAD POINT.

The combined facilities of the stock lumber insurance companies

LUMBER INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK

and the **ADIRONDACK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY**

and allied organizations, constitute a great insuring opportunity for any owner of a first-class lumber or mill risk.

Ask for lines and rates. **LUMBER INSURERS GENERAL AGENCY, Underwriting Managers**

66 Broadway, New York

Combined Assets
over \$750,000.

LOUISVILLE

MANUFACTURING AND DISTRIBUTING CENTER OF KENTUCKY

McLean - Davis Lumber Co.

Successors to

Hugh McLean Lumber Co., Highland Park, Ky.
Edward L. Davis Lumber Co., Louisville, Ky.
Berry-Davis Saw Mill Co., Louisville, Ky.

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Hardwood Lumber

Daily Capacity:
80,000 feet.

Sales Offices:
Louisville, Ky.

Albert R. Kampf

Manufacturer
Hardwood Lumber and Timber
Dimension Stock
Board of Trade Bldg., Louisville, Ky.

E. W. Rhubesky

Wholesale
Poplar, Rough and Dressed.
Oak, Chestnut and Other
Hardwoods

North Vernon Pump & Lumber Co.

Band Sawn Plain and Quartered
Oak and Poplar.
North Vernon, Ind., and
Louisville, Ky.

Southern Lumber Co.

Oak, Poplar and
Chestnut.
Louisville, Ky.

Dry Stock W. P. Brown & Sons Lumber Co. Louisville, Ky.

PLAIN RED OAK.

55,000' 1" 1st & 2nd.
25,000' 1 1/2" 1st & 2d.
49,000' 1 3/4" 1st & 2d.
57,000' 2" 1st & 2d.
18,000' 2 1/4" 1st & 2d.
16,000' 3" 1st & 2d.
131,000' 1" No. 1 Com.
84,000' 1 1/4" No. 1 Com.
44,000' 1 1/2" No. 1 Com.
47,000' 2" No. 1 Com.
8,000' 2 1/2" No. 1 Com.
15,000' 3" No. 1 Com.

14,000' 1 1/2" 1st & 2d.
5,000' 2" 1st & 2d.
15,000' 1" No. 1 Com.
7,000' 1 1/2" No. 1 Com.
13,000' 2" No. 1 Com.

PLAIN WHITE OAK.

80,000' 1" 1st & 2d.
28,000' 1 1/4" 1st & 2d.
12,000' 1 1/2" 1st & 2d.
42,000' 2" 1st & 2d.
23,800' 2 1/2" 1st & 2d.
16,000' 3" 1st & 2d.
227,000' 1" No. 1 Com.
60,000' 1 1/2" No. 1 Com.
80,000' 1 3/4" No. 1 Com.

50,000' 2" No. 1 Com.
17,000' 2 1/2" No. 1 Com.
22,000' 3" No. 1 Com.

QUARTERED WHITE OAK.

50,000' 1" 1st & 2d.
28,000' 1 1/4" 1st & 2d.
45,000' 1 1/2" 1st & 2d.
49,000' 2" 1st & 2d.
19,000' 2 1/2" 1st & 2d.
18,000' 1" No. 1 Com.
30,000' 1 1/4" No. 1 Com.
40,600' 1 1/2" No. 1 Com.
22,000' 2" No. 1 Com.
10,000' 3" No. 1 Com.

ASH.

9,000' 1" 1st & 2d.
65,000' 1 1/4" 1st & 2d.
16,000' 1 1/2" 1st & 2d.
10,000' 2" 1st & 2d.
8,000' 2 1/2" 1st & 2d.
14,000' 3" 1st & 2d.
6,000' 4" 1st & 2d.
4,000' 1 1/4" No. 1 Com.
16,000' 1 1/2" No. 1 Com.
8,000' 2" No. 1 Com.

POPLAR.

12,000' 1" 1st & 2d.

12,000' 1 1/4" 1st & 2d.
11,000' 1 1/2" 1st & 2d.
12,000' 2" 1st & 2d.
10,000' 2 1/2" 1st & 2d.
10,000' 3" 1st & 2d.
50,000' 1" No. 1 Com.
28,000' 1 1/4" No. 1 Com.
10,000' 2" No. 1 Com.
10,000' 2" No. 1 Com.
15,000' 1" 18" & up 1st & 2d.
8,000' 2" 18" & up 1st & 2d.
6,000' 2" 24" & up 1st & 2d.
4,000' 1 1/2" 18" & up 1st & 2d.
3,000' 1 1/2" 24" & up 1st & 2d.

All thicknesses in cull poplar, ash, chestnut.

Your inquiries will be appreciated.

Prompt delivery guaranteed

Ornamental Hardwood Floors

400 STYLES AND PATTERNS

Illustrated Catalog on Application

WOOD=MOSAIC FLOORING CO.

Rochester, N. Y.

New Albany, Ind.

All Lumbermen, Attention!

We do what you can't do.

We measure your stumpage correctly.

We make your maps correctly.

Bank references: Asheville, N. C.

C. A. Schenck & Co. Biltmore, North Carolina.

WE HAVE JUST MOVED

into this particular advertising section, and

Will Occupy This Space Permanently

You may see items listed here that will interest you. Will you watch it?

15M ft. 1 in. 1 and 2 Bass, 9 in. and 10 in.

15M ft. 1 in. 1 and 2 Bass, 11 in.

15M ft. 2 in. 1 and 2 Birch, Red.

200M ft. 1 in. No. 2 Com. and Better Soft Elm.

150M ft. 1 in. 1 and 2 Birch.

50M ft. 1 in. 1 and 2 Birch, Red.

50M ft. 1 in. No. 1 Common Birch, Red.

100M ft. 1 in. No. 1 Common, Mixed Color.

G. W. JONES LUMBER CO., APPLETON, WISCONSIN

CADILLAC

CELEBRATED FOR HIGH STANDARD OF QUALITY AND MILL WORK

MICHIGAN RED OAK

- ☞ As fine stock as was ever cut in the famous Cadillac district.
- ☞ We have some of this choice 4-4 Red Oak which will soon be in shipping condition.
- ☞ If you are in the market, we can please you both in quality and price.
- ☞ We also have some nice Soft Gray Elm in 4-4, 6-4, 8-4 and 12-4. It's Bone Dry.

Mitchell Brothers Company

CADILLAC, MICHIGAN

Cummer, Diggins & Co.

—MANUFACTURERS—
**"CUMMER" MAPLE
 AND BEECH FLOORING**

MICHIGAN HARDWOODS

Good assortment of dry stock on hand ready for immediate shipment in Hard Maple, Beech, Birch, Soft Elm and Cherry.

SEND US A LIST OF YOUR REQUIREMENTS.

The Cadillac Handle Co.

Band Sawn
 Michigan Hardwoods

SPECIAL OFFERINGS:

- 5 Cars 4/4 Maple, No. 1 and 2 Common.
- 3 Cars 4/4 Maple 1st and 2nds.
- 2 Cars 5/4 Maple No. 1 Common and better.
- 1 Car 6/4 Maple No. 1 Common and better, 10 in. and over wide.
- 2 Cars 8/4 Maple No. 1 Common and better.
- 2 Cars 4/4 Birch No. 2 Common and better.

We are prepared to contract No. 3 Common Maple, for future sawing.

MURPHY & DIGGINS

Offer all grades of the following special dry stock

- MAPLE—5/4, 6/4, 8/4, 10/4, 12/4, 14/4, 16/4
- GRAY ELM—4/4, 12/4
- BASSWOOD—4/4,
- BIRCH—4/4, 6/4

Our own manufacture. Perfect Mill Work. Uniform Grades.

LET US FIGURE ON YOUR HARDWOOD WANTS.

DRY STOCK

Northern Michigan
Soft Gray Elm

What our old cork pine was to the regular white pine—such is our *Soft Gray Elm* to ordinary soft elm. Buyers who gladly discriminate in favor of something better than the ordinary, will be interested. We have

- 10 cars 8-4 firsts and seconds.
- 1 car 10-4 firsts and seconds.
- 2 cars 12-4 firsts and seconds.

Wide, choice stock, our own product, seasoned right, bone dry.

WRITE US ABOUT IT.

COBBS & MITCHELL
 (INCORPORATED)
CADILLAC, MICHIGAN



MEMPHIS

THE HUB OF THE HARDWOOD WORLD

STOCK LIST Anderson-Tully Co. Memphis Tenn.

COTTONWOOD
 50,000 ft. 7 8 in. 1sts and 2nds. Cottonwood 8 in. and up
 200,000 " 4 4 " " " " 8 in. to 12 in.
 50,000 " 6 4 " " " " 6 in. and up
 50,000 " 5 4 " " " " 12 in.
 30,000 " 4 4 " No. 1 Common " 8 in. to 12 in.

GUM
 100,000 ft. 4 4 in. 1sts and 2nds Red Gum
 100,000 " " No. 1 Common Red Gum
 100,000 " " 1sts and 2nds. Saps 6 in. to 12 in.
 100,000 " " " " 13 in. and up
 100,000 " " Box boards 13 in. to 17 in.
 250,000 " " No. 1 Common Saps

OAK
 One car 4 4 in. 1sts and 2nds. Plain Red Oak.

WAGON STOCK

IN ROUGH.

TONGUES, AXLES, REACHES, BOLSTERS
 AND 6 4 TO 16 4 HICKORY. ALSO ALL
SOUTHERN HARDWOODS

Gayoso Lumber Co., Inc.
 Memphis, Tenn.

WE have in all thicknesses the following kinds and amounts of lumber at places designated. Kindly send us your inquiries.

MEMPHIS YARD:

Ash..... 680,000 feet
 Quartered White Oak.. 75,000 feet
 Plain White Oak..... 140,000 feet
 Quartered Red Oak.... 225,000 feet
 Plain Red Oak..... 410,000 feet
 Cypress..... 225,000 feet
 Cottonwood..... 200,000 feet
 Poplar..... 308,000 feet

SELMA YARD

Poplar..... 409,000 feet
 Bay Poplar..... 857,000 feet
 Red Gum..... 55,000 feet
 Cypress..... 787,000 feet

BERCLAIR YARD

Bay Poplar..... 100,000 feet
 Cypress..... 500,000 feet

OTHER YARDS

Plain Red Oak..... 350,000 feet

J. W. THOMPSON LUMBER COMPANY

Office and Yards: Randolph Road and I. C. R. R. : : MEMPHIS, TENN.

FENN BROS. COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS OF

Oak Flooring

Quartered White Hollow Backed
 Quartered Red End Matched
 Plain White Polished
 Plain Red Bored

Offices and Plant:

Kansas and Mallory Ave., New South Memphis.

(Take South Memphis car to Mallory Ave.)

THREE STATES LUMBER COMPANY

OFFERS THE FOLLOWING DRY STOCK AT POINTS WHERE CARS
 ARE IMMEDIATELY AVAILABLE

5 Cars 4-4 1st and 2nd Plain White Oak.

5 Cars 4-4 Log Run Ash.

10 Cars No. 2 Cypress for Crating.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

FULLERTON-POWELL HARDWOOD LUMBER CO.

OFFERS THE FOLLOWING STOCK
FOR IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT

20 Cars 1" 1st and 2nds Plain Red Oak
2 Cars 1" Clear Plain Red Oak, 12" and wider
10 Cars 1" Saps and Selects Poplar
10 Cars 1" No. 1 Common Poplar

1104 Chamber of Commerce
CHICAGO
305 Tennessee Trust Building
MEMPHIS, TENN.

Quotations
cheerfully
furnished

South Bend, Ind.

Lamb-Fish Lumber Co.

Successors to LAMB HARDWOOD LUMBER CO., BACON-NOLAN HARDWOOD CO., GUIRL-STOVER LBR. CO

MANUFACTURERS

**Oak, Ash, Cottonwood, Gum
and Cypress**

MAIN OFFICE:

720 MEMPHIS TRUST BUILDING, MEMPHIS, TENN.

Three Band Mills {
Memphis, Tenn.
Chancy, Miss.
Stover, Miss.

Our Specialties {
Well Manufactured Stock
Good Grades
Prompt Shipments

WE WILL BUY YOUR OUTPUT OF WELL MANUFACTURED

HARDWOODS

YOURS FOR A "SQUARE DEAL,"

WILLIAM WHITMER & SONS, Inc.

Branches: NEW YORK, BOSTON, PITTSBURG

Girard Trust Bldg., PHILADELPHIA

Quartered Oak Flooring

Manufactured for

HIGHEST CLASS of trade only.
Also Plain Oak, Maple and other Hardwood flooring.
The name **DWIGHT** on flooring is a guarantee of its excellence.
DWIGHT SPECIAL pattern of thin flooring is the only suitable thin flooring to lay. Write for Sample.

DWIGHT LUMBER COMPANY
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

DECEMBER STOCK LIST

HARD MAPLE		BEECH	WHITE MAPLE
1 in.	1,000,000 ft.	1 in.	100,000 ft.
1½ in.	100,000 ft.	1½ in.	100,000 ft.
1½ in.	100,000 ft.		1½ in.
3 in.	50,000 ft.	BIRCH	20,000 ft.
4 in.	50,000 ft.	1 in.	500,000 ft.
		1½ in.	100,000 ft.
		2 in.	100,000 ft.
		2½ in.	50,000 ft.
			BASSWOOD
			1 in.
			300,000 ft.
			GRAY ELM
			1 in.
			300,000 ft.
			1½ in.
			200,000 ft.
			3 in.
			200,000 ft.

KELLEY LUMBER & SHINGLE CO., Traverse City, Mich.

The Crosby & Beckley Company

HARDWOODS

We are
In the Market for Choice Stock
WRITE US

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NORTHERN SOUTHERN HARDWOODS

GET OUR PRICES ON THESE ITEMS:

1,000,000 feet Soft Grey Elm, 1 to 3".
500,000 feet Unselected Birch, 1 to 3".
3,000,000 feet Michigan Hard Maple, 1 to 6".
350,000 feet End Dried White Maple, 1 to 1½".
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210,000 feet Plain and Quartered White and Red Oak, 1 to 2".

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Thomas Forman Company

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Maple and Oak Flooring

New York Branch:
McGovern & Bowen,
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And Hardwood Lumber

**DETROIT,
MICHIGAN**

THE BUFFALO MAPLE FLOORING CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

MICHIGAN ROCK MAPLE AND OAK FLOORING

BUFFALO, NEW YORK

Wanted--Dimension Oak, Plain and Quartered,

White and Red. Send for specifications.

Indiana Quartered Oak Co.

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JONES HARDWOOD CO.

INCORPORATED

WANTS: Poplar, Plain Oak, 147 MILK STREET
 Quartered Oak and Cypress. BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS
 Manufacturers please send stock lists and prices.

JOHN L. ALCOCK & CO.

BUYERS OF BLACK WALNUT LOGS
 BOARDS AND PLANKS

Inspection at point of
 shipment. Spot cash.

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MASON BUILDING, BOSTON, MASS.

Specialist in Hardwoods

Manufacturers are requested to supply lists of stock for sale

James & Abbot Company

Lumber and Timber

No. 165 MILK ST., BOSTON, MASS., and GULFPORT, MISS.

**We Will Buy or Sell
 Being Specialists in Hardwoods**

We are getting together again something like the fine large special stock of hardwoods which the fire destroyed last year in our Philadelphia yard. We didn't lose a day's business though hampered for a short time in filling special orders. What have you for sale, or what do you want to buy in lumber? Ask for McIlvain's "Lumber News."

J. Gibson McIlvain & Co.

56th to 58th Streets and Woodland Ave., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

STEVENS - EATON CO.

Buyers of
 ROUND LOTS
 of

Hardwoods

No 1 Madison
 Avenue,
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ESPECIALLY IN MARKET FOR PLAIN RED OAK

Holloway Lumber Company

WHOLESALE HARDWOODS

In the market for all thicknesses of
 OAK, ASH and CHESTNUT.

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 PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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SOBLE BROTHERS

Wholesale Hardwoods

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WANTED: 20 cars Common and Better Chestnut, all thicknesses.

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R. W. SCHOFIELD

SCHOFIELD BROTHERS

LUMBER

WHITE PINE
 AND HARDWOODS

1019-1020 PENNSYLVANIA BLDG.,
 PHILADELPHIA

BALTIMORE BUYER AND
 MARYLAND EXPORTER OF

E. E. PRICE

Hardwoods, Poplar and Logs

I am always in the market for nice lots of dry and well manufactured lumber. I inspect at point of shipment. Correspondence solicited.

Wistar, Underhill & Co.,

— WHOLESALE —
HARDWOOD LUMBER

816 Real Estate Trust Building, PHILADELPHIA.

Charles S. Wentworth & Co.

WHOLESALE LUMBER MERCHANTS

147 Milk Street
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We are in the Market for POPLAR, PLAIN OAK, CYPRESS and NORTH CAROLINA PINE LUMBER; also OAK, MAPLE and BIRCH FLOORING, and would appreciate correspondence from manufacturers in position to supply any of the stock named.

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HARDWOODS COMPANY Farmers Bank Bldg.
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The West Florida Hardwood Co.

MILK ON APALACHICOLA RIVER
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LET US HAVE YOUR INQUIRIES

R. M. SMITH

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MANUFACTURERS OF

WEST VIRGINIA HARDWOODS

PARKERSBURG, WEST VIRGINIA

WE CARRY IN STOCK FROM TEN TO FIFTEEN MILLION FEET OF ASH, BEECH, BASSWOOD, CHESTNUT, CHERRY,
 MAPLE, PLAIN & QTD. OAK, POPLAR, WALNUT, &C. OUR PLANING
 MILL FACILITIES ARE UNSURPASSED.

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 1425-6 LAND TITLE BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA

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 Planing Mill; Heaters, W. Va.

Cherry River Boom & Lumber Co.

SCRANTON, PA.

**BAND-SAWED
HARDWOODS****"THE BEST LUMBER"**

MILLS:
 RICHWOOD, W. VA.
 CAMDEN-ON-GAULEY, W. VA.
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☐ We own nearly a thousand million feet of virgin poplar, oak, chestnut and other hardwood timber, and operate our own band mills in West Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina and South Carolina.

☐ Let us figure on your hardwood requirements.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

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We seek the trade of wood-working factories who want a dependable lumber supply and fair treatment.

Just now we want to move 4/4 No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3 Common Oak.

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PLANING MILL STOCK, BOX SHOOKS
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CLAY CITY, KENTUCKY

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The T. Wilce Company
22nd and Throop Sts. CHICAGO, ILL.

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25 M ft. 1½" No. 1 Common, standard widths and lengths.
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25 M ft. 2½" No. 1 Common, standard widths and lengths.
60 M ft. 3" No. 1 Common, standard widths and lengths.

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30 M ft. 1" 1s and 2s, standard widths and lengths.
75 M ft. 5 4" 1s and 2s, standard widths and lengths.
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—have you anything to offer in
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oak and wagon stock?

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ALL GRADES

Cherry Lumber a
Specialty



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is the flooring that is manufactured expressly to supply the demand for the best. It is made by modern machinery from carefully-selected stock and every precaution is taken throughout our entire system to make it fulfill in every particular its name—"IDEAL."

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"Michigan" Maple Flooring

Our model factory is equipped with the highest class tools and appliances made for Flooring production.

We produce car lumber from the best rock Maple area in Michigan and have 20 years' supply.

Our brand "Michigan" is a guaranty of quality. Perfect mill work and excellent grades distinguish our Flooring and our prices are reasonable.

WARD BROS., Big Rapids, Mich.

We have in stock

150,000 ft. 4-4 White Maple Cross piled with 2½-inch dry crossers.

125,000 ft. 4-4 Log run Birch red in. No thick cut out.

Please favor us with your orders.

Bliss & Van Auken

Saginaw, W. S. Mich.

OAK FLOORING

Kiln Dried

Bored

Polished



Hollow

Backed

and

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WE ARE OFFERING

TIMBER LAND 6% BONDS

Secured by first mortgage on Southern timber lands at less than 50 per cent of their present market value. Issued by large, well established, responsible lumber companies. Full particulars will be mailed on request.

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SUCCESSORS TO

H. C. BARROLL @ CO., Bankers

First National Bank Building

CHICAGO

☞ The HARDWOOD RECORD publishes a series of bulletins, showing the annual hardwood requirements of many thousands of wholesale consumers, by kind, grade and thickness.

☞ Indispensable to every lumber sales manager.

☞ Specimen bulletin for the asking.

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W. D. YOUNG & CO.

BAY CITY, MICHIGAN.

Producers from TREE to TRADE of the highest type of Michigan Forest Products. Large stock of Maple Flooring and 15,000,000 feet of Hardwoods—1 to 4 inches thick—on hand.

Maple, Birch and Beech Lumber

Hardwood Record

Published in the Interest of Hardwood Lumber, American Hardwood Forests, Wood Veneer Industry, Hardwood Flooring, Hardwood Interior Finish, Wood Chemicals, Saw Mill and Woodworking Machinery.

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FRANK W. TUTTLE, Sec.-Treas.

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Telephones: Harrison 4960 Automatic 5659

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HARDWOOD ASSOCIATION MEETING.

Indiana Hardwood Lumbermen's Association.

The eighth annual meeting of this association will be held at the Grand Hotel, Indianapolis, on Friday, Jan. 11, 1907. Matters of much importance to the trade will be brought up for discussion and a large attendance is desired.

The Compliments of the Season.

Another year is nearly at an end. It has been a year of unexampled prosperity in all legitimate business pursuits. The hardwood trade of the country has met with its full share of success.

With the HARDWOOD RECORD the year has been a successful one. The circulation of the publication has grown by leaps and bounds, and the advertising patronage has shown an increase of more than fifty per cent.

The publishers of the RECORD, while not satisfied with the standard of excellence attained, can simply say that they have done their best in making a newspaper that should be of value to the totality of the manufacturing, jobbing and consuming hardwood and veneer trade of the country. This "best" of 1906, it is sincerely hoped, may be made better in 1907.

For the support the paper has had during the year—for this manifestation of confidence and approval—the publishers wish to return their sincere thanks, and to wish their patrons a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

General Market Conditions.

The year is ending the country over with the strongest buying in hardwoods that has prevailed since 1892, and the demand is even in excess of the remarkable last month of that year. These conditions prevail in the buying field throughout the middle West and in fact clear to the Pacific Coast. If there is any diminution in demand anywhere it is manifest in the chief commercial centers of the East. Some of the dealers in the latter section claim that business is just as active as it has been any time during the year, while others say that owing to the holiday and stock-taking season buyers are not making as free purchases as they did late in the fall. If the latter statement be true it is nothing more than might be expected, but every one prophesies an increased demand immediately after the first of the year.

The highest values obtained in any lumber producing section are doubtless realized in the Kentucky, Tennessee and Mississippi river regions. Stocks have grown very short in these sections, with very little prospect of any accretion for months to come, and prices have been gradually advanced. The extremely active buying which has prevailed in the middle West for months has tended to show comparatively high prices in the general sources of supply for lumber that goes to the great manufacturing districts of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. It is probable, freights taken into consideration, that the lumber manufacturers in the territory noted are getting more for their hardwoods than the manufacturers of West Virginia, Virginia and North Carolina, whose stock goes largely into the eastern trade. This fact is partially manifest in the matter of price and partially in the somewhat higher grading of lumber demanded by the eastern trade. It is safe, therefore, to assume that southern manufacturers of hardwoods have succeeded in securing a considerably larger net price for their output than has accrued to hardwood manufacturers farther east.

Although there have been heavy tides in the streams which supply poplar logs there is no diminution in the demand or price for this wood, as it is well known that there will be no dry stock available from this run of logs for several months to come. The demand for poplar is so strong that there is very little chance that prices will diminish.

Weather conditions that have prevailed in the oak-producing sections for the past six weeks preclude the possibility of any overstock in any variety, and the tendency of prices is constantly upward. It would not be surprising if oak commanded an average advance of \$5 per thousand before spring. Both cottonwood and gum are in short supply and prices are ranging firm.

The call for hickory is still far in excess of any possibility of supply. Every hickory-producing section is being scoured for supplies. White ash is almost as scarce, and the trend of values is upward.

The call for cherry and walnut is exceptionally good for these woods, which are only sold in limited quantities for special purposes. There is probably less in sight at the present time than there has been in many years.

The mahogany situation is anomalous. Stocks are generally very light with a remarkably strong demand, and still values have not advanced to any appreciable extent. The English markets are barren of logs and comparatively limited quantities are arriving at home ports. There is such a manifest shortage of mahogany that the wood would seem to be an excellent purchase at present values. The Spanish cedar market, so far as stock goes, is in about the same shape. However, prices of this wood have materially advanced during the last twelve months.

The flooring factories engaged in the production of oak, maple, birch and beech flooring are still tested to their capacity to take care of contracts for the many large office, mercantile and public buildings going up throughout the country.

Manufacturers of veneers and panels are loaded down with orders ahead of their output from sixty days to six months. It is probable that with the clean-up of orders on hand the price of both veneers and panels will be materially advanced, as certainly they are very much lower in comparison than hardwood lumber.

The Veneer and Panel Business.

While the making of sawed veneers is an old industry the development of the veneer and panel business into a great commercial pursuit is comparatively recent. Handsome veneer furniture built more than a century ago is in evidence to this day. The veneers used in this work were painstakingly sawed by a slow and laborious process and were finished by hand. Perhaps a quarter of a century ago manufacturers commenced to slice veneers from flitches. It has only been within the last few years that the great development has come in the production of large quantities of veneers which have

been made by the rotary cut process; i. e., a log has been projected against a fixed knife and slices of the wood thus removed in a continuous sheet. This system is adaptable to many varieties of wood and has cheapened veneers very materially. With the cheapening process has come a great development in the use of veneers for many purposes. Today the greater proportion of hardwood doors are veneered. Vast quantities of furniture panels, table and dresser tops are of built-up stock. In fact every day shows a new use for laminated woods, and still the veneer and panel industry is in its infancy.

This trade is divided into three classes: The manufacturer who makes sawed, sliced and rotary cut veneers only; the manufacturer who makes veneers and built-up stock or panels, and the manufacturer who buys his veneers and makes panels only.

Through the creation of the National Veneer & Panel Manufacturers' Association these three elements of the trade are working in entire harmony and are gradually establishing a basis of grading veneers and panels and a uniform base of cost which will eventually result in a comparative uniformity of values. The business in its general character being a new one, manufacturers have had a great deal to learn about it. It may be said that the veneer and panel industry has been passing through experimental stages. It is a business which "looks good" on paper, but which cost figures have never proved to be so. Paper profits of a hundred per cent have dwindled down to twenty-five, to ten per cent, to cost, and in quite a number of cases to less than cost. The veneer trade is just learning how to figure cost, and when this desideratum is reached there is lots in store for the skilled veneer and panel producer.

Manufacturers of furniture, doors and a good many other articles of general utility have discovered that the veneer and panel people have not been "onto their job," and ever since the production of veneers has grown to be a leading pursuit they have bought this material at very low prices. In fact, their original reason for buying veneers was that they could produce a laminated rail, panel or furniture table top from this material of a better quality and at a less cost than they could make it of solid wood.

Although the National Veneer & Panel Manufacturers' Association has been in existence only a little more than a year, the efforts of its enterprising members have resulted in educating themselves as well as the trade at large up to making cost figures that will result in a vast deal of good to the trade. While today the veneer and panel manufacturers of the United States are behind their orders from sixty days to six months, it is believed that the educational work performed by the association will result in the evolution of a uniform system of manufacture and grading, and that the coming year will see a base of values established for this line of goods that will show a handsome profit for the producers.

Reciprocal Demurrage Law Convention.

The American Lumberman has issued a call for a national car demurrage convention to be held in Chicago on Friday, January 4, next, to discuss the present car situation, its causes and remedies, and if its members shall so decide, to devise and arrange for the presentation to Congress of an amendment to the Interstate Commerce law, which shall provide:

That shippers and receivers of carload freight shall pay to railroads without delay or recourse a fixed amount per car per day beyond a certain fixed time allowed for loading or unloading, such amount and time to be determined by the Interstate Commerce Commission;

That, reciprocally, failure by a railroad to place cars for loading within a reasonable, fixed time after demand for cars shall be made by prospective shippers shall subject such railroad to a like charge or penalty;

That, failing to deliver a car at destination within a reasonable time, the railroad collecting the freight charge shall pay to the consignee or party holding bill of lading such amount per car per day of delay as the Interstate Commerce Commission shall decide to be just and equitable; such payment to be automatically collectable, perhaps by having stamped on the receipt or bill of lading given by the railroad the date of delivery of car to the railroad, and the mileage to destination, the consignee having the right and power to make payment in full of freight bill by tendering the amount of the bill, less the penalty for delay shown to have accrued;

Or to take such other action, or to recommend such other measures, as the members of the convention shall in their assembled wisdom decide to be equitable, practicable and wise, having due regard to the rights of the railroads or other common carriers engaged in interstate commerce as well as to the interests they represent.

With all due respect to the enterprise of an esteemed cotemporary in attempting to assist in legislation that shall ameliorate existing transportation evils, it is the belief of the HARDWOOD RECORD that little can be done in this way to bring about this much-needed relief. In fact, the RECORD is entirely in accord with Weyerhaeuser & Co., who express themselves on this subject as follows: "We believe the proposed reciprocal demurrage law utterly impracticable. It will

impede rather than expedite movement of cars. * * * Self interest will produce better railway service than government regulations. The railways need more cars, more motive power, more track, but legislation will not produce them."

It is getting to be a general belief that there already is too much railroad legislation. If the position of shippers has been in any way improved by Interstate Commerce laws during the past few years it is not generally conspicuous. In the very nature of the business railroads cannot be expected to increase their supply of equipment to such an extent that they can take care of double or treble an average month's business during the few weeks of active movement of farm products. It would be asking too much. Mr. Weyerhaeuser has apparently sounded the keynote of the situation when he says that self-interest will produce better railway service than governmental regulations.

However, the proposed convention can do no harm, and it may result in threshing out certain problems that will prove of eventual good to both transportation companies and to the shipping public. It is a piece of newspaper enterprise that is highly commendable.

The Lumber Combine.

Press dispatches announce that Commissioner of Corporations Garfield has begun an investigation of the operations of the so-called "lumber trust."

The operations of the said lumber trust are receiving a good deal of consideration in Congress. Senator Kittridge of South Dakota introduced a resolution in the Senate some days ago directing the Commissioner of Corporations to investigate the cause or causes of the high price of lumber in its various stages of manufacture from the log, and to ascertain whether or not a lumber trust exists. A resolution to the same effect was introduced in the House by Representative Miller of Kansas. It is alleged that preliminary information shows that during the past three years the prices of lumber have advanced by regular stages, indicating at least uniformity of control, and that the advance has ranged from \$5 to \$10 a thousand feet.

Commissioner of Corporations Garfield can be advised in advance that he will not find any lumber trust or any trust methods that have contributed to the increase of the prices of hardwood lumber at least. The prices of hardwood have advanced from the very ancient and natural cause of insufficient supply for the demand; from the diminished area and greater stumpage cost of the timber, and the very materially increased cost of lumber production. Under these conditions it is surprising that the rise in hardwood lumber values has not been much more than it has.

It is also suggested that possibly the \$2 tariff on lumber has contributed materially to increased cost. From the viewpoint of a hardwood operator he would not care a rap if lumber was on the free list, because he has no fear of competition from oak, poplar, cottonwood or gum from any other section of the world. In fact, if all lumber was on the free list it is doubtful if the price would be diminished on any item. The important advantage that would accrue from abrogating the lumber tariff would be to prolong the life of the forests of the United States.

Fire Losses for 1906.

It is authoritatively stated that the fire losses for the year drawing to a close will exceed by hundreds of millions of dollars the loss for any previous year in the history of this country. The San Francisco earthquake fire alone entailed losses aggregating nearly three times the total losses resulting from the Chicago fire of 1871, seven times the total of the Boston fire of 1872, and ten times the loss in Baltimore from the 1904 fire. The statistics recently prepared by the National Board of Fire Underwriters indicate an average per capita fire loss of \$3.10 for a period of five years in 252 American cities. This great tax upon American manufacturers and merchants has sent scores of old line insurance companies into bankruptcy during the year.

In the face of this fire loss history is it not worth the time of lumbermen and the manufacturing clientele of the HARDWOOD RECORD to consider the success that has been attained by the various purely lumber insurance companies of the United States? These companies commencing in a small way have gradually grown in strength until today an ordinary sized fire risk in strictly lumber or in a lumber consuming industry can be placed among a few of them with a positive guarantee that their protection is sure, and beyond that they are securing this protection at from twenty-five to thirty-five per cent less cost than offered by the old companies. The underwriters of lumber risks have demonstrated beyond peradventure that the lumber trade in the past has paid too much of the proportion of losses for other lines of trade and have therefore not been buying insurance at a just price.

Pert, Pertinent and Impertinent.

The Ragtime Muse.

I want to be a millionaire,
I am not really mercenary—
For wealth, indeed, I do not care
At least not more than's necessary;
I do not pine for motor cars,
I want no 50-cent cigars,
The trolley and my pipe, you see,
Are plenty good enough for me.

'Tis not that I would like to deck
My wife with diamonds and laces,
Or hang rare pearls about her neck,
She has enough of airs and graces.
She likes that sort of thing, but I'll
Be hanged if I can care for style.
My tastes are simple as can be,
The unassuming life for me.

I want to wear just what I choose
Old coats, nor care if they are seedy,
Old hats, old gloves, old, easy shoes,
Worn only by the rich or needy.
But I'm not rich nor poor enough
And so I have to make a bluff.
To wear old clothes I shall not dare
Till I become a millionaire.

Too Common.

Did you ever notice how cute a
homely girl isn't?

Carefully Polite.

Some men are so considerate that they
even lie to their wives in order to
avoid telling them things that would
probably make them unhappy.

Common Caution.

Do as you would be done by when you
discover any one trying to do you.

Sure to Follow.

Everything comes to the man who waits
and the bill collector heads the procession.

A Proverb.

A quail on toast is worth two in the
other fellow's game bag.

Sure Thing.

It's a padded cell for any man who
thinks he can please all his relations.

Absolute Truth.

One burlesque show will keep the
average man awake longer than a dozen
sermons.

A Diplomat.

A wise man never tells his wife enough
to set her guessing.

Advance Ladies; Step Lively.

Some men stay single all their years
Because no perfect she appears;
Not fical like these am I,
Any to whom these lines apply
Will do for me.
She may not chant a simple lay
Except in amateurish way;
Yet if she knows when not to sing—
Alack! a more unusual thing—
She'll do for me.

She may not speak with fluent ease
Latin or French or—what you please—
If her own tongue she's learned to hold
Let her be dumpty, wrinkled, old,
She'll do for me.
I care not if her general hue
Be quite another one than blue;
She mayn't have read one learned book,
Yet, oh, ye gods! an' she can cook—
She'll do for me.

—BOSTON TRANSCRIPT.

Just as It Happens.

The days are like the people that
We have to deal with, you and I:
Some are bad and some are good,
And no man seems to know just why.

Disappointed Malice.

It makes a fellow simply feel
Like falling through the floor.
To meet a man he's roasted and
To find he isn't sore.

THE CHRISTMAS TREE.



Type of the most important American forest tree—at this time of the year.

Be Game.

Don't balk at the little hills. If you
do, you will never climb the mountain.

Too True.

After a man has taken aboard a few
highballs he begins to look like the reel
thing.

But It's History.

Even at this stage of the game there
are men who deny that George Wash-
ington ever owned a hatchet.

Take Notice.

Riches may have wings, but don't sit
down and wait for another man's
riches to fly your way.

A Winning Hand.

Enterprise and ad-
vertising make the biggest pair in the
deck.

She's Too Eloquent.

A man is never too busy to listen
when the lady on the dollar talks.

A Sad Case.

A lot of empty beer bottles is one
kind of a hopeless case.

Marked Men.

Many a marked man has the tattoo
artist to thank for it.

AMERICAN FOREST TREES.

FORTY-THIRD PAPER.

Red or River Birch.

Betula nigra—Linn.

The range of growth of river birch is through certain sections of New York and Massachusetts; southward on the east side of the Allegheny mountains to Florida; through Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana to the Trinity river district of Texas; north to Indian Territory; through eastern Kansas and Nebraska; central Minnesota, southern Wisconsin and Ohio.

It is known as red birch in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Missouri, Wisconsin, Kansas, Nebraska and Ohio; as river birch in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Alabama, Mississippi, Texas, Missouri, Illinois, Wisconsin and Ohio; as water birch in the southern states; as blue birch in Arkansas; as black birch in Florida, Tennessee and Texas; as birch in North and South Carolina, Mississippi and Louisiana.

The leaves of this tree are one to three inches long; alternate; oval, with pointed apex; saw-toothed, thin and tough; in color they are shiny, dark green above and pale yellowish-green below; in autumn they turn a dull yellow; their petioles are short and thin.

The flowers appear before the leaves, in March or April; they grow in catkins in groups of three, staminate ones two to three inches in length; in color, yellowish-brown; the pistillate catkins are about three-fourths of an inch in length, erect; fuzzy; light green in color.

The fruit ripens in June, and is erect and cone-shaped, one to two inches in length; the bracts are fuzzy, and three-lobed; the nut is oval and hairy, with broad wings.

The bark is a dark reddish-brown, and deeply furrowed when old, its surface scaly; on the branches it has a silvery tinge and rolls back in tattered plates; the lenticels are pronounced. It is from the bark that the tree derives the name "red" birch.

In height it ranges from seventy to ninety feet, and is sometimes five feet in diameter, often divided at a distance of fifteen or more feet from the ground, into two or three diverging limbs of equal size, which support the drooping, horizontal branchlets. The whole presents a slender, graceful appearance, in common with the other members of this family.

The habitat of the river birch is the banks of streams, lakes or swamps, in deep rich soil often flooded for several weeks at a time; it is the only semi-aquatic species, and in fact the only birch which grows in the damp lowlands of the South, where it attains its greatest development. It is a desirable ornamental tree, and is sometimes planted in copses to prevent the banks of streams from washing.



TYPICAL FOREST GROWTH RIVER BIRCH, SWAIN COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

In writing of *Betula nigra*, Rogers says: "No birch loves the stream borders more ardently than this southern member of the family. The lustrous leaves do not conceal the flying silken tatters of bark which cover the tree to its leafy twigs the year round. It is foolish to call this tree *nigra*, for it is not black but red, from top to bottom. It is at its best along the bayous of the lower

Mississippi, where its roots and base of trunk are inundated for half the year. The fruits of the red birch are ripe in June, and the wind, shaking the erect cones, scatters the seeds on the rich land from which the water has subsided. Here they germinate at once, and are rooted, vigorous little seedlings by the time the floods return, able to keep their heads above water, and to thrive like their parents, adding color and grace of line and motion to the landscape of many different regions. It is a surprise to find this, our semi-aquatic and southernmost birch, growing in apparent complacency and comfort in dry, upland soil in the New England states and Minnesota. But so it behaves in cultivation. It well exemplifies the versatility of the family."

The wood of *Betula nigra* is light and hard, strong and close-grained; the heartwood is light brown and the sapwood yellowish. It is made up into furniture, wooden shoes, lasts, ox-yokes, woodenware, turnery, and is used for fuel.

The halftone illustrating this sketch is from a photograph taken on the property of the Montvale Lumber Company in Swain county, North Carolina.

Oak and Pine.

Positively standing first in the list of American hardwoods is the oak, and equally certain is it that white pine will always bear the distinction of being the king of soft woods. The timber of the oak combines in itself the essential elements of strength, durability, hardness and elasticity in a degree of which no other tree can boast. In beauty it is also unrivaled. It is an essential material in ship building, architecture, cabinet making, carving, cooperage and innumerable other industries.

To make a list of the uses for which white pine is employed would be well-nigh impossible. This wood never has had a peer for pattern making or for sashes, and although substituted in some instances to a considerable extent at the present time, it is invaluable for ship carpentry and exterior use in house building.

Unfortunately both of these kings of the American forest are nearing extinction. Practically every last remaining area of oak and white pine timber in the United States is now in the hands of operators, and the only hope of a supply beyond the immediate future lies in the comparatively small natural reforestation that can be depended upon, and the prospect of a sane reforestry regime.

Hardwood Record Mail Bag.

[In this department it is proposed to reply to such inquiries as reach this office from the HARDWOOD RECORD clientele as will be of enough general interest to warrant publication. Every patron of the paper is invited to use this department to the fullest extent, and an attempt will be made to answer queries pertaining to all matters of interest to the hardwood trade, in a succinct and intelligent manner.]

Dry Kiln Processes.

DRESDEN, ONT., Dec. 14.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: Can you tell us how to kiln dry 2½ in. x 4 in. x 10 ft. pieces of green white and red oak, if possible, so that they will have no season checks in them at any time during the drying process?

The inquirer has been furnished the addresses of several firms claiming to make a dry kiln which will accomplish this task, and others who would like to communicate with the inquirer will be furnished his name on application.—EDITOR.

How to Burn Cottonwood Sawdust.

A correspondent writes: "If there is anything harder to burn than cottonwood sawdust, those who operate mills cutting this wood will be hard



PRINT OF RIVER BIRCH LEAF.

to convince of the fact. However, the Otis Manufacturing Company of New Orleans, La., has discovered how to get results from this fuel. The company is burning all its cottonwood sawdust, and it saws nothing but cottonwood on the night run, and does not find it necessary to use any dry wood at all, keeping steam entirely with the sawdust and the small blocks direct from the saw. All the firewood is sold. For this gratifying condition of affairs the company gives credit to the Gordon Hollow Blast Grate, manufactured by the Gordon Hollow Blast Grate Company of Greenville, Mich. Before this grate was put in the company could not burn more than half the sawdust, and had to fire up almost entirely on dry wood. Now it is never delayed by lack of steam and frequently has to shut off the blast while running on good-sized logs."

Who Uses Willow?

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 17.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: Can you give me the address of any firm which uses willow in the manufacture of artificial legs?

The writer has been supplied with a list of

a dozen manufacturers of artificial legs. The name of the writer will be furnished to any others interested.—EDITOR.

Felloes Wanted.

STOCKTON, CAL., Dec. 12.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: We are seeking for some fellow manufacturer who will saw for us three or four carloads of sawed oak felloes, consisting of the following sizes:

3	x3½
3½	x4
4	x3
4½	x4½
4	x4¾

These felloes to be all circles from 3 feet to 4 feet 10 inches high. If you know of any one who can furnish such material, kindly put us in touch with them.—MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Anyone wishing to communicate with the above inquirer will be furnished the address on request.—EDITOR.

Greasy If Not Slippery.

PITTSBURG, PA., Dec. 19.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: Enclosed please find copy of correspondence which we have had with the Reliance Oil & Grease Company of Cleveland, O., in reference to a carload of lumber which we sold them a short time ago.

They intended evidently to catch us by their old time trick, but we told them that we could not take oils in exchange, and they instructed us to go ahead and ship the car at regular terms. When it arrived at destination they wired us finding fault with the stock and asking a reduction, which we refused to allow.

We then instructed them to turn this car over to the Mills-Carlton Company of Cleveland, O. The following day they wired us that they had seen their customer again and that they would take the car as per their original order.

Of course, we naturally overlooked the fact of their original order calling for an exchange of oils. We wired them, "All right, go ahead and take the car," and confirmed same by letter asking them to promptly hand us freight bill and check covering the amount of the car.

This was notice to the Reliance Oil & Grease Company that we understood their telegram to mean that they would take the stock as per our original invoice.

As a matter of fact, we do not believe that they ever showed this lumber to any customer in Cleveland, O., but merely duplicated their trick in handing us this last telegram. We immediately got out a circular to find out where the car was finally disposed of, and we finally learned that it was purchased by the Brown Lumber Company, Massillon, O., for the net sum of \$465.74. By referring to our invoice, copy of same herewith attached, to the Reliance Oil & Grease Company, you will see that this car cost them \$595.55.

Consequently, on the face of it they would make a loss of \$129.81. This of itself is evidence of gross fraud and we are informed by quite a number of the lumber dealers in Cleveland that this firm has been in this line of business for many years past and are practically a standing joke among the lumber trade of Cleveland. At the same time we are informed that the Reliance Oil & Grease Company make a habit of buying anything which they can get a hold of, either a carload of boots and shoes, a carload of hardware, a carload of grain, or hay, or lumber, or anything else, working the same exchange of oil game right along.

They have certainly picked us up, but at the same time we believe that we are in a position to prove fraud and false pretenses without any question, and we have therefore placed our claim

in the hands of McGraw & Messick, attorneys-at-law, Cleveland, O., and at the same time we have requested R. G. Dun & Co., Bradstreet and also the Cleveland Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association to co-operate with our attorneys.

As far as the question of libel is concerned you need not have any fears whatever on this score, as this concern's reputation is too well established to justify them to think for a moment of bringing a libel suit.

It seems that nearly every business house in Cleveland has been on to their game for many years, but the difficulty is that no one victim has taken the trouble to give the matter proper publicity. As far as we are concerned we are certainly not proud of the fact of our having been picked up, and any advertisement in connection with the same would not be at all desirable. However, for the benefit of the lumber trade, we are willing you should use our name and the information we give you in any way which you may see fit. Yours very truly,

AMERICAN LUMBER & MFG. CO.
W. D. JOHNSTON, President.

The above letter is accompanied by copies of voluminous correspondence by mail and wire covering the transaction noted. It verifies the facts set forth herewith. It is published not so much as a warning against the



FOLIAGE AND FRUIT OF RIVER BIRCH.

Reliance Oil & Grease Company's business methods as it is to illustrate how even careful and painstaking business houses get caught on technicalities. The HARDWOOD RECORD is especially pleased to publish this communication because the average lumberman when he gets "soaked" in a transaction like the foregoing, keeps the matter to himself and pockets his loss rather than confess his discomfiture and warn others in the trade. Therefore, our readers cannot fail to commend the attitude of the American Lumber & Manufacturing Company in frankly confessing that it has been stuck by a scheme and wants others to profit by its experience.—EDITOR.

The W. E. Williams Company of Traverse City, Mich., which makes a specialty of maple flooring, had one of the most successful years in its history in 1906. The factory put out last year over 7,500,000 feet of flooring, which was shipped all over the country.

A Christmas Story
by
IDAH McGLONE GIBSON

When Barney Butted In

(Illustrated by Supplement.)

Wash Drawing
by
THOMAS J. NICHOLL

"I wonder if Barney's goin' to town to-night?" said Dave to the camp oracle as he filled his pipe before the crackling logs.

"Goin' to town on Christmas Eve?" exclaimed the camp oracle. "Of course, he is. Ye couldn't keep old Barney away from his boy on Christmas Eve if ye paid him the price of the whole winter's cut."

"His boy?" repeated the man who had joined the crew only a month before. "I thought Barney was an old batch who'd learned to cook by havin' to do it for himself."

"He is an old batch," answered the camp oracle; "but he's responsible for about the cutest youngster in Wisconsin jess the same, if bringin' its father through the smallpox and playin' widwife at the bornin' of the baby makes a man responsible for it. Boys, Barney's a hero, jess like one of them fellers that Shakespeare or Tennyson writ about in the time of Christ, when he said, 'Kind hearts are worth more than gold-plated cornets, and the best blooded Norman colt isn't in it with the man that knows he can do things and goes ahead and does 'em.' Of course, them ain't jess the words, but that's what the poet meant," said the oracle, as he looked about on the admiring faces of the men.

"Gosh, Joe, ye must have read a lot in your time," said the youngest man in the gang.

"Not so much, lad," answered the oracle, modestly; "but, ye see, what I read I remember. P'raps if I hadn't been so all-fired fond of readin' I might have 'mounted to more. The boss and me was boys together, and ye can see where I come in now; but I always thought that the man who said 'Burn up your old wood; remember that whisky that has age is the smoothest goin' down; never trust a \$10 bill to anyone but your oldest friend, and you can find mighty good readin' in a book even if some feller before ye has torn the cover off,' was pretty near right in his views of livin'."

The youngest man looked at the oracle admiringly and then remarked: "I'll bet the boss don't never read nothin' but the lumber trade papers. What makes him so thick with Barney?" he asked curiously. "Old Barney's only the cook, and they say the boss is worth more'n a million."

"Well, ye see, lad," said the oracle, "Barney fixed up a little mistake that the boss made once and he never forgot it, and if he should forgit for a minnt I think that purty daughter-in-law of hisn would bring him up short. Why, I've seen her with her arms 'round Barney's neck, and her nice dress all flour from tryin' to kiss him while he was

makin' the biscuits for supper."

"She ain't no relation of hisn, is she?" asked the youngest man.

"No; but he saved her life once and helped bring her boy into the world when everybody had forsaken her and the kid's father."

"Tell us about it," said the youngest man. "Old Barney don't look like no hero to me, I can tell ye."

"Heroes don't always look like we think they do," affirmed the oracle. Just then the cook appeared at the door to call the boys to supper, and surely he was far from a heroic figure as he stood there with his cap partly covering his grizzled head, his striped woolen shirt open at the throat, and his sleeves above the elbow showing his sinewy arms and neck. The deep-set eyes were kindly, and the wrinkles about the face showed there had been more smiles on the gray-mustached mouth than frowns on the good-natured brow.

"Harry up, ye sons-of-guns," the cook thundered. "Didn't ye hear the horn? I'm in a hurry tonight. My boy is waitin' for Santy Claus, and Santy can't get there till I show up. Get a move on ye, and I'll be back in time to fix ye up somethin' fine for Christmas dinner tomorrow."

"Barney's boy" was an object of interest to every man in the camp, not so much because he was the grandson of the "old man" as because of the fact that his birth was attended by a thrilling incident which appealed to the great simple heart of every lumber-jack who worked in the Wisconsin camp at that time.

Men who live much in the open, whose work is the hardest and whose fare is the simplest, are real children, ready to accord admiration and regard where it is due. They extend their confidence quickly and give their sympathy sincerely where it is needed. They are ever ready to give praise for a great act of heroism; but it must be primitive and show upon its face just what it is. They are not troubled by the subtleties of conventionality in their measure of a man. The oracle remarked one day when excusing a slight lapse from grace on the part of one of their number: "As the Irish poet Burns said, a man's a man and that's all there is to it." Consequently old Barney, the cook, was revered and slightly envied by all the old crew of the Wisconsin camp. He had done what any one of them would have done had he been given a chance. However, there were a few men in the camp that winter who were new, and they began to grumble a little after supper because the cook gave them such meager fare on Christmas Eve.

"Don't you make no mistake, pardner," said the oracle; "you'll get a turkey dinner tomorrow, all right. The old man always sets up turkey and toddy for Christmas, and we've got the cook that can fix 'em up right; but Christmas Eve belongs to Barney and his boy, and I think if this whole camp was to go straight to hell if Barney went to visit him, still he would go to the kid."

"Tell us about it, Joe," said the youngest man. The oracle needed no further excuse, for he dearly loved to hear himself talk.

"It was about four years ago last summer that the old man had a quarrel with his son. The old man, ye see, wanted the boy to go to college, put on dog, and he a reg'lar dude; said he didn't want him to work as he'd done; that he'd enough money to make him a college professor. But the youngster was jess wild about the woods, and nothin' would do but he must go into one of the camps for the winter. Ye see, the kid had fallen in love with the purty daughter of the boss of this camp, and the old man seemed to think she wasn't good enough for his son, although the boy's mother herself came near marryin' the boss instead of the old man. Well, things got to be pretty bad between 'em; the old man said the boy should go to college in the fall, and the kid said he would marry the girl and go into camp in the winter."

"Not in my camp, sir," thundered the old man one day.

"Then into some other one," answered the boy as he slammed out the door.

"He went straight to the old man's worst enemy and got a job in the camp just below here, and then he married the girl. All summer the two lived over there in a little shack—the girl called it a bunggaloo—that the boy had built himself, and as both were crazy about the woods as well as each other, they were very, very happy. When winter came the girl stayed right along in the place. The boy banked the snow all round the house, put in double window lights and double doors, and every mornin' we could hear him whistle as he started out for work. Old Barney used to steal over often to the bunggaloo, and as he always made hot biscuits for supper on the nights he went, the boys were always glad to see him go. Along about Christmas Barney begun to look a bit serious, and we didn't even catch a glimpse of the girl's bright face as we sheepishly passed by the bunggaloo once in a while. Finally, the word got round that there was goin' to be a baby over at the bunggaloo and that Barney was goin' to make a try the next time the old man came up to get him to go over to see his boy and the girl wife.



THE CAMP COOK.

Drawing by Thomas J. Nicholl, from photograph by Henry H. Gibson.

"Joe, says Barney to me one night, after he had come back and found me in the cook shanty, 'it's just like heaven over there in that bunggaloo, and if the old man don't do somethin' for them kids I'll never cook another meal for him as long as I live.' I saw that Barney was all worked up over somethin', so I said, 'Ye know Shakespeare says, "Be it ever so humble, there is no place like home," and the Bible tells us "Heaven is love." So with that bunggaloo fer a home and each other to love they can git along without the old man fer a little while.'

"'But, Joe, the girl's got to get out to town soon. She can't stay here much longer. She'll soon need the doctor's care and some woman to be with her, and this mornin' the boy came home sick. He looked feverish to-night. I tell ye, when the old man comes up agin he's got to go over to that bunggaloo if I have to take him in my arms.'

"'Ye can do it, Barney, and if ye can't, I'll help ye,' I said to him as I turned in. The next night as we was settin' down to the supper table I thought I saw through the window the girl comin' up the path, but I went to the door and as I found no one I thought I was seein' things and said nothin' to nobody. But jess as we were goin' to bed Barney came to me and whispered, 'Come outside, and don't let the boys get onto ye.'

"'I got out as quick as I could, and there was Barney and the girl, her face all teary and pale-like, her lips blue and her teeth chatterin' with cold.

"'Joe,' said Barney, 'can ye hitch up and go fer the doctor? The boy is crazy sick and the girl here is much worried about him. We've got to git over there as soon as we kin.' He followed me to the barn and whispered, 'I am afraid that boy's got the smallpox, so if I don't come back in the mornin' will you and the shanty boy do the best ye can for the boys' breakfast?'

"'Sure I will,' I called back as I drove out for the doctor. As luck would have it I met him about two miles out comin' in to see Jim, who had smashed his leg, and we hurried back to the bunggaloo. Barney met us at the door and he would not let me come near, for he said he was sure the boy had the smallpox. 'Ye go out to the town,' he said, 'and ye see that old skunk that claims to be this boy's father, and ye tell him his cock is takin' care of a man with the smallpox, and if he don't want his camp to go on a strike he better get another doughmixer dam quick.' Just as I was turnin' round he came as near to me as he dared and said, 'Joe, ye must contrive to see the boy's mother and tell her she must get a couple of women out here purty quick, because it looks as though before mornin' there'll be a live baby or a dead mother in here besides the smallpox patient. Drive like hell, Joe,' he yelled after me, 'and don't come back without a couple of women if ye have to kidnap 'em.'

"'Boys, did ye ever drive all night through a snow-covered forest? It was so still, and I was so nervous that the horses' hoofbeats on

the hard snow seemed poundin' on my heart. I believe I cried as well as swore, and I killed one of the old man's best mares that night, boys. It dropped in its tracks as I pulled up at the gate of the old man's house as the sun was comin' up over the tree tops. I commenced to holler before I'd fairly pulled up the horses, and he flung up an upper window with a jerk. 'What's the matter?' he asked. 'Are the camps burnin' up?'

"'Worse 'n that,' I answered. 'Old Barney's gone to nurse a man with the smallpox, and ye've got a strike on your hands.'

"'Damn his rotten hide,' I heard him exclaim, and then the white face of a woman appeared at the window.

"'Someway, boys, mothers always guess.

"'Joe, is it my boy that's got the smallpox?' the old man's wife asked.

"'I nodded my head.

"'It didn't seem a minut before that blessed woman was downstairs, and then I toid her the whole story. In less than an hour we were on our way agin with two women, a man who'd had the smallpox, the boy's mother and enough hot-water bottles, robes and other things to keep a regiment warm. A bed was put in the back of the big sled, and the old man's wife said quietly, 'John, I'll bring our son's wife home.' The old man didn't speak; he blew his nose jest terrible. It was noon before we got to the bunggaloo, and we drove up as near the door as we dared. Barney came out, his face whiter'n I've ever seen it, but his eyes was all tender-like and his mouth was smiling.

National Veneer & Panel Manufacturers' Association.

The report of the first day's session of the first annual meeting of the National Veneer & Panel Manufacturers' Association appeared in the last issue of the HARDWOOD RECORD, save that three very practical and interesting addresses were of necessity omitted. They were those of M. C. Dow on the subject of "Manufacturers' Cost in Veneer and Panel Making"; of L. P. Goffman on "Good Fellowship"; and of E. F. Sawyer on "Our Business Progress in the Future." These three addresses are herewith reproduced.

M. C. Dow's Speech.

Our worthy secretary has on several occasions at our meetings endeavored to start a discussion relative to the cost of the different articles produced in the plants of the members of this association, but for some unaccountable reason his efforts have not been responded to.

It is without question true that to bring up a discussion on this subject would develop several facts which would tend to show that the cost of production in one plant could not be, or was not, met by that in another. The handling of the logs, which is the first step in any plant, is much more economically carried out in some plants than in others, and while the difference in cost may not be very great in the day's run, still during the year it amounts to quite an item. The speed at which the lathes are run is another very serious consideration. In some plants the lathes are geared to run fourteen to eighteen revolutions, while in others the speed is twice as great, and I have in mind where lathes are run in plants owned by members of this association as high as fifty revolutions. You can readily see that the difference in the speed of the lathes makes quite a difference in the daily output. The question of handling the material from the lathe to the drying apparatus, time required in the different modes of drying, loss of stock in the drying and handling differs

"'Mary, ye're a grandma,' he said. The old man's wife answered, 'Thank God for ye, Barney. Ye have done for me and mine more than any other on this earth.' Jess then I remembered that Barney and the old man wanted to marry the same girl, and it kinder choked me all up.

"'It was fixed up between them that the mother and the baby should be wrapped up well and taken out to the old man's house, though the girl begged hard to be left with her husband. I heard Barney say to her as he fucked the hot-water bottles and robes 'round her, 'Don't you worry, dear, old Barney'll stiek by him and he'll come out all right. Ye see, we musn't let the kiddie get the smallpox.'

"'Well, boys, Barney and the nurse brought the boy through, and the mother and baby got along fine, and I never heard him speak of that night but once, and that was when the whole family came out to tell him the boy was named after him. It was then the girl threw her arms about his neck, and Barney said as the tears streamed down his face, 'I'm dammed glad, little gal, that old Barney was 'round that night, for God only knows what you'd done there all by yourself, but I'm free to say that not for ten years of my life would I go through it agin?'

"'Ye see,' concluded the oracle, as the sound of Barney's sleigh bells grew fainter in the distance, 'it's just as the Scotch poet Milton says, 'The boss may be the cuss with the dollars, but even the camp cook can be a man for all that.'"

so greatly in the different plants that it would be an extremely difficult task to get facts that could be relied upon.

The handling of the stock from the drying room to the glue room and the gluing up of same is another problem which is so vastly different in the several plants that it would be extremely hazardous for anyone to set up a standard to go by. The spread of glue and handling of the material after being glued together differs very materially in the different plants. We are all of us prone to think we have the best system in our own plants, and it is best perhaps to feel that way, for it is about the only satisfaction we are getting. Inasmuch as the facts stated are true, as I believe everyone will recognize, the question arises, what are we here for as an association? Some of us, while we wish to be on friendly terms with our competitors, do not care to have them visit our plants and ascertain our ways of doing business; and admitting that to be a fact, what can we do to benefit all without giving away the secrets of our ways of running our plants?

We have met from time to time and we all agree that we have benefited in many ways by our meetings, and outside of the friendships made, and they have been many and pleasant, the benefits all point to the gain account. Whether we have gained knowledge, how to do this or that thing more cheaply, or increase our output without increasing our wage account, or whether we have received encouragement, thereby enabling us to get more money for our goods, it has all resulted in our being benefited financially, and to be benefited in that manner is most pleasant, we will all admit. I presume every member present here today believes himself well versed in his business, but I would like to call your attention to a matter that I believe has a bearing on future prices of panels. By many it is believed that to belong to an association of this kind is to make them forget their friends among their many customers, and that prices may be advanced to a point beyond prudence; I am one who believes that way, although up to the present time we have been so

greatly benefited by our associations that I am willing to travel further along the road. While every panel maker is a manufacturer of veneers there are lots of people who make veneers that do not make panels, and right here is where I think we have so far acted very conservatively, and there is still a chance for bettering our conditions. A veneer manufacturer proper is one who sells his product as veneers, and those who buy his product make panels therefrom. If you will acquaint yourselves with the prices these different manufacturers are selling their goods for I think you will find there is still a field open for advance in prices for panels without inviting competition or doing the consumer an injustice. In order to make plain my contention I ask you to allow me to lay before you some figures which you are all acquainted with.

To illustrate, we will take a plain oak panel, 3-ply, 1/4 inch thick, that is selling today on the market at \$40 per thousand feet. The two outside veneers are usually 1-20 inch in thickness and the center or core 1-6 inch in thickness. From what I can learn the veneer men are today getting for oak 1-20 inch thick, f. o. b. their factory, \$8 per thousand feet for faces and \$6 per thousand feet for rejects or backs. This would make the average cost to the buyer \$7 per thousand feet. Center stock varies in price as to sizes, from \$12 to \$16 per thousand feet. Taking \$13 per thousand feet to be a fair average price, together with twice \$7 for the outside pieces, gives \$27 as the cost of the wood in a 1/4-inch, 3-ply panel. To this you should add the difference between the size you can buy your veneers and the actual size of the panel when completed, and as this is usually 1 1/2 to 2 inches on both side and end, the waste or loss would figure very nearly if not quite 10 per cent. This added to the first cost brings the cost of material up to \$29.70 per thousand feet.

The cost of glue varies, running from \$2.50 to \$3.50 per thousand feet, and we will therefore assume that \$3 per thousand feet for one spread of glue, or \$6 per thousand feet for 3-ply work, is a fair estimate. With these two items we have an amount equalling \$35.70 as the cost of a 3-ply oak panel, leaving \$4.30 per thousand feet to the maker of panels for his labor, loss of panels, shop rent and general expenses. If these figures are correct the panel man should have more money for oak panels, otherwise he should sell the veneers he puts into panels to the trade, for it is hardly possible that anyone here would take the ground that panels can be assembled, stuck up to dry, sawed to sizes, sanded, crated, the veneers handled, carted and general expenses included for \$4.30 per thousand feet.

If there is any plant that is or can do it I take off my hat to it. Now to my mind this state of affairs amounts to this: Those engaged in the panel business are not making any profits whatever on the panels they are producing. On the contrary, if they would sell their veneers as many do, they would be better off, for I do not believe any plant can turn out panels on the basis of \$4.30 per thousand feet without a loss. While we are making some money, all of us, do not let us delude ourselves with the idea that the panel business is doing it, for we are only using the panel proposition to market our veneers.

If these figures given are facts, don't you think we should have and are we not entitled to a small advance over present prices? We do not advocate putting prices to a figure that is a hardship or injustice to the buyer, but we do think the matter should be carefully considered, and if facts warrant higher prices let us have them and get some return for being in the panel business. The veneer men proper are claiming that with the increased cost of logs and the poorer quality they are getting every year they are entitled to more money for their output, and must have it. If they should be able to secure their contentions, the more reason why the panel man should also go up in his price.

These few words are given you in the hope that a full discussion may follow, which will be sure to bring out information of value to many if not all of us.

L. P. Grofiman's Speech.

I have been asked by our secretary to respond to "Good Fellowship and Why Others Should Join the Circle." I have consented with some reluctance, fearing that I could not do the subject justice. However, I want to preface my remarks by saying that it is far easier to be a good fellow than it is to enter into a discourse on the subject. After making some inquiries as to the definition of "good fellowship," I was told that it meant "A pocket full of money and a nearby saloon." However, my version of it is: "To be a good fellow requires but two qualities, namely, honesty and good will toward your fellow man."

No man possesses honesty, character or good fellowship who absolutely refuses to associate or cooperate with his competitors for the promotion of business interests. Few things are impracticable. It is for want of application rather

than of circumstances that men fail to succeed. The want of application rather than the means to acquire success results in life's failure.

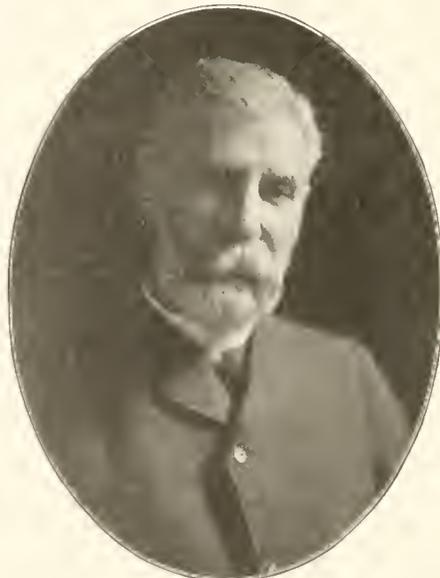
Good fellowship also indicates good feeling, but strong feelings do not necessarily constitute strong character. In our business dealings we must consider the feelings of others if we would not have our own injured.

By association men improve their talents and strengthen their minds, which leads to new ideas and progression. A fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind and a good humor is the health of the soul. Good nature indicates a peaceful mind.

Carlyle says that "we would not believe in hell were it not for dyspepsia." Our indigestion has much to do with our humor. It appears to me that there are some dyspeptics in the veneer and panel business.

In fellowship we each share in the gain. It is human weakness to be selfish. Self-interest is the mainspring in our actions, and utility is the test of their value. There are many reasons why every manufacturer should join the circle. A strong will and a settled purpose can accomplish anything. The principal object is to create a more uniform price for our product, also to interchange ideas, discuss manufacturing costs, bring about a standard of quality and to promote in every way possible the veneer and panel industry.

Whoever fears to submit any question to the test of their discussion loves his own opinion more than the truth. Men are never so likely to settle a question as when they discuss it freely, and contradiction should awaken attention. Competition is the life of trade, and without organization it invariably means the death of trade.



E. F. SAWYER, CADILLAC VENEER CO., CADILLAC, MICH.

With the unprecedented prosperity of the nation today rare opportunities are offered, and by fellowship profitable business can be secured by all.

Opportunities neglected are lost. Success in life results from seizing opportunities as they present themselves, and this is the golden moment. Opportunity has a lock of hair in front, but the back of her head is bald. If you seize her by the forehead you retain her. To miss success neglect your opportunity.

Our organization now includes some of the leading manufacturers, and it is a foregone conclusion that the association will continue to grow and prosper, if those of you among us today who are not already members will join us, for we need your counsel and assistance. Conditions have already been wonderfully improved, and the association needs only the combined efforts of the manufacturers to reach the zenith of success.

There are many other reasons why you should be one of us, which have been so ably presented in the bulletins sent out by our secretary from time to time. If these bulletins are carefully perused and acted upon there is no doubt in my mind that it will be but a question of a short time when our strength will only be manifest, but the mutual benefits to be derived will be far-reaching.

Let our motto be "Excelsior—higher and higher."

Resume of E. F. Sawyer's Speech.

Business men of the day are divided into three classes—the men who are behind their times; the men who are ahead of their times, and the men who are abreast of their times. Of these three classes the first two do not seriously affect their day and generation. The first is a dreamer or a genius, and whatever he accomplishes, if anything benefits only a coming age. The second operates only as a dragnet or anchor; he may prevent the craft from being forced upon the breakers, but his only office is to keep things as they are—he never moves anything. It is the man who is in touch with his times who moves the world.

Our times are peculiar. We all know that our age is the age of the combine. We are living in the days of combinations and trusts. If we had been born a hundred years ago we would have lived in the days of competition. In those days it was supposed that if you gave the individual fair conditions and opportunities, competition would settle all business difficulties. For a hundred years and more competition held full sway; the eighteenth century and nearly all of the nineteenth was ruled by competition. It prevailed in politics, in religion, in business and in every other line. The nations in the early eighteenth century were divided up, the whole German empire was composed of small petty states, and even our own country, as we all know, tried to divide itself in the latter part of that era.

But in this age everything is combining. Bismarck combined the German principalities, and our own country refused to divide. So it is with politics, with the church and with business. Combination is the keynote of the times, and has largely taken the place of competition. It originally took its form out of individualism, which necessitated a continual fight, and certain combinations at first fought other combinations, and particular individuals. Then came the great era of trusts, which endeavored to swallow everything in sight.

Now we are moving more rapidly than formerly, and the day of force is largely gone, and we have reached what might be termed, for want of a better name, fraternalism. I am very glad we have reached that day when we can see fraternalism in everything. For instance, an able representative of one of the large mutual insurance companies has just spoken to you, showing the benefits that are derived from their workings, and even their name—"mutual"—carries out the idea of fraternalism. The older men here can well remember when the Masons and Odd Fellows were about the only secret societies we had, but now they are legion. I am glad that fraternalism is in the air. If we are here only as an aggregation in which we are going to fight each other we will not be benefited as we will by a union in the nature of a brotherhood. A combine takes a good deal of the fight out of individuals and organizations.

We have heard quite a good deal about business methods here, but I am not going to discuss details. What has been said here reminds me of the boy with the Bantam hens. He sold a good many eggs to his neighbors, who continually complained that the eggs were under size. He accordingly cast about in his mind for some cause for this defect which might be removed, but, finding none, he hit upon a plan. He took a couple of goose eggs and hung them up in the hen house, and between them a placard on which he had printed: "Gaze on these and do your best."

Now, gentlemen, it is the lumbermen who are producing the "goose eggs," and it is up to us to gaze upon their results and do our best.

There is another thing about fraternalism which I particularly wish to dwell upon. There are very few secrets in it; it does away with the privacy of the competitive system. It does away with much of the secrecy of the trust system. There was a time when men built walls around their industries. Every one seemed to think he had all the knowledge there was in the world in his line of business; in other words, that he was "it." This applied to the veneer business; it applied to the furniture business, and to a multitude of others. The reason why secrecy seemed necessary under the competitive system was because of its isolated conditions; now under our methods it is volume of trade that counts. If a man produced a particularly fine article it would be almost valueless to him until he established a demand for it in the market, and in nine cases out of ten the best way to do this is by getting his neighbors to make the same thing and they in turn will help him make a market. I think the first industry which adopted the open door was the lumber industry. The sawmill is, and always has been, just as free as the open air. And what is the result? Every sawmill is a good one, for if it isn't it has to go out of business. I believe that the greatest injury that can befall the veneer business is to keep a closed door. It was supposed a few years ago that nobody should be allowed inside the doors of a glue room, but gradually the veil of secrecy was

lifted, and what was discovered? Nothing, only that glue rooms were practically all alike. If this association is able to throw open the doors of its factories as sawmills have been thrown open, it will be greatly to the advantage of every member, and particularly to the advantage of the men who have, up to this time, enjoyed the closed door.

Two boys were once at school when the teacher placed the motto, "Be sure you are right, then go ahead," upon the blackboard. One of the boys was an Israelite, and he whispered to the other, "Mine foddor says, be sure you are ahead and den you know you is all right."

The lumberman by adopting the open door has proved the truth of the boy's version of the matter.

I am of the opinion, speaking of the free discussion to which Mr. Groffman referred, that nothing can so benefit a man as to listen to what his neighbor has to say. Some men will ask you your opinion on a certain point, and before you have said anything will go ahead with their own views and those of others on the same subject; and will talk and talk. Then say good-bye and rush away perfectly satisfied, thinking they have been well advised, when all the time you haven't said a word. Opinions freely expressed here in open meeting are of great benefit to us all and I wish we could have more of them.

You all remember when in the dark alleys and shams of our cities it was thought necessary to station great numbers of policemen to guard against crime and insure the safety of individuals. But finally it was discovered that bright lights over such places would have practically the same effect, so today we have more arc lights and less policemen. If our association is going to succeed by means of fines and penalties we will be behind the times, but if we will turn on the light, open and free discussion, it will act as a gulde and we won't need any policemen, and we will advance, not retrograde.

Some of our members' conduct in relation to our association reminds me of a story. In an elevated car one day sat a fat woman looking somewhat disconsolate. At last she turned and spoke to a dapper young man who sat behind her. "Will you help me off at the next stop?" she said. "Why?" he asked. "You see," she said, "I am very fleshy and the steps are so steep and narrow I can't get off like others but must go backwards. So when I am trying to alight the conductor thinks I am trying to get aboard and pulls me back on again. He has done this at three stations."

The cultivation of fraternalism in our association is time well spent. It may appear to some that we consume a great deal too much time talking and visiting around the hotel lobby and not enough in doing business in the association meetings. I believe, however, that the getting acquainted, the fraternizing is two-thirds of the proposition, and that it is time extremely well spent. It helps us to work together and to understand each other better; it helps fraternalism.

Therefore, I would say to you as my contribution to this afternoon's discussion that our association can assist the future progress of our business better by the spirit of fraternalism than in any other way, that we will have a compact body, consider ourselves as one family, without any fear that some one of us is going to do some mean little thing to another. In this connection, and as the best advice I can give to our association, I would repeat the advice our great president gave to a boy's school not long ago: "Don't flinch; don't foul; but buck the line hard."

Don't flinch—that is, don't shirk your part in the association work. If you are asked to do a disagreeable thing, don't shirk your duty, or loose your nerve, but stand boldly in your place and perform the part assigned you to the best of your ability. Don't foul—that is, do not do a mean or underhanded thing in business; don't cut the price just a little to make a sale. Don't, in a word, do anything that is unmanly, but play the business game in which you are engaged fairly, honestly and above board. Conduct your business with the greatest possible energy and enterprise; that is, buck the business line hard.

SECOND DAY'S SESSION.

On the morning of December 12 the members of the association reassembled in the south parlor of the Auditorium.

President Kline first called for the report of the Auditing Committee on the statement submitted by Secretary-Treasurer Defebaugh. The committee stated that it found the financial conditions of the association very satisfactory, and the statement correct. The report was accepted.

The Committee on Constitution and By-laws reported that it found some inconsistencies in the rules as existing, and recommended that the clause "four directors shall be elected to serve one year and five to serve two years thereafter"

(in the last sentence of Art. IV of the constitution) be stricken out, because of a different provision for directors made in the first clause of the same article.

On motion the report of the committee was laid on the table for action at the next meeting.

B. W. Lord Talks.

B. W. Lord was called upon to speak on the subject, "Waste in Manufacturing Lumber," and addressed the convention as follows:

No one wants to hear another man's troubles, as we all have troubles of our own, so this is not a very pleasant subject.

When we sell a man stock he pays for the good, but the waste we have to pay for ourselves, and pay dearly for it.

A sawmill man buys his logs, manufactures them into lumber, what the logs will make, and then goes out and sells what he has, and he knows what he has to sell, but a veneer man has to sell his stock long before it is manufactured, and then he has to depend on making this special stock out of what logs he happens to have on hand, and he has to take all the chances until this stock is shipped.

In the first place, when the veneer man goes to buy logs, because he manufactures veneer, they expect him to measure the logs more liberally, do not want to make allowances for defects in logs they would expect to make to a sawmill man or other log buyers. In fact, when you mention the word veneer, the logs cost you more money, and you have to pay for considerable waste right there.

It is almost impossible to keep orders that will work up the lengths of logs not exactly, but even closely, and there are two ends to a



J. W. CLINARD, HIGH POINT VENEERING CO., HIGH POINT, N. C.

block, the same as two ends to a log, so that a log for veneer you can figure has four to eight ends, which have to be trimmed off and wasted.

Logs damage very fast on the ends, and, if the bark is off, the sap is apt to be greatly hurt or possibly worthless, then checks and splits will so damage the log that you have to cut them out before you commence to manufacture veneer that you can sell, so that, before you commence to cut veneer you have a large amount of waste in sawing your logs, and the damage on the outside, both of which you have to pay for, but have to waste, and, as all your orders are in a hurry, you are so anxious to please a customer that you will waste a good part of the length of the log in cutting out some rush order.

In order to manufacture good stock, your machines have to have good-sized spindles, and good-sized chucks. In a small log the core is a large percentage of the log, and, in order to hold a large log, you have to use a large chuck, so that your core in any kind of a log is large in proportion.

After you pile up a large amount of cores, it seems like a very sinful waste and you wonder what to do with them. You can saw them into boards and make short and narrow lumber of a low grade; you can sell them for pulp wood, if you have enough of the right kind, or, if they are extra long and choice, you can bore them for porch columns, but, after you are through with them, you find that you have done a lot of

work; you have good experience, and the satisfaction of knowing that the stock is not wasted.

In regard to the cutting, veneer will shrink in thickness and will also shrink in width, so that it is necessary to cut the stock thicker and wider than ordered.

A log always appears a great deal better than it turns out, and there is no limit to the amount of defects which appear in a log when it is being manufactured; but it is almost an unheard-of occurrence to have a log that looks bad turn out good. In order to trim out the defects there is an enormous amount of stock wasted, and, as you are cutting orders to size, the defects in a log will appear just where you do not want them. So you have a large piece to cut off, which you can either throw away or save, with lots of other stock which accumulates for a long time, takes up lots of room and is a great fire hazard. And when you do sell it you secure so little for it that it is a question whether you had not better have thrown it away in the first place, as the handling and drying of this small stock is very expensive, and, on account of the small sizes, it does not figure up much in the total number of feet.

When you take the stock to your clippers or cut-off saw, there is another chance for waste. It is hard to secure a man who can keep all the different sizes in his mind, and he is bound to make more or less mistakes. When he does he looks around to see if anyone is looking, and if not, will tear the sheets and throw them in the waste pile, or make two or three extra cuts with a knife, so you cannot tell that the stock has been spoiled.

Veneer has to be handled piece by piece, very carefully, and it is very easy to break up stock or lose a percentage in one of the many operations it has to go through.

One of the great causes for waste is the inclination to hurry out certain orders which do not work out well with the logs that you have, and, if you will stop and figure what it costs you to manufacture these special orders without taking time to work the other orders in connection with them, you will find it an enormous waste, which you have to pay for.

A few months ago I called on a very large concern who wanted a few carloads of 3/4 panels, about 24 to 36 inches wide. I saw the president of this concern personally, and quoted him a high price, and explained that the price was on account of the enormous waste. This man told me he had been in the lumber and wood-working business all his life and knew all about the veneer business, and that he could take poplar logs and cut 3/4-inch panels nothing under 24 inches, and overrun on his log measurement 15 per cent.

Most buyers of veneer will figure that as you have no sawdust or saw kerf that you can overrun the veneer from a log to quite an extent, and that is why so many men go into the veneer business, but before they go out, as most of them do, they can figure their waste in their different operations of manufacture and a good many will find that they have had more waste than their log measured.

It seems to me that whenever a customer asks any questions that are hard to answer, or any question of price that seems startling, the explanation and the answer for any question would be the waste in manufacturing veneer.

An application for membership was received from Adams & Raymond of Indianapolis, which was acted upon and accepted.

Secretary Defebaugh's Resolution.

Secretary Defebaugh made an urgent plea for an active paid secretary or assistant to take charge of the work of the association, and presented the following resolution:

We, the signers hereto, petition the association to change the constitution and by-laws, making the annual dues fifty dollars (\$50), to employ assistants to widen the scope and increase the usefulness of this organization. As evidence of our good faith in the matter we agree to be one of forty (40) manufacturers to start this movement by paying the treasurer before January 1, 1907, fifty dollars (\$50).

In case this resolution does not become operative this amount will be prorated to the signers hereto, less any expense authorized by the Executive Committee of the association.

The subject brought out considerable discussion, in which Messrs. Kline, Sawyer, Richardson, Hubbard and Quimby took active part, the latter moving that the clause "As evidence of our good faith in the matter we agree to be one of forty manufacturers to start this movement by paying the treasurer before January 1, 1907, fifty dollars" be stricken out. The motion was seconded, put to vote, and carried.

Report of Grading Rules Committee.

The Committee on Grading Rules, consisting of Messrs. Lord, Williams and Roberts, presented its report, as follows:

GRADING RULES OF PLAIN ROTARY CUT OAK VENEERS.

No. 1.—Flitch stock, consists of veneer cut sundry lengths, 4 ft. and up long, and sundry widths, 10 inches and up. The sheets are kept in consecutive order, as they are cut from the flitch. This stock must be at least two-thirds face stock.

No. 2.—Log run stock, consists of veneer of such widths and lengths as the log will make, 6 inches and up wide, not over 25 per cent to be 6 to 11 inches wide, 4 ft. and up long, not under 50 per cent face veneer and balance can be defective as the logs may turn out.

No. 3.—Dimension widths, consist of veneer cut sundry lengths, 4 ft. and up, and sundry widths. The sheets are sized for widths without regard to the grain matching in contiguous sheets.

Under 12 inches wide, will admit of sap and close splits.

Twelve to 15 inches wide, will admit of sap, close splits, scattered pinworm holes, streaks and discolorations.

Sixteen to 18 inches wide, will admit of sap, scattered pinworm holes, close splits and, when 3 ft. to 4 ft. long, one or two small bark sores.

Nineteen to 30 inches wide, will admit of sap, scattered pinworm holes, close splits, or splits that are open, but not over 1/4 inch wide by 3 inches long, and, when sizes are over 48 inches long, not over three knots or bark sores, 1/4 inch wide or long, when tight and firm.

No. 4.—Dimension face stock, consists of veneer cut to required sizes, and will admit of same defects as dimension widths.

No. 5.—Dimension backs, consist of veneer cut to required sizes, not suitable for faces but reasonably sound.

No. 6.—Cull veneer, consists of stock of random widths and lengths that will not grade as flitches or log runs but is suitable for backing only.

CLASSIFICATION AND GRADING OF ROTARY CUT POPLAR VENEER.

DIMENSION FACE STOCK.

One-sixteenth inch thick and thicker cut to required sizes. Shall admit of sap, splits that close, discolorations or streaks, worm firm, tight knots and pinworm holes when strength of sheets is not impaired.

FLITCH STOCK.

Consists of veneer cut sundry lengths 4 ft. and up and sundry widths 10 inches and up. The sheets are kept in consecutive order, as they are cut from the flitch. Shall admit of sap, splits, discolorations or streaks, pinworm holes, when strength of piece is not impaired, and heart knots where the sheets will cut two-thirds face stock.

DIMENSION WIDTH STOCK.

Consists of veneer sundry lengths 4 ft. and up and sundry widths 12 inches and up. The sheets are sized for width without regard to grain matching in contiguous sheets. Shall admit of sap, splits that close, discolorations or streaks, tight knots and pinworm holes when strength of sheets is not impaired.

LOG RUN STOCK.

Consists of veneer of such widths and lengths as the log will make, 6 inches and up wide, not over 25 per cent to be 6 to 11 inches wide, and 4 ft. and up long not under 50 per cent face veneer, and balance can be defective as the logs may turn out.

CROSS BANDING.

One-twentieth inch thick and thinner, cut to required sizes under 49 inches long and under 73 inches wide. Shall admit of sap, splits, discolorations or streaks, worm holes, small knots and bark spots.

CENTER AND BACKING STOCK.

All thickness cut to required sizes not suitable for faces but reasonably sound.

It was moved and seconded that these classifications and grading rules be adopted by the association as standard classifications and grading on rotary cut poplar and oak veneer. The motion was carried.

Miscellaneous Business.

Mr. Sawyer moved that a committee of three be appointed to classify and grade northern woods and report at the next meeting. Seconded and carried.

President Kline appointed a committee on the grading of northern woods, consisting of Messrs. Underwood, Thompson and Pierpont, with the understanding that the present committee be continued.

L. P. Groffman moved that two additional men be added to the committee on grading, who should represent southern woods, including gum and cottonwood. The motion was voted upon



L. P. GROFFMAN, ST. LOUIS BASKET & BOX CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

and carried, whereupon the chair appointed Messrs. Groffman and S. B. Anderson of Memphis as such additional members.

D. W. Williamson moved that a sufficient number of copies of the classification and grading rules be printed to be circulated among the entire membership. Carried.

Secretary Diefbaugh read interesting and encouraging letters from the Great Lakes Veneer Company of Grand Marais, Mich.; the Kincaid Veneer & Lumber Company of Salisbury, N. C.; the Southern Veneer Company of Birmingham, Ala.; the New York & Pennsylvania Veneer &

Panel Association, headquarters at Jamestown, N. Y.; and C. B. Allen of the Standard Oak Veneer Company, Johnson City, Tenn. He said it was a matter of disappointment that the New York and Pennsylvania branch was unable to send a representative to the meeting, but called attention to the fact that the southeastern branches were well represented.

Mr. Roddis presented two resolutions, as follows, both of which were adopted:

Resolved, That previous to the next meeting of this association the president is requested and authorized to write to the Hon. Gifford Pinchot, head of the Forestry Department, Washington, stating that this association would be pleased to adopt resolutions in support of his work and appreciation of its service, and asking him for his suggestions.

A standing vote was had on a resolution of sympathy to the family of C. C. Boyd, deceased, which was passed unanimously:

Whereas, One of our members is no longer with us and his former cheery presence is missed from our meetings.

Therefore, Resolved, That we mourn the recent death of Charles C. Boyd, and in this way wish to express to his family our heartfelt sympathy and condolence, knowing, however, the inadequacy of anything which we may do or say to alleviate the poignancy of their grief.

Resolved, That this resolution be spread upon the minutes of the association, and that a copy of the same be presented to the family of the deceased.

President Kline announced that pursuant to action taken earlier in the year the association had become allied with the American Forestry Association, and was thereby entitled to a vice-president and two advisory directors in that organization. No action was taken, however.

It was moved and seconded that the selection of a place to hold the June meeting be left to the Executive Committee. The motion was carried.

Adjournment was then taken to the banquet hall of the Auditorium Hotel, where a delicious luncheon was served.

1905 Lumber Cut of the United States.

From advance proof sheets of the Forest Service, the *HARDWOOD RECORD* is able to supply information covering the total hardwood cut of the country during 1905.

Diagrams and tables accompanying this article show the relative quantity of lumber by kinds that is being produced in the United States, as well as the relative output of lumber by states.

The following table gives a list of states which produced over 100,000,000 feet of lumber in 1905 as reported from a total of 11,666 mills, and shows the total quantity produced by each state:

State.	M feet.	Per cent.
Washington	3,917,166	12.8
Wisconsin	2,543,503	8.3
Louisiana	2,293,809	7.5
Minnesota	1,925,804	6.3
Michigan	1,719,687	5.6
Arkansas	1,448,589	4.9
Pennsylvania	1,397,164	4.6
Mississippi	1,299,330	4.3
Oregon	1,262,610	4.1
North Carolina	1,080,602	3.5
California	1,061,698	3.5
Texas	929,863	3.1
Alabama	843,897	2.8
New York	750,280	2.5
Maine	745,705	2.5
Virginia	715,197	2.4
Georgia	712,604	2.3
West Virginia	672,902	2.2
Florida	658,007	2.2
Tennessee	540,920	1.8
South Carolina	466,478	1.5
Kentucky	464,676	1.5
Missouri	362,217	1.2
Indiana	352,362	1.2
New Hampshire	340,727	1.1

Ohio	331,552	1.1
Vermont	263,676	.9
Massachusetts	252,804	.8
Idaho	212,725	.7
Montana	189,291	.6
Maryland	163,749	.5
Iowa	129,472	.4
Illinois	119,065	.4
All others	292,660	.9
Total	30,502,961	100.0

Cypress.

The cut of cypress by 468 mills in 1905 was 753,369,000 feet. Louisiana, as shown by table is far the largest producer, with a cut of 487,504,000 feet, or 64.7 per cent of the total. Relatively small amounts were cut in fourteen other states. Arkansas reported 8 per cent of the total, Florida 7.4 per cent, Mississippi 7.2 per cent, South Carolina 3.5 per cent, North Carolina 2.7 per cent, and the remaining states combined 6.5 per cent.

CUT OF CYPRESS IN 1905.

State	Number of mills.	M feet.	Per cent.
Louisiana	73	487,504	64.7
Arkansas	98	60,252	8.0
Florida	17	55,569	7.4
Mississippi	74	54,211	7.2
South Carolina	20	26,216	3.5
North Carolina	52	20,423	2.7
All others	134	49,194	6.5
Total	468	753,369	100.0

The output of cypress has apparently not yet reached its maximum, as the Forest Service figures for 1905 are slightly greater than the census figures for 1904, and over 50 per cent larger than those of the census for 1899.

Oak.

The cut of white and red oak reported for 1905 is given in the following tables. No further separation into the various kinds of oak was practicable. Without question, a number of species were included under each head by the manufacturers, and quite probably in making out their reports they did not, in many cases, distinguish carefully between the white and red oak. The oaks are among the most widely distributed hardwoods, and reports of oak lumber were received from thirty-five states. The total amount of white oak reported was 1,210,216,000 feet, of which West Virginia produced 12.9 per cent, Kentucky 12.7 per cent, Ohio 11.4 per cent, Tennessee 10.6 per cent, and Indiana 10 per cent. The total amount of red oak reported was 623,553,000 feet, of which Tennessee cut 12.8 per cent, Arkansas 10.8 per cent, Kentucky 9.3 per cent, and Indiana 8.8 per cent.

While the Forest Service figures upon the output of oak in 1905 are incomplete, there is no doubt that the cut is decreasing because of the diminished supply of stumpage. The census reports show a decrease of about 945,000,000 feet between 1899 and 1904.

CUT OF WHITE OAK IN 1905.

State.	Number of mills.	M feet.	Per cent.
West Virginia	252	156,099	12.9
Kentucky	380	153,682	12.7
Ohio	467	137,268	11.4
Tennessee	412	127,539	10.6
Indiana	380	121,091	10.0
Arkansas	270	100,502	8.3
Pennsylvania	469	92,998	7.7
Virginia	253	63,432	5.3
Mississippi	137	58,899	4.9
North Carolina	333	40,622	3.4
Missouri	141	39,888	2.6
Alabama	90	20,302	1.7
All others	1,142	106,744	8.5
Total	4,726	1,210,216	100.0

CUT OF RED OAK IN 1905.

State.	Number of mills.	M feet.	Per cent.
Tennessee	367	79,793	12.8
Arkansas	214	67,514	10.8
Kentucky	277	58,056	9.3
Indiana	375	54,725	8.8

State.	Number of mills.	M feet.	Per cent.
Mississippi	112	41,453	6.6
North Carolina	261	41,411	6.6
Pennsylvania	403	40,054	6.4
West Virginia	149	26,378	4.2
Ohio	385	24,575	4.0
Virginia	167	23,298	3.8
Illinois	145	23,072	3.7
Wisconsin	201	20,097	3.2
All others	1,207	123,128	19.8
Total	4,263	623,553	100.0

Maple.

The cut of maple reported by 2,765 mills in 1905 was 608,746,000 feet, as shown in table below. Michigan is by far the greatest producer of maple lumber, reporting 357,611,000 feet, or 58.8 per cent of the total. Vermont cut 53,745,000 feet, or 8.9 per cent; Pennsylvania 48,883,000 feet, or 8 per cent; New York 44,550,000 feet, or 7.3 per cent; Wisconsin 40,425,000 feet, or 6.6 per cent; Indiana 15,828,000 feet, or 2.6 per cent, and twenty other states, combined, 47,704,000 feet, or 7.8 per cent. There has apparently been little change in the total output of maple for several years.

CUT OF MAPLE IN 1905.

State.	Number of mills.	M feet.	Per cent.
Michigan	311	357,611	58.8
Vermont	182	53,745	8.9
Pennsylvania	326	48,883	8.0
New York	421	44,550	7.3
Wisconsin	225	40,425	6.6
Indiana	298	15,828	2.6
All others	1,002	47,704	7.8
Total	2,765	608,746	100.0

Yellow Poplar.

The cut of yellow poplar is reported by 2,115 manufacturers. This was 582,748,000 feet. Kentucky is the leading state, with 21 per cent of the total, followed by West Virginia, with 19.2 per cent; Tennessee, with 19 per cent; Ohio, with 9.5 per cent; North Carolina, with 8.2 per cent; Virginia, with 7.1 per cent; Alabama, with 6.5 per cent, and small amounts in nine other states. The Forest Service figures upon yellow poplar are incomplete, but probably the cut of this species is still decreasing. The census figures show a heavy decrease between 1899 and 1904.

CUT OF YELLOW POPLAR IN 1905.

State.	Number of mills.	M feet.	Per cent.
Kentucky	309	122,485	21.0
West Virginia	197	112,230	19.2
Tennessee	361	110,480	19.0
Ohio	203	55,140	9.5
North Carolina	274	48,122	8.2
Virginia	156	41,294	7.1
Alabama	75	37,808	6.5
Indiana	251	18,143	3.1
Mississippi	63	14,165	2.4
Georgia	78	11,128	1.9
All others	148	11,753	2.0
Total	2,115	582,748	100.0

Red Gum.

In 1905, 898 mills cut 316,588,000 feet of red gum. The leading state, as shown by table below, is Arkansas, which cut 91,942,000 feet, or 29 per cent of the total. Missouri comes second, with 71,948,000 feet, or 22.7 per cent, and Mississippi third, with 47,320,000 feet, or 15 per cent. Then follow Tennessee, with 11.7 per cent; Kentucky, with 6.2 per cent; Indiana, with 4.1 per cent, and Illinois, with 3.2 per cent. Eleven other states combined cut 8.1 per cent. The cut of red gum has increased to some extent in the last few years, the census figures on gum of all kinds in 1899 being 268,251,000 feet.

CUT OF RED GUM IN 1905.

State.	Number of mills.	M feet.	Per cent.
Arkansas	148	91,942	29.0
Missouri	60	71,948	22.7
Mississippi	95	47,320	15.0
Tennessee	135	37,147	11.7
Kentucky	121	19,758	6.2
Indiana	94	12,858	4.1
Illinois	51	10,672	3.2
All others	217	25,543	8.1
Total	921	316,588	100.0

Basswood.

In 1905, 258,390,000 feet of basswood was cut by 2,212 mills, as given in table below. Wisconsin produced nearly one-half the total, or 47.1 per cent. Michigan ranks second, with 18.1 per cent, followed by New York with 9.6 per cent, Pennsylvania with 4.9 per cent, and West Virginia with 4 per cent. Fifteen other

HARDWOODS

State.	Total.	White oak.	Red oak.	Maple.	Yellow poplar.	Red gum.	Basswood.	Burch.	Cottonwood.	Elm.	Chestnut.	Beech.	Ash.	Hickory.	Tupelo.	Walnut.	Mixt.
	M feet.	M feet.	M feet.	M feet.	M feet.	M feet.	M feet.	M feet.	M feet.	M feet.	M feet.	M feet.	M feet.	M feet.	M feet.	M feet.	M feet.
1 Alabama	92,176	20,302	12,923		37,808	9,524			420	32	305						1
2 Arkansas	404,325	100,502	67,514		1,650	91,942			90,920	9,321			13,034	13,262	2,828	136	13,217
3 California	2,746																2,750
4 Colorado	100						346	727	100								8,688
5 Connecticut	50,630	6,472	4,856	1,211						107	23,562	333	994	1,409			890
6 Delaware	5,000	2,560	1,685	60							21	21	50	13			5
7 Florida	1,064				339	283			38	3			85	81	137		1,225
8 Georgia	33,461	8,615	5,898		11,128	1,007			80	110	2,772		553	1,330	736	10	25,584
9 Idaho	29,026								5,442								4,472
10 Illinois	85,263	15,529	23,072	2,851	760	10,072	48	26	924	7,884			7	1,507	875	5,308	12,230
11 Indiana	351,902	121,091	54,725	15,828	18,143	12,868	6,009		2,187	24,911	1,087	30,827	13,340	15,138		8,957	20,310
12 Iowa	6,451	1,440	2,130			700			2,141	140			440	60			10
13 Kansas	6,715	1,139	938			515			1,187	1,563						104	393
14 Kentucky	428,904	153,682	58,056	1,801	122,485	19,758	6,116	26	653	2,451	15,017	7,787	12,939	12,894		3,704	11,830
15 Louisiana	68,345	6,568	1,974			2,797	2,155		38,693	7			1,495	728	6,530		7,530
16 Maine	41,720	1,740	4,338	4,129			2,380	20,164	421				710	2,750			3,767
17 Maryland	52,570	18,261	11,894	2,463			913	1,159		14	11,228	739	691	524		20	4,696
18 Massachusetts	30,178	1,000	2,743	1,827			431	1,563	72	10,488	2,169	614	249				8,222
19 Michigan	642,138	6,521	5,833	337,611			46,759	39,693			57,305	59,806	26,141			154	42,425
20 Minnesota	35,194						7,926	4,228				310					7,063
21 Mississippi	227,988	58,899	41,453		14,165	47,320			43,462	2,037			8,083	6,239	3,928	244	2,258
22 Missouri	185,253	30,888	39,977	2,739		17,948	17		7,486	8,425			85	3,430		3,861	9,581
23 Montana	13,356																13,356
24 New Hampshire	34,884	1,665	4,847	4,343			1,248	7,516		50	3,111	2,929	1,390	18			7,767
25 New Jersey	8,726	2,765	2,969	122			11	24		169	3,477	23	129	770			185
26 New York	246,077	7,425	12,375	44,550			24,760	24,760		7,425	7,425	24,760	9,900	520			82,177
27 North Carolina	188,524	40,622	41,411		48,122	3,073			713	52	23,628		4,113	729	5,608		15,307
28 Ohio	328,565	137,268	24,575	11,002	55,140	566			972	22,564	3,542	14,297	10,539	11,054		4,477	22,704
29 Oklahoma	6,672								1,130	2,323	21,018	53,494	6,091	5,146		919	448
30 Pennsylvania	372,425	92,998	40,622										1,530				983
31 Rhode Island	5,616	865	515										159	132			102
32 South Carolina	32,288	1,810	1,273		3,679	4,887			3,686	17			7,460	81	1,005	4	8,327
33 South Dakota	472,322	127,599	70,793	1,323	110,480	37,147	2,273		28,083	3,369	28,010	2,083	5,819	11,938		2,306	31,474
34 Tennessee	18,078	5,359	2,818			1,522			4,608	47			1,888	314			3,392
35 Texas	65								65								
36 Utah	98,967	257	2,094	53,745			5,430	21,750			917		181	7,829	3,269	124	3,322
37 Vermont	183,880	63,432	23,268		41,294	2,200			1,261	20	13,994		656	910	8,610	51	27,794
38 Virginia	1,887			231					299				205				1,132
39 Washington	361,424	156,099	26,378	6,939	112,230	166			65	118	25,256	5,347	2,938	2,910		377	12,792
40 West Virginia	413,354	12,567	20,097										1,614	11,588			36,688
41 Wisconsin	15								15	70,327							18,090
42 Wyoming	18,090																
43 Arizona, Nevada and New Mexico	1,272	10	60	30					750	80					25	67	20
44 Kansas, Nebraska																	
Total	5,588,343	1,210,216	623,553	608,746	582,748	316,588	258,390	240,70	236,000	227,098	224,413	219,000	159,634	95,863	35,794	29,851	519,805

states combined cut 16.3 per cent. The cut of basswood given by the census of 1899 was 280,025,000 feet, but there has been some decrease since that time.

CUT OF BASSWOOD IN 1905.

State.	Number of mills.	M feet.	Per cent.
Wisconsin	300	121,857	47.1
Michigan	280	46,759	18.1
New York	375	24,760	9.6
Pennsylvania	206	12,520	4.9
West Virginia	94	19,251	4.9
All others	957	42,243	16.3
Total	2,212	258,390	100.0

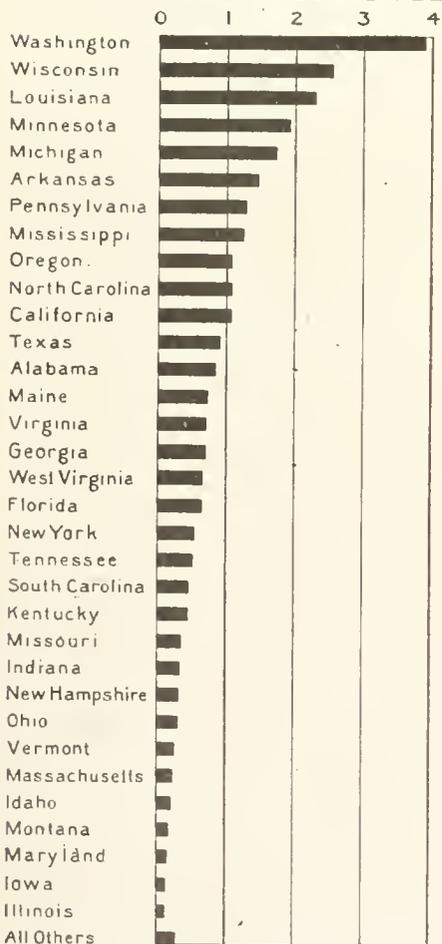
Birch.

In 1905, 1,327 mills cut 240,704,000 feet of birch. The figures for the leading states are given in table following. By far the largest amount was cut in Wisconsin, which reported 95,191,000 feet, or 39.5 per cent of the total. Michigan cut 39,693,000 feet, or 16.5 per cent; New York, 24,760,000 feet, or 10.3 per cent; Pennsylvania, 23,852,000 feet, or 9.9 per cent; Vermont, 21,750,000 feet, or 9 per cent; Maine, 20,164,000 feet, or 8.4 per cent; and nine other states, combined, 15,294,000 feet, or 6.4 per cent of the total. There has been a relatively large increase in the cut of birch since 1899, for which year the census reported 128,410,000 feet.

CUT OF BIRCH IN 1905.

State.	Number of mills.	M feet.	Per cent.
Wisconsin	223	95,191	39.5
Michigan	191	39,693	16.5
New York	225	24,760	10.3
Pennsylvania	142	23,852	9.9
Vermont	185	21,750	9.0
Maine	122	20,164	8.4
All others	239	15,294	6.4
Total	1,327	240,704	100.0

BILLIONS OF BOARD FEET



RELATIVE OUTPUT OF LUMBER FOR 1905 BY STATES.

Cottonwood.

The cut of cottonwood reported for 1905 by 422 mills was 236,000,000 feet. The leading state was Arkansas, with 90,920,000 feet, or 38.5 per cent of the total. Next in order came Mississippi, with 43,462,000 feet, or 18.4 per cent; Louisiana, with 38,693,000, or 16.4 per cent; Tennessee, with 28,683,000, or 12.2 per cent; and small amounts in twenty-three other states, aggregating 34,242,000 feet, or 14.5 per cent of the total. The cut of cottonwood in 1899, according to census figures, was 401,437,000 feet, so it is probable that the cut in 1905 was considerably larger than is indicated by the reports to the Forest Service, though not equal to that of 1899.

CUT OF COTTONWOOD IN 1905.

State.	Number of mills.	M feet.	Per cent.
Arkansas	66	90,920	38.5
Mississippi	30	43,462	18.4
Louisiana	15	38,693	16.4
Tennessee	16	28,683	12.2
All others	295	34,242	14.5
Total	422	236,000	100.0

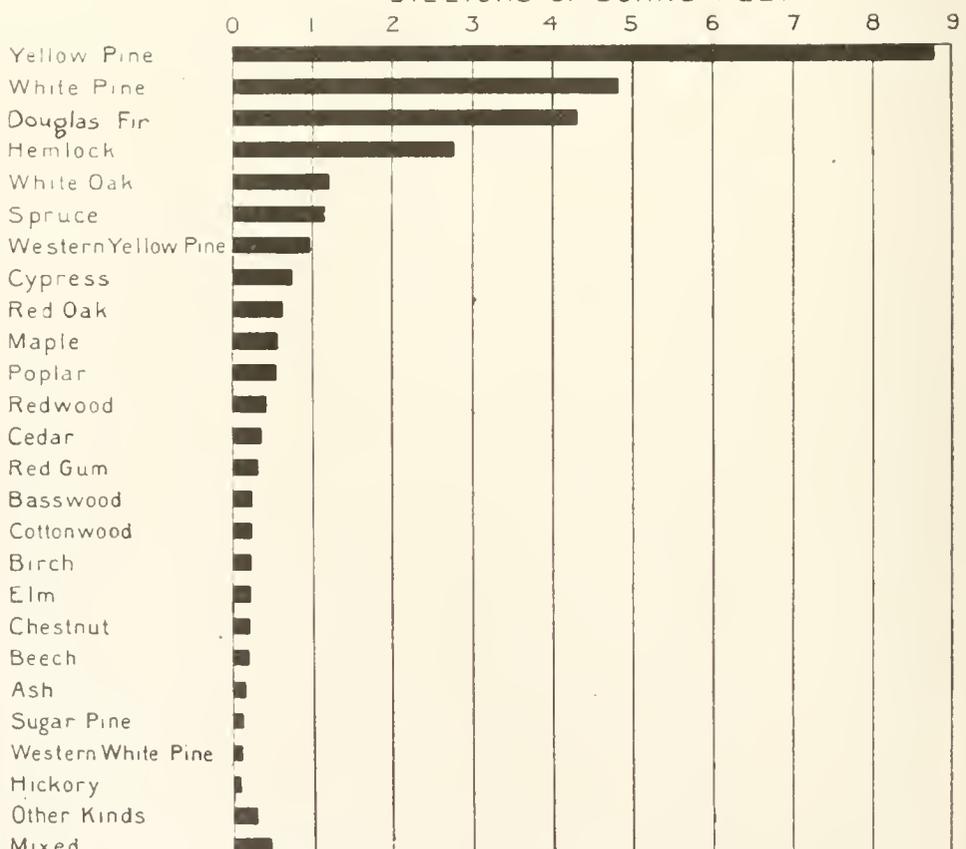
Elm.

The cut of elm reported for 1905 was 227,038,000 feet, as shown by table following. Of this amount Wisconsin cut 31 per cent; Michigan, 25.2 per cent; Indiana, 11 per cent; Ohio, 9.9 per cent; Arkansas, 4.1 per cent; Missouri, 3.7 per cent; and twenty-six other states, combined, 15.1 per cent. The cut of elm given by the census for 1899 was 388,095,000 feet. There has been a falling off in the output since that time, but the cut in 1905 was probably somewhat larger than is indicated from the reports to the Forest Service.

CUT OF ELM IN 1905.

State.	Number of mills.	M feet.	Per cent.
Wisconsin	254	70,327	31.0
Michigan	234	57,305	25.2

BILLIONS OF BOARD FEET



RELATIVE OUTPUT OF LUMBER FOR 1905 BY KINDS.

Indiana	299	24,911	11.0
Ohio	316	22,464	9.9
Arkansas	54	9,321	4.1
Missouri	72	8,425	3.7
All others	688	34,285	15.1
Total	1,937	227,038	100.0

Chestnut.

The cut of chestnut by 1,599 mills in 1905 was 224,413,000 feet. The figures for the leading states are given herewith. Pennsylvania heads the list, with 41,018,000 feet, or 18.3 per cent of the total; Tennessee comes next, with 28,010,000 feet, or 12.5 per cent; and then follow North Carolina, Connecticut and West Virginia, with over 25,000,000 feet each and approximately equal amounts. Kentucky reported 6.7 per cent of the total; Virginia, 6.2 per cent; Maryland, 5 per cent; Massachusetts, 4.6 per cent, and thirteen other states combined, 12.6 per cent. The cut of chestnut in 1904 was 243,537,000 feet, according to the census.

CUT OF CHESTNUT IN 1905.

State.	Number of mills.	M feet.	Per cent.
Pennsylvania	397	41,018	18.3
Tennessee	171	28,010	12.5
North Carolina	117	25,628	11.4
Connecticut	73	25,562	11.4
West Virginia	141	25,256	11.3
Kentucky	147	15,017	6.7
Virginia	84	13,994	6.2
Maryland	31	11,228	5.0
Massachusetts	117	10,388	4.6
All others	321	28,312	12.6
Total	1,599	224,413	100.0

Beech.

The output of 1,853 mills was 219,000,000 feet. Michigan is the leading state, with 59,896,000 feet, or 27.3 per cent of the total. Pennsylvania comes next, with 53,494,000 feet, or 24.7 per cent, and then Indiana, with 30,827,000 feet, or 14 per cent. Beech was reported from seventeen other states, but only

relatively small amounts were cut outside of Michigan, Pennsylvania and Indiana, which furnished 66 per cent of the total quantity reported. The census gave no figures upon beech in 1899, so there is no basis for comparison.

CUT OF BEECH IN 1905.

State.	Number of mills.	M feet.	Per cent.
Michigan	192	59,896	27.3
Pennsylvania	238	53,494	24.7
Indiana	285	30,827	14.0
New York	275	24,760	11.3
Ohio	269	14,297	6.5
Vermont	123	7,829	3.6
Kentucky	129	7,787	3.5
All others	342	20,110	9.1
Total.....	1,853	219,000	100.0

Ash.

In 1905, 159,634,000 feet of ash was cut by 2,653 mills. Michigan was the leading state, with 26,141,000 feet, or 16.5 per cent of the total. Next comes Wisconsin, with 14,588,000 feet, or 9.2 per cent, and then Indiana, Arkansas and Kentucky, with approximately 13,000,000 feet, or over 8 per cent each. Relatively small amounts were reported from twenty-nine other states, but over half of the output came from the five states mentioned. The cut of ash in 1899, according to the census, was 256,431,000 feet, but the output is decreasing, because of the scarcity of stumpage.

CUT OF ASH IN 1905.

State.	Number of mills.	M feet.	Per cent.
Michigan	253	26,141	16.5
Wisconsin	203	14,588	9.2
Indiana	279	13,340	8.4
Arkansas	88	13,034	8.2
Kentucky	157	12,929	8.1
Ohio	280	10,539	6.1
Mississippi	68	8,083	5.1
South Carolina	12	7,460	4.7
Pennsylvania	237	6,631	4.2
Tennessee	154	5,819	3.6
All others	922	41,060	25.9
Total.....	2,653	159,634	100.0

Hickory.

The cut of hickory for 1905 by 1,829 mills was 95,803,000 feet. Indiana leads, with 15,138,000 feet, or 15.8 per cent; followed by Arkansas, with 13,262,000 feet, or 13.8 per cent; Kentucky, with 12,894,000 feet, or 13.4 per cent; Tennessee, with 11,958,000 feet, or 12.5 per cent, and Ohio, with 11,054,000 feet, or 11.5 per cent. Mississippi reported 6.5 per cent of the total, Illinois 5.6 per cent, Pennsylvania 5.4 per cent, Missouri, 3.6 per cent, West Virginia 2.4 per cent. Twenty other states combined reported 9.5 per cent. The total cut of hickory in 1905 reported to the Forest Service is practically the same as that given by the census for 1899, but there is no doubt that these figures are considerably below the actual annual consumption of hickory. A considerable amount of hickory, particularly spoke material, is sold by the piece, and consequently was not reported as lumber. The members of the National Hickory Association estimate their annual requirements as equivalent to 250,000,000 board feet.

CUT OF HICKORY IN 1905.

State.	Number of mills.	M feet.	Per cent.
Indiana	319	15,138	15.8
Arkansas	81	13,262	13.8
Kentucky	148	12,894	13.4
Tennessee	148	11,958	12.5
Ohio	352	11,054	11.5
Mississippi	40	6,239	6.5
Illinois	103	5,308	5.6
Pennsylvania	188	5,146	5.4
Missouri	68	3,430	3.6
West Virginia	74	2,310	2.4
All others	308	9,664	9.5
Total.....	1,829	95,803	100.0

Production by States.

The production of lumber in 1905 by 11,666 mills shows that the following states led in the

production of the kinds specified:
 Arkansas: Red gum and cottonwood.
 California: Western yellow pine and redwood.
 Idaho: Western white pine.
 Indiana: Hickory and walnut.
 Kentucky: Yellow poplar.
 Louisiana: Yellow pine and cypress.
 Maine: Spruce and balsam.

Michigan: Maple, beech and ash.
 Minnesota: White pine.
 Montana: Larch.
 Pennsylvania: Hemlock and chestnut.
 Tennessee: Red oak.
 Washington: Douglas fir and cedar.
 West Virginia: White oak.
 Wisconsin: Basswood, birch, elm and tamarack.

The Modern Furniture Factory.

THE CUTTING ROOM.

The history of the cutting room in the modern furniture factory is practically the history of woodworking machinery. No comparison is possible between the methods now employed in cutting stock for up to date furniture and the means in vogue when the work was a handicraft. For ease, accuracy and speed the work of no man can be compared to that of a machine. The machine has other advantages, also, for when stock is cut according to chart, it is possible to duplicate the pieces whenever they are required. In sectional bookcase work, parts made ten years ago can be replaced, in case of need, with as much ease as if they were made yesterday.

The distinguishing feature of the cutting room is the amount of stuff turned out. Every part is made and worked in quantities. At certain stages of the operation this induces waste, notably in the work of the swing saw man. In most factories there is in vogue the old method of cross cutting lumber where the

to change the stops. They work automatically and do not require the attention of the sawyer, so that he is enabled not only to practically eliminate waste but also to save the time formerly spent in watching the chalk mark. Workmen operating the machine say that it is a decided help and, besides saving time, eliminates the chances of poor judgment and consequent loss of material, which before were difficulties always encountered in the work.

Furniture in the modern factory is built according to plans sketched out beforehand. The lumber is sawed according to these specifications and the result is that each machine man becomes an expert in his particular branch. In former times the whole of each piece was made by one workman and he was in reality a cabinet maker, but modern conditions have changed the old-time methods in this trade as in almost every other one. Present day methods have the great advantage



AUTOMATIC SWING SAW GAUGE, MANUFACTURED BY FRANCIS MARSHALL, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

workman makes a chalk mark to measure his board and judges the length of each piece by a hurried adjustment of the board to the mark before he pulls his saw. Nearly every manufacturer will concede that this method is productive of waste, the amount of it being reckoned by the greater or less accuracy of the sawman's judgment. It is hard to secure convincing data on just how much waste occurs because as a rule when a length has been spoiled the workman will cut it up and send it to the furnace rather than have it reach any considerable size where it can be seen. One manufacturer, in order to gauge the loss, weighed the lumber before and after sawing it, and it was his experience that the percentage was high. There is in use in many factories at the present time an automatic swing saw gauge, a cut of which is shown herewith, whereby absolute adjustment of the lumber on the saw table is insured by the use of automatic stops. Any number of lengths can be cut on the table without having

of absolute accuracy, which is one of the most important qualities in making a joint. A plain glued joint, if it is to be a good one, must have the edges cut perfectly true and square. Care must be taken in selecting the wood to be joined and it should be borne in mind that the pieces should be of the same structural qualities. If sapwood edges and heartwood edges are joined together the greater absorbing power of the sapwood will cause an uneven strain in the pieces when exposed to atmospheric influences. When the strain is great this results disastrously. A plain glued joint, when properly managed, is often so strong that it shows more resistance to splitting than many woods. Other elemental details enter in the proper making of a joint. When the glue is applied, the parts must be warmed to a proper temperature in order to best receive the glue, the operation must be done in a fairly warm room, free from drafts to guard against too rapid evaporation and thickening of the glue, and the

glue itself must be put on at the proper temperature and density.

When the joints are to be reinforced with tenons or dowels, the pieces are taken to the machines and the holes punched or the tenons put on, as the case may be. The same degree of accuracy is necessary in these cases as in making a plain joint, and the operation is being done so skillfully today that a misfit is practically never encountered in the best factories.

Veneered furniture is now turned out in great quantities. Aside from the fact that the more valuable woods are growing scarcer, thus inducing the use of laminated wood from motives of economy, better effects can be obtained from built-up work because a finer figure can be secured and the tendency to swell and shrink eliminated or greatly lessened. In cutting up the stock for coring just as much care must be employed as for face stock. In the best furniture the filler is of the same wood as the veneer, giving throughout a uniformity that insures durability and strength. A plain joint is used, and when the pieces are assembled with the grain running in opposite directions, they are cut to the size required and taken to the planing machines to be smoothed off in preparation for the veneer. The surface cannot be made too smooth. Laying the veneer on the coring is practically making a joint, and unless the

stock is sanded to a very fine surface the best results with glue are not obtained. The sanding operations are conducted on machines of varying quality, the pieces being run through a comparatively rough one and afterwards taken to a finer tool. The finishing touches are generally put on by hand. For a long time it was thought that the finest sanding operations could not be done on machines. One large furniture plant, however, has now in operation a new machine, lately patented, which is called the veneered roll sander, which gives a finer and more uniform polish than can be secured by hand. The arrangement can be set on top of any sander and has an endless belt attachment with a speed of about 1,800 feet a minute. The patterns on the machine can be made to polish large or small pieces, and by changing the rolls make them wider or narrower, as the work requires.

Scientific methods in the cutting room mean well built furniture. When the parts leave there to go to the cabinet room to be assembled they must be so accurate in construction that there is no room for faulty joining. In all except the cheapest stuff this is now the case, and the good stock put into the work, the thoroughly dried condition in which it is used, and the perfect joints made, result in a strong, durable piece of furniture that stands up well under practically all conditions.

Shoe Last Making.

Shoe last making is a business that intimately touches two trades. The manufacturer of this commodity must know both the wood-working business and the shoe industry. In building his products for use on the machines of the great shoemaking houses it is necessary that he should select the best stock, get it in the most durable condition and then work it to the form in which it will do the best work for the particular purpose required. Several kinds of machines are used in the manufacture of shoes, some of them require the last to have a metal sole, some a metal heel and some metal on both sole and heel, while others use the last without the addition of any sheathing whatever.

American hardwoods offer the best material for lasts. Maple, persimmon and basswood are the stock most used, maple predominating. The strong, durable qualities of hard maple offer such a resistance to the rough machine work and its price is so comparatively low that it has come to be widely used. Persimmon is very scarce and is used to supply only special orders, but in strength and longevity it is superior to maple. Basswood is used to make hollow sample lasts for salesmen, its lightness being a considerable factor when express charges are considered. It is never used for actual work on the machines.

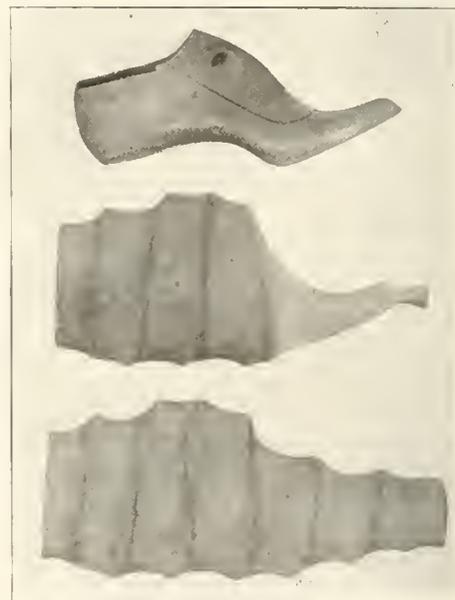
The material for lasts comes to the factory in what are called last blocks which are roughly turned pieces of wood twelve inches in length and from three and a half to four and a half inches in diameter at their thickest part. Before they can be worked to shape they must be bone dry and there is considerable difficulty in reducing them to this condi-

tion, owing to their great thickness. Any split or check makes them unserviceable. The modern improved kilns have done much to assist the drying process but even with artificial help, there is a loss amounting sometimes to twelve and fifteen per cent in the lasts. Scarcely any lot of lasts is fit for use until it has been put through a drying process for at least eighteen months, nine of which are generally under air drying and nine under kiln drying methods. When the rough blocks are turned at the factory they are thrown out to dry and care is taken to turn them frequently so that the atmosphere may work as evenly as possible on all sides. After they have gone through this process for nine months they are shipped to the factory where they are put through the kilning operation for another nine months. As in kilning lumber, care must be taken to keep the temperature from varying and to make sure that the moisture comes to the surface evenly so as to avoid checks. Although they have been both air dried and kiln dried at the mill before they are sent to the factory, the lasts are nevertheless warmed again so as to insure against any effects from the moisture they might have absorbed while in transit. While stored to await working up they must be kept in a warm and dry atmosphere.

In the smaller factories carloads of lasts are ordered as they are required, but in large establishments a supply of the different kinds is constantly kept on hand, 200,000 pairs of lasts being no unusual number to have in the bins at one time.

The block resembles slightly the finished last, tapering roughly toward the toe. The

first operation of working the blocks consists in putting them on the graduating machines which shave them off to the size and form required. The last then goes to the finisher who cuts off the small projection at the toe and heel where the block was affixed to the machine and completes the work by trimming and fashioning it to the exact style demanded by the pattern. The form of the last block is shown in the cut accompanying this article, as is also the last in a partially worked state and the finished product. Considerable ingenuity and skill are required in shaping new



EVOLUTION OF A LAST BLOCK.

patterns. An idea of the number of the various styles may be gathered when it is known that it is not an unusual thing for a large factory to carry in its storage bin as many as 15,000 distinct styles of lasts. These are, of course, a record of the business, for a sample of each style is kept so that at any future time an order can be filled from it. It seems incredible to the layman, however, that such an immense number of different forms can be fashioned about such an object as a shoe which, in substance, has only one general form.

In making a new style the lines of the last are changed to what is thought will be a pleasing innovation in mode. In many cases the distinction between the old lines and the new is so delicate as to be unobserved by the uninitiated. These sample lasts are not for use but when completed are taken out and exhibited to the shoe manufacturers and if orders are secured on them the working last is made along the same lines with or without such addition of metal sheathing or hinges as may be required. The hinge last is made by first cutting off the heel and afterward attaching it to the other part of the last by a hinge. This gives the advantage of being able to bend away the heel when it is desired to work the toe of the shoe. The insertion of the metal joints and rods is done on machines as is also the reinforcement of the heel and toe by sheathing when this is required.

One part of the finishing operation consists in scouring the lasts. This is done on a scour-

ing machine consisting of a wheel to which the power is carried by a belt. The wheel is provided with a covering of felt over which is a coat of quartz which gives the desired scouring quality. The quartz gives better results when it is warm and for this reason a quantity of it is always kept in a warm state in a box near the machine. When the last comes to the polishing room it is put on the polishing machine, which is also a wheel and operated by a belt like the scouring wheel. The polishing wheel, however, is armed with sheepskin, which is of the softest and most pliable material obtainable in order not to scratch the surface of the last. When the last has finally been put through these several operations it

has a smooth and glossy surface, without a fault or scratch, and shows the natural grain of the wood.

The life of a last depends much on the usage it gets. Some machines destroy it in a short time and when used on others it is serviceable for months. At all events, it speaks highly of the splendid qualities of American hardwoods that they can be given such rough usage and stand such a strain as is endured by the last on a shoemaking machine. The American shoe the world over is a standard of excellence and in the development of its successful market the last manufacturer has played and will continue to play an important part.

News Miscellany.

Forestry in Wisconsin.

It is expected that when the Wisconsin legislature meets this winter efforts will be made to pass bills favorable to the protection of forests in certain districts and to provide for more stringent laws for the punishment of those guilty of starting forest fires, and also a measure which will compel lumbermen to carefully burn up the limbs and tops left in their slashings after a winter's work. Had a law containing the provisions last mentioned been passed at an early day much of the wealth of Wisconsin would have been preserved, for it is estimated that of all the standing timber in the state twenty years ago not over forty per cent has reached the sawmill. The Wisconsin legislature at its last session passed a law creating the office of fire warden and providing for 350 deputies. It is estimated that nearly ninety per cent of the destructive fires are started by the carelessness of settlers rather than by campers or hunters.

The forest commission is now working for the protection of the head waters of the Flambeau and Wisconsin rivers. It is hoped to have set aside 100,000 acres of wooded lands. To protect the developed and undeveloped water power the state must carry on forestry on a large scale. It is estimated that about 1,500,000 acres will be required in the Wisconsin reserve. The federal government has given 20,000 acres of its own lands on the broad principle that protection of Wisconsin rivers means benefit to the whole West. In the territory involved the pine lumbermen have stripped the lands of the pine timber, leaving a growth of hardwood. Much of the latter is large bodied, but a large percentage is of young growth, so that the work of the forestry commission will insure the protection of native hardwoods in the years to come. In this connection President Roosevelt has emphasized two points. He holds that the home makers should not be sent into a barren region, for they deserve better of the commonwealth; also that forests are the only natural resource which can be made to yield year after year.

American Vehicles in Australia.

In discussing why the trade in buggies and other vehicles made in the United States has decreased in South Australia to such a marked degree, Special Agent Harry R. Burrill states that the objection to the American goods is their lack of durability, strength and adaptability to the climatic conditions existing in that country.

Buggies manufactured in the United States have been exported to South Australia in fairly large quantities, and because of their attractive design and appearance attained considerable popularity. It was not long, however, before the absence of proper seasoning became apparent through their lack of durability and inability generally to stand up under the conditions prevailing there. This struck a blow to the trade in American vehicles from which it has never recovered. It is evident, from the experiences

of the South Australian importers, that a vital mistake was made at the beginning in exporting to this market from the United States cheap, lightly constructed, unseasoned vehicles, unsuited to the extreme dry heat of this climate, which prevails for four or five months of the year, and defective in other important particulars. Whether the trade in American vehicles, imported in a finished condition from the home factories, can ever be restored to a paying basis is problematical, but it is safe to assume that a careful investigation by an expert of the requirements of the market would disclose the necessity for a radical change in the style of goods designed for the South Australian trade if any attempt were to be made to accomplish it.

With such alterations in the construction of an American-made vehicle as would appeal to a practical man examining the field with a view to again becoming a factor in the market, it would not, under ordinary circumstances, appear to be difficult to secure a foothold; but the conditions now obtaining are such as somewhat to discourage efforts in this direction. The first, and perhaps the greatest, obstacle is the strong prejudice against any vehicle manufactured in and exported from the United States. In the second place the demands of the South Australian trade have resulted in the establishment of several carriage factories, more or less extensive, and fairly well equipped to turn out acceptable work. These factories guarantee their output for at least one year, which guaranty carries no risk, for, profiting by the failure of cheaply made, lightly constructed vehicles to retain their hold on the market, the South Australian manufacturers, using the material best suited for their climate, build a heavy, durable article, and charge therefor a price sufficiently high to insure a reasonable profit. These vehicles are built to stand rough usage without breaking down, and because of their strength meet the requirements of the trade.

USE OF AMERICAN MATERIALS.

One other feature, as peculiar as it is universal there, is noticeable in every carriage factory of any size in that state. The vehicles turned out are called "Australian-made vehicles," and this is true so far as the assembling of the parts is concerned. Careful inquiries, however, elicited the information that, in practically every carriage constructed American material is largely used. The wheels, tires, metal work, springs and various other essential parts are imported from the United States, put together here, with the woodwork properly seasoned, and the finished article is exhibited in the showroom, or sold as a vehicle of Australian manufacture. There is, however, one part of a buggy that an Australian declines to buy in the United States, and that is the hood. The reason assigned is the worthlessness of the material used, for, according to the dealers of Adelaide, the

hood, or the top as it is more commonly known, will lose its color within six months.

The practice of the South Australian carriage builders of importing American parts and manufacturing therefrom Australian vehicles is firmly established, and, while it would unquestionably prove an obstacle in the way of building up or rehabilitating an export market for the finished article, it certainly cannot be regarded as working a hardship on other American industries. It is undoubtedly a difficult task to find sale here for a finished buggy manufactured in the United States, but the demand is large and apparently increasing for every part used in its construction, and practically all of them are of American make.

High Water in Arkansas.

The Leavitt Lumber Company of this city conducts operations at Hollywood, Tunica county, Ark. The recent heavy rains in that



WOODS COMMISSARY IN HIGH WATER IN ARKANSAS.

section have caused an overflow of their lands to an extent hitherto unknown. In fact, nearly the entire property is under water save the sawmill. The two pictures accompanying this paragraph are from snapshots made by H. B. Leavitt on his recent trip to the mill. One shows one



PICKING UP FLOATING LOGS IN ARKANSAS.

of the company's woods commissaries completely surrounded by water; the other shows one of the gangs of laborers engaged in gathering up floating logs. Mr. Leavitt says that while his railroad is from one to four feet under water, the high water has assisted them materially in collecting timber from remote points which they are floating to the mill. In this manner he says he has saved fully 1,000,000 feet of cypress and oak timber.

Arrangement to Sell Veneer Output.

The Veneer Marketing Company of the Railway Exchange building, Chicago, organized last May to dispose of the output of the Asheville Veneer Company of Biltmore, N. C., the Holley-Matthews Manufacturing Company of Sikeston, Mo., and the White Veneer Company of Boyne City, Mich., has created such a market for its product that the mills it represents will be kept busy during the next twelve months. This grouping of the selling ends of various distinct concerns under an altogether independent enterprise, incorporated for the purpose, is new in the veneer industry, although not unknown in other lines of business. It gives a wide variety of product from which to satisfy the needs of the trade and has distinct advantages in the disposition of stock.

The Veneer Marketing Company deals in all kinds of veneers, sawn, sliced and rotary cut. Besides selling the product direct from the mill it has a warehouse on Michigan street on the north side of the city.

The Henry Sanders Company.

The Henry Sanders Company is now installed in its new factory at Elston and Webster avenues, Chicago, which was finished some months ago. The buildings cover considerable ground and are equipped with every facility for the construction of columns. It has a splendid reputa-



NEW FACTORY HENRY SANDERS CO., CHICAGO.

tion for the quality of its output, having made some of the most expensive work done in columns in this country. In building up its work the company uses the Koll system of locking, a device patented some years ago by Ernst Koll, which has been found to give the best results from its scientific and simple construction. Mr. Koll superintends the building of the columns and is a specialist in the making of high-class work. Under his supervision some of the most striking work in this line in Chicago has been done, notably the columns in the La Salle Street Station and those in the interior of the home of the Union League Club.

For Cypress Selling Co.'s Salesmen.

The Cypress Selling Company, Ltd., with headquarters at New Orleans, La., is planning an unusually enjoyable time for its salesmen's annual educational trip this year. This company represents a large majority of the gulf mills in the Southern Cypress Manufacturers' Association and this year has been one of the most successful in its history, sales during recent weeks ranging from 12,000,000 to 13,000,000 feet and even higher, and the company takes this method of showing its appreciation of the earnest work of its selling force, which has contributed largely to this record.

Between thirty-five and forty of the company's salesmen will attend the festivities, which will be held early in January and consist of an elaborate banquet at the St. Charles hotel, New Orleans, a tour of the thirty odd mills of the company and a three days' trip, as the guests of the F.

B. Williams Cypress Company, on the steamer Suwanee, to the mills along the picturesque Teche. The banquet will be attended by the heads of all the departments of the company and each mill will be represented by one or more persons. Following the dinner will be an informal talk on topics of interest to both the manufacturing and selling branches of the business.

The Cypress Selling Company has been giving most efficient service to its trade during the past year, yet Manager Franklin Greenwood says: "We want to give the buyers of cypress 50 per cent better service next year than we have this." Already prospects look bright for a continuance of prosperity, as the company has orders on file for shipment after the first of January for nearly 25 per cent of its output for next year.

Copartnership Dissolved.

Announcement is made that the copartnership heretofore existing between J. F. Holloway and J. N. Holloway of Philadelphia, trading as the Holloway Lumber Company, was dissolved on December 10 by mutual consent. J. F. Holloway will continue the business of the Holloway Lumber Company under the same style as heretofore, assuming all the obligations of the firm and collecting the outstanding indebtedness.

J. N. Holloway will continue in the lumber

and 3,000 pounds in chestnut. The holding power of the channeled spike is somewhat greater. The two forms of screw spike have about the same holding power, ranging from 13,000 pounds in white oak to 9,400 pounds in chestnut and 7,700 pounds in loblolly pine. There is a marked difference between the behavior of driven and screwed spikes in knots and in clear wood. Knots are brittle and lack elasticity, so driven spikes do not hold as well in them as in clear wood. On the other hand, screw spikes tend to pull out the whole knot which they penetrate. This increases the resistance so much that the increase of holding power of screw spikes in knots is considerably above that for clear wood.

Annual and "Home Coming" of Indiana Association.

The Indiana Hardwood Lumbermen's Association is making preparations for its annual meeting on January 11, 1907. Besides routine business, important topics will be discussed. An interesting feature of the occasion will be the "Home Coming" banquet tendered to former lumbermen of the state by the association. Following is the announcement and invitation extended to the members and the trade:

"By order of the board of managers we announce that the eighth annual meeting of the Indiana Hardwood Lumbermen's Association will be held at the Grand hotel, Indianapolis, Friday, January 11, 1907. The convention will be called at 2 p. m.

"In addition to the regular order of business, matters of special importance will be brought before the convention for discussion—trade conditions, the car stake and equipment complaint, forestry, inspection rules, etc.

"A special feature of the meeting will be a 'Home Coming' of the Indiana boys who are now engaged in the lumber business elsewhere, who will be our guests at a banquet at 7:30 p. m." We will also have with us as guests many other prominent lumbermen and friends. Every preparation is being made to make this an enjoyable and interesting occasion.

FOR EX-HOOSIER LUMBERMEN.

"You are cordially invited to come home January 11, 1907, and attend the eighth annual meeting of the Indiana Hardwood Lumbermen's Association to be held at the Grand hotel, Indianapolis. You are also to be our guest at the banquet to be given during the evening.

"This meeting is to be a 'home coming' of all Indiana boys now engaged in the lumber business elsewhere. If you do not attend our meeting will not be a complete success; therefore, by all means arrange your plans to attend this meeting. While many things of importance will come up for discussion, we wish to make the main feature of the meeting an old-fashioned 'home coming.'

"Remember we will not take 'no' for an answer.

"C. H. BARNABY, President.

"J. M. PRITCHARD, Secretary."

Durability of Cypress.

Cypress grows in an extremely slow manner and its wood is notoriously durable. It resists the action of the weather in a totally different manner from all other woods, and seems to be wholly uninfluenced by immersion in water for a long period of years. It has many curious chemical properties which hold its fibers and other constituents together so indissolubly that the common changes which break down the tissue of ordinary woods leave the cypress uninjured. Instances are known where the wood of the cypress tree has endured for more than 1,000 years, leaving it still in a solid condition, subject only to the attrition of the elements, such as the gradual wearing away one sees in exposed rocks. In the lower valley of the Mississippi a species of cypress is extremely abun-

business under the style of J. N. Holloway & Co. at 417 Crozer building, Philadelphia.

Both of the above gentlemen are well known in the lumber trade of Philadelphia and the East, where for a number of years they have enjoyed a wide acquaintance and a well merited reputation as progressive business men. The *HARDWOOD RECORD* extends its best wishes to both for a successful business under the new conditions.

Railroad Spike Test.

The Forest Service has completed a series of tests to determine the holding power of different forms of railroad spikes. The tests were made on ordinary commercial ties of loblolly pine, oak, chestnut and other woods. The spikes used were of four kinds: common driven spikes, a driven spike which has about the same form as the common spike with a lengthwise channel on the side away from the rail; screw spikes of the American type; and screw spikes similar to those in use on European railroads, and differing from the American spike mainly in the manner of finishing the thread under the head. The common and the channeled spikes were driven into the ties in the usual manner to a depth of five inches. A hole of the same diameter as the spike at the base of the thread was bored for the screw spikes, which were then screwed down to the same depth as the driven spikes. The ties were then placed in the testing machine and the force required to pull each spike was recorded. The average force required to pull common spikes varies from 7,000 pounds in white oak to 3,600 pounds in loblolly pine,

dant; and in New Orleans some years ago, while excavations were being made in a trench, a cypress stockade was found which had been erected in 1730 by the French as a protection against the Indians. Some of the pieces measured twenty-one inches in width, with a thickness of about twelve inches, and, although it had been buried for so many years, it was in perfect condition when exhumed, even the tool marks being still visible.

By a series of experiments extending over many years it has been found that cypress wood endures the varying conditions of greenhouse work better than any other wood. Greenhouses are exposed to all the vicissitudes of heat, cold and moisture, and changes of temperature show the cypress timber used in their construction to be practically unchanged after more than fifty years of use. Many old doors of this wood made by the early Spaniards are still serviceable, although exposed to a most trying climate.

It has also been found to be one of the most durable materials for the manufacture of tanks, its close structure and strong fiber resisting the influence not only of water but also of the chemical elements which are used or engendered in the manufacture of spirituous liquors and fermented beverages.

cone of the wheel. This of course does away with the use of rivets and the consequent annoyance from their working loose, etc., and makes the wheel much stronger.

These fans are scientifically built and are so strong and solid that they may be run at maximum speed without any noticeable vibration. They are provided with increased pulley surface, the crown sheet and inlet being made of steel. There is no bucking of suction side while running at high speed. The fans are fitted with universal adjustment of bearings, and the bearings are double ring oiling of the best babbit and reamed to size.

The New York Blower Company manufactures its reversible fan in sizes from 30 inches to 60 inches, either single or double. They have met with appreciative users all over the country, as they give most satisfactory results. All inquiries addressed to the New York Blower Company will receive prompt attention.

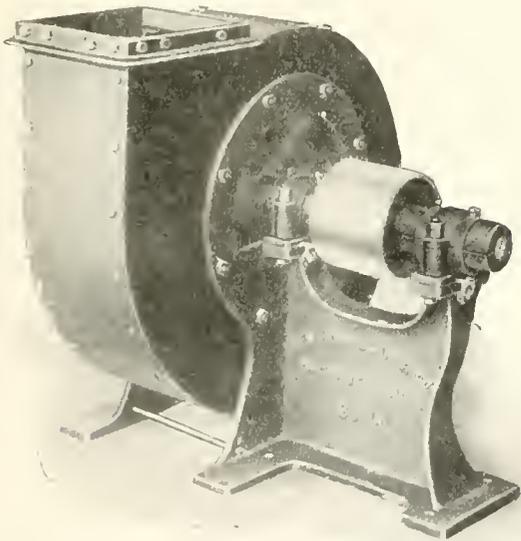
Exports of Wood.

Wood and manufactures of wood are forming a constantly and rapidly increasing share of the exports of the United States. The total value of wood and its manufactures exported in the nine months ending with September, 1906, ex-

ceeded by thirty-three per cent those of the corresponding period of last year and aggregated, for the nine months, no less than fifty-nine million dollars. If to this are added the shipments of this character to the non-contiguous territory of the United States, not now included in our foreign trade figures, the total value of wood and its manufactures leaving our ports in the nine months in question will aggregate sixty-one million dollars or at the rate of eighty-one million dollars a year. A decade ago, in the fiscal year 1896, the total value of wood and its manufactures exported was practically thirty-two million dollars, and in the fiscal year 1906, was in round terms, sixty-nine millions, and if to this are added the shipments to non-contiguous territory, the total, in round terms, would be seventy-one millions. The increase in the single year 1906 over 1905 was eleven million dollars in the shipments to foreign territory.

of the principal European countries, but to most of the countries of South and Central America, Australia, Philippine Islands, Japan and even Africa. The value of this class of wood, namely, "Logs and sawed and hewn timber," exported to the United Kingdom in 1906 was five and one-half million dollars against three millions in 1896; to British North America nearly one million in 1896; to Netherlands one and one-third millions against one-half million in 1896; to British North America nearly one and one-half millions; to Mexico one million; to Italy practically one million; to France three-quarter million; to Central American states one-half million; and to British Australia over four hundred thousand in 1906 against one hundred and thirty thousand in 1896.

The largest value of this class of exports is found in the two groups designated, respectively, as "boards, deals and planks," and "joists and scantlings," the bulk of this being "boards, deals and planks," and, therefore, a class of merchandise popularly designated as "lumber." Of this the expiration in 1906 was over twenty-nine million dollars, exclusive of that sent to our non-contiguous territory, or over thirty millions in all, and it went not only to the principal countries of Europe, but to Mexico, Central and



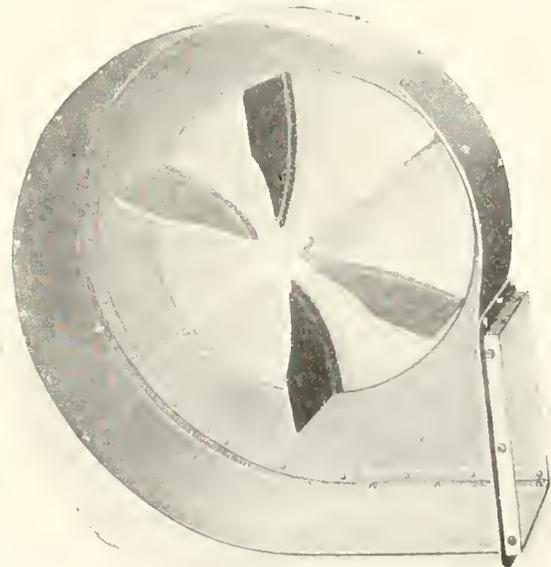
REVERSIBLE FAN, MANUFACTURED BY NEW YORK BLOWER CO., CHICAGO.

"Built Right, Run Right."

A little over a year ago the New York Blower Company, with general offices at Twenty-fifth place and Stewart avenue, Chicago, and works at Bucyrus, O., conceived the idea that a fan to handle shavings, wool, cotton dust, sawdust and stringy material should be reversible so as to feed and discharge, and should be provided with a wheel that would be unobstructible.

The officers of this concern worked diligently with this end in view, and after the expenditure of much time and money succeeded in bringing about what is practically an evolution in planing mill exhausters. These fans have proven their worth, shown the truth of the company's axiom, "built right, run right," and have made for the company an enviable reputation in this line of manufacture.

The first cut shown herewith pictures the New York Blower Company's reversible fan, with a right hand vertical up discharge. Anyone familiar with fans will readily detect the strong points of this one. The second cut shows the fan with the suction side removed, revealing the inside of the fan, from which may be received a fairly clear idea of how the wheel is constructed. The chief recommendation for this wheel is that the blades are cast directly in the



FAN WITH SUCTION SIDE REMOVED, SHOWING CONSTRUCTION OF WHEEL.

South America, Cuba and the other West Indian islands, the South American states, China, Hongkong, Philippine Islands, British Australia, British North America and smaller quantities to Africa and Oceania. The value of lumber sent to the United Kingdom in 1906 was five and three-quarter million dollars against less than two millions in 1896; to Germany nearly two and one-quarter millions against one-third of a million in 1896; to British North America, lumber producing country, over two and one-half millions in 1906 against a little more than a half million in 1896; to Cuba practically two and one-half millions in 1906 against less than one-third of a million in 1896; to Mexico, practically two millions against less than three-fourths million in 1896; to Argentina three and one-half million dollars' value in 1906 against a little less than one million in 1896; to British Australasia over a million dollars in 1906 against a half million dollars in 1896; to Belgium more than three-fourths million; France, a half million; Italy, a half million; Netherlands, two and one-half millions; Brazil, a half million; Chile, more than a half million; Central American states, over three hundred thousand dollars' worth; Hongkong, thirty-five thousand dollars' worth, and Japan, fifty-two thousand dollars' worth in 1906.

Practically the whole world is asking for American wood and its products. Even of "logs and sawed and hewn timber" the total exports for the fiscal year 1906 were fifteen and one-third million dollars against seven and one-third millions in 1896, and the shipments of the material in this crude form went to not only all

Wood Used for Veneer.

The Forest Service, in circular 51, publishes a study of the woods used for veneer in 1905. The statistics are based on reports gathered from 128 establishments in the United States. These use annually more than 189,000,000 feet log measure, the equivalent of approximately 217,000,000 board feet, which yield 1,108,000,000 square feet of veneer. Although the returns from the manufacturers did not indicate whether the veneers were sawed, sliced or rotary cut, there is little doubt that 75 per cent of the oak veneers are either sawed or sliced. The rotary process is very extensively employed for all woods except oak.

The importance of red gum, which furnishes in this industry 21.8 per cent of the raw material and nearly 17 per cent of the veneer, is clearly indicated. This is the more striking when it is remembered that this species has been utilized only a few years.

Maple ranks second in quantity of raw material, and furnishes 14.5 per cent. Yellow poplar is the only other kind of timber furnishing more than 10 per cent of the raw material. It ranks third both in quantity of wood and square feet of veneer. These three species—red gum, maple and yellow poplar—furnish more than one-half of the total quantity of wood used.

White oak, although ranking fifth in the scale of quantity, holds a high place among the veneer woods. Probably no other veneer is so much in demand as this, and if data were available to show its exact value the result would be a revelation to those not thoroughly familiar with the situation.

The results show that for all species the average number of veneers produced per foot board measure is 5.1. Of the individual species, beech is cut the thinnest, the average being 11.1 square feet per board foot. This is doubtless due in part to the fact that this is a favorite wood for the manufacture of wooden plates, and such stock is cut about thirty to an inch. Walnut ranks next, with 10.2 to the inch. The fact that it is a scarce and valuable wood readily accounts for this. Sycamore, cottonwood and pine are cut thickest.

The use of a large number of species for veneering is shown by the reports. While the fifteen kinds tabulated constitute by far the greater part of the wood used, there are nearly as many more used in small quantities, among which are cherry, chestnut, butternut, hickory, cucumber and holly. It will be noted that in Wisconsin the leading wood is basswood; in Tennessee, red gum; in Indiana, white oak; in New York, maple, and in Missouri, cottonwood.

Not all of the wood classed as veneer is actually used for veneering in the true sense, for with the development of veneering machinery a number of new uses have been found for wood in the form of veneer. Such of the softer woods as gum, cottonwood and poplar are largely veneered for boxes, baskets, egg crates and similar products. Such woods do not yield high grade veneers, but are used extensively for building up panels to be finished with a choice wood.

Woods which take a good finish and possess a pleasing grain or color, such as oak, maple, birch, or walnut, furnish the bulk of the true veneers; in fact, it may safely be assumed that practically all of the walnut and oak and a large percentage of the maple shown in this report are used in this way. Furniture and, to a limited extent, interior finishing, consume the most of these species.

One of the most difficult problems to solve in the handling of veneer stock is the drying. A query in regard to drying methods was sent to manufacturers, but the replies failed to indicate a marked preference for any one method. One-third of the establishments use no artificial process. It does not follow, however, that

as much as one-third of the veneer is dried in the open air. On the contrary, probably much less than one-third is so dried.

The economical use of the cores which remain after a log is cut by the rotary process is a problem of such general interest that inquiry was made on the schedules as to the present practice. The results show that 39 establishments use all cores for fuel; 50 use all or part of them for fuel; 33 convert them into excelsior. One reports use for pulp; another their use for porch posts. The remainder report various uses, chiefly, however, combinations of lumber, excelsior, crates, boxes and baskets.

Postponement of Michigan Hardwood Manufacturers' Association Meeting.

After careful consideration the Executive Committee of the Michigan Hardwood Manufacturers' Association decided to postpone the meeting scheduled to be held at Grand Rapids, December 19, until after the first of the year. Due notice of the date of the meeting will be given publicity in the *HARDWOOD RECORD*. This step was decided upon for the purpose of securing full information from the hardwood manufacturers of the state covering stocks of hardwoods on hand January 1, unfilled orders, and statements showing the quantity manufactured during 1906 and the probable output of 1907. This information was deemed essential before effecting any further legislation covering the hardwoods of the state for the year to come.

Miscellaneous Notes.

The Cadillac Veneer Company is erecting a new office building at its plant at Cadillac, Mich., also additional quarters for the installation of kiln drying apparatus. It is expected that the improvements will be completed early in the new year. The company recently increased its capital stock from \$75,000 to \$85,000.

The White Cooperage Company has been incorporated at New York City with \$50,000 capital stock to manufacture lumber, cooperage stock, etc. H. Sinclair Hunter, 590 Quincy street, Brooklyn; Charles A. Orton, 127 Shermerhorn street, Brooklyn; Edward C. Taylor, 1889 Grand avenue, The Bronx, incorporators.

T. B. Baker of Hackney, Kan., who lately engaged in the business of buying walnut logs, has been quite successful in getting some choice stock which he has shipped to various parts of the country.

The woodworking plant of the National Lum-

ber Company at Jackson, Miss., was destroyed by fire on December 7, together with 3,500,000 feet of dressed lumber. This company was organized about a year ago and its plant was fitted with the most modern equipment. The property is said to have been insured at \$75,000, although worth considerably more than that amount.

The Chattanooga Wheelbarrow & Manufacturing Company of Chattanooga, Tenn., has increased its capital stock from \$25,000 to \$50,000 for the purpose of building a large addition to its plant.

W. L. Clemens and others have organized the South Atlantic Lumber Company at Greensboro, N. C., to engage in the manufacture of spokes and bobbins.

J. T. Hallbrook and Pitt Henslee of Dickson, Tenn.; M. R. Campbell, M. R. Campbell, Jr., and J. D. Campbell of Tullahoma, Tenn., have organized the Campbell Manufacturing Company with \$10,000 capital stock. The company will take over the plant of the Dickson Spoke & Manufacturing Company, which will be enlarged and equipped for the manufacture of all kinds of bent goods in addition to spokes.

The Manchester Lumber Company of Richmond, Va., will erect two two-story brick buildings, each 200x80 feet, to be equipped as a woodworking plant.

After January 1 the main office of the Benoit Lumber Company of Watizit, La., will be located at Monroe, La., where it will have facilities for handling orders with greater dispatch than heretofore.

The H. R. Cigar Box & Manufacturing Company has been incorporated at Cleveland, O., by E. S. Byers, G. Trevelen, E. M. Hanna and others.

George Hammerly of Monticello, Ark., will build a sawmill with a daily capacity of 10,000 feet of hardwoods.

The Arkansas Oak Company will establish a plant at Monticello, Ark., for the manufacture of wagon and vehicle stock.

The Southern Railway will build a woodworking plant near Knoxville, Tenn.

J. H. Fogle will establish a plant at Howard, Ark., for making wagon material.

Watson, Barnard & Rogers, recently organized at Petersburg, Va., with a capital stock of \$50,000, will engage in the manufacture of trunks, putting them out at the rate of fifty to sixty dozen a week. George S. Barnard, Jr., Herbert Rogers and J. Powell Watson are interested in the enterprise.

Hardwood News.

(By *HARDWOOD RECORD* Special Correspondents.)

Chicago.

Schultz Bros. & Cowen report hardwood business in the same satisfactory condition as during the last couple of months. James C. Cowen has now completely recovered from his recent illness.

The Columbia Hardwood Lumber Company, 47 Dominick street, has had a successful year. The concern is still in the market for good stocks of oak and other hardwoods to complete its supplies.

The party of capitalists who recently visited the Louisiana holdings of the Riverton Lake Lumber Company of 827 Stock Exchange building returned a few days ago well satisfied with their inspection. The capitalization of the company has been increased to \$150,000 and the whole sum subscribed. The concern will begin to market its output the first week in January and already has orders for hardwoods sufficient to keep it busy for many months.

Johnson & Carlson, 252-258 North Halsted street, have several large tanks and vats under construction. In building its work the concern uses considerable quantities of poplar and oak.

F. C. Van Norstand of the Cotton Belt Lumber Company, 108 La Salle street, spent several days in the South last week and returned on Friday. Conditions at the mills of the company in Mississippi have somewhat improved lately and the concern is able to get out the stock with more speed.

H. P. Coe of the Coe Manufacturing Company, Painesville, O., spent several days last week in Chicago looking after business for his company. Mr. Coe was also a visitor to the first annual meeting of the National Veneer & Panel Manufacturers' Association.

The Fullerton-Powell Hardwood Lumber Company, Chamber of Commerce building, reports hardwoods active, with fairly good supplies in the hands of consumers.

A. H. Ruth, Chicago representative of the G. W. Jones Lumber Company, will visit the headquarters of the concern at Appleton, Wis., the early part of the year. Afterward he will go south to the mills of the company. The Arkansas mills of the company are in slightly better condition than during the recent bad weather. The G. W. Jones Lumber Company has had a very rapid selling season and indi-

cations are that prices will be very strongly held in the future.

Charles Miller of Miller Brothers, 208 Wiloughby building, is at the southern mills of the company looking over shipments. Milton Miller of the Chicago office is in charge of the home business of the company which has shown splendid results during the past year.

C. B. Curtis, secretary of the Morton Dry Kiln Company, 218 La Salle street, spent a portion of last week at Grand Rapids superintending the installation of some kilns. The Morton Dry Kiln Company has already quite a number of its appliances in operation at the furniture city and reports from those employing them say that they are giving complete satisfaction.

The Orr & Lockett Hardware Company, 22d and Jefferson streets, manufacturers of built-up maple blocks for butchers and large ice chests, have had a very successful year. One of their recent large jobs was the construction of a large cooler seventy-seven feet long and thirteen feet wide for the new Boston store.

Wendnagte & Co., tank and vat makers of Twenty-second and Jefferson streets, are completing the erection of a new addition to their plant. The building is four stories high and has a measurement of 60x114 feet. It is equipped with electrical installation, elevators and all modern mill improvements. Although the company has only been in business at its present location for six years its trade has increased to such an extent that the new quarters are necessary.

H. B. Leavitt of the Leavitt Lumber Company, Twenty-second and Laflin streets, has recently returned from a visit to his company's Hollywood, Ark., plant. Mr. Leavitt, accompanied by his brother Jerome G. Leavitt, contemplates shortly after the first of the year making an extensive trip to look over several hardwood timber propositions with a view to making additional purchases.

W. J. Wagstaff, our Oshkosh friend, was a Chicago visitor last week and called at the Record office.

Dr. L. W. Edwards of Antigo and P. A. Fuller of Oshkosh, Wis., both of the Edwards Lumber Company, were in Chicago on the 19th and paid a visit to the Record office. This company has offices both at Oshkosh and Antigo and mills at Kempster, Neva and Washburn Siding. While both hardwoods and hemlock are manufactured the company's specialty is red birch.

The Lumber World of Chicago, published by the late C. D. Strode, has made its reappearance under the editorial management of L. E. Fuller. Mr. Fuller has been the local man for the American Lumberman for many years, is popular with the Chicago trade, and will have the best wishes of many friends for the success of his new undertaking. It is announced that the paper will be general in character and devoted to the interests of manufacturers, wholesalers, retailers and salesmen.

F. P. Southgate, head of the inspection bureau of the National Hardwood Lumber Association at New York City, has been making his headquarters at the general offices of the association in Chicago during the last two weeks assisting in cleaning up a surplus of inspection matters in this city and vicinity.

W. A. Davis, the well known hardwood wholesaler of the Marquette building, accompanied by his wife, left for Oklahoma City on Saturday to spend the Christmas holidays with relatives.

A well known hardwood wholesaler who ships considerable quantities of lumber from Kentucky points during the current car shortage has surprised both his customers and competitors by the promptness with which he has succeeded in delivering lumber to the Chicago trade. When asked how he is able to secure cars with the present dearth of equipment, he simply exhibits the expense accounts of his buyers, which show that they have been able thus far to secure cars from local freight conductors in

various parts of Kentucky by paying from \$2 to \$2.50 each. The tipping craze is still spreading.

The Hardwood Record had the pleasure of a call on Dec. 19 from J. Gibson McElvain, Jr., of J. Gibson McElvain & Co., Philadelphia, who was accompanied by one of his associates, B. C. Heritage. The gentlemen were on their way home from a two months' Pacific coast trip where they have been looking over the big timber of that region. Mr. McElvain says that notwithstanding the disastrous fire from which their concern suffered a year ago in Philadelphia, they have succeeded in grouping a large quantity of lumber at their yards there during the year and have enjoyed one of the best seasons in their history.

E. L. Edwards, the well known wholesale lumberman of Dayton, O., was a Chicago visitor on Dec. 19.

W. A. Gilchrist of the Three States Lumber Company, Memphis, was in the city last week.

Harry Gersueh, secretary of the retail association of Kansas City, Mo., was a visitor at the offices of the Hardwood Record during the past week.

The close of the year has brought to the HARDWOOD RECORD remembrances from various members of the trade in the shape of calendars, all of them of attractive design and well printed. Among the firms to which the Record is indebted for this courtesy are the following: E. W. Leech, the well known dealer in hardwoods of Fifteenth street and Warren avenue, Detroit, Mich.; Shut & Kiehn, importers of lumber and logs with headquarters at Hamburg and Dusseldorf, Germany, and American offices at New Orleans, La., Mobile, Ala., and Savannah, Ga.; Samuel H. Shearer & Co., Crozer building, Philadelphia; Hoshall & McDonald Bros. of Eola, La.; the Datten Lumber Company of New London, Wis.; Richey, Halsted & Quick, who deal extensively in southern lumber, Cincinnati; William Buchanan of St. Louis, Mo., the Moffett-Fowman Lumber Company, Madison, Ind., and the Standard Hardwood Lumber Company, well known in the trade of Buffalo. A handsome desk clock was also received from the Florida Sawmill Company of Paxton, Fla., for which the Record is grateful.

Boston.

Frank W. Holmes, a very popular lumber salesman in this part of the country, died very suddenly at Rutland, Vt., Dec. 11. Mr. Holmes for the past thirteen years has been salesman for the firm of Furber, Stockford & Company.

Charles S. Wentworth of Charles S. Wentworth & Company, has been spending a few days in New Hampshire in the interests of business.

William E. Litchfield states that business is normal. The difficulty of guaranteeing transportation has kept many from taking orders for future delivery. The fact that the railroads are unable to supply cars has kept certain shippers from doing business in this section.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year at the recent meeting of the Massachusetts Wholesale Lumber Association: H. B. Clark, president; H. W. Blanchard, vice president; W. C. B. Robbins, secretary and treasurer. Executive committee: Chairman, T. H. Shepard; C. C. Batchelder, Waldo H. Bigelow, Wendell M. Weston, William Bacon, E. J. Hammond, H. B. Fiske, Morris A. Hall, Horace L. Bearse, Wendell F. Brown, Francis E. Page.

The Consolidated Lumber Company, Boston, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000. The promoters are Miner R. Thomas and Edward M. Robinson.

The American Lumber Company, Quincy, Mass., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$8,000. The incorporators are J. Franklin Faxon and A. D. Newcomb.

M. Walter Hart, who started in the wholesale lumber business under his own name in

Boston about two years ago, has been obliged to take larger quarters in the Mason Building and will remove about January 1.

James A. Hurd has removed from Kilby street to Room 308, Exchange Building, and Walter Moore, who has had an office in Room 340 of same building, has taken part of the office with Mr. Hurd.

The Sebago Lake Lumber Company has been organized at Portland, Me., with a capital of \$10,000. The incorporators are Henry Rich and John H. Rich of Standish.

F. S. Platt of New Britain, Conn., has purchased the business of the Meriden Lumber Company and of the Lyon & Billiard Company. Mr. Platt is already interested in several lumber concerns in Connecticut.

The mill of Shaw & Kinby, Medford, Mass., has been damaged by fire to the extent of \$2,500. Much of the kiln-dried lumber was badly damaged.

The Blair Veneer Company of North Troy, Vt., has been installing new machinery.

Andrew T. Allen, recently foreman for the George W. Gale Lumber Company, Cambridge, and Lawrence Chamberlain of Boston, announce that they have reopened the William Pettigrew mill at West Newton, Mass., where they will manufacture and deal in all kinds of finish materials and do a general woodworking business under the firm name of Chamberlain & Allen.

New York.

The New York members of Hoo-Hoo are getting together with the members of the other leading eastern cities for the purpose of preparing plans for the entertainment of the order at Atlantic City next September. The eastern trade will be generally pretty busy in the host line by reason of the eastern hardwood men making similar preparations for the entertainment of the National Hardwood Lumber Association at Atlantic City next May. The latter's committees are already actively at work and are planning a big time, and the Hoo-Hoo members will be a close second, although, of course, they will have three or four months more in which to round out their work. Atlantic City is such a popular resort that both conventions bid fair to be record breakers in attendance.

The volume of new building planned during the month of November in Greater New York shows the following decreases as against last year: Manhattan, 48 per cent; Brooklyn, 10 per cent; Bronx borough, 26 per cent. But nevertheless the total volume of new building planned was about \$12,000,000 for the greater city, and while it is a considerable decrease as against November, 1905, it is sufficiently large to indicate a continuance of building activity, as 1905 was a record breaker all around and therefore hardly a criterion.

The New York Lumber Trade Association, through its Committee on Railroads and Transportation, is following along the line of other organizations in delving into the transportation problems confronting the local trade in the receipt of lumber.

The Hasbrouck Flooring Company has been incorporated in this city with a capital of \$25,000. The incorporators are: W. G. Merritt, New York; C. H. Briscoe and H. C. Horsehey of Brooklyn.

Preparations are almost complete for the annual banquet of the New York Lumber Trade Association, which occurs at the Waldorf Astoria on Tuesday, January 22, and the number of tickets already sold is in the neighborhood of 400, which will make it by far the biggest gathering of that character in the history of the local trade. The grand ball room has been secured and an exceedingly fine entertainment will follow the dinner. Boxes will be occupied by the ladies.

Secretary Frank F. Fish of the National Hardwood Lumber Association has been spend-

ing a week or two in New York in the interest of association affairs. He has also visited Boston and Philadelphia and other eastern points, being east on a general tour of inspection.

T. S. Miller, manager of the hardwood department of the Stevens-Eaton Company, 1 Madison avenue, has just returned from an extensive business trip among the hardwood mills in Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina and Georgia. He reports conditions as very strong, with stocks in the better grades of all hardwoods scarce.

The Smith-Lasher Lumber Company has been incorporated at Hoboken, N. J., with a capital of \$100,000. The leading principal is L. P. Lasher, who has been associated with New York and Hoboken trade for a number of years. P. P. Sinclair of West New York and A. R. Sterling of Weehawken are the other incorporators.

M. J. E. Hoban of the Hoban & Curtis Lumber Company, 1 Madison avenue, has just returned from a trip to the southern cypress fields. He found conditions at manufacturing points to be strong and believes that the cypress market for some time to come will be exceedingly bullish.

H. D. Bowen of Magovern & Bowen, 29 Broadway, has the sympathy of the trade in the loss of his mother, who died at Pasadena, Cal., the latter part of November. The interment was at Auburn, N. Y., last week.

R. W. Higbie, 45 Broadway, is on a visit to his large hardwood operation in the Adirondacks, where he will spend some time devoting his attention to mill affairs. Everything is reported as running very satisfactorily and he will have a very choice stock of hardwood lumber to offer in the near future.

Gardiner I. Jones of the Jones Hardwood Company, Boston, has been here on a visit in connection with the work of his committee in preparation for the National Hardwood annual at Atlantic City in May next.

Charles M. Kimpland, the widely known timber and piling operator of 18 Broadway, this city, died recently at his residence at 306 President street, Brooklyn.

Sam. E. Barr, Flatiron building, is just back from a business trip among the West Virginia hardwood and spruce mills and reports conditions there as exceedingly strong. Stocks of good lumber are scarce, prices firm and every indication of a dull market for some months to come.

Carl Fischer-Hansen has been appointed receiver in bankruptcy for the assets of Druks & Heiding, manufacturers of store fixtures at 350 Bowers, with a bond of \$1,000.

M. M. Wall of the Buffalo Hardwood Lumber Company has been spending a few days here on business. He reports current activities among the hardwood trade of Buffalo as very satisfactory.

Philadelphia.

The Lumbermen's Exchange held its regular monthly meeting on December 6. President George F. Craig in the chair. The meeting was preceded by a light luncheon in Griffith Hall, which was attended by about fifty members. A reaffirmation of the preamble and resolutions adopted on February 1, 1906, relating to the necessity for a material increase of American shipping in foreign trade, was made at this meeting, copies of which were sent to the representatives of this district in congress. Notices were sent out by the Exchange to all the local trade organizations requesting them to send a delegate to meet W. C. Macbride of The Haney-White Company, who is chairman of the committee on legislation of the Lumbermen's Exchange, at a joint meeting to be held at the Exchange rooms on December 20 at 1:30 p. m. This meeting has been called in accordance with the resolution passed by the Exchange, the object of which is to the effect that the trade or-

ganizations of Philadelphia join this Exchange in an effort to obtain the repeal of the Mercantile Tax Law, and with this object in view to appoint one delegate each to meet with the chairman of the committee on legislation of this Exchange for the purpose of drafting an act for presentation at the next session of the state legislature.

Emil Guenther, the successful hardwood lumber dealer, who for years has conducted a retail yard, has now embarked in the general wholesale lumber business, with office at 302 Pennsylvania building.

The following visitors recently paid their respects to the local trade: R. H. Paul, East Coast Lumber Company, Watertown, Fla.; E. D. Galloway, Galloway-Pease Company, Johnson City, Tenn.; Harold Weston, Weston & Zaring Company, Jacksonville, Fla., and John T. Dixon, John T. Dixon Lumber Company, Elizabethon, Tenn.

Horace G. Hazard & Co. report that last month's business was one of the best of the year. They consider the outlook good for future trading, as they have already booked some good sized orders for next spring's delivery.

The Fenwick Lumber Company of Wilkes Barre, Pa., took over the entire business of the Tennant-Richards Lumber Company of this place on December 1 and will hereafter occupy the offices 502-4 Bennett building, formerly used by the Tennant-Richards concern. All obligations of the absorbed company have been assumed by the Fenwick company and all bills due to the Tennant-Richards Lumber Company will be referred to them. The Fenwick Lumber Company claims to own, in addition to the present holdings of the absorbed company, 19,000 acres of fine timber land in West Virginia, which is equipped with a modern, up-to-date band mill. This timber is composed of chestnut, poplar, oak, hemlock, spruce and yellow pine.

Samuel H. Shearer & Son report the hardwood department of their business moving along in excellent shape and the outlook for future trading very good. Yards have a fair stock on hand and are buying only for special orders received.

Soble Bros. report business prosperous. They are laying plans to meet increasing demands. John J. Soble, of this firm, spent the last two months at their mill district in Honaker, Va., where they are interested in the Okeeta Planing Mills Company and the Long Pole Lumber Company. Mr. Soble reports everything working along smoothly. H. P. Minard, formerly with the Missouri Land & Lumber Company of Grandin, Mo., an experienced and well known lumberman, has just been appointed superintendent of the Okeeta Planing Mills Company. This firm has been fortunate in making arrangements with the Case-Fowler Lumber Company, Birmingham, Ala., to handle its entire output, consisting of plain and quartered oak.

Schofield Bros. have just made an advantageous connection. R. W. and J. H. Schofield, of this firm, while on a recent southern trip, contracted for the whole output of a hardwood mill, which will run between 5,000,000 and 7,000,000 feet of lumber. The firm has sustained a sad loss in the death of one of its best salesmen, Wm. F. Abbott, a resident of York, Pa., who covered the territory of Baltimore, Washington and the Cumberland valley. He left his home with his wife for a few days' Christmas shopping in this city, stopping with relatives in West Philadelphia. He was taken ill on the morning following his arrival at 4 o'clock and died at 2 p. m. of the same day, December 8. A stroke of apoplexy brought on by an attack of acute indigestion caused his death. His loss is much deplored and his many friends tender their sincere condolence to his widow.

William H. Fritz of William H. Fritz & Co. is traveling through the east and reports coming

therefrom show profitable results. E. B. Hayman of this firm is confined to his home from the effects of a fall from his horse while attending a fox hunt. It is feared he will not be able to resume business for several weeks.

The Philadelphia Hardwood Lumber Company is pleased with the universal prosperity in hardwood circles. H. N. Pattison of this firm, trading under above corporate name, has just returned from a trip through the state, of which he reports excellent results. Wm. E. and H. N. Pattison, who compose the firm, assert that their business for 1906 has been just double that of 1905.

Chas. F. Felin & Co., extensive dealers in lumber and millwork, report all departments moving along in grand style. Millwork is in constant demand, and judging from the large orders already placed for next spring, the year of 1907 will be marked with great activity in building operations.

Baltimore.

W. O. Price, the hardwood exporter, with offices in the Continental Trust building, Baltimore and Calvert streets, returned this week from an extended tour through southwestern Virginia and adjacent lumbering sections. He conferred with a large number of mill men and closed contracts for stocks.

For the first time in the history of the Baltimore Lumber Exchange the boxmakers are represented on the managing committee, this branch of the lumber business having heretofore remained rather in the background. The box trade, however, has gained greatly in importance during the current year, and large quantities of poplar are now being cut up into shooks.

Much interest is being taken here in the meeting of the National Hardwood Exporters' Association, which is to be held about January 23 next in Norfolk. A large representation from Baltimore is expected at the meeting, and various matters of importance will come up for consideration. Among them is the question of clean through bills of lading. The relations of the exporters toward the steamship and railroad lines are more or less unsatisfactory and give rise to much complaint. Notwithstanding Judge Morris' decision last spring the transportation companies are disposed to take advantage of all kinds of points to evade liability for damage, and the shippers are often called upon to make good losses for damage to lumber sustained through no fault of theirs. These payments frequently absorb the entire profit on transactions and should rightly be borne by the companies in the care of which the damage was sustained. The car shortage will also form a topic for consideration and suggestions will be received as to how the obstacle of utterly inadequate transportation facilities might be overcome.

Pittsburg.

The Henderson Lumber Company is doing a fine business in stock for coal mines and coke ovens. James Henderson reports a bigger trade in these specialties than ever before and sees no reason to look for a let up before next fall at least.

President George W. Nicola of the Nicola Lumber Company is one of the most enthusiastic believers in the great hardwood business for Pittsburg in 1907. He says that his company is now turning down business that is strictly O. K. but which is rejected because the company is overtaxed now to keep up with its orders and get cars enough to keep its customers from going crazy.

J. E. McIlvain & Co. are branching out. They heard that oak was selling at over \$100 per thousand out in Oregon and forthwith they proceeded to land an order for six cars of just such oak as makes an old lumberman grin and at a price away above that mentioned. This is a new departure for a Pittsburg firm, but it is

said that oak in large quantities is being sent to Oregon for use in the manufactories.

The Reliance Lumber Company is increasing its output so fast that it will put on two more salesmen the first of the year. Its business in oak for the last six months has been eminently satisfactory and it sees a big demand ahead for the next half year. H. W. Henninger of this company is one of the best posted men on hardwood conditions in the city and is studying the situation very carefully with a view to making some large purchases soon.

The Colonial Lumber Company, which was chartered recently and has located in the Ferguson building, will have as an able assistant in getting business E. C. Maloney, who has been associated with W. W. Pownall and H. L. Karrick at 18 Broadway, New York. The company will make a specialty of spruce and will open a New York office early in the year.

One of the big local consumers of lumber the coming spring is going to be the Coney Island amusement park now being established on Neville Island in the Ohio river. Over 2,000,000 feet of lumber is on the ground now and at least three times that amount will be needed there before May 1, according to statements of Captain John F. Klein and other members of the company.

The Crescent Lumber Company of Marietta, O., has bought from the Elk River Lumber & Coal Company of Clay, W. Va., 8,000 acres of timber land in Clay county, West Virginia. It includes virgin oak, ash, poplar, hemlock and hickory, and the new owners will erect a band sawmill at once to work off the product. The Crescent company is already operating a band sawmill at Hosterman, W. Va., and two circular sawmills on Coal river in the same state.

The Scott Lumber & Transportation Company of Bridgeport, O., has been chartered. The capital stock is \$100,000 and the incorporators are W. W. and John T. Scott, Ralph Bethel, Walter Lyle and Frank Stillwell. Sawmills will be built in West Virginia and also a considerable amount of tram road.

The James I. M. Wilson Lumber Company is authority for the statement that this is one of the best, if not the best, year for the sale of poles that Pittsburg has ever seen. The extensive operations of the railroads and street railway companies, together with the projects of the independent telephone companies to the north of Pittsburg have made a market for poles that is seldom equalled anywhere. Most of the stock has been cut in West Virginia and the demand for chestnut poles since December 1 has been much too great for the supply at the railroads.

"Six hundred cars behind." This is the significant statement made by Manager W. P. Craig of William Whitmer & Sons, Incorporated, about the lumber situation in West Virginia at present. It means that the Whitmers have 600 cars of lumber cut and sold and ready for shipment, but that they cannot get a car to move it. At some of their mills where fifteen cars a day can be loaded easily only two or three a week are sent in. The Pittsburg office of the Whitmers will sell more than 5,000,000 feet of lumber this month and for the year it is certain to round up a total of 70,000,000 feet.

John C. Parsons and E. W. Cross have formed a partnership under the name of Parsons & Cross. Mr. Parsons has been for years a salesman for the well known firm of Nicola, Stone & Myers of Cleveland, and Mr. Cross has been identified with the Whitmer lumber interests for some time. The new firm will start in business January 1 and will have some excellent connections in West Virginia and in the eastern market.

The Cheat River Lumber Company is pushing its business in chestnut and poplar hard and will handle one-third more chestnut this month than any month this year to date. More than one-half of its lumber is being sold within a

radius of 60 miles of Pittsburg and not a small proportion of this goes to manufactories.

There is quite a general complaint among firms which are pushing big operations in West Virginia, Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee about the scarcity of good labor. Some wholesalers go so far as to say that 20 per cent more is being paid to good men, both sawmill hands and woodsmen, than last year and that they are glad to get desirable help even at this advance. The chief reason given is that able bodied men have come north to the Pittsburg district in large numbers to get better wages and more steady work in the big steel plants. Their place has been filled, it is said, largely by negroes, who are unsteady in their habits and cannot be held down to labor when they have money. So keen has become this call for demand for good men that men are going south from the small mills of western Pennsylvania, where the operations have been finished lately.

The American Lumber & Manufacturing Company for a month past has had a demand for oak and poplar that has been exceedingly hard to fill in view of the fact that dry stocks of both woods are low at the mills and that when the lumber is actually procured it is almost impossible to move it. Chestnut, too, has been selling faster than for months and the prospects now are for a very lively winter's trade. Both President G. W. Johnson and General Manager J. N. Woollett of the American predict a splendid winter's trade and feel that the hardwood situation is, all things considered, in better shape than it has been for several years.

"We are selecting our trade from the big bulk of inquiry that comes to us," said President L. L. Sattler of the L. L. Sattler Lumber Company last week when asked about the hardwood conditions that are prevailing now. At the Blackstone plant of the company 140 men are working twelve hours a day to get out stock and by their efforts they have more than doubled the output of the Blackstone plant since last December. It is expected now that the new box shoo factory of the Sattlers will be in operation by February 1, which will put this concern in the front ranks of producers of box stuff.

The Linehan Lumber Company sums up the situation in these closing days of 1906 thus: "It has been a phenomenal year for hardwood. Prices are uniformly higher than one year ago and stocks are smaller at the mills. Both the railroads and the big manufactories are up to their ears in projects that are requiring and will require enormous amounts of hardwood lumber, and the Pittsburg wholesalers are seeing to it that they get their share of the trade. Oak, poplar and ash are very strong in market now, especially the first, which has been foremost in demand among the hardwoods for months."

The West Virginia Sawmill Association at a recent meeting at Elkins appointed committees to confer with the officials of the Western Maryland Railroad Company with a view to getting relief from the car famine. If no relief is obtained the committees will go before the state legislature of West Virginia and try to get a law enacted forcing railroads to provide cars for lumber shippers.

The Ohio Pyle Company has chosen these officers for the coming year: President, James McKelvey; vice-president, J. H. Henderson; secretary and manager, D. H. Horton; treasurer, J. A. Ginter. "The fire which the company had at Ohio Pyle lately destroyed its locomotive and a new one is being installed this week. This company now has 5,000 acres of first-class white oak timber, having about doubled its timber holdings in the past year.

Saginaw Valley.

For the moment lumbermen are turning their attention to the holidays, after a most successful year. They are taking account of stock and putting their business in shape for next year. But for the embargo which the car famine has placed upon business the last ninety

days there would be no complaint. Nothing like it has ever been experienced. Everybody is short of cars and particularly the lumbermen. W. D. Young & Co., state that there hasn't been a day in two weeks that they haven't been 100 cars short of their business requirements and they are thirty days behind in shipping orders. A. C. White expects to be compelled to shut down on account of not having cars. It is the same along the lines of the roads north where sawmills are located.

The prospects for the coming year in the hardwood trade are better than they have been the present year. Kneeland Bigelow Company yesterday sold all the maple the mills will cut next year to the S. L. Eastman Flooring Company, at considerable advance over present prices. This year the Eastman Company took 10,000,000 feet of maple from the same concern. The Kneeland Bigelow Company has also contracted half of its next year's output of beech lumber, at about \$1 over present quotations.

Some mills have been obliged to close down. The Hargrave mill will cut some lumber after the Holidays and the Campbell-Brown mill also has a contract to cut out some stock. J. J. Flood expects to run the greater portion of the winter. Both of the Kneeland-Bigelow mills will run all winter, one of them day and night. These two mills are cutting nearly 40,000,000 feet of lumber this year. Bliss & VanAuken have had a good year and their plant is being operated day and night. It takes a dozen train loads of cars a day to keep all these plants in operation, and the greater portion come over the Mackinaw division of the Michigan Central.

W. D. Young & Co. are operating four logging camps up near the straits and have two jobbers also putting in stock for them.

The H. M. Lord's Sons' Co., at AuSable, have finished shipping for the season. They have shipped several million feet of heavy hardwood timber for the Detroit tunnel and for harbor work on Lake Erie.

R. P. Holihan of Millersburg expects to stock the Derry & Co. mill for the winter run.

The Jackson & Wylie Company at Gaylord consumed 6,000,000 feet of beech and elm logs the past year. It manufactures staves and head linings.

The Batchelor Timber Company at West Branch is running steadily, the mill having a capacity of 12,000,000 feet. The logs come to the mill by rail.

The new plant of the Strable Manufacturing Company at Saginaw is being rushed and it will begin manufacturing flooring early after the new year.

Archie McKay is cutting and manufacturing over 1,000,000 feet of hardwood near Rose City.

A score of portable mills are cutting hardwood at points north of Bay City where tracts of hardwood exist. These mills are moved to localities where there are tracts of standing timber.

The Hanson Ward Veneer Company will run its plant all winter, having equipped a hot pond into which the logs that come by rail are dumped.

The sawmill at Grace Harbor, on the Lake Huron shore, was burned last week and will not be rebuilt.

Grand Rapids.

The Boyne City Lumber Company held its annual meeting December 19 and a dividend of 12 per cent to stockholders was declared, indicating a prosperous year's business. The following board of directors was elected: W. H. White, Thomas White, L. H. Withey, Amos S. Musselman, Edward Fitzgerald, G. W. Burr and Henry Idema. Officers were selected as follows: President, W. H. White, Boyne City; vice-president, Thomas White, Boyne City; treasurer, Henry Idema, Grand Rapids; secretary, W. L. Martin, Boyne City.

The Petoskey Block & Manufacturing Company has shut down its plant at Petoskey for two weeks for repairs, but will start up again the first of the year.

A special meeting of the common council of Boyne City was held last week and a committee of three was appointed to take up the matter of giving encouragement toward the erection of a new flooring plant there, a proposition that is being considered by the Boyne City Lumber Company.

W. A. Hosmer of Bellaire has started his sawmill on the season's run.

Former Mayor W. H. Beach of Holland heads a syndicate of prominent business men of that city which has purchased the interest of B. F. Bush in the Bush & Lane Piano Company, and the general offices of the company will be removed from Chicago to Holland. Mr. Lane will continue to look after the mechanical end of the business.

About \$2,000 has been spent in repairs and improvements at the pin mill of the Custer Manufacturing Company in Custer, Mason county, and the plant will resume operations during the first week of January.

The H. M. O. Lumber Company, capital \$300,000, has been incorporated with the following Grand Rapids men as stockholders: Fryer Halladay, W. J. Breen, Ward B. Miller, Edwin Owen, George M. Ames and Edward W. Seamans. Headquarters will be in Grand Rapids and the company plans to carry on manufacturing operations in Gogebic county, owning a large tract of timber there. Officers will be elected later.

The Wexford Lumber Company, capital \$100,000, has been incorporated with the following stockholders: A. F. Anderson, Joseph S. Campbell and Wm. F. Gustine of Cadillac, and Joseph Anderson of South Boardman. The company's sawmill is located at Buckley and has begun operations. It is estimated that the cut of hardwood and hemlock timber in the vicinity of Buckley will last at least six years. Officers are as follows: President, A. F. Anderson; vice-president and general manager, J. S. Campbell; secretary and treasurer, W. F. Gustine.

Jones & Green of Big Rapids expect to have their new maple flooring plant in operation at Dighton by May 1. The mill will have a yearly capacity of six million feet and it is estimated the supply of timber at that point will last ten years. Jones & Green will continue their Big Rapids mill as usual.

G. R. Mohr of Chicago, in association with Vern Wood and other Traverse City men, have arranged for purchasing the D. E. Carter factory at Traverse City for the manufacture of a new type of refrigerator.

The Cadillac Handle Company is decking logs in its yards at Cadillac for use during the spring and summer, having a quarter of a million feet already stored up. The mill is in steady operation.

The Williams Bros. Company will start its mill at Cadillac January 2 after a shutdown of several weeks for repairs.

The directors of the Michigan Maple Company met in Grand Rapids December 20 with the following board members present: M. F. Butters, Ludington; W. T. Culver, Ludington; H. N. Lord, Au Sable; Edward Buckley, Manistee; W. H. White, W. L. Martin and M. J. Fox, Boyne City; R. G. Peters, Manistee; W. P. Porter, East Jordan, and Harry Nichols, Charlevoix. The annual meeting of the association occurs February 5 and nothing was done at this meeting except to discuss trade conditions. Dry stock is scarce, prices firm, and with the scarcity of help in the woods and the light snow so far the indications are that the log crop will be light.

Bristol, Va.-Tenn.

E. L. Ritter, Sam Holland, and others of the

W. M. Ritter Lumber Company, of Columbus, O., were in the city last week en route to Hampton, Tenn., where the company is putting into operation a newly erected band mill.

R. E. Wood, president of the R. E. Wood Lumber Company of Baltimore, Md., accompanied by his brother, G. L. Wood, general manager of the company, came to the city this week and spent several days here on business. This company is operating extensively in western North Carolina and at Buladeen, Carter County, Tenn., where it has a band mill in operation. The R. E. Wood Lumber Company owns nearly a thousand million feet of poplar, oak, chestnut, hemlock, etc., in North Carolina, Tennessee, and West Virginia.

Plans are on foot for the development of millions of feet of fine untouched maple timber in Wise county, Virginia, and L. O. Pettit of Big Stone Gap, Va., and associates, are interested in the proposed organization of a big chair and furniture manufacturing plant to be located at Wise Court House.

P. W. Bevins, who operates several country mills in Scott county, Virginia, near Hiltons, was in the city last week. Mr. Bevins says that he has shipped over five hundred cars of lumber from his Scott county mills this year and has prospects for shipping a much larger volume next year.

J. H. Bryan, of the Bryan Lumber Company, is in South Carolina on a trip of inspection of his company's mills on the Pee Dee river, in that state.

The Clinch Valley Lumber Company has moved its offices from Bluefield, W. Va., to St. Paul, Va. The change was made in order to have the headquarters of the company in proximity to its operations and timber property. M. B. Kussler, formerly of Bristol, is president of the company.

A. E. Willey, of the Morton, Lewis & Willey Lumber Company, has gone to Grand Rapids, Mich., to attend the funeral of his mother-in-law, Mrs. H. J. Richardson.

J. A. Wilkinson has returned from a business trip in Virginia. His new planing mill, which has just been completed, will be put into operation at once, and his new band mill, which is being constructed, will be ready March 1.

The offices of the Kingsport Lumber Company are being moved from Bristol to Johnson City. This company operates a band mill and a circular mill at Caretta, McDowell county, W. Va., and receives about a million and a half feet of lumber per month from the two mills. It has almost ten million feet of sawn lumber, chiefly oak, in its yards at Caretta at present, and is disposing of same as fast as possible.

The Patterson Lumber Company, which recently purchased a 7,000 acre tract of timber land on the French Broad river, on the Tennessee-North Carolina border line, at a consideration of \$30,000, is arranging to develop same at once. A water flume for transporting the logs to the French Broad river, four miles in length, will be built.

The Buckeye Lumber Company and the Penn Lumber Company, recently organized at Johnson City, Tenn., by W. R. Coon, D. C. Hughes, and associates, are getting ready for active operation.

F. R. Wilson, who has been superintendent of the W. M. Ritter Lumber Company operations at Saginaw, N. C., for some time, has been appointed superintendent of the company's new operations fifty miles south of Charleston, W. Va. Mr. Wilson was in Bristol this week en route to West Virginia to take charge of the new work. The company has purchased the business of the Raleigh Lumber Company, one of the most extensive lumber manufacturing operations in that part of the state. O. C. Hathaway, who has heretofore been superintendent of the company's operations at Hampton, Tenn., has been appointed to succeed Mr. Wilson as superintendent of the operations at Saginaw, N. C.

Cincinnati.

The proposed building of a belt line around Cincinnati will in all probability go through within the next few weeks, and when the construction is completed will benefit every business man in the Queen City. A meeting was held recently by the committee, consisting of Messrs. Thomas J. Moffett, chairman, W. A. Bennett and A. G. Brunsmann, who discussed incorporation of the new enterprise. The company will be incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000. This amount is only to cover the preliminary work and will be increased as necessity requires. The road will extend around the outskirts of Cincinnati, connecting with all rail roads, and will also invade Kentucky. A bridge will be constructed over the river in the East End, which, according to estimate figures, will cost \$1,000,000. The complete construction will amount to \$10,000,000. About four miles of road will be laid in Kentucky and about fifteen to twenty miles in Cincinnati, connecting the various railroads and passing through such suburbs as Oakley, Madisonville, Norwood, the Mill creek valley and others. The Lumbermen's Club, Carriage Makers and a host of others have urged the construction for the past three years and the final developments have now cropped out. Lumbermen of Cincinnati in speaking of the new belt line all assert that they will derive a great benefit and are all willing to subscribe to the stock that will be issued in the near future.

The K. & P. Lumber Company of this city has reduced its capital from \$150,000 to \$75,000.

J. T. Hanna of the Wiborg & Hanna Company has gone on a business trip through the South. He will remain there for some weeks to look after lumber for his firm.

Charles Duhlmeier of Duhlmeier Brothers has returned from a southern trip, where he reports that plenty of logs are seen but little lumber ready for shipment.

The monthly meeting of the Lumbermen's Club will be held at the Business Men's Club January 7. A discussion of the belt line will be made and several other important things will be dealt with.

Chester F. Korn of the Farrin-Korn Lumber Company has left the city for the South on a business trip. He will be away for a week or more.

L. G. Banning has recently returned from Tennessee, where he was on a business trip.

"A good Christmas gift that would please every lumberman in the Queen City is an ample amount of cars to allow shipments and receiving of lumber," said Thomas J. Moffett of the Maley, Thompson & Moffett Lumber Company in speaking of the car shortage.

St. Louis.

The Thomas & Proetz Lumber Company has been making strenuous efforts to accumulate stock, both at the local yards and at the mill at Belzoni, Miss., and has succeeded even beyond expectations, as the announcement is made that it will have in pile more hardwood lumber on January 1 next than at any time in its history. Early in the month the company received a barge load of lumber, consisting of 700,000 feet of cottonwood, poplar and ash, considerable of which has already been sold. Another attractive item which was recently added to the local stock was 100,000 feet of 11 and 11½ inch plain white and red oak step plank, 10 inches wide and over. At Belzoni the stock consists of oak and gum mostly, with some cottonwood, cypress and ash, which by the first of the year will undoubtedly aggregate 3,000,000 feet. This is surely a commendable record, considering the delays incident to the car shortage, but which hindered the company little, since it logs its mill by river with its own steamboat and barges.

W. W. Dings, secretary of the Garetson-Grease Lumber Company, is looking over the hardwood situation generally in producing territory and visiting the mills in which the company is interested.

The St. Louis branch of E. C. Atkins & Co., Inc., has moved into new quarters at 2329 Olive street. Here will be carried a complete line of their celebrated silver steel circular and band saws and other mill goods and mill supplies, which will put the concern in position to take care of their western and southwestern trade better than ever before. G. W. Gladding, well known to users of saws the country over, who was for many years at the Memphis branch and for the past eight years has looked after the concern's interests in the South and Southwest from headquarters in St. Louis, will be in charge of the sales department. In connection with the St. Louis branch will be a well equipped saw repair shop under the supervision of W. D. Quinn.

After a trip to the company's mill at De Valls Bluffs, Ark., Geo. W. Stoneman of the Stoneman-Zearing Lumber Company takes an optimistic view of the hardwood situation and says that conditions in the producing districts of Arkansas are deplorable, owing to the recent heavy rains, and that probably only the larger mills with railway logging equipment will be able to continue operations through the winter. Hence he predicts that hardwood prices will be considerably higher by next spring.

C. E. Thomas of the Thomas & Proetz Lumber Company returned a few days ago from a trip to Chicago, Rockford and other northern points, where the company disposes of a great deal of its excellent hardwoods.

R. F. Krebs of the lumber department of the Ozark Coopersage Company returned recently from a trip to the company's mills in Arkansas. Mr. Krebs also reports manufacturing operations in a bad way and looks for higher prices before spring.

John Davis of Davis & Reeves of Halley, Ark., who operate two mills, was a recent St. Louis visitor. S. C. Major of the S. C. Major Lumber Company, Memphis, Tenn.; E. D. Williams, representing W. K. Canady of Bentoni, Miss., and H. M. McIntosh, a buyer for Steele & Hibbard, with headquarters at Dexter, Mo., were also in town recently.

Memphis.

The committee of the Lumbermen's Club, consisting of five members headed by C. D. Hendrickson, chairman, which went to St. Louis to attend the hearing of the Interstate Commerce Commission regarding the car shortage, has returned. Mr. Hendrickson appeared as a witness before the commission and states that a formal statement was filed with that body registering the protest of the Lumbermen's Club of Memphis against the conditions which now obtain with reference to cars. The committee is much impressed with the earnest inquiries instituted by the commission and believes that some good will result from the fixing of the responsibility for the present conditions. Mississippi lumbermen will send a large delegation to Chicago next week to attend a conference which has been called to consider the car shortage from the standpoint of lumber interests. Lumbermen of the Mississippi valley have been more seriously hit by the car shortage than any other class of business men, and they therefore regard this conference as of vast importance. Mississippi lumbermen are now demanding that the railroad commission of that state shall amend the demurrage and delayage rules by granting to shippers full demurrage charges for unreasonable delay after cars have been ordered. At present shippers, including lumbermen, get no demurrage except in cases of unusual delay in transit, having no recourse for delays in furnishing cars after requisition has been made. Lumbermen of that state are responsi-

ble for the assertion that the shortage of cars is occasioned largely by the fact that agents and officials of the roads at junction points are denied the right to increase their forces when there is a large increase in traffic.

In addition to sending a committee to St. Louis, the Lumbermen's Club at its last meeting passed resolutions asking that Congress pass a national reciprocal demurrage law and adequate reciprocity in car service. Moreover, the club passed resolutions indorsing the movement inaugurated by T. Peyton Giles of Richmond, Va., calling for the passage of a law by Congress empowering the Interstate Commerce Commission to issue a rule to all railroads regarding a time limit on all interstate shipments, conforming to length of haul, with a certain percentage of discount on freight bills payable to consignee for every twenty-four hours of delay beyond the daily movement prescribed by the commission. Thus it may be seen readily that the lumbermen of Memphis are thoroughly aroused over the situation. And it may be noted in passing that all action taken on this question was participated in by the largest number of lumbermen that has attended a monthly meeting here in some months.

The nominating committee appointed by the Lumbermen's club, recommended the following officers for the ensuing year: Ticket No. 1: President, George B. Burgess; first vice president, F. E. Gary; second vice president, J. B. Grant; secretary-treasurer, John W. McClure; directors, E. E. Goodlander, F. E. Stonebraker and A. L. Foster. Ticket No. 2: President, W. S. Darnell; first vice president, James E. Stark; second vice president, W. C. Dewey; secretary-treasurer, John W. McClure; directors, W. R. Barksdale, J. W. Dickson and George C. Ehemann. The race promises to be quite lively though the rivalry will be of the most friendly sort. The election will be held January 12. The membership of the club is now the largest in the history of that organization; three new members are: William Wilms, of the Paepcke-Leicht Lumber Company, Chicago and Memphis; J. H. Hines, of Barney & Hines, Memphis, and W. D. Reeves, of the W. D. Reeves Lumber Company, Helena, Ark. This brings the total to nearly 100.

The Three States Lumber Company has begun work on a large planing mill and box plant at Burdette, Ark., with a consumptive capacity of something like 75,000 to 100,000 feet of cottonwood lumber daily. Work will be pushed as rapidly as possible but no idea is given of the time at which the plant will probably be completed. This company only recently put in another band saw at its mill at Burdette, making it a double band saw plant, with capacity of nearly 100,000 feet a day. The headquarters of the company are in this city. The company owns large holdings of cottonwood and gum in eastern Arkansas.

Commissioner Matthews of the Federal Court for the Western District of Tennessee, before whom the cases of the United States against the Bennett Hardwood Lumber Company, the Tennessee Hoop Company and Moore & McFerrin were heard this week, has reserved judgment until later. Warrants were sworn out against officials of these companies charging them with throwing sawdust, slabs and other refuse into Wolf river, a navigable stream. The principal witness for the prosecution was Capt. Wm. D. Connor, of the United States Engineering Corps, who declared that he proceeded against these gentlemen because of the fact that, in dredging Wolf river, he found that about twenty per cent of the deposit taken from the river consisted of sawdust. All the defendants stoutly denied that they had thrown sawdust into the river, that they were anxious to keep the stream navigable and had done everything in their power to this end, and that they had reclaimed considerable land by the use of sawdust and other refuse placed in casings of slabs

at the water's edge. The decision will probably not be handed down until after Christmas.

The Southern Handle Company, of Memphis, has leased the plant of the Royal Handle Manufacturing Company at Hartsburg, Ark., and the plant will be operated by the same officials as before though under the direction of the lessees. Edward Snyder has been appointed manager.

The Deemer Manufacturing Company at Philadelphia, Miss., announces that it is now cutting the timbers for two large band sawmills to be erected for the development of the timber holdings on its 50,000 acres of land in Leake, Winston and Neshoba counties in Mississippi, and that there will be a full complement of gang saws. The company is now laying out the routes for its logging roads which are to be of standard gauge and work will be pushed without delay. The machinery and equipment for the two band mills have been purchased. The capacity will be between 175,000 and 200,000 feet a day.

A number of Texarkana, Ark., capitalists have purchased the mill and timber land holding of the Ed Rand Lumber Company, Alexandria, La., the consideration being nearly \$1,000,000. The mill has a capacity of 125,000 feet of lumber a day while the timber lands have on them more than 200,000,000 feet of standing timber. J. S. Crowell, J. K. Wadley, R. E. Porter and others are the purchasers. Messrs. Crowell and Wadley will probably be managers of the company.

The Chickasaw Coopersage Company of this city has been awarded judgment in the sum of \$20,000 against the Union Railway Company for a sixteen-foot strip which was condemned by the defendant and for injury done to the buildings of the plaintiff. The suit has been pending for some years.

Louisville.

E. M. Overstreet of the Southern Lumber Company says his concern is suffering badly from car shortage. He has an urgent call to move about twenty-five cars of stuff and in reply to his requisition on railroads for cars, accompanied with explanations of his situation, the railroads have, figuratively, thrown up their hands and practically admitted that the car shortage is worse today than it was ever known before, and while they would do the best they could, they simply could not promise anything. As far as orders are concerned, Mr. Overstreet says they have more than they can take care of and are well satisfied with all conditions in the lumber business except that of transportation.

Sam Callaway, whose specialty is railway ties, says that he has rounded out a good year and the end of the year finds him in fairly good shape for stock, considering the many handicaps that have appeared this season. The active demand for ties and other railway material continues unabated, and it is still simply a question of getting the timber and moving it out.

Albert R. Kampf reports the demand for car oak in good shape and the general run of inquiries continue about the same in volume as usual, with better prices turning up every now and then attached to orders of special urgency.

H. M. McCracken of the Kentucky Veneer Works says the call for quarter sawed oak veneer has quieted down a little with the end of the year. There is some buying going on right along, but he does not expect the call for this stock to become very active again until about the first of February. For rotary cut gum and poplar there is splendid demand, and the veneer business generally is in satisfactory shape.

Minneapolis.

E. Payson Smith of the Payson Smith Lumber Company has returned from an extended trip to the southern hardwood country. He says that conditions down there have not been a bit exag-

gerated. Owing to heavy rains and high water logging in the bottoms is practically at a standstill. Most of the mills have had to shut down much earlier than usual, and as there is little prospect of better conditions for some time to come, the mills are going to have a very scanty log supply. There is very little dry stock to be had. In northern territory he reports quite a brisk demand for factory stocks, coming at a time when business is usually very dull. This Mr. Smith attributes to the fact that dry lumber is scarce and that wise buyers are getting their orders in early to make sure of getting what they want.

Considerable building is still in progress in the Twin Cities and the sash and door factories continue to deliver quantities of finish. Flooring is also an active article. The permits issued in November by the Minneapolis building inspector had a total value of \$549,130, while St. Paul showed a total of \$570,249. The total for eleven months in Minneapolis was \$8,983,449, compared with \$8,499,540 in the same period last year. St. Paul's record was \$6,534,890, compared with \$5,342,700 in the eleven months of 1905.

D. F. Clark of Osborne & Clark, local wholesalers, the new president of the Northwestern Hardwood Lumbermen's Association, says there is a strong tendency on the part of dealers to contract for green lumber, and that a considerable portion of the new cut has already been sold. The indications are that the production of northern hardwood will fall off, and there is a very fair demand for dry stock, which is not abundant.

The St. Croix River Lumber Company of St. Paul is about to build a new planing mill in that city, a brick structure with the latest improved machinery.

The Learned Lumber Company is the name of a new concern established in Minneapolis to do a general wholesale lumber business. G. V. Learned and C. E. Learned are at the head of the enterprise. Both have till recently been connected with the Bruce-Edgerton Lumber Company of this city, line yard operators, one as buyer and the other as manager at Sioux Falls.

The Northwestern Cedarmen's Association has voted to hold its annual meeting January 8 in Duluth.

The Minneapolis Cedar & Lumber Company, dealers in white cedar and hardwoods, have removed their offices in this city to the fifth floor of the Lumber Exchange, where they have secured larger space.

Toledo.

The Milburn Wagon Company and the Witter Manufacturing Company were the only two concerns to suffer by fire during the year. Both concerns have rebuilt for increased capacity. The Buckeye Parlor Furniture Company are contemplating erecting a big plant during the coming year in the south part of the city.

For two weeks during the month, a grand jury groped about to unearth a national lumber trust during the session held at Lima, O. No convicting evidence could be found that would implicate local lumber dealers of that town, but the prosecuting attorney believes that the trust is higher up the ladder, among the owners of stumpage and wholesalers.

G. B. Stine, of the Belcher Stine Lumber Company, which concern is sawing up a fine tract of oak and other timber at Belcher, Ark., is here to spend the holidays with his family.

Wausau, Wis.

A new hardwood firm, Stapleton, Barnes & Edmonds, of Rhinelander, has closed a deal whereby it acquires possession of timber lands in Oneida county owned by Alex. McRea, also of that city. There are 5,000,000 feet of timber on the property. Since organization three months ago the company has secured title to several thousand acres of land.

T. L. La Doux will have charge of the Mason-Donaldson Lumber Company's office in Rhinelander after January 1.

Braun Bros. of Athens will install six machines in their plant for the manufacture of hardwood plugs, used in paper mills to roll paper on. Two and one-half million will be manufactured the first year.

George W. Price of Wonewoc will move the machinery of his plant to Crandon, where he will manufacture cross arms and pins for telegraph poles. Elm will be used.

The F. MacKinnon Manufacturing Company of Grand Rapids has installed hub manufacturing machines in its plant, which will be operated all winter. The company has a large stock of logs.

C. A. Goodyear, who operates a mill and has large hardwood yards in Tomah, was recently married to Mrs. Emma A. McBean in Chicago.

The Yawkey-Bissell Lumber Company of Hazelhurst has opened an office in Chicago, in charge of Edward Deschamps.

As a result of a recent purchase of timber lands, Edward Lynch of Grand Rapids has resumed operations at his mills in Milladore. The purchase was made from the Frank Cody estate and includes timber enough to keep his plant in operation for two seasons.

About 10,000,000 feet of timber owned by the Wisconsin Veneer Company of Rhinelander has been made easier of access by the building of two miles of railroad into the tract. The company is constantly acquiring more timber and recently closed a deal for a big tract near Gagen.

Messling Bros. of Appleton recently purchased a tract of timber land near Longwood, Clark county, valued at \$50,000. They gave \$30,000 and a deed to the Briggs hotel in Appleton, valued at \$35,000.

The Wisconsin-Louisiana Land Company closed a deal in Marshfield recently with R. W. Durfee of Vicksburg, Miss., and E. F. Mertz of Milwaukee for 7,800 acres of oak lands in Louisiana. The work of cutting the timber and manufacturing it will begin at once. While in Marshfield Messrs. Durfee and Mertz also closed a deal with the Seubert-Haskins Lumber Company of Cologne, Minn., for a tract of 17,000 acres in the same state, adjoining the first mentioned tract. Much of the timber will be cut into wine cask and barrel stock.

A deal is pending for the purchase of the Jones Lumber Company's screen door plant in Antigo, by the Port Washington Chair Company of which A. Bennet of Sheboygan is president. If the deal is consummated the plant will be equipped for a chair factory.

Hardwood Market.

(By HARDWOOD RECORD Exclusive Market Reporters.)

Chicago.

Strength marks every feature of local hardwood conditions. While the supply of southern woods almost without exception has been deficient for months and the price high, just now it seems that northern woods are having their inning. Basswood is almost as scarce as poplar and cottonwood, and is showing increased values. Birch is in good call, in fact, better than at any time in its history. Gray elm, which has been in oversupply at manufacturing points all the year, is now receiving a good deal of attention on the part of buyers, and during the last few weeks has been very closely picked up. Maple of all grades and thicknesses is sharing its full proportion of demand and there are no surplus stocks in any part of the north country.

The weather conditions prevailing in the South, together with the car shortage, have made it almost impossible to either secure stock or to ship whatever there was in sight. There is a dearth in all varieties of oak, poplar, cottonwood and gum, with no prospects of the

An effort will be made to organize a company for the manufacture of tables in Neillsville. It is proposed to build a factory in connection with George W. Troegner's saw and planing mill.

Some of the hardwood companies of Oshkosh are cutting large supplies of logs for next season. The Paine Lumber Company has a number of camps in operation in Langlade county. The company employs about 500 men. The Hollister-Amos Company is also operating camps in the same county and is employing about 200 men. W. J. Campbell has five camps in Chippewa and Taylor counties and has 250 men at work. The Morgan Company, the R. McMillen Company and Radford Brothers & Company will be supplied by other firms and jobbers.

All loggers report plenty of snow and favorable conditions, aside from the question of labor. Men are very scarce and are paid the highest wages in the history of Wisconsin logging operations. They are demanding hotel accommodations, daily newspapers and other privileges, which the operators readily grant, glad to secure the men at any price. It will cost at least a third more to cut logs this year than it did two years ago.

A deal was recently closed in Marinette for one of the largest timber sales in the history of lumbering operations in that county. The Oliver Mining Company bought the sawmill of the Cedar River Land Company near Spalding and practically all of the available timber lands left in the county. The deal also includes in addition to the sawmill and 65,000 acres of land in that county, thousands of acres in Dickenson and other counties in the northern peninsula of Michigan. This collection of lands originally belonged to Ross Brothers & Cann of Spalding, under the name of the Spalding Lumber Company. The members of this firm were not very well off when they went into the business, and they were forced to borrow heavily of the Bradley-Watkins Company of Tomahawk, Wis. Putting too much money into improvements, the firm was unable to swing its liabilities and with Bradley and Watkins a new firm was organized. Later, Ross Bros. & Cann disposed of their interests and the mill was shut down. It will be the last large deal in that section, for it includes almost all available timber lands.

The Uniform Stave & Package Company, recently organized in Ashland with \$400,000 capital stock, will start its new plant in operation January 1. William Arnett, formerly manager of a Marshfield veneer mill, will have charge of the plant.

market situation being relieved for many months to come.

There promises to be a demand for hardwoods in the local market throughout the winter which will be in excess of the ability of trade to supply.

Boston.

The market for hardwood lumber in New England has not shown any great amount of activity during the two weeks under review, so far as new business is concerned. All consumers have orders of more or less volume placed, and would be glad to have them delivered. It is difficult to get prompt delivery and in many instances orders placed three and four months ago are either tied up at the mill for want of cars or have been sidetracked in transit so that they have not arrived at their destination as yet. The manufacturers of house finish are busy and are constantly in the market for small lots. Furniture manufacturers continue busy and the prospects are that a good demand will follow the 1st of January.

One of the strongest features of the market is whitewood, which is very scarce. Mills in the mountains have been unable to ship their product out owing to bad roads, and this, coupled with the fact that it is difficult to get cars, has resulted in firmer prices. Buyers are now beginning to show more anxiety to cover their wants. Low grades of plain oak are easier. The demand for quartered oak is not as good as it was the first of the season. Thick stock is strongly held, but one inch is in plentiful supply, and buyers are not free operators at all prices. Brown ash is in fair demand, with offerings limited. Maple continues fairly steady in price, with offerings of fair size.

New York.

The local hardwood situation continues in good shape, the great difficulty being the securing of sufficient supplies in the better grades of pretty much all woods. There seems to be the usual amount of lower grade hardwood available, but the better grades in poplar, oak, ash, birch and chestnut are scarce and fancy prices are being paid for the right kind of stock where it is offered. The volume of trade enjoyed by the local yards and wholesalers during the past fortnight has shown some falling off, due to the approach of the holiday season, the retailers reporting trade to be of the hand to mouth order on account of consumers not desiring to have very much stock on hand at the close of the year. Optimism prevails, however, as regards the outlook for trade during the balance of the winter and everyone looks with much promise to the spring, when it is believed there will be a very fair volume of trade, with good, firm prices, due to the shortage in supplies. A number of leading representatives have just returned from mill points in the interest of next spring's supplies and all bring the same story of a shortage in good lumber, with very stiff prices, among the manufacturers. The stability which such a condition gives to prices seems to be viewed with satisfaction by the trade, who naturally under these conditions feel sure in the fact that what stock they have on hand, or bought, is a valuable asset and one which will be readily and profitably realized upon in due course.

The leaders in present trading still continue to be ash, plain and No. 1 common oak, all grades of birch and chestnut, and pretty much everything in poplar. The general trend of prices is upward and there are no weak items in the better grades, although there are some concessions noted on some of the lower grades on certain stock which is overplentiful.

The mahogany and cedar situation still continues exceedingly bullish, both as to price and demand. Total arrivals from foreign ports of both commodities were again inadequate to meet the demand of the market as compared to a number of grades of mahogany in first hands, and shipments are being urged. Prices are extremely stiff, mahogany running from 6½ to 12 cents, the latter being the selling price for Laguna and Santiago stock, which is the most desirable. Indeed, the general market is said to be practically on a 12-cent basis. Cedar is ruling firm from 9 to 15 cents, but 13 or 14 cents is an average price governing sales. The price situation in both mahogany and cedar is stronger than it has been for a number of years and there does not seem to be any let up in sight as to the demand.

Philadelphia.

There is very little variation in the history of the hardwood market at the present time. Lumber is scarce, prices high, and still climbing. The furniture factories in eastern Pennsylvania still continue busy. Unfortunately hardwoods, especially in dry stocks, are not to be had at any price, owing to adverse weather and the deplorable railroad conditions at the mill districts. Cigar box and veneer manufac-

turers are noplussed as to where to look for a further supply of cedar logs, and though their mills are rushed to the limit, they fail to keep up with constantly increasing demands. Building operations are being hurriedly completed, in anticipation of bad weather, and the sash and door mills in consequence are pushed to extremes. Though there is a notable dropping off in the volume of business in the building line just now, it is nothing unusual at this time of the year, and as large orders are already being booked for the spring, both for mill work and building lumber, authorities in this line predict a continuance of the recent prosperity in 1907.

Ash and chestnut are still high and scarce. Oak and poplar, though not plentiful, are receiving more calls of late. Red cherry has not advanced any during the fortnight, but quartered oak still shows improvement. No complaints are coming in from the Pennsylvania districts regarding the railroad service there, but there is still the old complaint of delinquency in this direction in the southern mill territories. Stocks pile up at the mill, orders are plentiful, and still no hope of an early relief. The transportation of the cotton crop is now believed to be of special interest to the railroad companies, to the detriment of the lumbermen. A suggestion has already been made that the Lumbermen's Exchange combine in an effort to get at the actual cause of the persistently unsatisfactory railroad service and start some sort of proposition in the way of relief for the long suffering shipper.

Baltimore.

The year is drawing to a close with the lumber trade in excellent shape. Every grade of oak is in good request, with calls exceptionally strong, and the belief now prevails throughout the trade that a decline in the quotations is not to be expected for the present. The movement is still greatly hampered by the scarcity of railroad cars, which serves in not a few instances as a complete embargo upon hardwood activities. The pressure is not quite as great now as it has been, but this may be attributable to the fact that the inquiry has slackened and will not resume its normal sway until after January 1, 1907. Owing to the difficulties of getting lumber to market the calls for delivery have been more urgent than usual at this season, and this has given an appearance of briskness to the situation which would not ordinarily be in evidence. As a matter of fact, the distribution does not now exceed moderate proportions, while stocks at the mills are adequate enough. All the indications, however, point to a prosperous new year, with every hardwood selling freely and stocks in great demand. During the last year prices have been as a rule well sustained, and all other conditions have been satisfactory. Poplar in particular, among the woods other than oak, has been actively sought, and the consumption has attained exceptionally liberal proportions. Much lumber has gone into the manufacture of box shooks, in which department of the lumber trade Baltimore has enjoyed a veritable boom, and the whole range of values has been strengthened thereby. The domestic revival with respect to walnut also continues, and this wood is bringing values sufficiently high to draw out logs in surprisingly large quantities.

Pittsburg.

A car shortage such as has seldom been experienced by Pittsburg wholesalers is playing havoc with lumber shipments at present.

Hardwoods still occupy the center of the stage. No one disputed the fact that they are in much better demand today than any other line of lumber, and it is equally certain that prices are firmer and prospective business better than in other lines of the lumber business. The past year has outstripped all previous records in the sales of hardwood, and firms which have been in the hardwood market at all

extensively are closing up the best year's business they ever had.

Demand now is well distributed, although there are certain features of the market that stand out prominently. The call for mine supplies is by far the largest that Pittsburg wholesalers have had for ten years, and along with this the coke companies are ordering immense supplies of hardwood. Among manufacturers the furniture men are taking fully one-third more hardwood than one year ago. So also are the box makers, for every factory in this district is driven hard to keep up with its orders. Low grade hardwoods are going to these factories and to the glass works in big quantities and at very good prices. The demand from railroads has fallen off this month, as was expected, when outdoor operations were curtailed by the weather. Because it is the time for stock taking and yearly settlements, the local yards are buying less freely and will probably not be in the market much till January 15. Local firms, however, are glad of even this little respite to enable them to catch up a little at the mills.

Toledo.

In reviewing the trade conditions for the year, it might be stated that the local dealers in hardwood lumber have had the most profitable year in the history of the business. As approximately estimated by the local concerns that deal exclusively in hardwoods, the business for 1906 will be fully twenty-five per cent ahead of 1905. While this is true, the local fraternity experienced considerable difficulty in getting certain kinds of hardwoods, especially dimension stuff. Red and white oak, poplar and cottonwood lumber and timber have been especially hard to get. True it is that stocks can be picked up, but it is asserted that the stumpage is in the hands of a few big concerns, who report that they have sold the output ahead. And the car situation has been a bugaboo throughout the entire year, while higher prices in almost every line of hardwoods have not been a welcome feature. As to next year, it is generally believed that the same conditions will prevail.

While building operations have let up to a considerable extent, the demand for hardwoods has been good for this time of the year. Local yards are undergoing invoice, and after the first dealers are expected to anticipate their wants and buy quite freely. The total permits issued for the year will reach a total valuation of approximately four and a half million dollars. This means that Toledo has gone ahead of the total valuation of building improvements for 1905 about sixty-five per cent. The hardwood people have not experienced as hard a battle against concrete and cement building materials as dealers of soft lumber, since hardwoods are extensively used for inside finish against soft woods for outside work.

Several years ago about as much lumber was brought to Toledo by water as by rail. This year the custom house report shows a little less than 46,000,000 feet landed here by lake, while fully 200,000,000 feet were brought here by rail. This is explained by the fact that the shores of the lakes have been pretty well cleared of timber, and the stumpage is now found farther inland.

Railroad ties and poles are in strong demand and have been so throughout the year. While both have advanced considerably during the season, higher prices are inevitable.

Saginaw Valley.

Hardwood is looking up. Basswood is being contracted for at about \$2 higher than the prices during the summer. There will be use for all the basswood manufactured at an advance. Beech will be \$1 higher and possibly more. Some beech has already been contracted for delivery next season, at an advanced price. Nearly all

the ash which will be manufactured has been contracted for next season and at a good advance. In the early part of the year maple was very dull—in fact the duller item in the list, but it has picked up and contracts for stock for next season delivery are being made at \$1.75 and \$2 above this year's quotations. Elm has been doing better of late, but birch still holds dull. Dealers report no excess of dry lumber. Many of the mills in this part of the state have shut down.

Bristol, Va.-Tenn.

There is a marked tendency toward increase in the volume of hardwoods manufactured in this section and steady gains are manifest. Manufacturers and wholesalers say they are rushed to the limit of their capacity and the outlook for spring business was never brighter. Buyers coming into this section are finding that it takes high prices to get the stock as the demand has been unusually heavy recently and to some extent exceeded the supply. Good dry oak is in great demand and this wood continues in the lead. The demand for poplar is holding up and the prices are better than they have been for some time. Nearly all of the mills are supplied with logs, but in many cases the supply is running low and some few mills have had to close down until they could catch up.

There continues great activity in the rich coal fields of Virginia and there is now more railroad building in progress in this section than ever has been before in its history. In a year or two this section will be covered with a network of railroads and the timber will nearly all be accessible.

The yards are pretty generally depleted and the heavy demand for lumber of all kinds keeps the stock moving as soon as it comes from the mill ready for the market.

Cincinnati.

At the end of 1906 the general sentiment in the lumber market is still strong. The prospects of beginning the new year with a rush is evident. But for the shortage of cars, a better activity would develop and many of the orders on file for delivery in December would be supplied. Oak of all descriptions is very strong in this market, especially in the larger dimensions. The supply hardly meets the demand and additional stocks are coming in slowly. Prices show a tendency to firmness. Red gum has received added impulse in the last fortnight, but prices remain the same. Good poplar probably is the strongest feature in the market. Good yellow stock is meeting with great demand and the supply is not sufficient. Inferior southern poplar sells at prices slightly below the list, but good stock is held steadily. The paucity of the supply of hemlock has caused a slight stiffening in prices, and while no more business was done than the preceding weeks, it is entirely due to the limited supply, and dealers are holding for higher prices. Cypress meets with a fairly active demand for all items and prices are, if anything, a little firmer than during the previous months. Common lumber of all kinds is very firm, largely due to the absorbing of it by box manufacturers, who have done an unusually large volume of business this year.

St. Louis.

On the whole the present volume of business in hardwoods in St. Louis is not as heavy as might be expected at this time of year. Furniture factories, implement works and other establishments using large quantities of hardwoods are preparing for the annual invoicing, which naturally keeps them out of the market except for immediate wants. There are numerous small orders being received for prompt delivery, which makes up in some measure for the lack of larger ones. Dealers have for the past few weeks devoted most of their time to accumulating stock for the spring trade and for

the most part have been fairly successful, considering the adverse conditions in producing territory and the car shortage.

Plain oak stocks are of fair size in most yards and of good quality, while the demand is somewhat quiet. Quartered oak finds only a limited demand and stocks are consequently adequate for almost any future requirement. Ash and poplar are very scarce and have advanced in price recently. Demand is active. Cottonwood and gum are also scarce, with the demand strong and the tendency of prices upward.

Memphis.

Conditions surrounding production have not shown much change for the better. There have been further rains in this section during the past fortnight which have prevented a resumption of logging operations on even a small scale and which have made it certain that little or nothing will be accomplished in this direction until after the turn of the year. One firm in North Memphis says that it had several million feet of timber in sight at this time last year and that now it has no more than 700,000 feet. It predicts for itself suspension of operations before the middle of February. There are other firms here which are not in as good position as the one just quoted and the outlook for production even in the larger centers is very discouraging. In the interior there are comparatively few mills in operation and an even smaller number running on full time. The forecast that this year would witness the smallest available supply of timber for the winter, made several months ago in these columns, has been fully realized, conditions in this respect being even worse than looked for.

Louisville.

There has developed during the last week an exciting situation in the whisky cooperage branch of the hardwood market, brought about as a result of the recent sitting of the Pure Food Commission here and its ruling on the question of blended whisky. The practical putting of blended whisky under the ban has been followed by a stampede to buy and operate distilleries, and this in turn has produced a demand for whisky barrels which the coopers cannot begin to meet. One man was lamenting because he had offered \$4 a barrel and had been unable to obtain any at that figure, but one of the prominent coopers here says it would have been the same if he had offered \$10 a barrel. The final effect of this will be a greater hustling in the woods for staves than ever and a keener bidding for white oak stumpage. The situation in the lumber market is all that could be desired in point of demand, and about the worst thing the trade has to contend with is the car shortage. Some buyers may be letting up in their efforts for the end of the year's stock-taking season, but as far as the trade here is concerned in most lines it is not enough to have any effect, because there are plenty of unfilled orders to keep them busy even if no more were coming along right now. And there is plenty coming along all the time to call for more stock than is available, except possibly in quartered oak. The low grades in hardwood have probably advanced more sharply in price than anything else, and especially is this true with poplar, cottonwood and gum. Sap common gum is worth here today about \$19.50, and shipping cull poplar and cottonwood from \$21 to \$22.50, and, regardless of price, there doesn't seem to be enough to meet the demand.

Minneapolis.

The future is playing an important part in the calculation of both dealers and consumers. Wholesalers are active in contracting for new stocks. They are getting out to do business with the mill men for next year's product much earlier than usual, and in greater numbers.

Stocks of oak and ash are particularly sought after. The indications are that a much larger proportion of next year's cut will be bought up and controlled by the strong dealers than in former years. Some of the large consumers are also going direct to mills to contract for green stock. Logging conditions are reported very bad, both north and south, and everywhere because of too much water. The northern mills will all run, but they will have a short supply of logs in most cases, and the total production will show a decrease. Higher prices are generally anticipated. As dry stock is now held in very limited quantities, the market is extremely firm. Good lumber is easily sold, either for delivery now or some time after the first of the year. Buyers are not hagglng much as to prices. They want the stock, and are willing to pay any price within reason if it is satisfactory. They are aware of the fact that all hardwood except birch is in very limited supply, and birch cannot be said any longer to show a surplus. The low grade stock is well cleaned up and considerable is being sold at mill run figures. Basswood is being snapped up quickly whenever offered, and stocks are low. Considerable stock on hand is already sold, and most dealers have only broken assortments left to supply their trade. In two or three months more an actual shortage is predicted by some.

Liverpool.

The mahogany sale prices quite fulfil what was prophesied some weeks ago—that easier prices were coming. Prices were distinctly lower at these sales, and no doubt at the next sales a further drop will be sustained.

Trade is only quiet here in view of the close of the year, at which time most of the buyers make up their accounts for the year, and this is perhaps only natural.

Values in oak boards, planks and logs are keeping firm, and wagon oak planks and panel, cabinet and coffin planks are good sellers. Prime coffin oak planks are particularly firm, and will bring good prices. Stress should be put on the prime, however. So-called coffin oak is sent here which is shaken and rough, and shippers should be careful what they send out as coffin oak. A 6—6" length, for example, is of no use whatever if shaken at the end.

Shippers are taking much more care as to shipping on consignment lately, which is appreciated here.

London.

There has been a general falling off in the trade for this month, which, however, is not unusual with the approach of the holidays, and the fact that most of the yard-keepers take the opportunity of the slack time to go through their stocks and balance their books. The arrivals of lumber have been light and all of the new stocks have gone to buyers' yards direct from the quays.

There is a fair call for whitewood of all grades, but most of the shippers' selling agents have withdrawn prices. This buyers have taken without excitement, as it has been difficult for them to get higher prices from consumers owing to the dull state of trade. Plain oak is in moderate demand, with a better call for quartered. Walnut demand is mostly for medium quality. In satin walnut good medium boards are selling at top prices and stocks are light.

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WANTED.

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Acquainted with the manufacture of wagon gearing, to invest, and take charge of mills. Good salary to the right men.

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150,000' 2½ and 3"x5" and wider, C. & B. Will inspect at point of shipment. We can use fresh sawn wood. Terms cash less 2 per cent. THE BRADLEY COMPANY, Hamilton, Ont., Can.

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Plain & Qtd., 1x3½x11—16½—19. Plain, 1x3 and wider, 40", 1x2¼x14, 1x1x15. Qtd., 1x4x11—16½—19. Chair backs, plain and qtd., 2½ to 6 wide, 15 & 19 long. Quote f. o. b. your mill.

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Of the soft yellow variety, in all grades from mills having facilities for resawing, also for working into flooring, ceiling, siding, etc. AMER. LBR. & MFG. CO., Pittsburg, Pa.

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One inch stock wanted, in carloads, from 2½ to 10" in width and from 10 to 48" in length. Can use large quantities if properly gotten out. Stock must be clear and free from defects. Write us for list.

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Dirt cheap for cash or on time; fine location, abundance hardwood logs; cheap timber situated on river and railroads; low freight rates to all points east, west and foreign. Address

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A number of good mill propositions along the Cotton Belt Route. Tracts ranging from five hundred to twenty thousand acres, principally Oak, Hickory, Gum, Cypress, some Ash, Cottonwood and other hardwoods. Can be secured at very reasonable figures now—in some cases at less than \$1 per thousand stumpage. Choice openings for hardwood lumber mills, handle and spoke factories, slack cooperage plants and other hardwood enterprises.

A number of points on the Cotton Belt offer free sites or will raise cash bonus or take stock in practical propositions. Let us have your wants and see what we can do for you.

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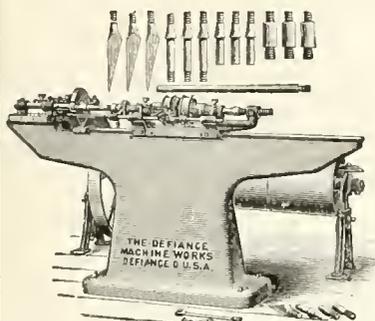
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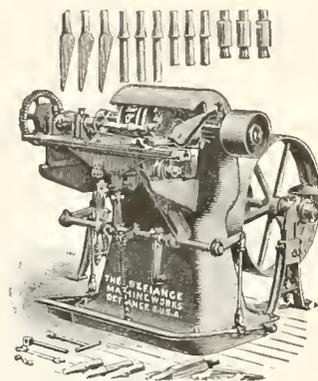
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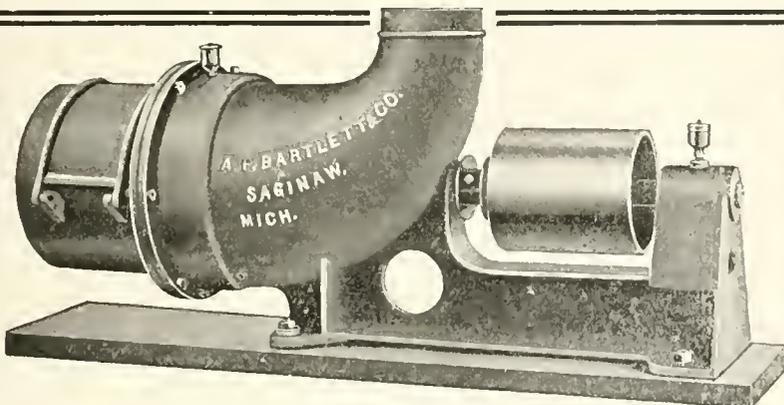
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HARDWOOD TIMBER

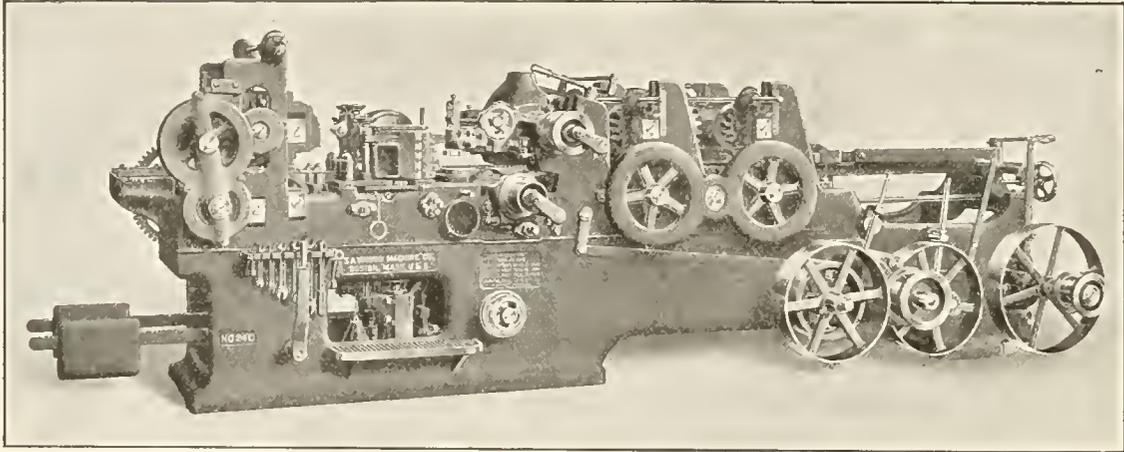
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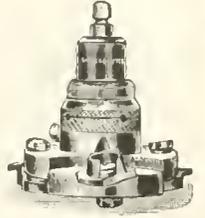
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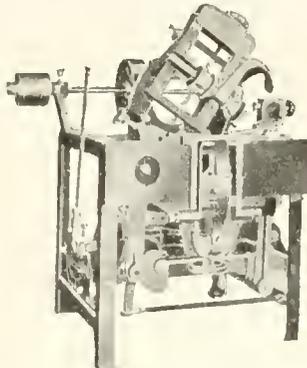
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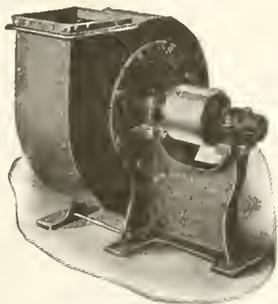
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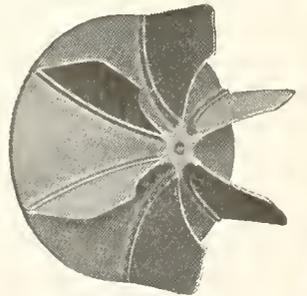
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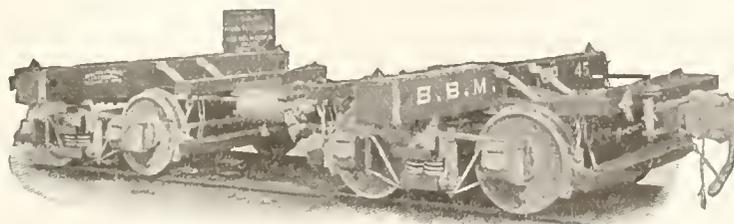
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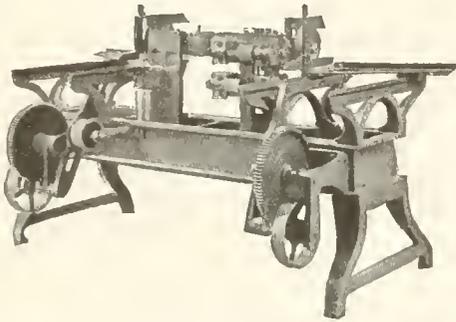
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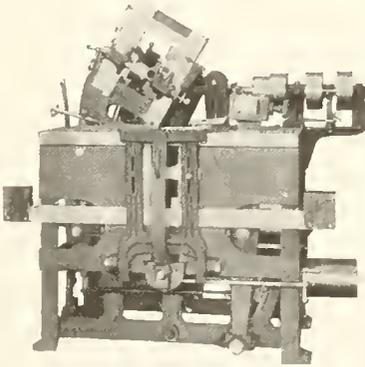
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Planer knives, veneer knives or any of the good machine knives that you use are tempered best by skilled experience.

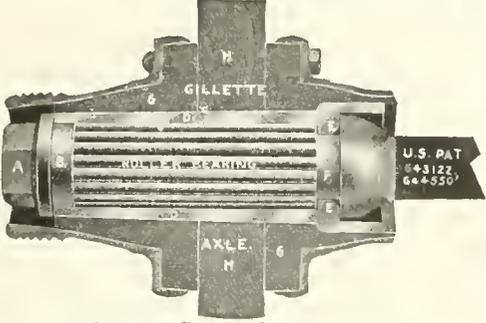
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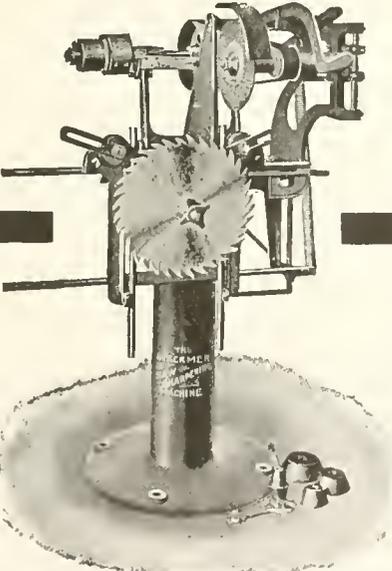
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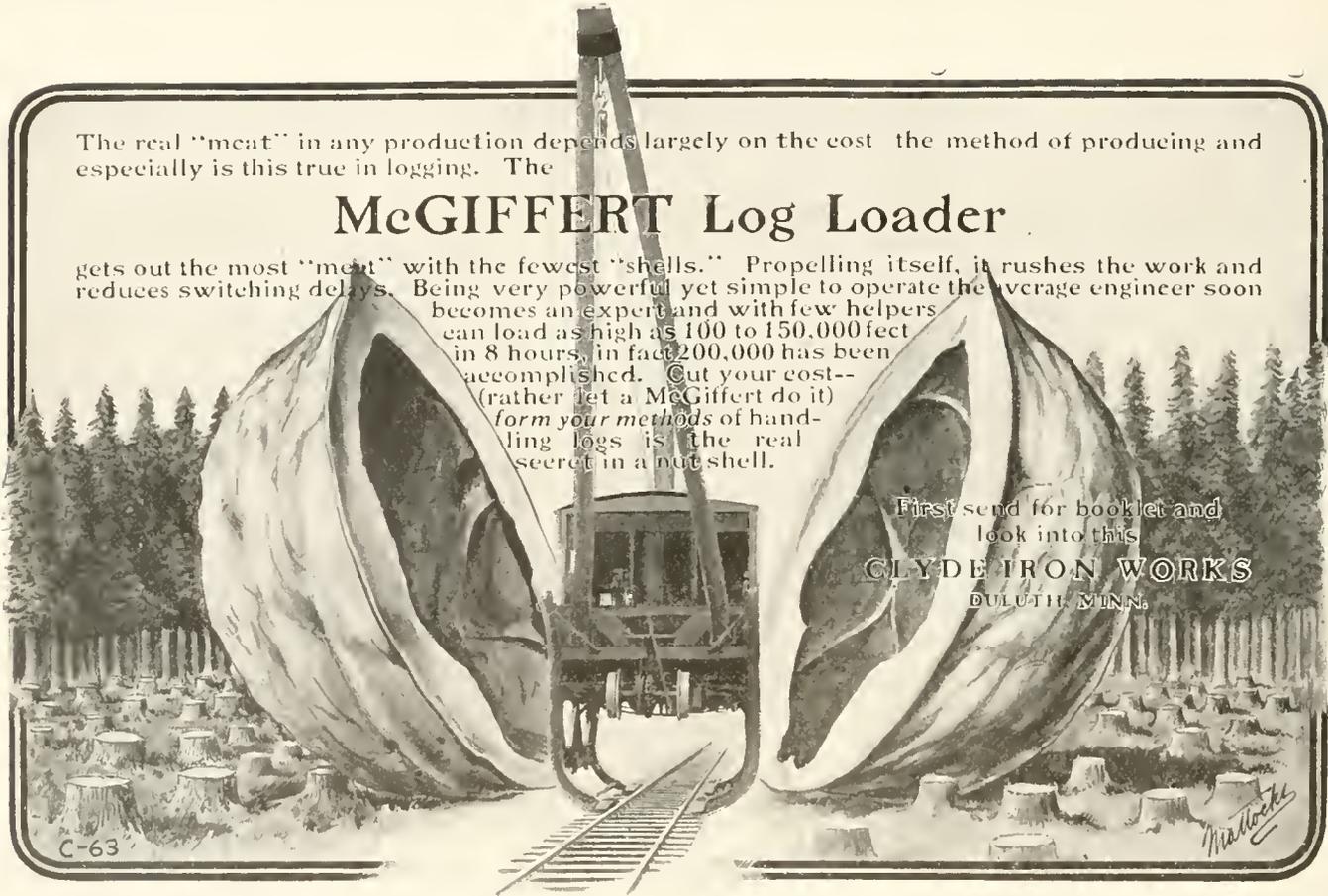
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The real "meat" in any production depends largely on the cost the method of producing and especially is this true in logging. The

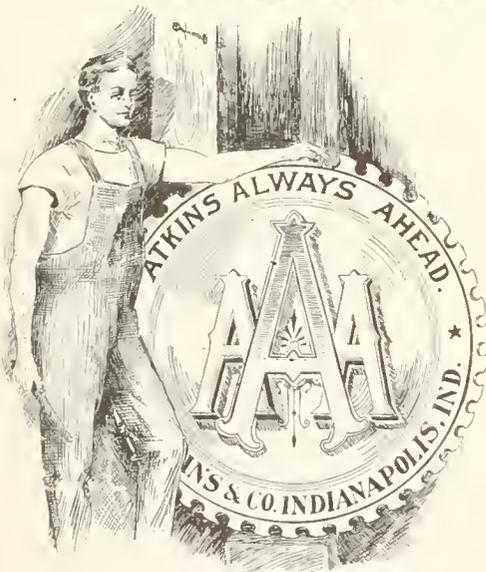
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Silver Steel

SAWS

are perfect in every detail. They stand up to their work as honest Saws should do. You'll find them cheapest in the end, because they save shut-downs and require less attention. Order one saw from your dealer, from us or from our nearest Branch, where a complete stock is carried for immediate shipment.

E. C. ATKINS & CO., INC.

THE SILVER STEEL SAW PEOPLE

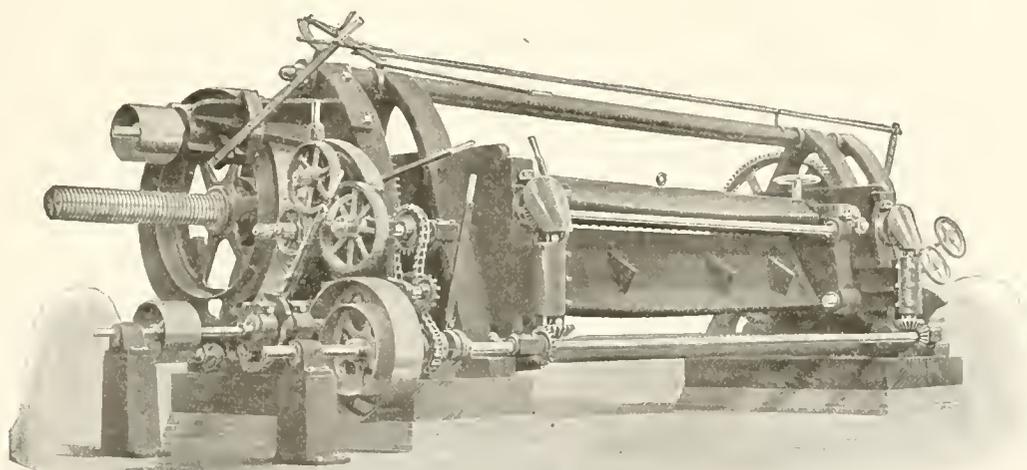
HOME OFFICE AND FACTORY: INDIANAPOLIS.

BRANCHES: ATLANTA CHICAGO, MEMPHIS MINNEAPOLIS NEW ORLEANS, NEW YORK CITY.
 PORTLAND, SAN FRANCISCO, SEATTLE, TORONTO

Be Your Own Santa Claus

Present yourself with some Coe veneer machinery, and get busy helping supply the rapidly growing demand for thin lumber.

☐ The Coe Rotary Veneer Cutter utilizes the entire log. There are neither slabs nor sawdust. Any kind of timber can be cut.



The cutter here illustrated is known as our style "B." It is the popular size. The diameter of swing is 50 inches. Any length of knife up to 100 inches can be used. Diameter of spindles, 6 inches. Weight, 36,000 lbs. It will cut the finest figured veneers as well as the heaviest box stock (from 1-100 to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch), and will in a given time produce from 10 to 25 per cent. more stock and better stock than can be cut on any other machine on the market.

LET US FIGURE WITH YOU

The Coe Manufacturing Co.

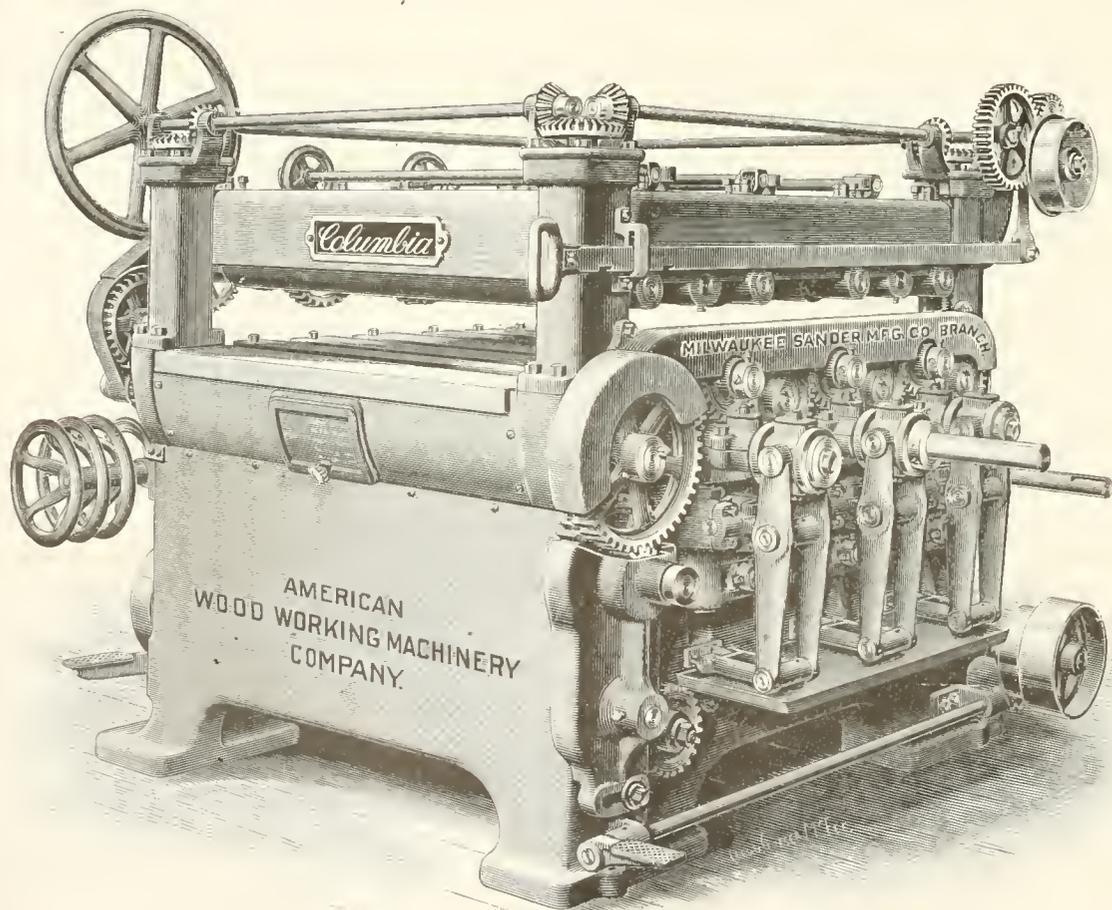
105 Bernard Street

PAINESVILLE, OHIO, U. S. A.

Merit Always Triumphs

Note the Following:

"Your favor of the 13th has not had earlier attention owing to absence of writer. With reference to question as to condition of 72" — — Sander which we recently exchanged in connection with purchase of two of your 48" machines, we wish to state we consider it practically as good as new. The reason for displacing same was not due to machine being worn out, but on account of our impression that your Sanders would serve our purpose better than the 72" — —, in which opinion we have been confirmed by their use since being installed in our plant."



American Wood Working Machinery Co.



Salesrooms:

NEW ORLEANS:
Henning Bldg.

CHICAGO:
43 So. Canal St.

NEW YORK:
136 Liberty St.

The KNEELAND-BIGELOW CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF LUMBER

Annual Output:

20,000,000 ft. Hardwoods.
 20,000,000 ft. Hemlock.
 4,000,000 pcs. Hardwood Lath.
 9,000,000 pcs. Hemlock Lath.

Mills Run the Year
 Around.

Bay City, Mich.

W. H. WHITE, Pres.
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W. H. WHITE COMPANY

BOYNE CITY, MICHIGAN

Manufacturers of Hardwood and Hemlock Lumber, Cedar Shingles,
 White Rock Maple Flooring.

Michigan Logging Wheels

Have Made More Than 1,000 and Know How.



Standard for a Quarter Century

Cheap and easy logging. Write for circular & prices.

S. C. OVERPACK

MANISTEE, MICH.

The Morton Dry Kiln

MOIST AIR SYSTEM

Recording Thermometers. Transfer Cars.



Trucks. Canvas Doors.

HOW TO DRY LUMBER

As exemplified in our Catalog D. Free on application

MORTON DRY KILN CO., Chicago, Ills.

LIDGERWOOD MACHINES

WILL STOCK YOUR MILL

SKIDDERS
 SNAKERS
 YARDERS

LOADERS
 PULL BOATS
 CABLEWAYS

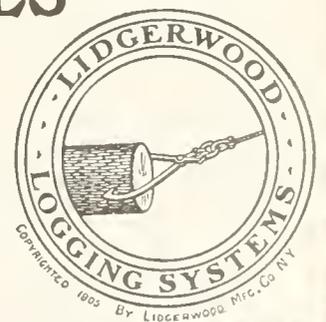
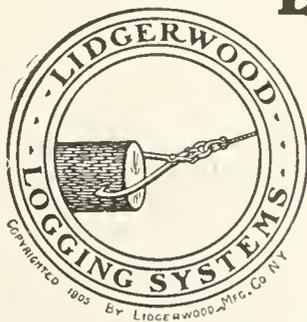
LIDGERWOOD MFG. CO.

96 Liberty St., New York.

NEW ORLEANS

ATLANTA

SEATTLE



Vestal Lumber & Mfg. Co.

Manufacturers and Wholesalers
of all kinds of

HARDWOODS

BEVELED SIDING A SPECIALTY.
UNSURPASSED FACILITIES
FOR DELIVERING.

Knoxville
Tennessee

Wanted—to Buy or Contract for Future Delivery

500,000 to 1,000,000 ft. Poplar, all grades
500,000 to 1,000,000 ft. Cypress, all grades
500,000 to 1,000,000 ft. Ash, all grades

ash—Mill Inspection **PLUMMER LUMBER CO.** ST. LOUIS MISSOURI

American Hardwood Lumber Co.

14,000,000 ft. Hardwood Lumber

YARDS AT BENTON, ARK., NEW ORLEANS, LA., ST. LOUIS, MO.,
DICKSON, TENN.

ALWAYS IN THE MARKET

For choice lots of hardwoods.
Walnut our specialty.
Inspection at Mill Points.

The Walnut Lumber Company

Indianapolis, Indiana

H. W. Mosby & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

COTTONWOOD GUM ASH, ELM

Large Stock on Hand

HELENA, ARKANSAS

NASHVILLE

HEADQUARTERS FOR ALL SOUTHERN HARDWOODS

JOHN B. RANSOM & CO.,

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

We want to move quickly the following old dry stock. All of it has been on sticks 6 to 18 months. Write us for delivered prices. We are prepared to furnish promptly mixed cars of rough and dressed hardwoods of all kinds:

QUARTERED WHITE OAK	QUARTERED RED OAK
90 M 4 4 first and second	100 M 4 4 first and second
15 M 5 4 first and second	58 M 6 4 first and second
80 M 6 4 first and second	15 M 8 4 first and second
10 M 10 4 first and second	95 M 4 4 No. 1 Common
120 M 4 4 No. 1 Common	84 M 6 4 No. 1 Common
65 M 6 4 No. 1 Common	72 M 8 4 No. 1 Common
58 M 8 4 No. 1 Common	
20 M 10 4 No. 1 Common	PLAIN OAK
70 M 5 8 first and second Poplar	50 M 4 4 1st and 2nd White
80 M 5 8 No. 1 Common Poplar	100 M 4 4 No. 1 Common White
15 M 4 4 1st and 2d Quartered Sycamore	100 M 4 4 first and second Red
10 M 4 4 No. 1 Com. Quart'd Sycamore	100 M 4 4 No. 1 Common Red

Nashville Hardwood Flooring Co.

Manufacturers of

"Acorn Brand"

THE FAMOUS FAULTLESS FLOORING
IN OAK AND BEECH.

Car Lots and Less Than Car Lot
Orders Solicited. Write for Prices.

Nashville, Tennessee

INDIANA LUMBER CO.

Manufacturers Lumber
DIMENSION STOCK A SPECIALTY.

Office and Mills: Corner Oldham
Street and Cumberland River

NASHVILLE, TENN.

GEO. C. BROWN & CO.

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Hardwood Lumber

Tennessee Red Cedar Lumber a Specialty.

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

LOVE, BOYD & CO.

NASHVILLE, TENN.

Will make special prices on:

150,000 ft. 1 in. Tennessee Red Cedar
300,000 ft. 1 in. to 4 in. Hickory
400,000 ft. 1 in. No. 1 Com. Plain White Oak
500,000 ft. 1 in. to 2½ in. Qrtd. Red Oak.
40,000 ft. 2½ in. 1s & 2s Qrtd. White Oak
60,000 ft. 2½ in. No. 1 Com. Qrtd. White Oak
13,000 ft. 5-8 Sound Wormy Chestnut

ALL BONE DRY

OUR OWN CUT

ST. LOUIS

LARGEST OF ALL HARDWOOD MARKETS

LOTHMAN CYPRESS CO.

AIR DRIED
Louisiana Red Cypress

FOOT OF ANGELICA STREET

CHAS. F. LUEHRMANN HARDWOOD LUMBER COMPANY

Carry a complete stock of Hardwood and are constantly in the market to purchase large blocks of stock for cash. Are also the largest manufacturers of the famous St. Francis Basin Red Gum.

General Offices: 148 Carroll Street

W. R. CHIVVIS, Lesperance Street and Iron Mountain Railroad.
WHOLESALE HARDWOODS

BLACK WALNUT LUMBER MY SPECIALTY. Always in the market to buy Walnut and Cherry Lumber. Pay spot cash and take up at shipping point when amounts justify.

STEELE & HIBBARD

North Broadway and Dock Streets
Wholesale Manufacturers, Dealers and Shippers
ASH, CYPRESS, MAHOGANY, OAK, POPLAR, &c.
Mills: Yazoo City, Miss.; McGregor, Ark.; England, Ark.; Dermott, Ark. O'Hara, La.; Dexter, Mo.

Roland F. Krebs Manager Hardwood Dept.
Ozark Cooprage & Lumber Co. FRISCO BUILDING
FOR SALE: The Following Stocks, Shipped Direct From Our Mills:
12 cars 1 in. No. 1 Common Cottonwood, Dry; 5 cars 1 in. Log Run Elm (Bone Dry)
8 " 1 in. 1st & 2nds Sap Gum, Dry; 5 cars 1 in. No. 1 & 2, Com. Pin. Red Oak, " "
2 " 1 in. " " Red " " 200 ft. 1 1/2, and 2 in. Dry Cypress, (all grades)
Write Us for Prices

MASSENGALE LUMBER CO., ST. LOUIS
Manufacturers and dealers in
HARDWOODS

In the market to buy and sell OAK, POPLAR, ASH, CYPRESS
Large stock dry lumber always on hand

Wanted—Cypress, Ash and Cottonwood

INSPECTION AT POINT OF SHIPMENT WHEN QUANTITY JUSTIFIES

Hafner Manufacturing Co.

CYPRESS, HARDWOODS
Mail orders receive our immediate attention.

YARDS: FOOT OF DOCK STREET

Stoneman-Zearing Lumber Co.

203 Frisco Building

We have the following Dry Stock for sale piled at our mill:

QTD. WHITE OAK:	COTTONWOOD:
3 Cars 4/4 Common.	3 Cars 1" 1 and 2.
2 Cars 4/4 Common and Better Strips.	1 Car 1x13 to 17" Box Boards.
GUM:	ELM:
5 Cars 1" Common Red.	1 Car 6 4 Log Run.
1 Car 1x13 to 17" Box Boards.	4 Cars 4" Log Run.
1 Car 2" 1 and 2 Sap.	
6 Cars 1 1/2 Common and Better Sap.	

This Stock is All Band Sawn and Equalized

Thomas & Proetz Lumber Co.

CASH BUYERS OF OAK, ASH, CYPRESS, POPLAR, CHERRY AND ALL

HARDWOODS

SEND INSPECTOR WHEN QUANTITY JUSTIFIES

Office and Yards: Hall and Angelrodt Sts.

Garetson-Greaseon Lumber Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF SOUTHERN HARDWOODS

**GUM LUMBER
OUR SPECIALTY**

Carload Shipments Direct
from Our Own Mills

519 Bank of Commerce

PITTSBURG

HARDWOOD DISTRIBUTING CENTER OF PENNSYLVANIA

A. M. Turner Lumber Company

Everything in lumber. We buy hardwoods as well as sell them. If you have anything to offer, please submit same to us. : :

Linehan Lumber Company

PERFECT

MAPLE FLOORING

SEND US YOUR INQUIRIES

Willson Bros. Lumber Co.

MANUFACTURERS

WEST VIRGINIA HARDWOODS

FARMERS BANK BLDG. :: PITTSBURG, PA.

Hardwoods a Specialty

FOR SALE

POPLAR	CHESTNUT	PLAIN OAK
125,000' 4/4 1st and 2s	200,000' 4/4 Sound Wormy	60,000' 4/4 No. 1 Com.
40,000' 4/4 No. 1 Com.	80,000' 5/4 Sound Wormy	18,000' 4/4 No. 2 Com.
325,000' 4/4 No. 2 Com.	100,000' 6/4 Sound Wormy	QUARTERED OAK
228,000' 4/4 No. 3 Com.	45,000' 8/4 Sound Wormy	2 cars 4/4 No. 1 Com.
150,000' 4/4 Mill Cull		1 car 4/4 No. 2 Com.

OAK TIMBERS SAVED TO ORDER.
WRITE FOR PRICES.

CHEAT RIVER LUMBER COMPANY, Pittsburg, Penna.

STOCK LIST

6,000 ft. 4/4 Maple No. 1 Com. Dry	6,000 ft. 8/4 Maple No. 2 Com., Dry
12,000 ft. 4/4 Maple No. 1 Com. & Bet., Dry	7,000 ft. 8/4 Maple No. 2 Com. & Bet., Dry
85,000 ft. 4/4 Maple No. 1 Com. & Bet., Part Dry	1 Car 10/4 Maple 1sts and 2nds, Dry
1 Car 5/4 Maple No. 1 Com., Dry	52,000 ft. 10/4 Maple No. 2 Com. & Bet., Part Dry
1 Car 5/4 Maple 1sts and 2nds, Dry	48,000 ft. 10/4 Maple No. 2 Com. & Bet., Part Dry
116,000 ft. 5/4 Maple No. 1 Com. & Bet., Dry	19,000 ft. 12/4 Maple No. 2 Com. & Bet., Part Dry
77,000 ft. 5/4 Maple No. 1 Com. & Bet., Part Dry	4,000 ft. 16/4 Maple No. 2 Com. & Bet., Part Dry
1 Car 6/4 Maple No. 1 Com., Dry	1 2 Car 4/4 Basswood Log Run mill culls out, Dry
1 Car 6/4 Maple 1sts and 2nds, Dry	1 2 Car 8/4 Basswood Log Run mill culls out, Dry
47,000 ft. 6/4 Maple No. 2 Com. & Bet., Dry	
67,000 ft. 6/4 Maple No. 2 Com. & Bet., Part Dry	

Favorable Freight Rates to the East.

BABCOCK LUMBER CO., Ashtola, Pa.

The Nicola Lumber Company

One million feet 4-4 Bay Poplar. Can be shipped log run, or sold on grade. Bone dry; band sawed. Send your inquiries.

WE WANT

ORDERS! ORDERS! ORDERS!

For

1/2 Car 1x18 to 25" 1st and 2nds Cottonwood.
1/2 Car 1x13 to 17" 1st and 2nds Cottonwood.
15M ft. 1x6" and up 1st and 2nds Cottonwood.
200M ft. 1x4" and up No. 1 common Cottonwood.
210M ft. 4-4 1st & 2nds plain Red and White Oak.
240M ft. 4-4 No. 1 com. plain Red and White Oak.
190M ft. 4-4 No. 1 com. quartered White Oak.

~ ~ ~

American Lumber & Mfg. Co.

PITTSBURG, PA.

CLEVELAND

HARDWOOD DISTRIBUTING CENTER OF NORTHERN OHIO

The Martin-Barriss Company

Importers and Manufacturers

MAHOGANY

and Fine Hardwoods

THE ROBERT H. JENKS LUMBER COMPANY

FOR SALE

60 M feet 1" 1st and 2ds Poplar
 223 M feet 1" No. 1 Common Poplar
 125 M feet 1" No. 2 Common Poplar
 25 M feet 2" 1st and 2nd Poplar, 14" and up
 125 M feet 8 4" Sound Wormy Chestnut
 275 M feet 1" Sound Wormy Chestnut
 153 M feet 1" 1st and 2nd Plain White Oak
 85 M feet 1" 1st and 2nd Plain Red Oak
 125 M feet 1" No. 1 Common Plain Red Oak

Quartered White and Red Oak.—We have a good assortment of dry stock, 3/8 to 4 inches thick. Your inquiries solicited.

Plain White and Red Oak.—A limited amount of nice stock, ready for shipment.

HARDWOODS

Dry Stock is Scarce

Mill Shipments are Slow in Coming Forward

We therefore call attention to stock of upwards of SIX MILLION FEET seasoned HARDWOODS we offer for quick shipment from Cleveland. WANT TO CLEAN IT OUT.

Are you interested?

The Advance Lumber Company

13th Floor, Rockefeller Bldg., CLEVELAND, O.

Manufacturers and Dealers

In White Pine, Yellow Pine, Hemlock and Hardwoods

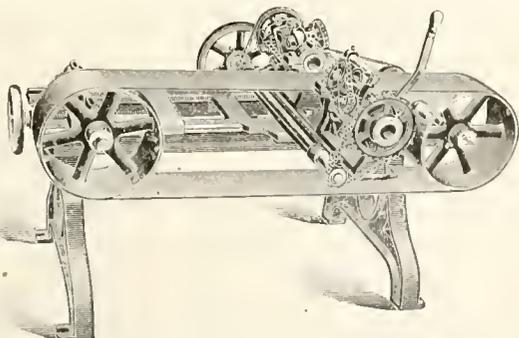
SYMBOLS FOR GRADE MARKS

Adopted by the Hardwood Manufacturers Association of United States

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------|
| ○ Panel and Wide No. 1 | △ Selects |
| △ Wide No. 2 | ① No. 1 Common |
| B Box Boards | ② No. 2 Common |
| ⊗ FAS or Firsts and Seconds | ③ No. 3 Common |
| S Saps | ④ No. 4 Common |

Every Manufacturer should stamp the grade on his Lumber. Set of 10 Rubber Stamps, 1 1/2"x1 1/2" in size, Pad, Pint of Ink, and Spreader, packed for shipment \$3.50.

MARTIN & CO. 191 S. Clark St., CHICAGO, or **LEWIS DOSTER, Sec'y** 1535 First Nat. Bank Bldg. CHICAGO



This cut shows the **OBER PATENT AUTOMATIC SANDER** for sanding Fork, Hoe, Rake, Mop and Broom Handles and all similar work.

Simple, Durable Great Capacity

We also manufacture Lathes for turning Handles, Spokes, and Variety Work, Shapers, Boring and Chucking Machines, Rip Saws, etc. Complete Catalogue and Price List Free.

THE OBER MFG. CO., 28 Bell St., CHAGRIN FALLS, O., U. S. A.

WISCONSIN

WHERE THE FINEST NORTHERN HARDWOODS GROW

Mason-Donaldson Lumber Co.

Rhineland, Wisconsin

20 cars 1 inch No. 1 Common Birch
 12 cars 1 inch No. 2 Common Birch
 4 cars 1 inch No. 1 Common & Better Red Birch
 15 cars 1 inch No. 2 Common & Better Soft Elm
 15 cars 1 inch No. 3 Common Birch
 5 cars 1 1/2 inch No. 1 Common & Better Basswood

5 cars 2 inch No. 1 Common & Better Basswood
 10 cars 1 inch 1st & 2nd Clear Basswood, 14 and 16 feet
 7 cars 1 1/2 inch No. 1 Common & Better Soft Elm
 4 cars 2 inch No. 1 Common & Better Soft Elm
 2 cars 1 1/2 inch No. 3 Common Soft Elm

John R. Davis Lumber Company

PHILLIPS, WISCONSIN

The Leading Manufacturers

Wisconsin Hardwoods

"SHAKELESS" HEMLOCK and WHITE CEDAR PRODUCTS

WE HAVE THE FINEST BLOCK OF

4-4 UNSELECTED BIRCH

ON THE MARKET

Write for our Price Lists
and Stock Sheets

Mixed Cars, Even Grades
Prompt Shipments

Ingram Lumber Co.

WAUSAU, WIS.

We have to
offer the
following
stock in
pile at
Ingram, Wis.

500000 ft. 1 in. Log Run Plain Birch.
 100000 ft. 1 in. No. 1 Common Plain Birch.
 20000 ft. 1 in. No. 2 Common Plain Birch.
 7000 ft. 1 in. 1st and 2nd Red Birch.
 14500 ft. 1 in. No. 1 Common Red Birch.
 3800 ft. 1 1/2 in. No. 1 Common Red Birch.
 11500 ft. 1 1/2 in. 1st and 2nd Red Birch.
 2200 ft. 1 1/2 in. No. 1 Common Red Birch.
 4700 ft. 2 in. 1st and 2nd Red Birch.
 2144 ft. 1 in. Curly Birch.
 2350 ft. 1 1/4, 1 1/2 and 2 in. Curly Birch.
 22000 ft. 1 in. End Dried White Birch.
 12000 ft. 1 in. 1st and 2nd Soft Elm.
 30000 ft. 1 in. No. 1 Common Soft Elm.
 20000 ft. 1 1/2 in. Log Run Soft Elm.

Your orders
and
inquiries
solicited

ARPIN HARDWOOD LUMBER CO.

GRAND RAPIDS, WISCONSIN

Saw and Planing Mill at Atlanta, near Bruce, on the Soo Line. Offer

5 cars 1" 1st & 2d Red Birch.	2 cars 3" Clear Plain Birch Flooring.
1 car 1 1/4" 1st & 2d Red Birch.	1 car 3" Clear Red Birch Flooring.
1 car 1 1/2" Common Red Birch.	1 car 3" Factory Birch Flooring.
1 car 1 1/2" 1st & 2d Red Birch.	1 car 3" Red Oak Factory Flooring.
1,000' 1 1/2" Common Red Birch.	1 car 1 1/4 & 1 1/2" quarter sawed Com.
2,500' 1 1/2" Com. & Btr. Red Birch.	and Btr. Red Oak.
5,000' 2" 1st & 2d Red Birch.	1/2 car 1 1/4 and 2" Com. & Btr. quar-
2 cars 2 1/2 & 3" Plain Birch.	ter sawed Red Oak.
2 cars 2 1/2 & 3" Log Run Unselected	1 car 5" Clear quarter sawed Red
Birch.	Oak Flooring.
5 cars 1" Common Red Birch.	1/2 car each 1 1/2" Com. & Clear Maple
1 car 2" Plain Log Run Birch.	Flooring.

We make a specialty of high grade Maple, Birch and Oak Flooring, Basswood, Pine Siding, Ceiling and Finish; also Moulding.

VOLLMAR & BELOW

MARSHFIELD, WISCONSIN

Basswood, Birch

and Other Wisconsin Hardwoods

LET US KNOW WHAT YOU ARE IN THE MARKET FOR

C. P. CROSBY

RHINELANDER : : WISCONSIN

Wholesale Hardwood Lumber

Hard Maple a Specialty in all thicknesses from 1 inch to 4 inch. Finest Birch in Wisconsin. Black Ash, Rock Elm, Soft Elm, Red and White Oak. : :

DIFFICULT AND MIXED ORDERS A SPECIALTY

For Sale:

NATIONAL
INSPECTION

3,000,000 ft. inch Birch.
 100,000 ft. inch Black Ash.
 50,000 ft. inch Soft Elm.
 All No. 1 Common and Better.
 20,000 ft. 1x4 and wider, 6 ft., 1st & 2nd Birch.

Dells Lumber & Shingle Co.

EAU CLAIRE, WISCONSIN

WISCONSIN

WHERE THE FINEST NORTHERN HARDWOODS GROW

North Western Lumber Company

MANUFACTURERS OF BAND-SAWED

Wisconsin Hardwoods

CAREFUL GRADINGS — PROMPT SHIPMENTS

General Offices, EAU CLAIRE, WIS.

Mills at STANLEY, WIS.

Frank Carter Co.

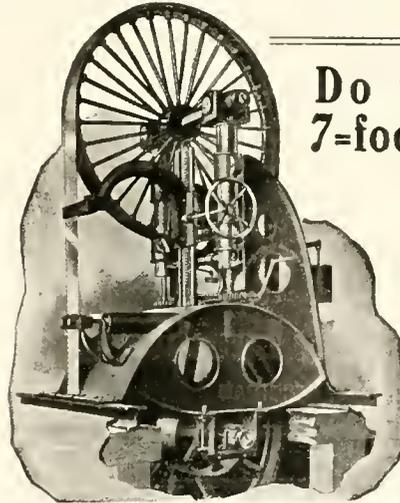
MANUFACTURER

Wisconsin Hardwood

SPECIALTY—HARD MAPLE

Mills: DURAND
SPRING VALLEY
GLEN FLORA
ELMWOOD
HILLSDALE

General Offices:
MENOMONIE, WIS.



Do you want a 7-foot band mill?

This is a first-class machine and will give the best of results. It is strong, well made, and as good as it looks. Write us and we will give you full particulars.

Phoenix Mfg. Co.
Eau Claire, Wis.

Wisconsin Veneer Co.

RHINELANDER, WIS.

Largest and best equipped Veneer cutting plant in the country. High-grade product from Birch, Maple, Elm, Basswood, Ash and other native woods.

Veneers for Door Work a Specialty.

LOCATIONS FOR NEW INDUSTRIES

can be secured on the lines of the

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway

In the great middle west. It reaches the Copper Country and the pine and hardwood areas of Northern Michigan, the lead, zinc and iron regions of Wisconsin, the coal fields of Illinois, Iowa and Missouri.

Traverses the great agricultural and manufacturing states of Iowa, Minnesota, North and South Dakota. Operates 7,000 miles of thoroughly equipped railroad.

Correspondence is solicited with eastern manufacturers who desire to move their factories to, or establish branches in the West. Co-operation with Business Men's Associations on the lines of this railway in all matters affecting mutual interests is assured.

Inquiries should be as definite as possible.

Address

Industrial Department
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway,
Room 1327, Railway Exchange
Chicago

R. CONNOR CO.

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS

Wisconsin Hardwood

PINE AND HEM-LOCK LUMBER



Mills at
Auburndale, Wis., on W. C. R. R.
Stratford, Wis., on C. & N. W. R. R.

Marshfield, Wis.

M I C H I G A N
FAMOUS FOR HARD MAPLE AND GREY ELM

S. L. EASTMAN FLOORING CO.
SAGINAW BRAND
MAPLE FLOORING
SAGINAW, MICH.

DUDLEY LUMBER COMPANY
HAS FOR SALE
Memphis Yard—Plain and Qtd. Oak
Grand Rapids Yard—Michigan Hardwoods
HEMLOCK LUMBER ALSO A SPECIALTY
OFFICES: GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

IXL POLISHED
Rock Maple Flooring
Our slow method of air seasoning and kiln drying
IXL Hardwood Flooring has stood
the test for 20 years.
Please write for prices and booklet
Wisconsin Land & Lumber Co.
HERMANVILLE, MICHIGAN

SALLING, HANSON & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Michigan Hardwoods
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN

Special bargains in the following:

200 M 4-4 No. 2 C & B Birch
50 M 8-4 No. 1 C & B Birch
100 M 4-4 No. 2 C & B Grey Elm
50 M 8-4 No. 1 C & B Grey Elm
140 M 4-4 No. 2 C & B Beech
500 M 4-4 No. 2 C & B Maple
50 M 8-4 No. 2 C & B Maple

Above piled for water shipment, but the 4-4 Beech and 8-4 Maple can be shipped by rail. Write us for prices.

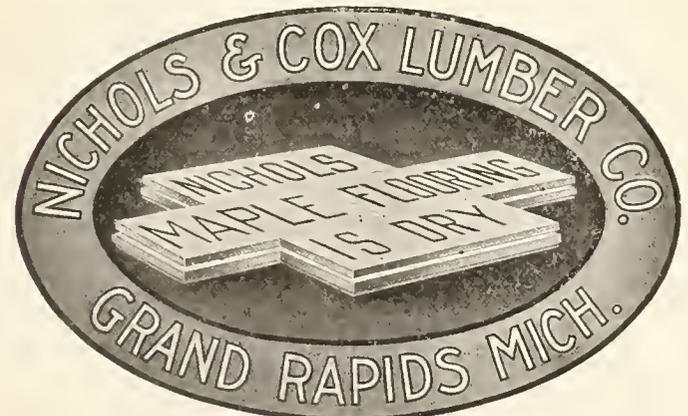
The North Shore Lumber Co. THOMPSON, MICHIGAN

Evans & Retting Lumber Co.
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers
Hardwood Lumber
RAILROAD TIMBERS, TIES AND SWITCH TIES
541 and 543 Michigan Trust Building Grand Rapids, Mich.

QUOTE ON SMALL OR LARGE LOTS.
WILL PLACE ORDERS FOR STOCK TO BE MANUFACTURED

Wanted—Soft Maple
One-inch and Two-inch Log Run, Mill Culls Out, Pin Worms no Defect. Will also buy Mill Culls.

BROWNLEE & COMPANY, Detroit, Mich.



DENNIS & SMITH LUMBER CO.
Wholesale Hardwood Lumber
Office and Yards, FOURTH AND HOLDEN AVENUES,
DETROIT, MICH.
MILLS AT: Orndorff, W. Va., Heaters W. Va., and Parkersburg, W. Va.

M I C H I G A N
FAMOUS FOR RED BIRCH AND BASSWOOD

**“Chief Brand”
Maple Flooring**

Will commend itself to you and your trade on its merits alone. * Comprises all the features desirable in good flooring. * Made by the latest, most approved machinery methods and best skilled labor. * We believe we can make it to your interest to handle our “Chief Brand” and will appreciate your inquiries.

Kerry & Hanson Flooring Co.
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN

Hackley-Phelps-Bonnell Co.
MANUFACTURERS OF
**Northern and Southern
Hardwood Lumber**

Main Office, Michigan Trust Company Building
GRAND RAPIDS : : : **MICHIGAN**

DENNIS BROS.
GRAND RAPIDS, : : : MICHIGAN

**HARDWOOD LUMBER (by water or rail)
“NATIONAL” MAPLE & BIRCH FLOORING**

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN THE FOLLOWING:

120M feet 4 4 Log Run Birch	Main Office : 205-209 Michigan Trust Company Building
125M feet 5 4 Log Run Birch	
2 Cars 8 4 Common and Better Birch	
1 Car 1x4 Clear Birch	
2 Cars 1x7 and Wider No. 1 Common Birch	
140M feet 5 4 Log Run Beech	
150M feet 4 4 Log Run Soft Elm	

Hard Maple—All grades and thicknesses

Thos. MacBride Lumber Company

HEADQUARTERS FOR
HARDWOODS
I N M I C H I G A N .

Michigan Trust Building, Grand Rapids, Mich.

BIRCH

WE WANT YOUR ORDERS FOR
4-4 and 5-4 No. 1 Common Birch
A No. 1 STOCK

Simmons Lumber Company
SIMMONS, MICHIGAN

McCLURE LUMBER COMPANY
MANUFACTURERS OF
Hardwoods

Main Offices, DETROIT, MICH.
Mills, : EUTAW, ALA.

SPECIAL OFFERINGS:

5 cars 1 1/2 1st & 2nds & Com. Qtd. White Oak	10 cars 1" Log Run Brown Ash
2 cars 2 1/2, 3 and 4" White Ash	10 cars 1" to 4" Dry Hard Maple
2 cars 1 1/2 White Ash	10 cars 1" Log Run Birch
1 car 1 1/2 and 2" No. 1 Com. Brown Ash	10 cars 1" Log Run Basswood
4 cars 2, 3 and 4" 1st and 2nds and No. 1 Com. Green White Oak	
2 cars 2" Log Run Soft Elm	

BOYNE CITY LUMBER COMPANY
BOYNE CITY
MICHIGAN ROCK MAPLE and other HARDWOODS
LARGE CAPACITY PROMPT SHIPMENTS RAIL OR CARGO

VAN KEULEN & WILKINSON LUMBER COMPANY
Manufacturers and Wholesalers of
HARDWOOD LUMBER and CRATING STOCK
Complete Stocks of Michigan Hardwoods—Maple, Beech, Birch, Elm,
Ash and Basswood for sale.
Grand Rapids, : : : **Michigan**

You read this==others
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 **J. S. GOLDIE**
Cadillac, : : : Michigan.
SPECIAL PRICES on 500M pieces
1 1/2" to 3" Maple Squares 16" to 27" long
250M feet Maple cull
INQUIRIES SOLICITED FOR MICHIGAN LUMBER.



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THE GATEWAY OF THE SOUTH

C. CRANE & COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS

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W. Va. Spruce, Pine and Elm

YEARLY CAPACITY 100,000,000 FEET

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OUR AIM is to ship the highest standard of
lumber at lowest consistent price

We are manufacturers and ship direct from our band mills

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W. H. & G. S. Stewart

Chestnut
Basswood
Yellow Pine

Main Office: Cincinnati, Ohio, U. S. A.

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STAIRWORK,
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PAINTS,
BUILDERS' HARDWARE,
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LARGO CINCINNATI FAC-
TORIES MAKE PROMPT
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The One of Good Grades

Poplar, Oak, Chestnut, Cottonwood, Ash, Basswood and Gum

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Main and Quartered White and Red Oak, Yellow Poplar,
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Thoroughly Kiln Dried.
Perfectly Manufactured.

We are located in the best Oak Timber section in the
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Why should we not be able to furnish the best Oak
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Write us and we will convince you that we can.

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Manufacturers of Band Sawed

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Wanted for cash—desirable blocks of 1 inch to 4 inch Poplar, all grades, Especially 1 1/4-inch stock, for immediate shipment.

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Are what we want. All thicknesses and grades. Spot cash. Send us list of your offerings with prices.

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THE WIBORG & HANNA COMPANY

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SAWED

White and Red Oak

CHESTNUT
POPLAR
GUM AND
CYPRESS

Flooring, Siding, Ceiling, Base, Case and Molding. Rough, Dressed and Re-sawed. Mixed Carloads.

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BLACK WALNUT LOGS,
SELECTED WHITE OAK LOGS,
LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.

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Manufacturers of

Tabasco Mahogany Walnut, Oak

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We are in the market to buy Dry Gum Lumber in any quantity, from a single car load to a million feet. Will take all grades and thicknesses. We receive lumber at shipping point, pay cash and are liberal in inspection.



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Purchasing Office,
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Cypress Red Gum Oak

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We will send man to receive stock at shipping point
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WE PAY CASH

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Wholesalers Mahogany, Thin Lumber, Veneers

Finely figured quarter sawed oak veneers a specialty.

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Cash Buyers

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WE BUY MILL CUTS.



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THE WOODS FOR
WHICH INDIANA
IS FAMOUS.

Quart'r'd White Oak

Plain White Oak

Quartered Red Oak

Plain Red Oak

White Ash

Poplar

Black Walnut

Cherry

Sycamore

Red Gum

Hickory

Beech

Maple

Veneers of

Indiana Hardwoods

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Manufacturer of Band Sawed Hardwoods

Quarter Sawed Indiana White Oak a Specialty

GREENCASTLE, IND.

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Our Specialty Quartered Oak and Sycamore

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OFFER FOR IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT

75,000 FT. 4-4 LOG RUN CHESTNUT—90 DAYS OLD

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MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS

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MALEY & WERTZ

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Long Timber up to 60 feet—Hardwood Specialties

The largest Band Mill in Indiana.

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All Kinds of Hardwood Lumber Manufactured

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Specialties: OAK, ASH AND POPLAR

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We want to buy for cash :
Oak, Ash and other Hardwoods, all grades and thicknesses.
Will receive and inspect stock at shipping point.

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Our specialties are PLAIN and QUARTERED OAK and ASH.

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BUY AND CARRY LARGE QUANTITIES OF ALL KINDS OF HARDWOODS

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Specialty: INDIANA WHITE OAK

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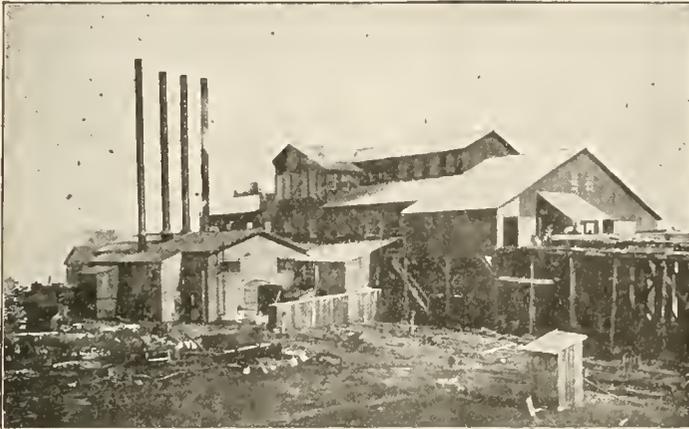
892 ELK STREET

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Specialties: BROWN ASH, BIRCH, PACIFIC COAST FIR AND SPRUCE

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Old-Fashioned

SOFT YELLOW POPLAR

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YELLOW POPLAR

Manufacturers
BAND SAWED
POPLAR LUMBER

ALL GRADES

DRY 5-8, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 8-4, 10-4, 12-4, 16-4
Bevel Siding, Lath and Squares
Specialty, Wide Stock.

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W. M. Ritter Lumber Co.

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West Virginia Yellow Poplar
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ALL OUR MILLS RUN THE YEAR ROUND

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properly manufactured and treated for every use, in accordance with methods developed by twenty-five years' experience.

30,000,000 Feet Per Year

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To Thoroughly Investigate Our Company

PENNA. LUMBERMEN'S MUTUAL FIRE INS. CO.

943 Drexe Bdg., Philadelphia, Pa.

We want to sell and ship promptly the following lumber:

100,000 ft. 4-4 birch log run	60,000 ft. 4-4 poplar 1 and 2, 8 in. to 21 in.	18,000 ft. 4-4 quartered white oak No. 2 common, sawed for figure.
30,000 ft. 5-4 birch log run	14,000 ft. 4-4 poplar 1 and 2, 24 in. and up.	21,000 ft. 4-4 quartered white oak clear saps sawed for figure.
50,000 ft. 6-4 birch log run	70,000 ft. 4-4 poplar, No. 1 common	80,000 ft. 4-4 quartered red oak No. 1 common, sawed for figure.
200,000 ft. 8-4 birch log run	40,000 ft. 4-4 poplar clear saps.	16,000 ft. 4-4 quartered red oak clear strips, sawed for figure.
500,000 ft. 4-4 maple log run	25,000 ft. 8-4 poplar 18 to 28—soft yellow panels	200,000 ft. 4-4 basswood log run—extra fine.
30,000 ft. 5-4 maple log run	5,000 ft. 5-8 No. 1 and 2, 24 and up	
50,000 ft. 6-4 maple log run	6,000 ft. 4-4 quartered white oak 1 and 2—sawed for figure	
50,000 ft. 8-4 maple log run	60,000 ft. 4-4 quartered white oak No. 1 common, sawed for figure.	
50,000 ft. 4-4 cherry log run		
50,000 ft. 4-4 quartered poplar 1 & 2		
1,000,000 ft. 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, and 8-1 white pine box, No. 1, No. 2, No. 3 barn—rough or dressed.		
2,000,000 ft. W. Va. spruce, 10 and 12 in. wide, 12 to 30 ft. long—band sawed, gang edged and equalized—rough or worked.		

RUMBARGER LUMBER COMPANY

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COMBINED ASSETS OVER \$750,000.00

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OF NEW YORK

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COMPANY

The combined facilities of these stock lumber insurance companies and allied organizations constitute a great insuring opportunity for any owner of a first-class lumber or mill risk. Ask for lines and rates.

LUMBER INSURERS GENERAL AGENCY, Underwriting Managers, 66 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

LOUISVILLE

MANUFACTURING AND DISTRIBUTING CENTER OF KENTUCKY

Dry Stock **W. P. Brown & Sons Lumber Co.**

<p>PLAIN RED OAK.</p> <p>55,000' 1" 1st & 2nd. 25,000' 1 1/4" 1st & 2d. 49,000' 1 1/2" 1st & 2d. 57,000' 2" 1st & 2d. 18,000' 2 1/2" 1st & 2d. 16,000' 3" 1st & 2d. 131,000' 1" No. 1 Com. 84,000' 1 1/4" No. 1 Com. 44,000' 1 1/2" No. 1 Com. 47,000' 2" No. 1 Com. 8,000' 2 1/2" No. 1 Com. 15,000' 3" No. 1 Com.</p> <p>QUARTERED RED OAK.</p> <p>19,000' 1" 1st & 2d.</p>	<p>14,000' 1 1/2" 1st & 2d. 5,000' 2" 1st & 2d. 15,000' 1" No. 1 Com. 7,000' 1 1/2" No. 1 Com. 13,000' 2" No. 1 Com.</p> <p>PLAIN WHITE OAK.</p> <p>80,000' 1" 1st & 2d. 28,000' 1 1/4" 1st & 2d. 12,000' 1 1/2" 1st & 2d. 42,000' 2" 1st & 2d. 23,800' 2 1/2" 1st & 2d. 16,000' 3" 1st & 2d. 227,000' 1" No. 1 Com. 60,000' 1 1/4" No. 1 Com. 80,000' 1 1/2" No. 1 Com.</p>	<p>50,000' 2" No. 1 Com. 17,000' 2 1/2" No. 1 Com. 22,000' 3" No. 1 Com.</p> <p>QUARTERED WHITE OAK.</p> <p>50,000' 1" 1st & 2d. 28,000' 1 1/4" 1st & 2d. 45,000' 1 1/2" 1st & 2d. 49,000' 2" 1st & 2d. 19,000' 2 1/2" 1st & 2d. 18,000' 1" No. 1 Com. 30,000' 1 1/4" No. 1 Com. 40,000' 1 1/2" No. 1 Com. 22,000' 2" No. 1 Com. 10,000' 3" No. 1 Com.</p> <p>ASH.</p> <p>9,000' 1" 1st & 2d. 65,000' 1 1/4" 1st & 2d. 16,000' 1 1/2" 1st & 2d. 10,000' 2" 1st & 2d. 8,000' 2 1/2" 1st & 2d. 14,000' 3" 1st & 2d. 6,000' 4" 1st & 2d. 4,000' 1 1/4" No. 1 Com. 16,000' 1 1/2" No. 1 Com. 8,000' 2" No. 1 Com.</p> <p>POPLAR.</p> <p>12,000' 1" 1st & 2d.</p>
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All thicknesses in cull poplar, ash, chestnut. Your inquiries will be appreciated. Prompt

McLean - Davis Lumber Co.

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Hugh McLean Lumber Co., Highland Park, Ky.
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Hardwood Lumber

Daily Capacity: 80,000 feet. Sales Offices: Louisville, Ky.

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Poplar
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Band Sawn Plain and Quartered
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 North Vernon, Ind., and
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Ornamental Hardwood Floors

400 STYLES AND PATTERNS

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WOOD=MOSAIC FLOORING CO.

Rochester, N. Y. New Albany, Ind.

All Lumbermen, A

We do what you can't do.
 We measure your stumpage
 We make your maps correct
 Bank references: Asheville,

C. A. Schenck & Co.

WE HAVE JUST MOVED
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Will Occupy This Space Perma
 You may see items listed here that will interest you. Will you watch it?

- | | |
|---|---|
| 15M ft. 1 in. 1 and 2 Bass, 9 in. and 10 in.
15M ft. 1 in. 1 and 2 Bass, 11 in.
15M ft. 2 in. 1 and 2 Birch, Red.
200M ft. 1 in. No. 2 Com. and Better Soft Elm. | 150M ft. 1 in. 1 and 2 Birch.
50M ft. 1 in. 1 and 2 Birch, Red.
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CELEBRATED FOR HIGH STANDARD OF QUALITY AND MILL WORK

LET US TALK TO YOU ABOUT HARD MAPLE

We have the following Dry Stock to offer :

- 15M ft. 4-4 Birdseye Maple, End Dried.
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Also the following Dry Yard Stock in Maple :

- 59M ft. 6-4 Firsts and Seconds.
- 40M ft. 8-4 Firsts and Seconds.
- 46M ft. 10-4 Firsts and Seconds.
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ALL MANUFACTURED OUR WAY

Mitchell Brothers Company

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—MANUFACTURERS—
"CUMMER" MAPLE
AND BEECH FLOORING

MICHIGAN HARDWOODS

Good assortment of dry stock on hand ready
for immediate shipment in Hard Maple, Beech,
Birch, Soft Elm and Cherry.

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The Cadillac Handle Co.

Band Sawn
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SPECIAL OFFERINGS:

- 5 Cars 4 4 Maple, No. 1 and 2 Common.
- 3 Cars 4 4 Maple 1st and 2nds.
- 2 Cars 5 4 Maple No. 1 Common and better.
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- 2 Cars 4 4 Birch No. 2 Common and better.

We are prepared to contract No. 3 Common Maple, for future sawing.

MURPHY & DIGGINS

Offer all grades of the following special dry stock

- MAPLE—4, 6 4, 8 4, 10 4, 12 4, 14 4, 16 4
- GRAY ELM—4 4, 12 4
- BASSWOOD—4 4
- BIRCH—5 4, 6 4

Our own manufacture. Perfect Mill Work. Uniform Grades.

LET US FIGURE ON YOUR HARDWOOD WANTS.

DRY STOCK

Northern Michigan Soft Gray Elm

What our old cork pine was to the regular white pine—such is our *Soft Gray Elm* to ordinary soft elm. Buyers who gladly discriminate in favor of something better than the ordinary, will be interested. We have

- 10 cars 8-4 firsts and seconds.
- 1 car 10-4 firsts and seconds.
- 2 cars 12-4 firsts and seconds.

Wide, choice stock, our own product, seasoned right, bone dry.

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(INCORPORATED)
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WAGON STOCK

IN ROUGH.

TONGUES, AXLES, REACHES, BOLSTERS
AND 6 4 TO 16 4 HICKORY. ALSO ALL**SOUTHERN HARDWOODS****Gayoso Lumber Co., Inc.**
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50,000	ft.	¾	in.	first and second	Cottonwood	8	in.	and up wide
100,000	"	1	"	"	"	8	"	"
100,000	"	1	"	No. 1 common	"	13	"	"
100,000	"	1	"	" 2	"	"	"	"
100,000	"	1	"	" 3	"	"	"	"

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Hardwood Machinery, you will
find it advantageous to write our
advertisers. Get in touch!

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MANUFACTURERS OF STANDARD SIZE

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Send your requirements and receive price.

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You can make MORE MONEY
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Ours is the Best. The Price Will
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We Saw and Ship 100,000,000 ft.
Yearly of Band Sawed West Vir-
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OFFERS THE FOLLOWING STOCK
FOR IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT

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1 Car 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ " No. 1 Common White Ash
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WE WILL BUY YOUR OUTPUT OF WELL MANUFACTURED

HARDWOODS

YOURS FOR A "SQUARE DEAL,"

WILLIAM WHITMER & SONS, Inc.

Branches: NEW YORK, BOSTON, PITTSBURG

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Quartered Oak Flooring

Manufactured for

HIGHEST CLASS of trade only.

Also Plain Oak, Maple and other Hardwood flooring. The name **DWIGHT** on flooring is a guarantee of its excellence.

DWIGHT SPECIAL pattern of thin flooring is the only suitable thin flooring to lay. Write for Sample.

DWIGHT LUMBER COMPANY
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

The Crosby & Beckley Company

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We are
In the Market for Choice Stock
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If you will give us a trial order for **POPLAR, OAK, ASH, CHESTNUT** or **OAK, MAPLE** and **YELLOW PINE FLOORING**, we believe we can demonstrate our ability to please you.

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ALBERT HAAS LUMBER CO.

BAND SAWED
OAK AND ASH
YELLOW POPLAR

ATLANTA :: :: :: :: GEORGIA

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MIL. ON APALACHICOLA RIVER
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Ash
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MANUFACTURERS OF

MICHIGAN ROCK MAPLE AND OAK FLOORING

BUFFALO, NEW YORK

JOHN L. ALCOCK & CO.

BUYERS OF BLACK WALNUT LOGS
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Inspection at point of
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Wanted--Dimension Oak, Plain and Quartered,

White and Red. Send for specifications.

Indiana Quartered Oak Co.

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JONES HARDWOOD CO.

INCORPORATED

WANTS: Poplar, Plain Oak, 147 MILK STREET
Quartered Oak and Cypress. BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

Manufacturers please send stock lists and prices.

STEVENS-EATON CO.

Buyers of
ROUND LOTS
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JANUARY, 1907, STOCK LIST

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1½ in. 100,000 ft.		
1½ in. 100,000 ft.	BIRCH	GRAY ELM
3 in. 50,000 ft.	1 in. 500,000 ft.	1 in. 300,000 ft.
4 in. 50,000 ft.	1½ in. 100,000 ft.	1½ in. 200,000 ft.
	2 in. 100,000 ft.	3 in. 200,000 ft.
	2½ in. 50,000 ft.	

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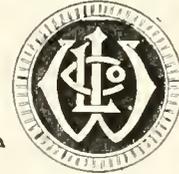
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200 M ft. 5 4 No. 1 Common and better
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50 M ft. each 4 4, 5 4 and 6 4 No. 1 common and better

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But Don't Delay Too Long For
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"Michigan" Maple Flooring

Our model factory is equipped with the highest class tools and appliances made for Flooring production.

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Our brand "Michigan" is a guaranty of quality. Perfect mill work and excellent grades distinguish our Flooring and our prices are reasonable.

WARD BROS., Big Rapids, Mich.

We have in stock

150,000 ft. 4-4 White Maple Cross piled with 2½-inch dry crossers.

125,000 ft. 4-4 Log run Birch red in. No thick cut out.

Please favor us with your orders.

Bliss & Van Auken
Saginaw, W. S. Mich.

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☐ Indispensable to every lumber sales manager.

☐ Specimen bulletin for the asking.

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CHICAGO

Hardwood Record

Published in the Interest of Hardwood Lumber, American Hardwood Forests, Wood Veneer Industry, Hardwood Flooring, Hardwood Interior Finish, Wood Chemicals, Saw Mill and Woodworking Machinery.

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HARDWOOD ASSOCIATION MEETINGS.

Indiana Hardwood Lumbermen's Association.

The eighth annual meeting of this association will be held at the Grand Hotel, Indianapolis, on Friday, Jan. 11, 1907. Matters of much importance to the trade will be brought up for discussion and a large attendance is desired.

Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of the U. S.

The fifth annual meeting of this association will be held on Tuesday and Wednesday, January 29 and 30, 1907, at the Gayoso Hotel, Memphis, Tenn.

National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association.

This association will hold its next annual convention on Wednesday and Thursday, March 6 and 7, 1907, the place of meeting to be decided upon later. Due notice will be given of the selection in these columns.

General Market Conditions.

There has been no essential change in general market conditions of hardwoods during the last month, save in poplar. The tides of the last few weeks in poplar producing streams having their sources in Kentucky and Tennessee have brought out a fair quantity of logs—enough perhaps to serve the river mills for sixty days. These tides are two months in advance of expectations, and if the winter remains open and the booms meet with no calamity from ice, the supply of logs will eventually make quite a showing of poplar for the midsummer trade. However, the same tides which gave the river mills a stock of logs have played havoc in the mountain producing districts, tearing out logging railroads and interrupting operations in these sections very seriously. There were not nearly so many logs delivered on the tide as currently reported and the receipts were not of sufficient importance to give even a suspicion of a possible overstock of poplar lumber. This fact is well understood by thoroughly

posted buyers of this wood, as poplar values have materially strengthened during the last month.

The oak situation remains unchanged. There is a heavier demand for the wood than the possibility of supply. Many varieties of very ordinary oak are going on the market masquerading as the veritable white and red, but they are poor substitutes for the first-class article. However, such is the shortage of oak of high physics that manufacturers are glad to get almost anything that will enable them to carry on their line of production.

The extremely high prices of oak are tending to stimulate the demand for mahogany. Many furniture manufacturers are using this wood extensively. The result is that the comparatively small quantity of mahogany in the country is being exhausted very fast. The Cuban wood, which is regarded as of the highest utility for furniture and chair making, is in specially short supply. The dealers of Chicago have possibly more of this variety of mahogany in stock than is owned in all other parts of the United States, and this quantity is probably not much in excess of 2,000,000 feet.

All the northern woods are doing fairly well, and dry stock at milling points is in shorter supply than at any time in the history of the trade. The northern peninsula of Michigan and northern Wisconsin have a good fall of snow and this hardwood section is bringing out a fair quantity of logs. There is very little being done on snow in the southern peninsula of Michigan and in central Wisconsin, but logging railroads operated in these regions are drawing a fair stock of logs. The weather conditions in the southern hardwood districts are still very bad and many mills are shut down for want of logs. The car shortage is still about as bad as at any time, and what little dry lumber there is in the South can be shipped but intermittently.

The demand for hardwood flooring in oak, maple and beech is still well up to the capacity of the plants, with no signs of diminution.

The veneer people are all busy with orders that will last for from sixty days to six months. The range of values for veneers and panels still is low, much lower than the relative value of lumber that might be used for the same purposes.

National Reciprocal Demurrage Convention.

The call issued by the American Lumberman for a National Reciprocal Demurrage Convention resulted in the attendance at Chicago on Jan. 4 and 5 of several hundred prominent shippers from all parts of the United States. Very largely represented in the assembly were delegates from more than a hundred leading associations and mercantile bodies representing the lumber, coal, grain and hay interests of the country. S. B. Anderson of Memphis was chosen chairman of the meeting and J. E. Defebaugh of Chicago secretary.

The convention resulted in the dissemination of a vast amount of information covering the stringent car shortage prevailing in all parts of the country, and evidence was presented to show the astoundingly slow movement of bulk commodities after their delivery to the railroads. In many individual cases it was shown that cars were moved only at the rate of from three to ten miles a day and a maximum movement was barely fifty miles. It was conceded that if railroads could be induced to move their freight at an average rate of sixty miles in twenty-four hours the situation would practically be relieved, as this would give shippers double the quantity of cars they now have.

The convention went on record by resolution as advocating a

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reciprocal demurrage law that shall penalize railroads if they do not move and deliver commodities with reasonable promptness.

An Executive Committee of nine members was appointed to proceed at once to Washington and present the crux of the situation to President Roosevelt, requesting him to present a special message to Congress urging the passage of a reciprocal demurrage law. This committee was authorized to add to its number one representative from each of the many associations interested in transportation matters throughout the United States, which are favorable to this movement.

The convention was primarily one of education and agitation, and it is hoped that it will result in speedy relief to the shippers of the country.

Justice to Consumers.

Today consumers of hardwood lumber are required to make their purchases based on certain specific inspection rules promulgated and carried into effect by sundry lumber associations and exchanges. These organizations not only make the laws under which hardwood lumber is inspected but also execute them. In case of dispute over the quality or measurement of a lot of lumber the only recourse the buyer has is the *ex parte* machinery of reinspection offered by the association or exchange under whose rules the lumber was purchased.

It appeals to the **HARDWOOD RECORD** that this is not an eminently fair deal. If the lumber buyer by bargain agrees to accept certain specific rules of inspection he certainly should be entitled to know that, if it becomes necessary to reinspect this lumber, he will be treated justly. This reinspection is entirely out of his hands and is practically under the control of the seller, as ordinarily the seller only is a member of the association or exchange under whose rules the lumber was purchased.

It would seem but just and equitable that the wholesale consumer of hardwood lumber be admitted to at least a certain form of membership in lumber associations that would give him the same rights in the matter of reinspection that redound to the seller. If this class of membership should carry with it no other rights to the buyer than an assurance of a square deal on reinspection, it certainly would be of manifest advantage to him. The suggestion is therefore made to both associations and exchanges that if they would fully satisfy the wholesale buying element of the country that they are willing to live up to the system of grading they promulgate, buyers should certainly be recognized on what might be known as a "board of arbitration" in the event of a controversy over grade or measurement.

Misinformation Concerning Mahogany.

The secular and even the lumber press is prone to disseminate a vast amount of misinformation on the subject of mahogany. One of the recent paragraphs that has appeared in the daily newspapers and in some of the lumber trade journals states that an associate

of the C. C. Mengel & Brother Company of Louisville, Ky., the well-known mahogany importers, has been in Saginaw recently in search of experienced lumberjacks to take to Africa for the lumber camps and for building logging dams. It alleges that the gold coast is rich in mahogany for four hundred miles and that this company has concessions of many thousands of acres in that region. The veracious chronicler also tells glowing stories of wealth that outdo Michigan records, stating that he has rafted out single mahogany logs worth \$300 each and that shipments of mahogany are frequently sent to America that are worth over \$2,000,000.

Primarily, it is safe to assume that the C. C. Mengel & Brother Company is not responsible for the foregoing and cannot be held liable for the silliness of the papers of the country on this subject and the absurd statements promulgated.

Take this valuation of \$300 per log, and assume that every log in a certain cargo is worth that price (which is apparently considered an extraordinary one) and note how it figures out. The steamers running in the mahogany trade are among the largest boats afloat which engage in log carrying, and with timber the size of this African wood they could not carry more than 1,200,000 feet, or 2,500 round logs to a cargo. This would show a cargo value of \$750,000, which is not only wildly extravagant, but extreme, according to the figures quoted.

Taking the figures the other way, and assuming that a possible cargo of mahogany could really be worth over \$2,000,000—on the basis of what the cut of a cargo itself would be—it will be found that a ship would have to contain 20,000,000 feet of logs in order to carry a cargo worth \$2,000,000, as the average price of the wood does not run over 10 cents a foot.

Attention is called to this specimen of the ridiculous statements promulgated about mahogany as it has the effect of creating false ideas and does a vast amount of harm to the legitimate mahogany trade.

Car Shortage.

There is no gainsaying the fact that to the mind of the average shipper of lumber the car situation is desperate. For example, it is said that in the state of Washington there are 800,000,000 feet of lumber in pile awaiting shipment, and that nearly 150 saw-mills are shut down because of

the impossibility to secure transportation facilities.

There is only one redeeming feature of the situation. The close of the books for last year will probably show that the average lumberman has shipped more lumber than he has manufactured during 1906. While he did not deliver this lumber with promptness, nevertheless he delivered it, and eventually received returns for his commodity. This very shortage of cars, combined with the general shortage of lumber, has contributed materially not only to steady but to advancing prices. It is without doubt true that the loss that has been entailed by the manufacturer and jobber because of this shortage has been more than made up by the increased prices they have received for their lumber. As a matter of fact, the real sufferers in the car shortage matter are the consumers of lumber rather than the producers. They are the people who are paying the piper.

The Prayer of a Good Fellow.

○ Powers That Be, make me sufficient to my own occasions. Teach me to know and to observe the Rules of the Game. Give me to mind my own business at all times, and to lose no good opportunity of holding my tongue. Let me never lack proper pride or a due sense of humor. Preserve, oh! preserve me, from growing stogy or unimaginative.

Help me not to cry for the moon or over spilled milk; to manage my physical constitution and my practical affairs discreetly; never to dramatize my spiritual discomforts.

Grant me neither to proffer nor to welcome cheap praise; to distinguish sharply between sentiment and sentimentality, cleaving to the one and despising the other.

Deliver me from emotional excess. Deliver me from atrophy of the emotions.

When it is appointed me to suffer, let me, so far as may humanly be possible, take example from the dear well-bred beasts, and go away quietly, to bear my suffering by myself.

Let me not dwell in the outer whirlwind of things and events; guide me rather to the Central Calm, and grant that I may abide therein. Give me, nevertheless, to be always a good comrade, and to view the passing show with an eye constantly growing keener, a charity broadening and deepening day by day.

Help me to win, if win I may; but—and this, O Powers, especially—if I may not win, make me a Good Loser.

Vouchsafe me not to estrange the other me at my elbow; suffer not my primal light to wane; and grant that I may carry my cup brimming, yet unspilled, to the last. Amen.

ELIZA ATKINS STONE.

Pert, Pertinent and Impertinent.

Just a Ballad of Repentance—New Year's Eve.

I do not feel so chipper as I should.
A weakness seems to brood in either knee;
I think I'm even deadlier than the wood
In the last discarded Christmas tree.
I wish I were a flounder in the sea—
The waves would cool my forehead, I believe.
I ask you, gentle friends, to pity me:
There was a punch bowl—somewhere—New
Year's Eve.

The street—the last I saw of it—looked good.
The number—let us call it twenty-three.
I felt so great I used the pronoun "we"
Thinking a friend was hanging to my sleeve.
But now I moan "To be, or not to be?"
There was a punch bowl somewhere—New
Year's Eve.

And then I started winding o'er the lea
To my abode, there was no time to grieve,
There's time for nothing now save misery
There was a punch bowl—somewhere—New
Year's Eve.

ENVOY.

O Prince! Do stomachs always disagree
With well-meant Yuletide cheer that they receive?
Behold in me six feet of sad debris—
There was a punch bowl—somewhere—New
Year's Eve! WILLIAM F. KIRK.

I wouldn't give the address if I could,
From petty tattling traits I'm ever free:

That night I felt as gay as Robin Hood,
Who drank his mead in many a jolly spree:
Serene throughout the fray that punch bowl
stood,
Yielding its mammoth store of liquid glee;

Always.

People who sow no joy are the first ones to complain when they reap none.

Very Common.

Honesty is the excuse of many a man for his poverty.

Longs for Death.

Death is a welcome relief to a man who is forced to hustle eighteen hours a day in order to keep the premiums on his life insurance policies paid up.

Best Charity.

It is better to put warm clothes on a few folks than to talk about celestial garments for many.

But Don't Try It.

You will never discover a man's true nature until you permit him to owe you money.

Our Common Failing.

With most men duty means something unpleasant which the other fellow ought to do.

A Modern Definition.

A pedestrian is a chap who tries to interfere with the progress of an automobile.

For Vegetarians.

Meat eating may be very bad,
But all the trouble you have had—
And all that's in the world to boot—
Was caused, we're told, by eating fruit.

—THE BOHEMIAN.

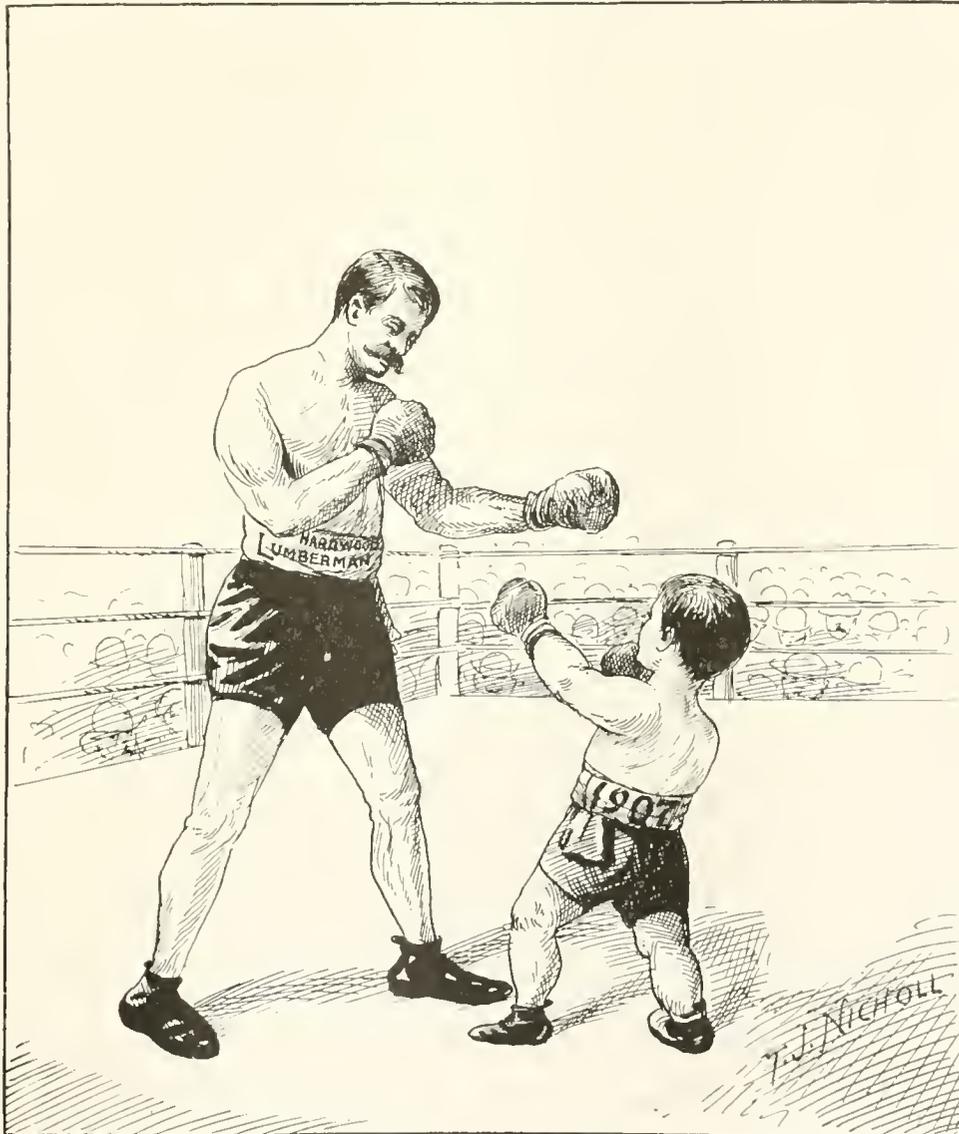
A Paradox.

'Way down in old Kentucky,
This paradox was born:
The corn is in the Colonel,
And the kernel's in the corn!

An Ad—Vantage.

He who would add unto his trade
Should have an "ad," and well displayed.
For "ads," if one knows how to write 'em,
Add to one's trade *ad infinitum*

PREVAILING SENTIMENT.



Hardwood Lumberman:—"This looks dead easy to me."

One View of It.

The aim of the liar is simply to charm, to delight, to give pleasure. He is the very basis of civilized society.

Real Talent.

Some men have business tact, but it is the financial genius who can coin money out of each and every bankruptcy.

Accidental.

Many a fool has acquired a reputation for wisdom by accidentally doing the right thing at the right time.

Beware.

The man who has a kind word for everybody generally is suspected of having something up his sleeve.

Too Busy.

And some people are so industrious that when they haven't something to do they proceed to do somebody.

As We All Know.

It is so much easier to tell what ought to be done than it is to get busy and do it.

AMERICAN FOREST TREES.

FORTY-FOURTH PAPER.

Shortleaf or Yellow Pine.

Pinus echinata—Mill.
Pinus mitis—Michx.

This tree flourishes from New York to northern Florida; through West Virginia and Tennessee and the Gulf states, southern Missouri and eastern Texas.

In the states of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas and Ohio it is known as yellow pine; in North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas as shortleaf pine; in Virginia as bull pine; in Delaware as shortshat pine; in Missouri as pitch pine; in Florida as poor pine; in North Carolina as shortleaved and rosemary pine, also as North Carolina yellow pine and Carolina pine; as slash pine in Virginia; in Alabama and Mississippi as oldfield pine.

Shortleaf pine ranges in height from forty to a hundred and twenty feet. In shape it is pyramidal, with spreading, regular branches which give it a stately appearance. Lounsbury says: "Dark, but clear against the autumn sky, this handsome tree raises itself on the sandy hills, or in the flat meadows. It breathes a sense of sturdiness. Often we see its leaves so clothed with dust that the very life of their coloring appears to be gone; then they are washed by the rain and their sombre brightness is restored."

The leaves are from three to five inches long; dark green in color and growing closely along the branches in groups of two or three; they are needle-shaped and very slender; hollowed on one side and rounded on the other; remaining always green; sheathed at the base.

The branchlets are purplish-green; stout and waxy when young. The bark is brown; it is very rough and much broken into discs. The tree blooms in May or June, and its fruit is a cone about two inches long, solitary, with scales thick at the apex and tipped with a prickle which disappears soon after maturity.

The bulk of the country's supply of hard pine is obtained from the longleaf, shortleaf, Cuban and loblolly species of the Gulf and south Atlantic states. It differs from soft pine in that it is much stronger, heavier, tougher and more resinous, and the annual rings are much more pronounced. Roth says that no method of invariably distinguishing these several species of wood has

ever been discovered. Any or all of them may be delivered in response to a demand for southern hard pine. Many lumbermen regard shortleaf pine as good as longleaf of equal weight and can identify the two only by environment. The name *mitis* as applied to the former species refers only to the soft, delicate foliage of the tree.

Shortleaf pine is valuable and ornamental



TYPICAL FOREST GROWTH SHORTLEAF PINE,
ARKANSAS.

for interior trimmings, flooring, ceiling, ship building and construction work. When used for fuel it gives off great heat and burns with a large, brilliant flame. The grain of the wood is exceedingly handsome, showing long streaks of deep gold, though perhaps not so rich in coloring as the wood of *Pinus palustris*, or longleaf pine. It is closely grained and of variable quality.

Rogers says that in the lumber trade of the eastern and southern states the shortleaf ranks next to the longleaf pine as one of the most important lumber trees. Just a shade inferior to the former in quality, this species is likely, by its vigor and wide range, to become greatest of them all in economic importance as the exploitation of the timber lands of the South progresses. Against the destructive agencies at work the longleaf cannot hold its own. Its ultimate extinction must follow present methods of lumbering and orcharding. But the shortleaf pine, less sensitive to injuries, more prolific of seeds, able to renew itself indefinitely by throwing up suckers from the stump, and to survive shading of its saplings better than the longleaf and Cuban pines, has a distinct advantage over these, its competitors, in the South and East. The distribution of the species is over a vaster area, and each grove is the center of a growing and widening territory. It industriously colonizes adjacent land abandoned by the farmer or the lumberman. In a free fight with hardwood trees this pine is the winner, and the young forests it is planting will be marketable in eighty to a hundred years. The forest center of this species is west of the Mississippi and below the Arkansas river. This great tract was practically untouched at the time the tenth Census Report, issued in 1880, estimated its merchantable timber then standing at 87,000,000,000 feet board measure. This counted only the area in Texas, Louisiana and Arkansas, and left out the forests in Missouri and Oklahoma. There is little of the vast eastern territory once covered by the shortleaf pine that has not been worked to some extent by lumbermen, especially where railroads made possible the distribution of the lumber. In the past twenty-five years astonishing inroads have been made on the southwestern forests.

In regard to the qualities of the wood, lumber of *Pinus echinata* is often preferred to that manufactured from *Pinus palustris*, because the latter is harder, and is therefore more difficult to work. Sash, blinds, doors and interior finish are made from the wood. It is steadily growing in popularity for trim in moderate priced houses, and is an especially attractive finish for bedrooms.

The picture with which this article is illustrated was made in one of the finest belts of shortleaf yellow pine in the country running through southern Arkansas.



WILMER H. DAWKINS
ASHLAND, KY.

Builders of Lumber History.

NUMBER XXXVII.

Wilmer H. Dawkins.

(See portrait supplement.)

The biographical sketch and the portrait supplement accompanying it in this issue of the *HARDWOOD RECORD* are of Wilmer H. Dawkins, of the W. H. Dawkins Lumber Company, Ashland, Ky., who exemplifies in its finest acceptance the phrase "Builders of Lumber History."

Mr. Dawkins is of the best Virginian strain. His mother was a native of that state and a distant relative of Stonewall Jackson of Civil War fame. His father was an Englishman. He was born on a farm near Parkersburg, W. Va., on Feb. 13, 1863. The house in which this interesting event took place was built of poplar by his grandfather nearly a century ago, and is still in a good state of preservation. His boyhood and early youth were spent at the family homestead and he attended the school in Parkersburg up to the time he was sixteen years of age.

At that age, in common with most other American youths, he became anxious to enter the battle of life and secured his first employment with W. H. Sherwood & Co. at Kan-

his holdings in 1895 and leaving the enterprise to go on the road selling lumber for the Alexander Lumber Company of Alexander, W. Va.

The year 1897 marked a turning point in the career of Mr. Dawkins for at that time he organized the W. H. Dawkins Lumber Company at Ashland and associated in partnership with himself R. D. Davis, president of the Second National Bank of Ashland, and W. E. Berger, the latter being office manager of the concern. The successful business done by the W. H. Dawkins Lumber Company is a matter of general knowledge in the lumber world of the eastern part of the United States. The company has confined its operations exclusively to the manufacturing of poplar lumber, obtaining its supply of logs from the Big Sandy and Guyandotte rivers. It does not own a mill, but leases by the year several large band mills, and has the timber manufactured exactly as though the mills were its own property. In this way none of the capital is lying idle but is invested and active all the time. Its extensive business has made the company one of the best known and most powerful factors in that particular branch of the trade and the magnitude of its output has steadily grown until it has reached the total of from 15,000,000 to 18,000,000 feet of lumber annually.

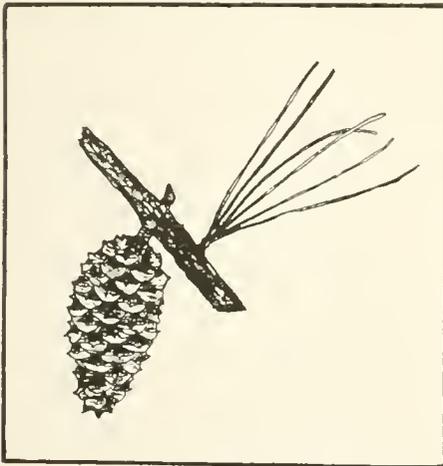
Mr. Dawkins' promotion and masterly operation of this enterprise alone would have been sufficient to insure his reputation as an alert and successful business man, but his interests have branched out into other fields. In connection with other Ashland capitalists he has recently organized the Citizens' Bank & Trust Company of Ashland, which begins business

on Jan. 14, 1907. Mr. Dawkins is president of the new institution, which has the largest capitalization of any bank in Ashland and which, viewed in the light of its personnel and financial equipment, starts business under the fairest possible auspices.

Mr. Dawkins is much interested and exceedingly active in association work. His efforts along this line have been very fruitful, since he is largely responsible for the formation and existence of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of the United States, of which he is a director at the present time. He was the prime mover in bringing manufacturers together for the three preliminary meetings held before the association was formally organized, and they convened in his office.

Mr. Dawkins is married and has one child, a daughter now approaching womanhood, who is a student at Fairmount College, Washington. Personally he is a man of unassuming manner, devoted to his family, and of educated tastes. He likes to surround himself with artistic things, even his office, which is handsomely furnished and arranged, reflecting these tendencies.

The career of Mr. Dawkins has been a very successful one and since he is still a comparatively young man much can be expected of him. His business life has been scrupulously clean and there are none more ready to attest his commercial probity and worth than his competitors. His present success is a striking example of what can be achieved by a strong personality, a wholesome respect for the rights of other men and strict devotion to duty. Mr. Dawkins is a man who has aided much in the progress of his town; is esteemed by his fellow citizens and by his associates in the lumber industry, and in his home and social life is as fortunate as in his business relations.



CONE AND STRAW OF SHORTLEAF PINE.

awha Station on the B. & O. railroad. His intelligence and natural aptitude for the work quickly won him recognition and when he left the employ of the company six years later he was superintendent of its sawmill plant. He worked for the Little Kanawha Lumber Company of Parkersburg for the next four years, and in 1889 moved to Ashland, where he entered the service of the Yellow Poplar Lumber Company. He remained there until 1893 as superintendent of shipping for their three mills. At this period of his career an opportunity for a more independent position presented itself and he became a partner in the Central City Lumber Company of Huntington, W. Va., which was doing a planing mill and jobbing business. He retained his interest in this concern but a short time, however, disposing of

A Study in Planer Practice.

When one sees hardwood flooring come through a machine at the rate of ninety lineal feet a minute almost as smooth as if it had been scraped, and then sees other stock, dressed more slowly, that shows waves suggestive of washboard corrugations, one begins to speculate about the reason. When, with the best machine with the finest adjustment, flooring is produced, the unevenness of which, with poor matching, makes the task of the floor scraper almost impossible, it shows that something is wrong. There are new hardwood flooring plants being established constantly, making competition keen, and the operator who puts out the best manufactured stock is the one who will capture the orders.

Without presuming to diagnose the case in hand, it may be well to make a little study of planers and their work. A simple method is to take a compass and draw a few segments of circles touching a line. The line represents the face of the board, and the

segments the circle of the planing knives in their travel. For the sake of even numbers and so that it may be worked out readily and the difference seen plainly, assume that the planer head has a diameter of six inches and the stock and head are traveling at such a rate that the stock moves forward a half inch at each revolution of the cutter head. Then, set the compass three inches, draw two straight lines, one just touching the compass marks and the other intersecting, say one-eighth inch or one-quarter inch in from the first one. Then draw a line through the center compass stand, parallel with this, so that when one segment is reached you can move along this line in steps of a half inch each and strike other segments intersecting this one until you have covered space enough to give you a clear idea of how the lines travel across each other. This will illustrate how the cutting is done when only one knife on the head is doing the work, and it will show the wherefore of waves. Then, to un-

derstand the difference between this and what happens when all four knives are cutting, make another set for the compass the same way and divide it up into eighth inch steps instead of half inch and observe the difference in the lines. This not only reduces the waves until they are invisible to the eye, but it reduces the amount of cut for each knife to such a fine point that there is not much danger of splintering and tearing out knots and cross grain.

After this study a practical demonstration will make it both plain and convincing that the secret of smoothness is in making all the knives cut alike, and it will also become apparent that if there were more knives, say eight instead of four, the stock could be made smoother even at a higher speed.

“But, what’s all this got to do with it?” may be asked. “Don’t all flooring machines run four knives, and don’t they make them all cut?” The answer to this is an emphatic no, by those who have made a thorough demonstration. There are many planer men who will assert emphatically that they can set four knives on a cutter head so that they will all cut. They can, too, but they will not all cut evenly. The difference and consequent marking will not be the same as those shown in the diagram, partly because the stock does not stand still while the knives pass through a given section, and partly because each knife cuts some. But each knife does not cut alike unless the knives have been jointed off after having been carefully set in the cutter head. One might happen to get it right once in a hundred times, but to a man who has seen the knives carefully set in the cutter head of a flooring machine with positive setting device, with microscopic adjustment, and then seen the work of these same knives after and before having been jointed off in motion, there is no use to argue about the feasibility of adjusting and setting four knives on a head so that they will all cut the same. They can be set so that they will do fairly good work, but in planing a real-smooth finish with all four knives cutting exactly the same, the only practical way is by jointing while in motion.

Now, it goes without saying that jointing does not improve the edge of the knife, and does not make it pull lighter either, so that the lighter the jointing required the better, and the finer the adjustment made beforehand the less jointing will be required. But some is necessary, and unless planer practice changes materially, it is probable that there will come a time when every planer for fine work will have to have an appliance for jointing the knives in motion.

Manufacturers who have machines without a jointing appliance might do well to try a few experiments. Try carefully setting the knives before whetting and then run through a few rough boards to settle the edges down and give an idea by leaving their marks which knives are doing the deepest cutting. Then, guided by this,

whet and shape the knives up, run them awhile and repeat the operation. It will likely be found that the longer the knives can be kept on the head the more frequently they are filed and whetted; if due attention is given to the brightness of the edge that indicates to what extent the knife is doing the cutting, the better work they will do. This would argue for comparatively soft knives which may be dressed up on the machine and will not have to be taken off every time they get a little dull. And this immediately suggests another thing, and that is, knives giving good finish to hardwood are frequently ground differently from the average planer knife. Something near the V point seems to be the favorite, with the angles and the bevels depending somewhat on the position of the knife in the cutter head. Matters of this kind call for different treatment in the details of trying experiments, but they do not alter the fact that the most

important thing in connection with doing smooth planer work on oak, no matter whether it is for flooring or cabinet work, is to make sure that all four of the knives in the head are cutting, and cutting to the same depth. It is the latter point many experts fall down on. They figure that they can make all cut, which they can, but forget that to make them cut to exactly the same depth is a different thing and many have not yet learned that at present the only possible way of getting them set positively to the same depth is by jointing them off slightly after having them carefully set. On a machine that has not an appliance for this purpose possibly some home-made device could be fixed up. At least, it is worth experimenting with, and, unless you have seen some of this work done, the result will likely bring some new ideas in regard to planer practice and the possibilities of smooth work at a high rate of feed.

The Modern Furniture Factory.

SOME PHASES OF CABINET WORK.

Trade conditions and the evolution of machinery have done away with the old-time cabinet maker—at least, in this country. He still survives in parts of France and England, where the whole question of furniture making from the rough plank to the finished product is left in his hands. A characteristic feature of his business was the length of time he had at his disposal in which to work out his stuff, while in this country at this day it is necessary to get the material from the plank to the consumer in as short a time as possible. Lovers of the antique in furniture claim that the old-time business was an art and that modern furniture does not approach in design or construction the old handicraft.

No one man performs all the work in the construction of furniture in the up-to-date factory. The cutters, machine men, cabinet makers and finishers take the pieces in their turn, and although there are now no general craftsmen, each man is a specialist in his particular department. Each phase of furniture making, however, is dependent upon the others, just as in the old-time trade. When the machines cut up the stock in preparation for joining there is no room for error in calculation or for misjudgment, because when the machine is once set it must necessarily do the work with absolute correctness. As a consequence, there is very little trouble with joints insofar as fit is concerned. When the joint is to be plain-glued, the pieces are simply set edge to edge and connected with glue. Such a joint is strong when properly put together.

The tongued joint and dovetailed joint are used when great strength is required, as in backs of chairs and in drawers. The old craftsman who could construct a good drawer and fit it properly so that it would work firmly and smoothly was looked upon

as a master in the trade. This difficult piece of work is now being done in modern furniture making plants with an invariable success that proves probably more than any other one thing the superiority of machines and present-day methods. It is not, however, an easy thing to construct the various parts of the drawer so that it will run smoothly and evenly. The common difficulty which has been observed by everyone of a drawer becoming fast especially in damp weather shows how carefully the work ought to be done. In making a drawer the front is constructed to fit as tightly as practicable in the length and in width is cut slightly in excess to allow for shrinkage. The drawer sides are also left a trifle full in length. In most cases the lap dovetail is used in front to fasten the sides, and the back is grooved and glued. The grain must always lie across the drawer, that is, from side to side of it. As drawers are found in so many pieces of furniture, the importance of this part of the furniture maker’s craft is apparent. Of course, the assembling of the pieces is a simple matter, as they are cut to size on the machines and a miscut is almost impossible.

There seems to be an opinion abroad that wooden bedsteads have been practically superseded by iron and brass ones, but it is erroneous. A walk through any shop making high-class furniture shows that in this detail the skill of the furniture maker is still expended, although it is true that the relative quantity once made has decreased. This, however, is the case in bedsteads of low quality. Some of the most beautiful specimens of high class woodwork, in material, figure of wood and the artistic carving executed thereon, are found in the broad surfaces of mahogany and oak bedsteads. They are usually massive and veneered, the

coring being of the same material as the surface woods. The object in using laminated wood is to secure a better figure, avoid the tendency to swell and twist which is present in solid pieces, and make a lighter and more easily handled product. Besides this quality a beautiful surface, durable for a life time, is put on the wood so that it excels in workmanship and durability any of the old pieces of furniture.

Bedsteads, tables and wardrobes have long been the particular pieces on which good work shows up best. The size of the wardrobe, together with the fact that both the cornice or upper part and the plinth or lower part are susceptible of more or less artistic decoration makes it possible to work with excellent results. These parts are usually made separate and in many cases handsome pieces of furniture are made that are collapsible, the parts being fitted with tenons and dowels, and when assembled forming a strong, firm whole. The plinth in the more pretentious objects is fitted with drawers which slide in grooves.

Of the making of tables there is no end. Tables like chairs are the earliest known expression of man's instinctive need for furniture. Even where chairs are not considered a necessity, as in Japan, the development of the table has kept pace with the needs of the people. The styles of the pieces range from the simply constructed kitchen table to the massive mahogany article with carved legs. In the simplest form of construction, the rails are fastened to the legs by dowel or mortise and tenon, as may be considered the most convenient, and the top fixed on. In slight parlor tables it is usually sufficient to fasten it with glued blocks placed in the angles formed by the frames and the tops. In massive table work, the solid tops are rarely, if ever, fastened with glue or screws, but are secured with buttons fastened to the under side of the top which travel in grooves cut in the framework to allow for expansion and shrinkage. One approved fashion in heavy table work is to turn the legs with a shoulder and insert them in holes in the rails. If they fit tightly, glue alone will do to secure them, but otherwise a small wedge may be driven into the top of each leg.

In most cases the legs are turned. The framing is either tenoned or doweled into the legs and sometimes screws are driven from the inside. The tops of tables demand the best care of the maker. At one time they were almost all solid in the more ambitious work, but modern experience shows that better results and a better appearance can be secured by using laminated wood, the surface strip being about 1-26 of an inch in thickness. The coring is cut into strips, uneven in width but scarcely ever more than four inches, and in the best work always of the same material as the veneers, and this method is followed not only in table tops but also in all the heavier and more elaborate pieces such

as bedsteads, wardrobes, bureaus, drawers, etc.

Of course, the ideal way to make furniture would be to eliminate entirely glue and nails and use in their place tenons, mortises and dowels, trusting to skilled workmanship to fit the parts so nicely as to form a substantial and strong whole. This method

is not always possible. It is never possible in laminated or built-up work when the joining of pieces by glue is one of the most necessary and important parts of the business. With tongue and groove, dovetailing and other methods reinforced with glue a joint is obtained that rarely or never fails to hold.

Hardwoods Used for Pipes.

Advices from London say that pipe smokers are threatened with an advance of 50 per cent in the price of briars. This is owing to a combination of circumstances. The chief cause is strikes in the two great pipe working districts, St. Cloud, France, and Nuremberg, Germany, which have practically stopped the output for three months. There has also been a scarcity of good briar in Italy, which produces the best roots. The scarcity is liable to become more

the Tuscan Maremma and has now its richest field in Calabria in the South. This locality shows signs also of being soon exhausted. The south Italian briar is the best commodity, but a large quantity of Calabrian root comes into the market.

In order to prepare the stock for export the roots, which are two feet or more in circumference, are cut into blocks and boiled. They are rarely manufactured at the place of export but are shipped to the various centers of the pipe industry of Germany, France and the United States.

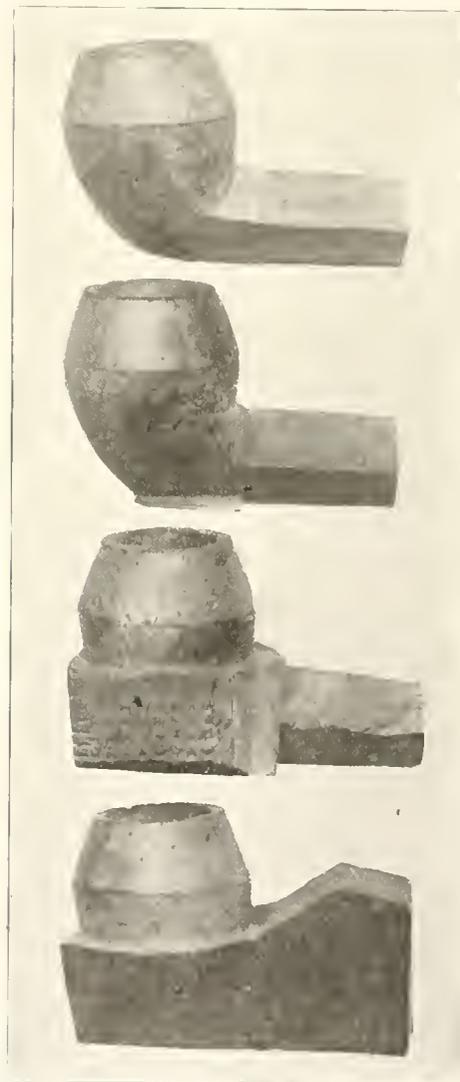
Briar root material for pipes is cut into about twenty different sizes and three principal shapes. The material is turned on the machine, the top of the bowl first emerging from the block, then the base and finally the stem. The evolution of a pipe from the block to a finished condition is shown in the cut herewith. The bowl is dug out by a knife and in this operation the greatest care must be taken in order to secure just the exact thickness required for the walls of the bowl. After the bowl is dug and the stem pierced the product is finished by hand into the numerous varieties of shapes known to pipe smokers.

Briar root for the purpose of pipe making must be bone dry. It acquires this condition by exposure to the atmosphere.

Briarwood pipes are almost proof against the heat and flame engendered in smoking them. But they will burn, like any other wood, unless care is taken to moisten them when new for a few minutes before smoking them. The water thus used prevents the bowl from being burned and causes the tobacco to form a crust which afterward becomes a protective sheathing for the pipe bowl.

The panic caused among dealers by the announcement that the supply of briar was giving out is, at the best, nothing but an instance of much ado about nothing. The great variety of American hardwoods, from which a selection has been made to meet practically every requirement where wood is needed, will also be able to supply this deficiency. Already large quantities of pipes are being made from applewood, which, although it has not the durable qualities which the so-called French briar has, is still able to furnish pipes that will satisfy a reasonable smoker. The American briar also has been found a good substitute for the foreign variety and is pushing its way into the market. The roots of the rhododendron have been used for the purpose and in many cases, when very good stock has been secured, with notable success. It is impossible that with the numerous varieties of heath trees, hardwoods and strong fibered bushes growing on American soil that a good substitute cannot be found that will make a durable and strong wooden pipe. The trouble in France and Germany will lend interest to such substitution and will at least make the merits of applewood and American briar pipes known to smokers.

The Hansen-Ward Veneer Company of Bay City, Mich., is making extensive improvements in its factory which were made necessary to keep pace with its rapidly increasing business. A large addition to the fire room is being built and a new boiler installed which will increase the output of the factory considerably.



EVOLUTION OF A PIPE BLOCK.

pronounced, for the enormous demand made on the commodity has visibly decreased the supply.

The briar root, which is not briar root at all but the root of a large heath scientifically known as *Erica arborea* and the English name of which is only a corruption of the French *bruyère*, was first introduced for pipes about fifty years ago. The industry began in the Pyrenees, and as the supply there became exhausted it traveled along the French Riviera and the Lygurian coast to

Hardwood Record Mail Bag.

[In this department it is proposed to reply to such inquiries as reach this office from the HARDWOOD RECORD clientele as will be of enough general interest to warrant publication. Every patron of the paper is invited to use this department to the fullest extent, and an attempt will be made to answer queries pertaining to all matters of interest to the hardwood trade, in a succinct and intelligent manner.]

Wants Gum Rug Poles.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: Can you give us the address of any firm who manufactures rug poles of gum? We would be glad if you would put us into communication with some firms who are in a position to furnish these square surfaced four sides, with rounded corners, also all round. Thanking you in advance. COMPANY.

The name of above inquirer will be supplied to anyone interested.—EDITOR.

Holly and Persimmon.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: We have contracted for the output of some saw mills in South Carolina, and among other timber is some holly and persimmon. We would like to know what this is used for, and the price on it and where there is a market for it. We understand that the holly is used for the manufacture of woodenware, such as wooden spoons, etc., and is usually cut in the fitch 2½ inches and 3 inches long. We also understand it is usually handled in the log. We understand that persimmon is used for shuttles to some extent. Any information you can give us in regard to these two woods will be appreciated. LUMBER COMPANY.

The writer of the above letter has been given some information regarding holly and

persimmon, but anyone wishing to communicate with him may do so through this office.—EDITOR.

Wants Oak Squares.

BUFFALO, Dec. 28.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: We use a good many oak squares, such as 2x2-30-inch and different thicknesses and lengths, and the thought occurred to us that possibly you could give us the names of a number of mills which get out this class of work. If you can do so, we would be very much pleased to have you give us a list. LUMBER COMPANY.

The writer of the above inquiry has already been furnished with the names of a few operators who turn out oak squares, and others who wish to be placed on this list or who wish to know the name of the inquirer should communicate with this office.—EDITOR.

Rock Elm Wanted.

A prominent Philadelphia house writes that they are in the market for several carloads of rock elm, to be 2 in., 3 in. or 4 in. in thickness; to be 4 in. and up wide, and 8 ft. to 16 ft. long, quality to be firsts and seconds, though they might possibly be able to use a car or two of No. 1 common; grade to be according to the rules of the National Hardwood Lumber Association.

Anyone in a position to meet the above requirements will be given the address of the inquirer on application to this office.—EDITOR.

ditions resulting from an advance in cost of many vehicle materials—notably timber, iron and steel—were carefully studied. The standardization of wagon construction received an equal amount of attention. Great difficulty has been experienced in getting the large quantity of wide lumber necessary for deep boxes, and for some time boxes with the lower side constructed of more than one piece have been put upon the market and thoroughly tested, with the result that they have been found satisfactory in every particular, where proper care has been taken in building them, and found less liable to warp and check. The association decided that wagon boxes so constructed shall be considered standard.

Conferences with lumber manufacturers confirmed the general belief that wagon makers will soon be compelled to go to the forest for their supplies and measures are now being taken along that line. Present cost of manufacture and prospective increase warrant a strong advance in prices, but no steps were decided upon for immediate enforcement.

Cherry River Boom & Lumber Company.

The Cherry River Boom & Lumber Company announces that it has completed arrangements to handle all business from the Scranton office and has reorganized the sales department. F. A. Kirby assumes the position of manager of sales in place of C. E. Lloyd, Jr., resigned. Mr. Kirby will be assisted by A. P. Waterfield, formerly connected with the Yellow Poplar Lumber Company. A. S. Buckman will continue to look after the New Jersey and Pennsylvania trade, as heretofore. C. H. Holden will handle the Pittsburg and West Virginia field, with headquarters at Wheeling, W. Va. G. B. Jobson will look after the trade in the middle west, with headquarters at Columbus, Ohio. The Philadelphia offices will be maintained as a branch and E. C. Collins will look after the trade in that territory.

In addition to the double band mills located at Richwood, W. Va., and Camden-on-Gauley, W. Va., this company has taken over the single band mill formerly operated by the Evans & Curl Lumber Company at Holcomb, W. Va., and it will be run as an exclusively hardwood proposition. The company has enjoyed a very prosperous year. The mill at Camden-on-Gauley is turning out 4,000,000 feet of hardwoods per month, while that at Richwood is making over 6,000,000 feet of spruce and hemlock. Both are running day and night.

Gum Exhibit.

The Dressed Gum Lumber Manufacturers' Association will hold an exhibit at the meeting of the Indiana Retail Lumbermen's Association which is to be held at Tomlinson hall, Indianapolis, on January 11 and 12. They intend to demonstrate fully the possibilities of red gum as a house building and interior finish wood. The enterprise of the gum manufacturers is to be commended. Red gum is one of the most beautiful of woods for these purposes and is steadily growing in popularity. It is only a question of its becoming better known to insure very general use.

The Indiana Hardwood Lumbermen's Association will meet in the same city on January 11 at the Grand hotel.

Clem Lloyd's New Venture.

C. E. Lloyd, Jr., has opened offices at 1430 Land Title building, Philadelphia, for the purpose of handling the hardwood output of the Boice Lumber Company, Inc., of Abingdon, Va., of which he is vice president, and to conduct a wholesale lumber business, handling also western and southern hardwoods, spruce, pine, etc. With the output of fine lumber manufactured by the Boice Lumber Company at its several mills and the stock of well graded hardwoods piled up in its large yards at Norfolk

News Miscellany.

Collins Lumber Company Removal.

The Collins Lumber Company of Charleston, W. Va., has removed its principal office from that city to Elkhurst, W. Va., postoffice address Yankee Dam. This company is a large manufacturer of oak and beech flooring, interior trim and planing mill stock, and is a large exporter to the Scotch and English trade. On September 17 the company purchased the village of Elkhurst from the Elkhurst Planing Mill Company, as well as its other assets, and the latter concern will soon dissolve. The Collins Lumber Company will retain a branch office in Charleston for the transaction of local business.

The officers are: David S. Collins, president; H. B. Davenport, vice president; C. S. Ross, treasurer; J. O. Turner, secretary. These with E. E. Kelley form the board of directors; all at present are residents of Clay county, West Virginia.

The Christmas Tree.

The idea of utilizing the balsam fir as a prominent feature of Christmas celebration is a comparatively new one, having originated in this country within the last score of years. Holly and mistletoe have been associated with Yuletide festivities since time immemorial, but the tinsel and candle bedecked tree is an innovation of the present day.

The unique plan of utilizing the balsam in this way originated with someone who observed the millions of picturesque young firs that grew along the Maine coast, apparently useless and valueless to the extent that the land upon which they flourished was exempt from taxation. The first propositions to sell the little trees came as a great surprise to their owners,

but a market was soon established and the value of the Canada balsam, which grows intermingled with the fir, was thereby discovered. Within ten years after the Christmas tree was generally adopted, the coast of Maine had been stripped of its little balsam firs and the trade had become so profitable that the farmers began planting new ones to continue an industry which has become one of the great ones of the state. Five years is required for the production of a salable tree, so that a fresh crop is planted every year, for marketing five years hence. So rapidly did the popularity of the Christmas tree increase that today over a million are annually shipped to New England and New York alone. Trainloads of trees are sent to all the large cities of the land. The nurserymen realize from 5 to 40 cents on each tree, and the retail price is from 25 cents to \$5, varying with size and symmetry. The wise farmers find it more profitable to raise a small number of trees and give them plenty of room to spread and develop than to crowd a given space with all it will hold, which invariably results in stunted and inferior growth. An acre will yield about 5,000 trees.

Cutting commences in November and gives employment to thousands who would otherwise be idle during that season. The trees are shipped to commission men and by them sold to the hawkers, who may be seen vending them at every nook and corner as the holidays approach. Chicago's supply of Christmas greens and trees comes largely from northern Michigan and Wisconsin.

The Vehicle Trade.

At the annual meeting of the National Wagon Manufacturers' Association, held recently, con-

ready for quick shipment, it is well prepared to give excellent service to customers.

Mr. Lloyd has had a long, untarnished record in the lumber business and success in his new departure is assured.

Cincinnati Concatenation.

A Hoo-Hoo concatenation will be held in Cincinnati on January 22. Vicegerent Snark B. F. Dulweber is making elaborate preparations and the meeting bids fair to be a lively one. The Union Association of Lumbermen will be in convention in Cincinnati at the same time.

New Branch Office.

The Fullerton-Powell Hardwood Lumber Company, manufacturer and dealer in hardwoods at South Bend, Ind., has opened a new branch office in Minneapolis, Minn., at 305 Lumber Exchange building, which is in charge of Messrs. Halsted and Booram. This step was necessitated by the steadily increasing business of the company in the Northwest.

St. Louis Lumbermen's Exchange.

The Lumbermen's Exchange of St. Louis had a dinner and caucus at the Missouri Athletic Club on Friday evening, Dec. 21, 1906. President E. H. Warner gave his annual address, in which he comprehensively reviewed matters of importance that have arisen in Exchange circles during the year just ended. He took up the adoption of National Hardwood Lumber Association rules in place of St. Louis rules; the work of a committee consisting of L. G. Harris, C. F. Liebke and himself in appealing to the government for the protection of lands along the Mississippi from floods; the subscription relief fund for San Francisco, consisting of \$1,350, which was raised in the Exchange within three days, and forwarded.

The president further brought up the fact that the Missouri Pacific railroad had issued an order making the minimum weight on lumber 40,000 pounds and upward, collecting freight on this basis, regardless of actual weight. Action was taken, and W. W. Milne, Alcee Stewart and E. H. Warner appointed as a committee to look into the matter and attempt to get the order recalled.

The Exchange responded to a call from the Business Men's League for a delegation to attend a meeting of those interested in procuring a deep waterway from Chicago to the Gulf, by appointing as representatives the full board of directors and L. G. Harris and C. F. Liebke. This meeting of business men from all the states bordering on the Mississippi resulted in an organization and it was decided that a committee should go to Washington in the interest of this great navigation project. L. G. Harris was appointed on this committee, as representative of the Exchange.

President Warner spoke further of the work of a committee of which Geo. E. Hibbard was chairman, in taking up with the Interstate Commerce Commission the car shortage problem, after which L. G. Harris, a delegate to the National Rivers & Harbors Congress held in Washington Dec. 6 and 7, made a report.

A nomination committee was appointed at this meeting, and the election of officers held at the regular annual meeting on Jan. 2 resulted as follows:

President—E. Waldstein.

Vice president—W. W. Dings.

Directors—C. E. Thomas, E. H. Warner, W. A. Bonsack, R. F. Krebs, A. J. Lang, Lloyd G. Harris, F. C. Moore.

Arbitrators—George H. Cottrill, W. R. Chivvis, H. W. Teckemeyer, J. D. Harnett, Thomas Powe.

Mr. Waldstein is president of the Waldstein Lumber Company and a prominent factor in St. Louis lumber affairs; and W. W. Dings is the popular secretary of the Garstson-Greenson Lumber Company.

Publicity Manager for Lidgerwood Mfg. Co.

Francis F. Coleman, formerly with the Westinghouse and Allis-Chalmers Companies and recently with the Traylor Engineering Company, has joined the Lidgerwood Manufacturing Company, of New York, as publicity manager. Mr. Coleman takes to the service of the Lidgerwood Manufacturing Company not only a wide experience gained in the service of the companies mentioned, but an interesting literary style acquired during years of experience on various New York newspapers. Mr. Coleman was for a time editor of the Electrical Age before the late Louis Cassier bought that publication. While with the Westinghouse Company he wrote the catalogue of the Westinghouse steam turbine. During his engagement with the Allis-Chalmers Company he designed and edited the new series of catalogues which that company issues and wrote the two admirable special publications issued by the company in 1904-5, "The Book of the Four Powers" and "The Power of the Subway." At the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis Mr. Coleman was in charge of the three large exhibits of the Allis-Chalmers Company, making his headquarters at the "Big Engine" in Machinery Hall. He was the organizer and first vice president of the Machinery Club and was active in bringing about the organization of the United Exhibitors' Association at the Fair. He is a member of the Technical Publicity Association. Mr. Coleman's headquarters are at the main office of the Lidgerwood Manufacturing Company, 96 Liberty street, New York, where he will be pleased to receive visits from both business office and editorial representatives of the trade and technical periodicals.

Big Handle Merger.

An important merger in handle circles was recently effected, involving the consolidation of the Southern Handle Company of Memphis, Tenn.; the Southern Handle Company of Huntsville, Ala.; the Royal Handle Company of Harrisburg, Ark., and the Beamer Handle Company of Manor, Pa., under the title of the Consolidated Handle Company. The capital stock is placed at \$1,000,000. Headquarters will be maintained in Memphis. M. R. Grace, president of the Southern Handle Company of Memphis and Huntsville, has been elected president. The company is incorporated under the laws of New Jersey, and the proper papers are being prepared for filing in the several states in which it will operate. Mr. Grace has been working on this consolidation for about two years and has been unable to perfect his plans because the Turner, Day & Woolworth Handle Company of Louisville, Ky., refused to enter the combine. The new company controls ten factories in Arkansas, Alabama, Tennessee, Virginia and Pennsylvania. Eastern offices will be established at Pittsburg, but these will be subordinate to those in Memphis.

New Memphis Company.

Two well-known Memphis concerns, Thompson & McClure and Crenshaw & Cathey, have combined and organized the Bellgrade Lumber Company, with \$100,000 capital stock, to engage in the manufacture and wholesaling of southern hardwoods. While the company will begin operations immediately, the two individual firms will continue business separately for some time.

The company has secured timber rights on 3,000 acres of timber land near Belzoni, Miss., on which will be erected an up-to-date band mill of large capacity. Offices have been secured in the Randolph Building, Memphis, and yards will also be maintained at that place.

The officers of the new company are: W. L. Crenshaw, president; A. N. Thompson, vice-president; J. W. McClure, secretary-treasurer; T. M. Cathey, general manager, and F. P. Gearhart, assistant manager. Mr. Gearhart has for some years looked after the milling interests of Thompson & McClure in Mississippi, and

the other officers are members of the combining firms.

These two hardwood firms are too well known to the trade of the country to need any introduction. Thompson & McClure have for some years been engaged at Memphis in the manufacture and wholesale handling of hardwoods, and Crenshaw & Cathey are numbered among the prominent sawmilling interests of the Memphis district. They are composed of men of long experience in the lumber business who have met with pronounced success in the field. Needless to say that a combination of two such strong concerns will soon make a reputation in hardwood circles.

The Brasfield-Thompson Lumber Company.

A new company which, from its personnel, will undoubtedly meet with great success is the Brasfield-Thompson Lumber Company, incorporated with \$50,000 capital stock to engage in the manufacture and wholesaling of southern hardwoods on an extensive scale. Headquarters of the concern will be maintained at Memphis, where offices have been leased in the Rogers Building. The company has purchased a large tract of timber land and a modern hand sawmill on the Cache river near Biscoe, Ark., on the Rock Island railroad.

The incorporators of the Brasfield-Thompson Lumber Company are: George M. Brasfield, formerly president and owner of the Memphis Stave Manufacturing Company and an extensive owner of timber lands in Mississippi; J. W. Thompson, president, and A. L. Foster, assistant treasurer, respectively, of the J. W. Thompson Lumber Company, and E. C. Turner. While the details of organization have not yet been completed, it is generally understood that Mr. Brasfield will be chosen president and general manager and Mr. Thompson vice-president of the new company.

An Echo from the Preacher-Lumberman Deal.

A dispatch from Lake Charles, La., dated January 4, says that Dr. George F. Hall, president of the Chicago Land & Lumber Company, has arrived there to investigate a deal by which his company lost the town site of Hall City, a hardwood mill and 17,000 acres of hardwood timber land located in the western portion of Calcasieu Parish, which had an alleged value of more than \$500,000. The doctor says that all his company's immense holdings were purchased by W. Scott Mathews from M. W. Greeson and others for the pittance of \$170,000. Dr. Hall alleges that Greeson acquired the properties from Harold Robertson, his attorney, who held them in trust. He thinks that he and his stockholders have been swindled.

This lamentable wiping out of the Chicago preacher-lumberman's crazy financial enterprises is but a natural sequence of the transaction. For several years he has divided his time between preaching at Bush Temple and mixing up in amateur lumber deals, and has flooded the country with alluring literature in an attempt to demonstrate the vast profits that would accrue to persons investing in his schemes. The public has been repeatedly warned against Dr. Hall and his methods, and advised that while he might be perfectly honest in his convictions, there was no possible opportunity for money-making in any such system as that inaugurated by him. The wind-up of the affair shows the wisdom of the advice proffered, as the stockholders will realize but very little from their investments.

The Laguna Company.

The Laguna Company, with headquarters at Javenport, Ia., which is the owner of 600,000 acres of mahogany and other timber lands in Mexico, operated with a capital of \$3,000,000, has opened an eastern office at No. 1 Madison avenue, New York, and yards at the foot of Steinway avenue, Long Island City. J. H. Bjil, Jr., who is well known in the mahogany trade in the East and who has spent the greater portion of the past year on the company's estates in Mexico, has charge of this eastern venture. He will have mahogany logs brought to New York, manufactured into lumber

at that point and shipped throughout the United States.

The officers of the Laguna Company are G. Watson French, president; Nathaniel French, vice president; J. J. Merrill, treasurer; A. W. Vanderveer, secretary; J. H. Hill, Jr., manager of lumber department.

Executive Board Meeting.

The Executive Board of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of the United States held a meeting in the association's offices in Chicago on Saturday, January 5, and made plans cover-

ing the program of the forthcoming fifth annual meeting at Memphis, which is to be held on January 29 and 30. This program, while not yet fully completed, will include the reading of papers by quite a number of gentlemen prominent in forestry, lumber, railroad and other interests. There will be a good many matters of pertinent interest to the hardwood industry discussed at this meeting, and much new and important business will come before it. It is anticipated that the convention will be the largest in numbers that this association has ever held.

Virginia and North Carolina were receiving a very heavy demand from western centers and that in many instances eastern buyers had found that their western competitors have negotiated for the entire cut of a mill that they had always been accustomed to getting supplies from.

At the last meeting of the Massachusetts Wholesale Lumber Association, several members of the Lumber Trade Club of Boston were present as guests and an informal discussion relative to the Metropolitan Lumber Exchange was held. No definite action was taken. H. D. Wiggin, who is a member of the committee of the proposed exchange, stated that the object was simply a betterment of the conditions of and between the wholesale and retail trade. The identity of the respective associations is to be retained, but heretofore the work and efforts of the two bodies had been along similar lines and naturally one large association would be more influential than two small ones. E. W. Cottle, of the Curtis & Pope Lumber Company, stated that he heartily favored anything which would tend to a better acquaintance of lumber dealers.

A committee comprised of J. G. Bugbee, H. D. Wiggin, Fred Joyce and Morris A. Hall have sent out a report to the trade of an informal meeting of the wholesale and retail lumber dealers of greater Boston, which was held at Young's hotel, Nov. 21, to consider the advisability of organizing an association representing jointly the wholesale and retail branches of the trade. Accompanying this report is a set of by-laws drawn up by the committee in which it states the association shall be called the Metropolitan Lumber Exchange of Boston. A final meeting will be held in Boston, Jan. 8, at Young's Hotel. Many prominent dealers have signified their intention of joining such an association.

William E. Litchfield, of Boston, is visiting his brother at their mill at North Vernon, Ind. He will attend the convention to be held in Indianapolis, Jan. 11, and will then leave for Washington, D. C., to attend a meeting January 14.

New York.

The current conditions surrounding the receipts and delivery of lumber shipments, demurrage charges, etc., which have been the subject of recent meetings and conferences among the New Jersey Lumbermen's Protective Association and the Building Material Men's Club of Newark, and the New York Lumber Trade Association, are best summed up in the following resolution adopted last week by the Building Material Men's Club at another meeting called for a discussion of the matters mentioned:

Resolved, That the merchants of the metropolitan district are entitled to as liberal terms as given any town, city, or state to load and unload cars. We wish to protest and call attention to the following discriminations: The N. Y., N. H. & H. and the N. Y. C. and B. & O. allow ninety-six hours at the Boston terminal and forty-eight hours at New York; the Pennsylvania, seventy-two hours at Norfolk and other Virginia points and ninety-six hours in Ohio. The Erie and N. Y. C. and Lake Shore allow ninety-six hours at some western points, and forty-eight hours in the metropolitan district."

All the organizations mentioned are busily engaged in this matter and late advices are to the effect that the car service association and the railroads are revising their local regulations, on completion of which further conferences will be held and it is hoped conditions much improved.

The car stake matter was the subject of a recent conference in this city between Lewis Hill, Baltimore; F. R. Babcock, Pittsburg; K. W. Higbie, New York, and Secretary E. F. Perry, at the National Wholesalers' headquarters, 66 Broadway. It was announced that the sixty-odd cars which are being equipped by the eastern roads for trial with the committee stake are about ready to be loaded and will be thoroughly tried out, after which joint committees will undoubtedly get together promptly and it is hoped finally settle the matter.

C. E. Lloyd, Jr., of Philadelphia, was a visitor last week in the interest of his new connection, the Boice Lumber Company at Abingdon, Va.

Hardwood News.

(By HARDWOOD RECORD Special Correspondents.)

Chicago.

George Kelley, of the firm of J. Slimmer & Co., hardwood wholesalers of 65 W. 22nd St., has just returned from a business trip throughout the South. While away Mr. Kelley established a purchasing office for his concern at Citronelle, Ala., in charge of Fred W. Schaefer, formerly with the J. M. Card Lumber Company, of Chattanooga, Tenn.

E. E. Taenzer, of the well-known lumber firm of E. E. Taenzer & Co., of Memphis, Tenn., was a Chicago visitor the latter part of December.

Hans Forchheimer, of the prominent exporting firm of Hugo Forchheimer, of Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, is making a tour of the United States. He is at present visiting the concern's branch office at New Orleans, La., where he will remain for the winter.

Victor Thrane, of James D. Lacey & Co., timber brokers of New Orleans, La., was in Chicago last month on his way to New Orleans, where the firm makes its winter headquarters. Mr. Thrane had been on the Pacific coast for several months looking after the concern's increasing interests there, and will return early in the new year.

After being confined to his home for two weeks by a sprained knee, James S. Trainer, of the Trainer Bros. Lumber Company, is again at his office looking after business with his accustomed energy. The company reports business active and has an excellent assortment of lumber on its yard to supply the wants of its trade.

The Hardwood Record has prepared for the Paepcke-Leicht Lumber Company, of Chicago, a very handsome calendar composed of six sheets, each bearing one of the familiar lumber characters which have appeared from time to time as supplements to this publication. It is attractively printed in red and black on heavy enameled paper and is a most appropriate reminder of this great manufacturing concern.

William D. Hitchcock, once prominent in the hardwood lumber trade of Chicago, died in Detroit, Mich., Dec. 13, after a long sickness. Years ago Mr. Hitchcock maintained an office in Chicago and made his home in Evanston. He was seventy years old at the time of his death.

G. G. Roberts, sales manager of D. G. Courtney, Charleston, W. Va., was in Chicago on business the early part of the week, and visited the Record office.

The name of the Penrod Walnut Corporation of Kansas City, Mo., of which John N. Penrod, the "walnut king," is president, has been changed. The company will henceforth be known as the Penrod Walnut Veneer Company.

Invitations have been received in this city to the marriage of Bolena May Saunders, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Green Saunders, of Kansas City, Mo., to John Alfred Cochran, which will take place in that city Jan. 12.

F. S. Underhill, of Wistar, Underhill & Co., Philadelphia, was a caller at the Record office Jan. 3.

M. A. Hayward, hardwood wholesaler of Columbus, O., visited Chicago on business last week and called on the Record.

D. J. Peterson, of Toledo, O., was in this city during the holidays, accompanied by his wife.

E. B. Eldridge, of Indianapolis, made the Record a short call while in Chicago last week.

The Reciprocal Demurrage Convention held in Chicago last week called to the city a large number of well known hardwood men. Mem-

phis was represented by the largest delegation, but a good many people prominently identified with the industry from Cincinnati, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Cadillac and other hardwood trade centers were present.

Harry Rankin, the well-known head of the Manufacturing Lumbermen's Underwriters of Kansas City, was in town on Friday. Mr. Rankin says that his company closed the year with more than thirty per cent more business than last year, and its record of saving on insurance cost to its members is about forty per cent. Mr. Rankin has achieved an enviable record in his management of this great lumber insurance company.

J. W. Mayhew, sales manager of the W. M. Ritter Lumber Company, of Columbus, O., was a welcome caller on his Chicago friends Jan. 8.

During the past fortnight the Hardwood Record has received a number of very acceptable gifts from the various members of the trade, for which it wishes to express its gratitude. Calendars came from the following: Thos. McFarland Lumber Company, Cairo, Ill.; Bryan Lumber Company, Bristol, Va.; Tenn.; L. W. Radina & Co., Cincinnati, O.; John Dulwether & Co., Cincinnati; Richter-Parry Lumber Company, Philadelphia; Mitchell Bros. Company, Cadillac, Mich.; Mackie Lumber Company, Piedmont, W. Va.; Wm. H. Fritz & Co., Philadelphia; Bliss & Van Auken, Saginaw, Mich.; John M. Woods & Co., East Cambridge, Mass.; S. M. Brady, Morehead, Ky.; Barker & Co., Inc., Boston, Mass.; McClure Lumber Company, Detroit, Mich.; Bruckman Lumber Company, Allegheny, Pa.; Duhlmeier Bros., Cincinnati, O.; American Wood Working Machinery Company, New York City; Anderson-Tully Co., Memphis, and Colonial Lumber Company, Philadelphia. From the E. H. Eldridge Lumber Company, of Indianapolis, Ind., came a very neat little leather-bound pocket blank book with the editor's name inscribed on it in gilt letters; from the Bourse of Philadelphia was received a daily calendar pad, also one from E. E. Price, of Baltimore, Md.; S. M. Bradley, of Morehead, Ky., in addition to the handsome calendar, sent three excellent lead pencils, and James Crowell, of Newark, N. J., sent an artistic card bearing a New Year's greeting from Poor Richard.

Boston.

Morris A. Hall, in speaking of the cypress situation, states that he considers the market favorable. The general review of the past year showed considerable activity with advancing prices. He states that stocks are not large and he is inclined to consider the situation of this wood and its prospects as good as any other wood in the market and that some time will elapse before a supply is found sufficient to meet the present and prospective demand.

William Bacon, of Havenport, Peters & Co., says that several of the large poplar mills depending on their supply of logs to come in by water, have waited months for tides. In other sections where poplar logs are hauled ten to twenty-five miles over roads, there have been rains by actual count every day in four months except fifteen days, leaving the roads in such bad condition that no logs could be hauled over them. He stated that he knew of one firm in the southwest, who has been caused a heavy daily loss for a long period on account of too much water in the rivers. In speaking of hardwoods, he stated that the eastern mills in West

Mr. Lloyd has opened sales offices in the Land Title Building, Philadelphia, and his new company plans an active business campaign during the coming year in the eastern markets. It will operate six or seven mills in the South with wholesale shipping yard at Norfolk, Va., from which prompt shipments will be made to the eastern trade.

The business of Chas. F. Finch & Co., Coney Island avenue and Avenue H, Brooklyn, is about to be incorporated under the same style owing to the recent death of Chas. H. Finch. No other changes will be made in the business.

The Ironquels Door Company of Buffalo, large manufacturers of hardwood doors, trim, etc., has recently added to its local force W. C. Mason, chief estimator of the Buffalo plant, who will hereafter be associated with Manager E. P. Salmon in the local office, thereby enabling visitors to receive immediate figures after making selections from the large line of samples which they carry here.

The Atlantic Lumber Company, wholesale hardwood, Boston, Mass., has opened a New York office at 66 Broad street, under the management of S. Herrstadt, who for a number of years has been closely identified with the local hardwood trade. The company's mill in the Tennessee district is running full time and they will have choice offerings of hardwoods for the coming season.

Sam E. Barr, Flatiron Building, has just returned from a long trip to the poplar and oak mills in West Virginia and Tennessee and reports conditions as very stiff at the manufacturing end. Quite a large percentage of the mills had a fairly good stock on hand, but it was all sold and held up for lack of transportation facilities, but so far as available unsold stocks are concerned he reported them as exceedingly scarce.

Laurens P. Rider of 1 Madison avenue and Guy E. Robinson of 1123 Broadway, Manhattan, two of the most popular local sales representatives, sailed with their wives for Europe on the 22d ult. for a two months' pleasure trip.

At a meeting of the creditors of J. H. Pink & Co., Weehawken, N. J., held in this city December 26, a dividend of 25 per cent was declared January 7. The conditions of the firm really warranted a payment of 50 per cent, but that action was advised against by the receiver according to law, and it is expected that another dividend of 20 or 25 per cent will follow within ten days.

A petition in bankruptcy filed August 14 against Wm. F. Mohr, doing business as F. Mohr & Co., manufacturers of furniture at 112 West Forty-second street, Manhattan, was dismissed by the court on December 24, owing to settlement having been made with the creditors. The business will be continued by F. Mohr & Co., a corporation just formed with a capital of \$100,000.

T. J. Kerry of the Kerry & Hanson Flooring Company, Grayling, Mich., was a recent visitor here on his way to Gloversville, N. Y., to spend the holidays with relatives. While here he visited Sam E. Barr, Flatiron Building, who looks after the local interests of his company.

Secretary E. M. Terry of the National Lumber Exporters' Association, with headquarters at Memphis, Tenn., is on a visit to New York in the interest of business and will remain here until the annual meeting of the association, which occurs on January 23.

Wm. F. Bailey of Bailey & Alling, prominent Newark, N. J., house, died suddenly Christmas day at his home at Summit, N. J., in the 70th year of his age. He had been associated with the Newark lumber trade for a great many years and was widely known throughout the state.

John Clifton Orr, senior head and president of the John C. Orr Company, extensive retail lumber dealers and trim manufacturers of Brooklyn, died suddenly in Paris, France, December 15, as a result of an operation for intestinal trouble. Mr. Orr left New York in the best of health Thanksgiving day for a six weeks' rest abroad and was taken ill on the steamer. Mr. Orr was born in New York in 1841 and entered the lumber business in 1870, and though the firm has changed in style a number of times since then, through the deaths of partners and otherwise, it has been increasingly successful

until today its operations cover a large area in the Greenpoint district of Brooklyn and comprises one of the biggest trim manufacturing plants and lumber yards in this section of the country. He was widely known throughout the eastern and northern lumber trade and a host of friends mourn his loss. His son, Henry S. Orr, has sailed for Europe to accompany the body home.

Philadelphia.

The Lumbermen's Exchange held its regular monthly meeting on Jan. 3. President Geo. F. Craig in the chair. There was a good attendance, but no business of any importance was transacted. The committee on railroads and transportation, appointed to investigate slow movement of freight trains, reported nothing in the way of elucidation. J. N. Holloway & Co. have made application for membership in the exchange. John A. Calhoun, of Savannah, Ga., who is of Geo. F. Craig & Co., of Philadelphia, spent Christmas in this city, was a visitor at the exchange, as was also James Faulkner, of the Faulkner Lumber Company, Crandell, Tenn.

The notices recently sent out by the exchange to all trade organizations, requesting them to appoint delegates to meet W. C. MacBride in an effort to repeal the mercantile tax, were efficacious in assembling delegates from eighteen industrial associations, in the exchange rooms, on Dec. 20, when the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That a permanent organization be effected to obtain the repeal of the mercantile tax, said organization to consist of one delegate and one alternate from the various trade bodies in favor of this movement.

"Resolved, That a copy of the above resolution be sent to the trade bodies with a request to appoint their delegates."

The chairman has decided to call another meeting to be held at the rooms of the Lumbermen's Exchange, on Jan. 15, at 1:30 p. m. Numerous other trade bodies not represented at this meeting have promised to send delegates to the next meeting.

J. R. Williams, finding his present quarters too small for his increasing business, has moved to 909 Land Title building. During his recent tour of New Orleans, Mr. Williams made extensive purchases and established new connections. Harry W. Alexander, formerly with Mershon, Schutte, Parker & Co., Saginaw, Mich., has been engaged by him as salesman to look after the metropolitan district.

The Coppock Warner Lumber Company, Land Title building, Philadelphia, has recently established a branch office at 112 Law Exchange building, Buffalo, under the management of F. M. Johnson. This step was felt necessary in order to look more closely after the company's growing trade in that territory.

Richard Tarpin & Co. dissolved partnership on Jan. 1, Wm. S. Lilly retiring and Richard Tarpin, Jr., admitted in his place. Mr. Lilly has secured a large yard and shed at 249 Hamilton street, where he will conduct a retail lumber business, making hardwoods a specialty.

It is announced that the firm of Camp & Weber, carriage and wagon builders, has been dissolved. The business will be carried on under the old name by J. George Weber, at 3860 Lancaster avenue.

The Owen M. Bruner Company has just engaged J. A. Finley as salesman, to represent the company in the metropolitan district. Mr. Finley, who for a number of years was with Henson & Pearson, of this city, stands high in the trade.

The Penn Coal & Lumber Corporation, Bedford, Pa., is a new concern chartered under Delaware laws and capitalized at \$200,000. The incorporators are John M. Reynolds, A. I. Lyon and R. C. Haderman, all of Bedford, Pa., and T. Frank Bayer, of Huntingdon, Pa.

The Keystone Veneer Company obtained a

charter under New Jersey laws Dec. 3; capital, \$100,000. The incorporators are D. M. Cole, W. H. Rickenbrode and H. S. Crymble. It is learned indirectly from D. M. Cole, a resident of High Cliff, Tenn., that the company will be located somewhere in Alabama.

The Rumbarger Lumber Company has just made a deal with three large band mills in South Carolina, to handle their output for the next three years. Two of these mills are already in operation, and the third about to start. The lumber comprises poplar, plain and quartered oak, cottonwood, ash, holly, red gum, persimmon, cypress and sycamore. A few of these woods are a new departure from the usual products handled and make the stock list of the company include all the principal hardwoods.

D. M. Lane, for many years senior member of D. M. Lane's Sons, carriage builders, died on Dec. 21. The business is an old established one, started by his father about a half century ago. Mr. Lane was forty-seven years of age.

F. P. Southgate, surveyor general of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, of Chicago, recently paid his respects to the Philadelphia trade.

Lewis Foster, secretary of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association, Chicago, a former resident of this city, spent Christmas with his mother, who still has her home here.

W. T. Lathan, buyer for the Northern Lumber Company, of New York, was recently an interesting visitor to the local trade.

Mr. Howard, of the Pocahontas Lumber Company, Burner, W. Va., and Merritt Wilson, of the Wildell Lumber Company, Wildell, W. Va., representing the West Virginia Saw Mill Association, spent a few days in this city consulting with Mr. Patton, of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, concerning the car shortage in the mill districts.

H. C. Trexler & Co., of Allentown, Pa., met with a fire loss on Dec. 25. Their planing mill was entirely destroyed.

The Righter-Parry Lumber Company has found it necessary to meet expansion of business to increase its staff. The services of Ogden Hoffman, formerly with the Pennsylvania Sash & Door Company, have been secured to look after the New Jersey district.

H. H. Maus & Co., Inc., report their hardwood department in good shape, and that they are looking forward to a sturdy activity in this line right along. H. H. Maus, president of this company, states that the year just ended stands out as the most all round satisfactory for many years.

R. B. Wheeler & Co. report business in good shape, with prospects flattering. Only the car service mars the lumberman's outlook.

Wistar, Underhill & Co. have had a very successful year. F. S. Underhill was one of the delegates to represent Philadelphia at the Reciprocal Demurrage Convention in Chicago. T. N. Nixon, of this concern, is looking after the firm's contracts in Tennessee, and Messrs. Anderson and Bates are buying stock in North Carolina.

In preparation for the Doo-Hoo annual, to be held at Atlantic City on the ninth month, ninth day of 1907, a meeting will soon be held of representatives of the organizations of Philadelphia, New York, Pittsburg and Baltimore, to appoint committees to formulate plans and discuss means for action.

The "homecoming" of the Indiana Hardwood Lumbermen's Association will be attended by Frank T. Rumbarger, of the Rumbarger Lumber Company. The Rumbargers are ex-Hoosiers. J. L. Rumbarger, the veteran member of the company, having moved to Indiana from Pennsylvania in 1860 and settled in Decatur county, where he became distinguished as the first manufacturer of quartered white oak in the state. The present active members of the company, John J. and Frank T. Rumbarger, spent

their boyhood in Indiana and started business there. About ten years ago the principal office of the concern was moved to Philadelphia. The call for a "home coming," therefore, appealed strongly to all members of the company, and an enjoyable time is anticipated when they renew their old friendship with the present Hoosier lumbermen.

Baltimore.

Local Hoop Hoop will assemble for the initiation of about a dozen candidates on the 16th inst. The concatenation will be the first one under the direction of the present vice-gerent snark of Maryland, Maurice M. Wiley, and he will aim to make it a gala occasion.

The John J. Kidd Lumber Company, with office and yards on South Sharp street, has been succeeded by the Kidd & Buckingham Lumber Company, Emory G. Buckingham being the new partner. Mr. Buckingham acquired an interest in the company some time last year, the affairs of Mottin & Buckingham, in which he was junior partner, being gradually wound up. Both Messrs. Kidd and Buckingham are young men and full of energy and they are determined to conduct business on a larger scale than was previously the case. They do a yard trade and also look after other branches.

M. S. Baer of the hardwood firm of R. P. Baer & Co., Keyser Building, returned from a trip to North Carolina and other states just before the holidays. He reports that he found stocks low everywhere and that the greatest confidence in the future prevailed. The business of the firm was very satisfactory during the past year. They entertain the most optimistic views for the future, being of the opinion that values will keep up and that a brisk demand for hardwoods will continue to prevail.

John Stoppel, for years engaged in the cooperage business at Port Deposit, Md., died at the Johns Hopkins Hospital on December 21 of diabetes. Since his retirement several years ago he had lived in Baltimore.

The firm of John S. Helfrich, lumber commissioner, has removed from the Union Trust Building to the Law Building.

The Edge View Realty Company, a corporation formed to do a general real estate and lumber business, has been incorporated at Salisbury, Md., with a capital stock of \$30,000, which may be increased to \$60,000. It will have headquarters at Delmar, on the eastern shore of Maryland, and its incorporators are: Elijah Freeny, Matilda M. Freeny, Mary E. Hickey, J. William Freeny, Henry E. Freeny and Edwin Freeny, who are also named as directors for the first year.

Pittsburg.

The planing mill of John Davis & Co. at McKee's Rocks, five miles west of Pittsburg, was burned recently, entailing a loss of \$10,000, of which \$5,000 was covered by insurance. The plant will probably be rebuilt.

The Ravenscroft Lumber Company of Oakland, Md., has been incorporated with a capital of \$25,000 and has taken options on extensive tracts of timber in West Virginia and Maryland.

William Whitmer & Sons, Inc., are fitting up a fine suite of offices on the ninth floor of the Empire building, which will afford much better quarters than those previously occupied. E. R. Leehr, a well-known railroad man, has been added to the office force, and George Whitehead, late of the Flint, Erving & Stoner Company, will be a new salesman on the road. E. H. Shreiner, who has been traveling for the Whitmers several years, has come to Pittsburg to be office manager in place of B. W. Cross, resigned.

The L. L. Sattler Lumber Company shut down its big mills' Christmas week to take stock. It reports a splendid outlook for oak and the general inquiry for hardwoods very pleasing.

Louis Germain, Jr., and A. A. Germain spent the holiday week at their old home in Saginaw, Mich.

The Lamb-Davis Lumber Company of Leavenworth, Wash., and the Lamb-Fish Lumber Company of Memphis, Tenn., have established agencies at 1110 Machesney building, with H. C. Morris as local representative.

The Parsons-Cross Lumber Company started in business January 1 on the fifteenth floor of the Farmers' Bank building. John T. Parsons has been in the employ of Nicola, Stone & Myers of Cleveland for eleven years and B. W. Cross with the American Lumber & Manufacturing Company two years, and a like period with William Whitmer & Sons, Inc., as office manager. Charles A. Nicola is president of the company and Mr. Parsons vice-president; A. L. Stone is treasurer; Mr. Cross, secretary, and Max Myers, general manager.

I. F. Balsley, hardwood manager for the Willson Brothers Lumber Company, has just returned from an extended trip through the southern hardwood mills, where he found a very busy state of affairs. Late in December he made a tour of the New England states and drummed up a fine line of business for his company.

The J. M. Hastings Lumber Company reports an enormous call for white oak, especially timbers. Prices are thirty per cent higher than a year ago in many lines and the market is in much better shape. The Hastings mill at Jackson, W. Va., is now running full time and gets out 30,000 feet of oak a day.

General Manager J. N. Wollett, of the American Lumber & Manufacturing Company, started the new year right by contracting for 1,500,000 feet more of cottonwood to be cut in the Indian Territory and shipped to points throughout the middle west. The American has made a signal success of its cottonwood and gum trade the last six months and now has under contract 7,000,000 feet for 1907 delivery. Incidentally the company is sending out one of the finest holiday souvenirs that ever was mailed by a Pittsburg firm in the shape of a large combination pearl handled knife, which is a most acceptable gift to any busy man.

The Liberty Lumber & Planing Mill Company, which acquired the business of J. W. Gallagher last spring, has moved into the Lloyd building in the east end. Its new officers are: F. W. Ruskauff, president; Charles N. Burt, vice president; Frank Gundling, secretary. The company has a large planing mill and yards at Braddock avenue and the Pennsylvania railroad.

The Linehan Lumber Company notes no cessation in hardwood inquiry except the natural few days' relaxation due to the holiday season. Oak is a strong leader on its list of woods and members of the firm predict a still larger sale of oak than last year.

The Nicola Lumber Company starts the new year with an unprecedented call for hardwoods, especially oak. Both timbers and railroad stock are in splendid call with this firm. The outlook for building lumber is also, according to them, improving very fast and they look for a big year in hardwood specialties.

The mills of the Cheat River Lumber Company at Burkeville, Va., were closed down Christmas week to permit of stock taking. R. H. Gerbertson has been at the plant for several days getting things organized for the new year. The company is getting out some splendid stock and lately sold a few orders of chestnut and oak in New York at fancy prices.

The state of Pennsylvania lately secured several thousand acres of valuable timber land in Union, Lycoming, Clinton and Center counties, Pennsylvania, as part of the forest reservation. Most of the land was bought from Munroe H. Kuly & Co., of Shamokin, for about \$30,000. One of the best lots of timber in the tract is in

Union county and is still thickly wooded with virgin trees.

The Pittsburg Lumbermen's Mutual Fire Insurance Company has been organized as the result of efforts of the Greater Pittsburg Retail Lumber Dealers' Association and will start in business Feb. 1 in the Fulton building. The company is formed along the lines of the Mansfield Mutual, of Mansfield, O., which has paid dividends of thirty and thirty-five per cent the last few years. Its promoters have found that during the last ten years only twenty-eight per cent of the money paid in to lumber fire insurance companies by retailers in the Greater Pittsburg district as premiums has been paid out again for fire losses, there having been only two fires of over \$18,000 in that time. The new company charges stock company rates and will declare a dividend annually under ordinary conditions. Following are the officers of the company: President, J. C. Parsons; vice president, Nathaniel Green; treasurer, George N. Glass; secretary, A. C. Rightor.

The Hardwood Door Company has been organized in Pittsburg, with the Paine Lumber Company, Ltd., of Oskosh, Wis., as a principal and several well known Pittsburg firms as allies. For three years the Paine company has had an agency in the Farmers Bank building, with J. W. Anderson in charge, and has made a great hit with its birch veneered doors. The new company has leased two of the largest warehouses in the terminal system on the south side and will carry a stock of 20,000 hardwood doors in addition to a big stock of window frames, balusters and stair work and hardwood trim. J. C. Scofield will be manager of the new plant and Mr. Anderson will go to New York to take an important position in the office of the Paine company there.

The Pittsburg Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, through its railroad committee, of which J. L. Kendall is chairman, is taking up the matter of equitable rates for freight transfers within the switching limit of Greater Pittsburg. This has been a subject of great annoyance and considerable extra cost to Pittsburg firms for years and they are determined to make the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore & Ohio railroads come to a more just basis of dealing. At present neither of these roads will deliver cars in the city consigned over the other road without an extra charge of 60 and 70 cents a ton for transferring them. The distance is never but five or six miles and the extra charge makes the lumber cost the wholesaler from \$1 to \$1.50 per M more, thus taking off his profit in many cases. The Pennsylvania and the Pittsburg & Lake Erie railroads have a better working agreement and the latter road and the B. & O. have no trouble. The main transfer points are East Pittsburg and Allegheny and local wholesalers are subjected to endless delays if they object at all to the hold-up charge for transfer, whereas in other large cities where an inter-switching agreement is in force, deliveries are prompt and cheap.

Buffalo.

The effort to organize a lumbermen's club is still being considered by a committee, but it will be known soon whether such a thing is desired. Some dealers say that there are organizations enough now, with the hardwood men meeting every week when the Lumber Exchange does not bring them together as a whole.

H. S. Janes of the Empire Lumber Company came home from the Arkansas plant of the company for Christmas, but will return again soon, as the operations there seem to require special attention.

I. N. Stewart & Bro. report less trouble from car shortage in their West Virginia oak and cherry operations than last year, as they have bought at points more convenient to the trunk lines. Their yard shows a well assorted line.

The enlargement of the home yard of the

Standard Hardwood Lumber Company will include a loading dock that will facilitate handling greatly with so much oak, chestnut and poplar coming in from the South.

Beyer, Knox & Co. still keep their hold on the best hardwood-producing districts of Pennsylvania, while looking after the hardwoods of the far South. Home-yard stocks are good, in spite of the active demand.

The interest in the firm of Scatcherd & Son still centers largely on Mr. Scatcherd's health, for he is far from recovered from his accident, not being able to use his right arm yet.

The oak supply on the yard of A. Miller is good and includes a lot of 3½ to 4-inch stuff. Plain oak is going fast; quartered somewhat more slowly. A large amount of elm and basswood has been sold lately.

The fine office addition of the Buffalo Hardwood Lumber Company is a great convenience to the establishment. It is the second enlargement since locating there, not to mention the good showing already made in the new Memphis yard.

G. Elias & Bro. have been busy all the fall with lake cargoes, which have brought all sorts of lake hardwoods to add to the stock of southern and Pacific coast lumber carried.

There are some complaints of stocks running down and fears of further shortage, but the yard of O. E. Yeager is well stocked, much good oak and other woods coming from his Kentucky headquarters.

The Hugh McLean Lumber Company finds the wet weather in the South much against logging and is afraid there will be an oak shortage before long, such as has not been known before. The yard stock is good yet.

Detroit.

Warren G. Vinton, president of the Vinton Company, Detroit's largest builders and hardwood finishers, died from an attack of bronchopneumonia, contracted on Christmas day. He had just celebrated his seventy-seventh birthday. Mr. Vinton was born in Utica, N. Y., Jan. 3, 1830, and was the son of a carpenter. He received his first contract as a builder when seventeen years of age. Then he went to California as a forty-niner. He roughed it in the wilderness but did not strike a fortune there. He came to Detroit in 1855 and opened a carpenter shop. He served in the Civil War. Several business firms in Detroit other than the Vinton company owe their existence to Mr. Vinton. He was a silent partner in the McClure Lumber Company, Fox Brothers, the Mantel Manufacturing Company, Bailey Art Statuary Company and the Kalsey-Herbert Company.

Hal H. Smith of Detroit has returned from Chicago, where he was made a member of the executive committee of the National Reciprocal Demurrage Association, which body is working to abate the car shortage.

W. C. Brownlee of Brownlee & Co. is on a business trip to Baraga and other northern lumber points.

The Manufacturers' Lumber Company, owned and controlled by the Vinton Company, has bought the Wolverine Lumber & Box Company, formerly owned by Clayton Gibson. The latter will devote his time in the future to the wholesale hardwood lumber business in this city and throughout the state. Mr. Gibson is supposed to have received \$20,000 from this sale. The Manufacturers' Lumber Company, which bought out Gibson, is capitalized at \$100,000, which will not be increased at this time. The Wolverine plant will run separately until April 1, when it will be moved to a new factory building now being constructed at the Wight street yards. P. L. Dessert, it is expected, will be manager of the box company under the Vinton management.

With a paid-in capital of \$9,300, all cash, the

Waccaman Lumber Company has filed articles of incorporation to operate near Wilmington, N. C. E. Nelson of Detroit and Watts Humphrey of Saginaw are the heaviest stockholders. Chicago and Wilmington parties are also interested.

Saginaw Valley.

Lumbermen have been settling accounts for the year, taking account of stock and incidentally enjoying some holiday rest. The situation is much stronger with the beginning of the new year than it was a year ago at this date, both as to price and conditions governing trade. All grades of hardwoods have materially advanced.

One of the important moves inaugurating the new year business is the formation of the Mershon-Bacon Company with a capitalization of \$50,000, the stockholders being W. B. Mershon, E. C. Mershon and Ansley W. Bacon. These gentlemen have purchased the Bay City property of Mershon, Schuette, Parker & Co., including planing mill, box factory and lumber yard with piling capacity for 30,000,000 feet. The new company has taken possession and stands to do a large and increasing business. This is what was formerly the Eddy-Sheldon & Co. property, and it is one of the finest arranged and best located sites for lumber business in Michigan. The largest lake boats can discharge cargo at the yard docks and three lines of railway have trackage in the premises. A. W. Bacon is manager, but W. B. Mershon will give much time to extending the business. This plant has heretofore been engaged chiefly in the pine business, but that is to be gradually eliminated and the hardwood industry built up for all it will stand. The box factory has for some time been manufacturing box stuff from hardwood culls and the Kneeland, Buell & Bigelow Company have a contract to furnish a number of million feet of hardwood culls annually for five years, and 20,000,000 feet of lumber annually for five years, to be dressed in the planing mill. W. B. Mershon has retired from the presidency of Mershon, Schuette, Parker & Co., and the active management of the concern, although both himself and his brother retain their stock holdings in the concern. The company has, however, no connection whatever with the Mershon-Bacon Company. With the world of hardwood tributary to Bay City by rail and water there is a wonderful opportunity for this company to build up an immense business, and Mr. Mershon isn't the man to miss any opportunity.

In a previous letter it was noted that the Kneeland-Bigelow Company, the selling company for all the lumber manufactured by that concern and the Kneeland, Buell & Bigelow Company has sold 12,000,000 to 15,000,000 feet of maple for this year's delivery to the S. L. Eastman Flooring Company of Saginaw. Since that Mr. Bigelow has sold the entire cut of basswood this year of the two mills, estimated at something like 3,000,000 feet, to A. C. White of Saginaw. The price is considerably better than basswood sold for last year. A. C. White is the heaviest dealer in basswood in eastern Michigan, if not in the state, making a specialty of that wood. He handled over 7,000,000 feet last year and always carries a number of million feet of choice lumber in stock.

W. D. Young & Co. last week closed a deal for 40,000,000 feet of hardwood timber in Otsego county, the consideration being private. This with previous holdings of this concern will give their mill a fifteen years' stock at 20,000,000 a year. The firm manufactured 17,000,000 feet the last year, and calculate on handling 20,000,000 feet of logs for this year's cut into lumber. They always carry a large stock of flooring and lumber on hand and have 15,000,000 on hand at this time. There would

be less if the firm could get cars to move it, as they are thirty days' short on their shipping orders.

The shortage of cars for hauling logs on the Mackinaw division of the Michigan Central has been relieved by the release of over 100 flats which were employed on track construction on the main line. Frank Buell alone required 194 cars every twenty-four hours, and could only get about one-half the supply, but with the arrival of the flats referred to all the cars needed for hauling logs on this line are available. Box cars, however, continue to be desperately short.

E. C. Hargrave left early in the month for Mexico, where he is extensively concerned in a lumbering proposition. He manufactured 250,000 feet of hardwood the last season and has 210,000 feet in stock.

Bliss & Van Auken of Saginaw experienced a marvelously successful year, the mill cutting 8,117,721 feet of hardwood lumber and about 5,000,000 feet of hemlock and pine. They closed the year with 4,925,228 feet of very choice hardwood lumber on hand and calculate to manufacture 14,000,000 feet the current year. The trade has only been limited by the capacity of the railroads to fill orders for cars, and in fact they are sold away ahead, but can't keep up with shipments.

H. M. Loud's Sons Company at Au Sable manufactured 6,960,460 feet of hardwood lumber last year. The concern ships up closely during the season of navigation, but accumulates stock during the winter months. It has furnished a number of million feet of timber contracts for river and harbor work at Lake Erie points and for the Michigan Central tunnel at Detroit.

Grand Rapids.

The January sales of furniture are opening well in this market with indications that orders will be placed freely. Prices are decidedly higher in tables and case goods, the only articles remaining unchanged being odd pieces and non-sellers that the manufacturers contemplate dropping out. Business started promptly on the opening day, January 2, and dealers from all sections of the country report the conditions so prosperous that a record-breaking business for the month is anticipated in this market.

A lumber dealer of long experience in Grand Rapids tells the HARDWOOD RECORD correspondent that he has noticed that the manufacturers who buy a good grade of lumber are the ones almost invariably who succeed. He has watched this thing for a long time and says it is proven beyond a doubt that failures in business generally come to the concerns that are after cheap and cull stock all the time.

Gov. Warner is friendly toward the forestry movement in Michigan. He says in his annual message at the opening of the state legislature: "The problem of reforesting the denuded timber lands of the state is one which calls for prompt and intelligent solution. Early provision for future needs should be made along lines that will produce the best results and at the least possible cost. Whatever plan is adopted should embody ample provision for protecting the growing trees from fire. The growing forests should be encouraged in every proper and legitimate manner."

The Charlevoix Lumber Company is operating more extensively than last year on its hardwood holdings near Marion and already has more logs skidded than at this time a year ago. The cut will be about 2,000,000 feet, with a two years' cut left in that section and with large holdings about Horton's bay and Boyne river.

The steam barge Three Brothers, owned by the W. H. White Company, came to dock at Boyne City through thick ice at holiday time, discharging a cargo of baled hay, then taking on 475,000 feet of lumber for Chicago, where she has been put in winter quarters.

J. A. White of Buffalo, who was in Boyne City to attend the annual meeting of the W. H. White Company, was detained there several days by illness.

Indianapolis.

The plant owned by the Kendallville Furniture Company at Peru, Ind., was destroyed by fire on Dec. 9. The plant and material were valued at \$45,000 and the company carried \$29,500 insurance. The Kendallville Furniture Company recently moved to Oakdale, a suburb of Peru, from Kendallville, Ind. The suburb is without adequate fire protection and on this account the fire could not be extinguished.

On Dec. 27, fire that originated in the engine room totally destroyed the planing mill leased by the Winter, Mercer & Brannum Lumber Company at Anderson, Ind. The loss to the Winter, Mercer & Brannum Lumber Company was about \$15,000, fully insured, while J. B. Bosworth, who owned the building and machinery, lost about \$20,000, partially insured.

According to figures just compiled from the records of the building inspector's office in Indianapolis, the year of 1906 fell nearly \$2,000,000 below the year 1905 in the total cost of buildings for which permits were issued. The total cost of permits for 1905 was \$7,225,325, while in 1906 it was only \$5,324,317, a decrease of \$1,901,008. The falling off was due to the exceptionally large number of costly office buildings for which permits were issued in 1905, but which were not completed till in 1906.

The F. T. Harrison Lumber Company has been incorporated with \$150,000 capital stock at Terre Haute, Ind., by Charles D. Pierson, John T. Pierson and William T. Dry.

The Planet Lumber & Manufacturing Company, of Laporte, has been organized with \$100,000 capital stock to take over the business and factory of the Planet Manufacturing Company, which failed last spring. Henry S. Candee, of Cairo, Ill., is president of the company, and W. C. Taylor and Carl R. Latham are also largely interested. The company will manufacture mouldings and do a general lumber and woodworking business.

A new concern at Indianapolis is the Wright Lumber Company, capitalized at \$15,000. The directors are William B. Cooley and Carl Van Hake, of Indianapolis, and O. A. Wright, of Mangham, La.

The Enterprise Lumber Company was recently organized at Seymour with \$10,000 capital stock by M. A. St. John, T. J. Stanfield and J. H. Boake.

Asheville, N. C.

A deal in hardwood timber lands in Swain county, North Carolina, involves the transfer of 22,000 acres belonging to W. A. Rexford to the recently organized Kitchen Lumber Company, a corporation chartered under the laws of North Carolina, with principal offices at Bryson City. The Kitchen Lumber Company paid Mr. Rexford a fraction over \$9 per acre for the land, or about \$200,000. The principal stockholders of the Kitchen Lumber Company are members of the firm of Vausant, Kitchen & Co. of Ashland, Ky. The tract purchased by the Kitchen Lumber company contains much fine timber and all the hardwoods of this section are to be found on it. The company will establish and operate saw mills on the boundary and will at once begin marketing the product. This deal was really made several months ago, but it was only closed and the papers registered this week.

A new chair company chartered in North Carolina this week is the Alexander Chair Company of Taylorsville, Alexander county. It will manufacture all kinds of chairs from oak, walnut, chestnut, poplar and other woods. The capital stock of the company is \$25,000 with \$17,500 paid in.

The Standard Chair Company of Thomasville

secured an amendment to its charter this week, increasing the capital stock from \$25,000 to \$125,000.

It is still impossible for lumbermen to secure an adequate supply of "empties" and business is hampered greatly thereby. Lumbermen are agreed that the trade has suffered thousands and thousands of dollars' loss during the past year on account of the car shortage and that there is little prospect for an early betterment of the situation. Relative to the prevalence of a car shortage that has extended over months and months of time the Asheville Lumber Exchange at the meeting of the North Carolina general assembly will seek to have some legislation passed that will give them some relief. It is hoped that the law can be so constructed as to make possible the collection of penalty by the lumber dealers for every day that a railroad fails or neglects to furnish cars. Although the lumber dealers would still be unable to make prompt shipments, they would at least be reimbursed to some extent for loss of business.

The Town Creek Railroad & Lumber Company and the Brunswick & Southern Railroad Company of Wilmington are now allied corporations, recently organized at Wilmington for the purpose of conducting extensive milling operations. Officers of the new allied concerns were elected at a recent meeting in Wilmington, when announcement was made that the company had purchased some months ago the R. W. Gibson property and that since that time it had been quietly adding to its holdings until it has 1,000,000,000 feet of pine and cypress and over 25,000,000 feet of hardwoods. The mill facilities of the company have been increased materially and it now has a daily output of 75,000 feet of lumber. The railroad is controlled by the lumber company.

Bristol, Va.-Tenn.

The car famine is attracting the attention of the lumbermen and shippers generally in this section, and while many of them favor a reciprocal demurrage, it is generally admitted that it would be in a manner asking the railroads to work a physical impossibility, and with many it is doubtful whether national legislation on the subject will aid or retard improvement of the conditions, since the railroads in this section seem to pretty thoroughly substantiate their claim that they are doing everything in their power to relieve the conditions.

The lumbermen report trade conditions very favorable, with an upward tendency of prices. The demand for stock is very heavy, but now the shippers will not accept orders for quick shipment, except upon the car shortage contingency.

The breaking of a flywheel on the engine at the Hampton, Tenn., mill of the W. M. Ritter Lumber Company of Columbus, Ohio, caused a shutdown of a month. The accident occurred last week and several persons narrowly escaped a tragic end. The big wheel broke while running at a speed of 145 revolutions per minute and badly wrecked the mill, twisting and tearing down the line shafting and other machinery. This mill had been in operation but three weeks when the accident occurred. It will probably be started again about February 1.

The W. M. Ritter Lumber Company has purchased the mills and timber of the Raleigh Lumber Company, south of Charleston, W. Va., and has assumed the control and operation of same. Several foremen from the Carter County, Tennessee, and the Pineola, N. C., operations of the company have been transferred to the new West Virginia operation.

Paul W. Fleck of the Paul W. Fleck Lumber Company of Philadelphia is looking after his company's interests in this city. Mr. Fleck is much gratified with the conditions and outlook for the lumber business in the Bristol district.

John T. Dixon of the John T. Dixon Lumber Company of Elizabethton, Tenn., and Dixon & Dewey, New York, was a visitor in the city last week.

The Fenwick Lumber Company, recently organized by James Strong, former head of the James Strong Lumber Company of this city, and associates, is preparing to begin the construction of a band mill with an annual capacity of 20,000,000 feet at Fenwick, W. Va., on its timber property in Nicholas and, Greenbrier counties.

The offices of the Tug River Lumber Company and Boice, Burns & Offett have been moved from the Susong building into more commodious quarters on the second floor of the new First National Bank building.

Joseph P. Dunwoody, of Joseph P. Dunwoody & Co., Philadelphia, is a prominent visitor in the city this week.

Fred W. Hughes, local representative of Price & Herald, of Baltimore, is receiving the congratulations of his friends over the arrival of a young lumberman at his home on Windsor avenue.

J. W. Diferderfer, of the J. W. Diferderfer Lumber Company, Philadelphia, is in this section on business and to look over his company's mills at Damascus and hurry up orders.

T. H. Carrier and O. H. Vial were among the Johnson county lumbermen visiting in the city this week.

Thomas E. Nixon, representing Wistar, Underhill & Co., of Philadelphia, is buying hardwood lumber in this section this week.

Clarence L. Meekley, a Philadelphia wholesale lumberman, is in the city this week.

R. L. Withnell, representing Duncan, Ewing & Co., Ltd., of London, England, is buying hardwood stock in this section this week for export.

C. F. Collman has succeeded H. G. Bramm as general manager of the Bristol operations of Charles A. Schieren & Co., of New York, Mr. Bramm having entered the wholesale furniture business in Bristol.

Cincinnati.

The proposed creation of a perpetual furniture exposition to embrace the products of Cincinnati's fifty furniture manufactories as well as those of allied interests, was discussed at a recent meeting of the Queen City Furniture Club. The club expects to take up the subject in the near future with a view to making the exposition a reality. In addition to the furniture exhibits it is intended to display the products of lumber manufactories, hardwood dealers, varnish factories and kindred interests.

At the monthly meeting of the Cincinnati Lumbermen's Club, held at the Business Men's Club, the proposed furniture exhibit for this city was discussed and indorsed. Arrangements were made for the meeting of the union dealers at the Grand Hotel on January 21, 22 and 23, and for a concatenation of Hoop-Hoo on the 22nd, when fifty candidates will be admitted. The invitation extended by the Indiana Hardwood Lumbermen's Association to attend their banquet and home-coming at Indianapolis, on January 11, was accepted, and a large delegation will be sent. The delegates who attended the recent Reciprocal Demurrage Convention at Chicago reported on the work done at that meeting which, they say, will be of much assistance.

Creditors of the Gallipolis Furniture Company, of Gallipolis, Ohio, met in Cincinnati recently, and appointed a committee to take charge of the creditors. A Columbus public accountant was engaged to go through the company's books. The assets of the firm are said to be \$140,000 and the liabilities \$180,000.

W. A. Bennett, of Bennett & Witte, has been nominated for the presidency of the Chamber of Commerce on the regular ticket. The election will take place January 9.

About 100,000 feet of timber has been floated up the Millcreek from the Ohio river to the mills of the Maley, Thompson & Moffett Company. This company is the first to use the Millcreek for commercial purposes. The present high stage of the creek has made it possible for the log rafts to be floated to within 150 feet of the mill, where they are now anchored. After the water recedes it will leave them dry, when they can be dragged to the mill.

Le Grande A. Harris, lumberman of Hobaker, Va., arrived in Cincinnati on December 26, when he was to be married to Miss Susan Moore, of Harrisburg, Ky. The bride to be was twenty-four hours late and the ceremony was delayed. On the evening of December 27, however, they were married at the Havlin hotel.

J. T. Hanna, of the Wiborg & Hanna Company, has returned from a business trip through the south.

The following members of the Cincinnati Lumbermen's Club, appointed by President T. J. Moffett, attended the Reciprocal Demurrage Convention in Chicago: M. B. Farrin, chairman; W. A. Bennett, W. W. Stone, I. M. Asher, A. A. Andridge, H. P. Wiborg, J. W. Graham, L. G. Banning, S. W. Richey, George Littleford, B. E. Dulweber, F. B. Mowbray, R. Riemeier, L. H. Gage and L. W. Darling.

The Cincinnati Belt Railway & Terminal Company, preliminary capital \$100,000, was incorporated at Columbus by T. J. Moffett, W. A. Bennett, A. G. Brunsman, M. B. Farrin, Fred A. Geier, James J. Hooker, J. C. Hobart, R. D. West, A. J. Conroy, E. E. Williamson, George F. Dieterle, Casper H. Rowe, J. T. McHugh, Maurice J. Freiberg and Albert Bettinger. The Cincinnati belt line is thus in the hands of a regularly authorized company which will proceed at once to the gathering of its capital, its organization and then to active work. Construction on the belt line will begin before summer. There is much talk among those interested of electing Thomas J. Moffett, of the Maley, Thompson & Moffett Company, president of the new organization. Subscriptions will be issued in the near future and a limit will be placed, allowing not more than \$1,000 to an individual. It is the intention of the promoters of the enterprise to preserve its character as a citizens' movement, and to this end the subscriptions will be limited in amount.

There is every prospect for a boost in the price of poplar during the next two weeks. A limited supply of that item has caused the advance. Those that have poplar on hand are holding out for higher prices.

The M. B. Farrin Lumber Company has made arrangements for the erection of a two-story brick office building directly adjoining the old office. This will double the office room of the company and incidentally benefit the Farrin-Korn Lumber Company, which has offices at the same location.

A. L. Nannys, of this city, who has been employed as manager of the Ford Brenner Lumber Company at Salisbury, N. C., has resigned his position and will return to the Queen City.

Ernst A. Krauss, vice president of the Shore Saw Mill & Lumber Company and a heavy stockholder of the Krauss-Gynn Lumber Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, passed away recently at his residence, after an illness of three months.

M. B. Farrin, of the M. B. Farrin Lumber Company, will leave the early part of February for his annual trip abroad. He expects to be gone three months or more. During his absence Chester E. Korn will have charge.

The monthly report of the Chamber of Commerce shows that 5,663 cars of lumber were received in Cincinnati, while 4,584 were shipped. Cars are hard to get in this territory, as is evident from the figures shown.

Despite several drawbacks to the lumber trade this market, one of the greatest hardwood centers in the world, has experienced a year of

unprecedented prosperity, with an encouraging outlook for 1907. The business of 1905 was conservatively valued at \$50,000,000, and representatives of the largest lumber firms in Cincinnati estimate the increase in 1906 over 1905 from 10 to 25 per cent. The lowest of these, therefore, would make the business of 1906 worth \$55,000,000, while the average of the estimates would make it over \$57,000,000.

W. A. Bennett, of Bennett & Witte, says: "Our business for the year of 1906 has by far exceeded that of 1905 and from present indications the year 1907 will be even more active."

J. E. Tutbill, general manager of the Cypress Lumber Company, says: "Last year was one of our best years, and the year previous to that was the best, showing an increase every year. The demand for all grades of lumber during the year was very good and the general range of prices strong."

The Cincinnati Hardwood Lumber Company reports that in sizing up the year 1906 it found that its business had greatly increased over last year's, and that it will continue during 1907 is evident from the amount of orders already received. The company has on file orders for lumber for three months, most of which are large ones.

R. McCracken, of the Kentucky Lumber Company, says: "The year just passed was one of the most prosperous in the company's career, there being only one bad feature, the car shortage, which cut in on about 25 per cent of the profits. Prices were satisfactory and a brisk demand held out the whole year. From present indications 1907 will be better in almost every respect. We have plenty of timber on hand to keep our three mills going for at least six to eight months, and if cars are obtainable a rushing business will ensue."

Owing to the swampy conditions of the Mississippi valley, the gum region, the Kentucky Lumber Company has been forced to suspend business in that territory and operations will not be resumed until about the first of March. The company has a good amount of logs already cut, and as soon as the weather is more favorable will have an abundance of gum lumber on hand.

"The members of the Cincinnati Lumbermen's Club have had a remarkably successful year," said T. J. Moffett, president of the club, "and the indications are that the prosperous conditions will continue for another twelve months. It has been a seller's market all year, with no surplus stock. Lumbermen enter the new year with smaller stocks than a year ago. Reports show an unusually large sale of furniture, pianos, etc., requiring hardwoods, and heavy demands will continue to be made for some time on the lumber supply. Lumber has not advanced in value in keeping with the increase in other materials the past year. The vast amount of construction work going on in all parts of the country is cleaning up entire lumber yards. Our club has been interested in the past year in securing better railroad rates, a belt line for Cincinnati, improved insurance conditions, an improved grading system and other movements, and has been getting good results."

Friends of T. J. Moffett assert that he will be the next mayor of Cincinnati, but when he was asked concerning it he immediately said that he would not accept the nomination for a million dollars.

Chattanooga.

While none of the lumbermen of this city attended the National Demurrage Convention held in Chicago, January 4 and 5, they are all nevertheless interested in the question. Every lumberman in the city has been brought face to face with the conditions and has had various annoying experiences. Speaking on this subject recently, F. W. Blair, a prominent lumberman of Chattanooga, said: "About three weeks ago I

ordered a car of lumber from Cohutta, Ga. It was received in the local yards about ten days ago and has not been delivered to me yet. This shows that it takes about a week or ten days for the railroads to carry a car through their yards before they can deliver it. I have found the greatest trouble in this direction with the Southern and Alabama Great Southern railroads. The other roads, and particularly the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis, are more prompt in handling cars."

There is now a slight tide in the Tennessee river which will bring about 1,000,000 feet of logs to the river mills. Loomis & Hart, the H. L. Judd Manufacturing Company and the Central Manufacturing Company will benefit by this tide. The Loomis & Hart mill is about the only one in the city which has sufficient logs to run it for two months.

It is understood that since the city authorities have refused to grant Snodgrass & Fields a permit to rebuild their mill which was recently burned, the firm will probably locate its mill on the Tennessee river in East Chattanooga. The city authorities refused to grant the permit, it is said, because the danger of fire to the residence section surrounding the mill was so great.

H. M. McIntosh, representing Steele & Hibbard, of St. Louis, was here recently buying lumber for his concern.

B. D. Keevy, a wholesale lumberman of New York City, was in Chattanooga a few days ago laying in supplies of lumber.

St. Louis.

R. B. Currier, wholesale lumberman of Springfield, Mass., was in the city on business recently.

The Bensack Lumber Company reports sales for the last two months of 1906 considerably in excess of those for a corresponding period the year before, and is well satisfied both with the year just ending and with the outlook for 1907.

H. G. Buckner, of the International Hardwood Lumber Company, was in a railroad wreck on Dec. 18, and is still confined to his home as a result of injuries sustained at that time.

The Chas. F. Luchmann Hardwood Lumber Company are transacting a large amount of business, though not nearly so much as they would were it not for bad logging conditions and car shortage which prevail.

A branch office of the International Hardwood Lumber Company has been opened at Little Rock, Ark., located at Main and Fourth streets. The capitalization of this concern is to be increased shortly.

The Hafner Manufacturing Company's supply of cypress has recently been augmented by large purchases; this wood is their specialty, and they hope to make further purchases in the near future, in order to insure ample facilities for taking care of spring business.

The Lothman Cypress Company has purchased 50,000,000 feet of cypress timber, which gives it very extensive stumpage holdings, and is now transporting a large quantity of lumber from southern mills to this city.

The Massengale Lumber Company has recently purchased a fine tract of oak and poplar timber in Tishomingo county, Mississippi, and is converting it into lumber. The mill cuts about a carload a day, and the company hopes to get about a million feet of lumber off this land to take care of prospective trade.

The Garetson-Greenson Lumber Company, of this city, will move into offices at rooms 1212, 1213 and 1214 new Times building, Broadway and Chestnut streets, about Feb. 1, and extend a cordial invitation to friends to call.

The St. Louis Car Company has increased the capital stock from \$2,500,000 to \$3,000,000.

Nashville.

Negotiations have practically been completed whereby the state of Tennessee acquires the

Herbert domain of coal and timber lands. There are 11,000 acres in the tract, for which the state pays about \$140,000. There is enough timber on the tract to cover the purchase price and more. The most abundant varieties are white and red oak, there being several million feet of each. The N. C. & St. L. Ry. will probably run a spur track through the property.

Secretary of State John W. Morton has granted charters to new companies during the past few days as follows:

Nashville Furniture Company, Davidson county, capital stock, \$20,000; incorporators: George A. Karsh, E. G. Cullum, T. W. Cunningham, J. W. Braey and T. J. Christman.

Roach Creek Coal, Coke & Timber Company, Scott county, capital stock, \$15,000; incorporators: U. S. Carden, C. W. Willis, A. F. Agee, A. L. Carden and W. L. Carden.

Sells Lumber & Mfg. Co., Washington county, capital stock, \$50,000; incorporators: S. A. Sells, C. T. Hayward, J. P. Rhea, S. T. Millard and E. A. Cox.

A rather unusual find for a lumber yard was contained in a tiny bundle spied by the watchman at the yards of Lieberman, Loveman & O'Brien of Nashville a few nights since. The package contained a baby, a little girl only a few hours old. When found the little one was blue from cold and exposure, but was taken in charge by Ollie Williams, who lived nearby. A mother will be found for the little one in the near future.

J. G. Russ, of Clifton, Tenn., has secured from G. L. Muesse & Co., of Caruthersville, Mo., the timber rights on about 8,000 acres of hickory timber land on the Tennessee river. The consideration was \$10,000. The new purchasers will put in a mill at Clifton and another one at Boh, six miles down the river. About one hundred workmen will be given employment.

Arbitrators have agreed upon the loss sustained in the recent fire at the plant of Lieberman, Loveman & O'Brien. The total damage was figured to be \$132,344. It was ascertained that there were about 20,000,000 feet of lumber in the yard and that about 3,500,000 feet were burned. The insurance companies, in arriving at the loss, named Capt. A. W. Watrons to represent them. He is a well-known lumberman of Charleston, W. Va. Lieberman, Loveman & O'Brien named John H. Baskette, of the Prewitt-Spurr Manufacturing Company to represent them, and the two men thus selected agreed upon Col. F. M. Hamilton, of the Indiana Lumber Company.

The Estes Machine Company, of Davidson county, has been chartered with a capital stock of \$5,000. Saws and saw mill machinery will be made. The incorporators are: F. L. Estes, W. H. Fickling, Frank Rives, E. S. Wright and Will Cason.

The John B. Ransom Lumber Company has bought twelve acres of land from the J. L. Smith Company in West Nashville, known as the Dodge lumber yards. The company has leased the property for some time, operating a mill and yard on the site. The consideration was \$10,000.

A new enterprise at Huntingdon, Tenn., is a lumber yard operated by F. S. Patrick, of Iowa. Huntingdon is a good lumber market with a large quantity of hardwood timber about it.

Large sales of chestnut poles to be used for telephone and telegraph poles are reported from Cookeville, Tenn. The men interested in the enterprise at that point, however, are howling about the shortage of cars and claim that 300 cars could not get away with the supply that has been accumulated at that point. The poles are of every length and size and are bringing all the way from 50 cents to \$8 apiece.

Considerable activity in the timber line is reported from Overton county, around Livingston, Tenn. The Hankins-Spreck Lumber Company has sold to the Welch Stave Company, of Mon-

terey, the white oak timber on its holdings for \$34,500. This is about one-third of the value of the standing timber owned by the Hankins-Spreck Company. The report that a railroad is to be run from Livingston to a point in Kentucky, joining with the Queen & Crescent, has caused no little excitement. Such a line would open up a rich timber and mineral section.

The Lamous Wagon Company, of Greenville, Tenn., has just completed a large plant which greatly increases its capacity. Farm wagons will be manufactured as a specialty. Spring wagons, shacks, buggies and other spring vehicles will also be manufactured, however. Improved woodworking machinery will be installed at once.

Two railroads, one steam and the other electric, are being promoted at Nashville just now that will open up large timber sections in Tennessee. They are the Nashville & Huntsville railroad, a line to be run through Nolensville, Triune, Eagleville, Lewisburg and other points southwest, to Huntsville, Ala. The other is an electric railway, the Nashville & Lewisburg, which will tap pretty much the same territory. The electric line will have a freight service, like the steam line, however, and each system expects to do a large business in hauling lumber and other products from this new section.

Several of the local lumber firms are much interested in a complaint to the state railroad commission asking that body to take up the matter of regulating terminal charges made by the L. & N. Terminal Company and the Nashville terminals. It is claimed that in some instances as much as 12½ per cent a hundred is being charged for switching in the city.

A special to Nashville for Brownsville, Tenn., announces the sale of the planing mill run by the Burt Smith Company of that town, to satisfy a general creditors' bill.

William Martin, at White Bluff, has put in a large saw mill near that place on the Gum Spring branch. Hardwood is said to be rather plentiful in that particular section in spite of the largely increased number of saw mills.

Memphis.

The Belgrade Lumber Company, which has been formed by members of Crenshaw & Cathey and Thompson & McClure of this city, and which is capitalized at \$100,000, has been granted a charter and will be ready for operation in a short time. The two firms which have united in the formation of this company will, at least for the present, continue their business separately. The offices of the Belgrade Lumber Company are in the Randolph building, this city, being between the rooms occupied by Thompson & McClure and Crenshaw & Cathey. The officers are: W. L. Crenshaw, president; A. N. Thompson, vice-president; J. W. McClure, secretary-treasurer; T. M. Cathey, general manager, and F. P. Gearhart, assistant manager. The company has secured timber rights on approximately 9,000 acres of hardwood timber lands near Belzoni, Miss., and will erect a band mill at that point for the development thereof.

The Brasfield-Thompson Lumber Company, with a capital stock of \$50,000, is another concern recently chartered in this city. The incorporators are: George M. Brasfield, formerly president and owner of the Memphis Stave Manufacturing Company and an extensive owner of timber lands in Mississippi; J. W. Thompson, president, and A. L. Foster, assistant treasurer, respectively, of the J. W. Thompson Lumber Company, and E. C. Turner. Organization has not yet been perfected, but it is generally understood that Mr. Brasfield will be elected president and general manager and Mr. Thompson vice-president. The company has purchased timber lands and a large band sawmill on the Cache river near Biscoe, Ark., on the Rock Island. The timber will be handled almost

exclusively by water. The offices of the company will be in the Rogers building.

The Southern Handle Company, Memphis; the Southern Handle Company, Huntsville, Ala.; the Royal Handle Company, Harrisburg, Ark., and the Beamer Handle Company, Manor, Pa., have combined to operate under the name of the Consolidated Handle Company, with a capital stock of \$1,000,000. The offices are to be in Memphis. M. R. Grace, president of the Southern Handle Company of Memphis and Huntsville, has been elected president. The company has taken out a charter under the laws of New Jersey and the proper papers are being filed with the states in which it will operate. Mr. Grace has been working on this consolidation for about two years and has been kept back by the refusal of the Turner, Day & Woolworth Handle Company of Louisville to enter it. The new company controls ten handle factories in Arkansas, Alabama, Tennessee, Virginia and Pennsylvania. Eastern offices will be maintained at Pittsburg, Pa., but these will be subordinate to those in Memphis.

The committee which recently went to St. Louis from the Lumbermen's Club to appear before the Interstate Commerce Commission at its hearing regarding the car shortage has made its report to the club and has received its discharge. The committee, in its testimony before the commission, made a number of valuable suggestions, including a decided increase in the terminal facilities of the roads operating in Memphis and the surrounding territory; a large increase in the amount of equipment in use thereon, and the placing of carload shipments of cotton on a basis different from that in force at present, so that cotton shippers in this section will be on a footing where they will have to pay demurrage just as other shippers do. The committee likewise strongly maintained in its testimony that cotton is no more perishable than lumber, as evidenced by the fact that cotton is stored on the streets of Memphis and other cities for weeks and otherwise handled in a manner more careless than any experienced lumberman would allow in the handling of his lumber. In its report to the Lumbermen's Club the committee recommended the appointment of a permanent car shortage committee to co-operate with the railroads with a view to preventing a recurrence of unfavorable traffic conditions.

Following close upon the St. Louis meeting the Lumbermen's Club of Memphis sent a much larger delegation to Chicago to participate in the National Reciprocal Demurrage Convention which has been in session in that city during the past few days and of which S. B. Anderson, one of the most prominent lumbermen of this section, has been made permanent chairman. The car situation has been more serious this year than ever before, and lumbermen have given more time and money to the correction of the evil than they have ever previously devoted to any phase of lumber transportation. Some lumbermen say there is slight improvement in the situation, but others maintain that there is no betterment whatever. There is less lumber to move because of the cessation in production and the small amount of timber cut during the past few weeks, and the situation therefore should be slightly better for this if for no other reason. But lumbermen here who have mills in the interior or who handle the output of Memphis territory mills say they are having very great difficulty in securing cars.

Weather conditions during the past fortnight have been about as unfavorable for hardwood lumber manufacture and logging operations as could be well imagined. There have been frequent rains and the woods are now so wet that it will be some weeks, even with a cessation of rainfall, which is by no means certain, before logging operations can be resumed on anything like a normal scale. The amount of timber already cut and awaiting transporta-

tion by either water or rail is far below the average, perhaps the smallest ever known at this season. Stocks of lumber dry enough for shipment are painfully small and the amount being placed on sticks, owing to the interruptions to production recently experienced, is also very small. Some of the big mills are in operation and are getting out timber regardless of the unfavorableness of the weather, but the smaller mills are almost all out of commission.

J. G. Knss of Clifton, Tenn., has just closed a deal in which he has sold to Caruthersville (Mo.) and Clinton (Iowa) capitalists \$10,000 worth of hickory timber lands near that place. The purchasers will put in plants at Clifton and Bob, Tenn., for the development of the timber, which will give employment to about 200 persons. The timber will be worked into buggy and carriage stock. This is the second large deal in hickory in that section recently.

J. B. Galloway, manufacturer of plow beams at Clarendon, Ark., has purchased 3,100 acres of hardwood timber land near Des Arc, Ark., and will remove his plant from the former to the latter place.

The Fourche River Lumber Company, which owns extensive timber lands in Arkansas, has filed a certificate with the secretary of state, increasing its capital stock from \$500,000 to \$800,000. The company has been engaged for some time in the construction of a railroad which is to be an important factor in the development of its timber holdings.

The Bank of Wilmar, Wilmar, Ark., has brought suit in the Chancery Court here against the Bankers' Trust Company, Lena Hastings, Jamie Hastings and the American Building & Loan Association, in which it makes the allegation that B. B. Hastings, late president of the Hastings Lumber Company, whose sudden death caused considerable surprise in lumber and commercial circles, was insolvent at the time of his death. The suit is brought primarily for the purpose of collecting an alleged indebtedness of \$4,743.54 incurred by Hastings last October. The bill further alleges that, in order to raise money, Hastings had given several trust deeds on the same property. His sudden death was attributed to heart disease.

The following new members have been taken in by the Lumbermen's Club of Memphis, bringing the total to 100: R. E. Lee Wilson of Lee Wilson & Co., Wilson, Ark.; E. Payson Smith of the Payson Smith Lumber Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; H. J. Dudley of the Dudley Lumber Company, Grand Rapids, Mich.; J. E. Meadows of the Advance Lumber Company, Memphis; E. M. Ford of the firm of the same name; C. A. Lacy of Lacy Brothers & Kimball; G. M. Brasfield of the newly-incorporated Brasfield-Thompson Lumber Company.

The annual election of officers will be held by the Lumbermen's Club Saturday evening, January 12. A supper will be given at 7 p. m. at the Hotel Gayoso, after which the fate of the various candidates will be decided. The two tickets, which have been published in full in the HARDWOOD RECORD, are headed by George D. Burgess and W. S. Darnell, respectively. No steps have yet been taken regarding the annual banquet, but this will probably be done at the meeting to be held next Saturday.

New Orleans.

Nicaraguan advices at this point are to the effect that the George D. Emery Company, the mahogany exporting firm of Boston, has appealed to the United States government through United States Minister Merry for help in its fight to regain control of its big plant in Nicaragua, which has been seized by the government of that republic, because it was charged that the Emery company had been guilty of violating its concession. The big plant of the mahogany exporting firm was seized some time ago, but after considerable wrangling it

was decided to allow the differences of the lumbermen and the government to be arbitrated. Now, however, it is understood that the lumber people are afraid of being unfairly dealt with and have asked that a United States warship be sent to Bluefields to protect their interests. The plant of the company was seized a few weeks ago, the excuse of the Nicaraguan government being that the company had violated its contract in that it had sold supplies and provisions to persons other than those employed by it. The plant consists of a number of warehouses, a fleet of launches, docks at Bluefields and a coasting steamship, Yulu, all valued at \$250,000. The matter was gone over by the Emery representatives and arbitration of the claims was decided upon. It is feared, though, that the arbitration will be unfavorable to the company and that it will not get a fair deal. It is for this reason that the United States government has been appealed to.

The A. J. Cranor Lumber Company, with \$100,000 capital, has been organized in New Orleans to carry on a general export business in lumber and staves. The officers of the company are: A. J. Cranor, president; J. R. Bateman, Jr., vice-president; R. H. Wolfe, secretary-treasurer.

Advices from Lake Charles, La., are to the effect that the Chicago Land & Lumber Company will contest the recent sale of its holdings in Calcasieu parish to a syndicate headed by W. Scott Matthews. Approximately 17,000 acres of hardwood timber is involved. The Matthews syndicate acquired the title to the land from M. W. Greeson of Prescott, Ark., and associates, who had purchased it from an attorney in Washington named Robertson. Dr. George F. Hall, president of the Chicago Land & Lumber Company, who is at Lake Charles, says Robertson had no right to sell, and it is believed the case will be taken into the courts. Matthews et al. paid \$170,000 for the land.

It is stated from Gulfport, Miss., that the total lumber shipments from there in 1906 exceeded the shipments of 1905 by nearly 100,000,000 feet. The exports in the first named year amounted to 293,125,000 feet, as against 207,614,000 feet exported in 1905.

The interesting trial of W. E. Brewer and F. P. Brewer, millionaire lumbermen of Wisconsin, who were charged in the United States court here with having conspired to defraud the government in certain land deals in Catahoula parish, this state, has been brought to a close. F. P. Brewer was declared not guilty, while the jury could not agree in the case of the elder Brewer and Josiah Dunlap, who was charged with the same offense in conjunction with the other two.

Telegraphic advices from Pensacola, Fla., state that the big plant of the German-American Lumber Company at Milville, Fla., was totally destroyed by fire early on the morning of December 21. The loss was estimated at \$100,000. It is understood that the plant will be immediately rebuilt. The principal owners of the company are F. R. Julius Schryer of Bremen, Germany, and H. H. Boyer of Pensacola. The insurance on the plant, it is said, amounts to \$52,000.

The Railroad Commission of Louisiana has been in session here for the last three days listening to the complaints of the lumbermen against the railroad companies. Considerable testimony has been taken, but no decision has been announced by the commission.

The new Louisiana Export, Box & Lumber Company, which has grown out of a merger of the Murphy Lumber and Bates McAvoy Box companies, is now ready to proceed with the building of its new plant across the river from New Orleans. A box factory 100 by 200 feet and a private wharf 384 feet in length will be constructed. The new company is capitalized at \$200,000 and the following are the officers: N.

W. Murphy, president; Charles E. McAvoy, vice-president, and E. E. Johnson, secretary-treasurer. The company will spend about \$100,000 on its new plant and expects to manufacture about five carloads of stuff per day, while it will handle for export an average of from five to fifteen carloads daily.

The Standard Box Factory of Baton Rouge is looking for a large site on which to rebuild. The company is now negotiating for a tract adjoining the site of its burned plant. An adjustment of the losses of the company show that the fire cost it \$50,000, which was covered by \$32,000 insurance.

The recent announcement of the death of L. N. Dantzier, president of the Dantzier Lumber Company of Moss Point, Miss., has been received with regret in lumber circles throughout this territory. Mr. Dantzier was a native of Mississippi and was 73 years of age. He organized the lumber company which bears his name in 1887. The aged lumberman is survived by four sons: Col. J. Lewis Dantzier, L. Noll Dantzier, Alf. F. Dantzier and Dr. G. B. Dantzier.

Toledo.

During 1906 Toledo hardwood lumber dealers enjoyed the most prosperous year in the history of the trade. The demand for hardwood finish during the year was unprecedented, as the city enjoyed an era of office and shop building of no small proportions, while there have never before been so many modern dwellings and flat buildings erected as during 1906. The city building inspector's office issued 1,303 permits of a total valuation of \$4,698,958 during the year, which is more than 52 per cent greater than the total valuation of building done during 1905.

George B. Stine of the Belcher-Stine Lumber Company has returned to Arkansas to look after the interests of the concern at Belcher, having spent a couple weeks here with his family.

Robert Hixon of the Robert Hixon Lumber Company left before the holidays for California to spend the remainder of the winter. He will be located at Pasadena.

Barney Creviston, formerly interested in the Paulding Lumber Company at Paulding, has again become interested in the concern. He sold his Mt. Victory yard to the Robert Hixon Lumber Company last February.

C. Ralph Bowersox of Bryan, O., secretary of the Bruns-Bowersox Lumber Company and stockholder in the Eureka Hoop Company, surprised his many friends in announcing a few days ago his marriage to Miss Lenore Grant of Pioneer, Ohio, the marriage having been kept a secret since December 15.

Wausau.

J. L. Wells on January 1 again assumed charge of the Girard Lumber Company's business at Dunbar, after an absence of two years, during which time he was in Canada.

G. W. Hanley, secretary of the Stevens Lumber Company at Marinette, is confined in a sanitarium as a result of a fall. His condition does not improve very fast.

A hub factory will be in operation in Athens about February 1. The principal stockholders are Geo. Sutter, Geo. Kreutzer and H. B. Esselman. Carriage hubs will be manufactured exclusively at the start and there is sufficient hub timber in that locality to supply one factory for twenty years.

The MacKinnon Manufacturing Company of Grand Rapids reports a very successful year, with \$50,000 worth of orders already on the books for 1907.

Perhaps for the first time in the history of logging operations in the Northwest a number of companies this year supplied their camp tables with turkey and accessories on Christmas day. The crews enjoyed all the table luxuries

of a hotel. Among the companies to thus serve their men is noted the Bradley and the John G. Hafen companies of Tomahawk; Langley & Alderson and the R. C. Thielman Company of Merrill; the Heinemann Lumber Company of Heinemann and the Worden Lumber Company of Antigo. It is so hard to secure men this winter that the employers will meet most any demand to keep them at work.

The Glidden Veneer Company, which has been enlarging its plant at Glidden and buying more timber, expects to employ 300 hands soon and this number may shortly be increased to 500. The company also expects to build a sawmill this winter.

The Wausau W. C. T. U. is this winter collecting papers, books and magazines, which are packed and shipped to the logging crews in camps.

A. H. Stange, one of Merrill's leading manufacturers, has announced his intention of building a sawmill and woodworking plant in Grand Rapids, to cost \$100,000. He has chosen that city because it has an outlet on four railroads, while Merrill has but one. E. W. Ellis of Grand Rapids will be one of the incorporators of the new concern. Hardwood flooring and fixtures will be the main products of the factory.

The Morgan Sash & Door Company of Oshkosh has purchased a site at the corner of Blue Island avenue and Wood street, Chicago, for the erection of a large warehouse and a factory for odd work in the sash and door line. The factory will be in operation about April 1. The main building will be 240x100 feet in size, four stories and a basement, of brick construction. H. A. Sellin will be the Chicago manager. The Morgan company suffered a disastrous fire in its Oshkosh plant in October.

J. W. Wells has retired as general manager of the I. Stephenson Company's interests at Wells, Mich., which includes a sawmill, hardwood factory and shingle mill. The business is owned by the Wells estate of Milwaukee and by I. Stephenson of Marinette, Wis., and the latter will manage the business in the future. Mr. Wells expects to spend the winter in California.

The Crookston Lumber Company of Minneapolis has offered a reward of \$1,000 for information regarding Leroy J. Kelly, the firm's bookkeeper, who disappeared November 20 in Milwaukee. His baggage was found in a Milwaukee hotel, but all trace of him has been lost. He was twenty-three years of age and resided at Crookston, Minn.

At a recent session of the Wisconsin railroad rate commission it was decided that a rate of 80 per cent of the present tariff on lumber between points in Wisconsin be hereafter charged for clippings. The same percentage shall hold good where there is a joint rate on two or more roads. The matter was brought before the commission by W. J. Campbell of Oshkosh.

A. C. McComb of Oshkosh recently disposed of 10,000 acres of lands in Iron county to the Hamilton Smith Company, a trust company and others of Chicago. The sale price was \$100,000. The lands are located near Hurley, on the C. & N.-W. Ry., and are covered with a growth of red birch, maple and scattering pine. Mr. McComb has two other tracts of hardwood in the same county, one of 3,200 acres, the other of 6,000. He also has a tract of 2,500 in Gogebic county, Michigan. The reason he is disposing of his northern Wisconsin holdings is that he has become heavily interested in the South. He has bought 25,000 acres of oak and hickory lands in White county, Arkansas, which it is estimated will cut 200,000,000 feet of timber. He has some cypress holdings in Florida and a sawmill at West Point, Ark.

The Black River Falls Lumber & Mercantile Association has let a contract to Horace Ball and Sol Paquette to cut about 250,000 feet of

hardwood on Morrison creek. This will be the last lumber cut in Jackson county.

When W. D. Connor of Marshfield, Wisconsin's new lieutenant governor, is not mixing in politics he is attending strictly to his extensive business. Though reputed to be a millionaire, he dons a mackinaw jacket and woodsman's rubbers and makes the rounds of his dozen or more camps, mingling with the "lumberjacks" and eating camp cooking. His company will this winter cut 20,000,000 feet of mixed timber at its nine camps near Laona and several millions more near Stratford and other places.

Geo. M. Maxson, who lately retired as manager of the Girard Lumber Company's interests at Dunbar, has formed a co-partnership with Wm. E. and Linnie V. Cooper of Milwaukee and they have organized the Cooper & Maxson Lumber Company, with headquarters in the latter city. The capital stock is \$25,000.

Ashland.

The various tributaries of the Ohio, including the Guyandotte and Big Sandy rivers, are on quite a rise in consequence of recent heavy rains. There is a small output of timber, which was left stranded by the recent rise in these two streams. The local millmen hope to have lumber ready for shipment by March 1 from their present cutting, but as it is stocks are so broken that orders are refused every day, and things are seemingly at a standstill in local markets.

John F. Daniels of Catlettsburg has closed a big timber deal, buying up all the timber of William and Grant Thornburg on the Elkhorn and that of Bentley & Belcher in the Big Sandy. Mr. Daniel has already disposed of the timber in the Big Sandy.

Articles of incorporation have been filed at Frankfort by the Radburn Heading & Lumber Manufacturing Company of Rowan county. The capital stock is \$6,000 and the incorporators are W. B. Whitt, M. T. Dillon and J. P. Whitt.

John A. Bentley of Pikeville has sold to the General Lumber Company a large tract of timber. Consideration is \$10,000.

Rush F. Williamson of Catlettsburg has accepted a position with the Ohio Valley Lumber Company as manager of their vast interests on the Kentucky river.

The Probst-Beggs Furniture Company of Huntington, W. Va., has been incorporated to own real estate for warehouses, lumber yards, factories, etc., and to manufacture furniture. Capital, \$100,000. Incorporators: George N. Biggs, Mrs. S. G. Biggs of Huntington, Lewis Probst, George L. Probst and Charles McKnight of Pomeroy, O. This furniture factory will be quite a large one and work will begin on same in the early spring.

Herbert Hayward has resigned his position with the Kenova Poplar Manufacturing Company to accept a more lucrative one with a lumber company at Battle Creek, Mich. Before leaving Kenova he gave a dinner party to a number of friends at the Hotel Frederick in Huntington, W. Va.

Louisville.

W. P. Brown & Sons Lumber Company have had a splendid year in hardwood. They have handled considerably more lumber than ever before in the same time and are well pleased with the bright outlook.

Barry Norman of the Ohio River Sawmill Company seems to be well satisfied with the year's work. They make a practice of running their mill here double shift, and in addition to what they manufacture themselves, handle a lot of hardwood lumber of all kinds.

A. P. Turner & Co. is one of the new exclusively hardwood lumber concerns in Louisville, with office in the South Louisville Bank building. This concern is composed of J. E.

Buscher and A. P. Turner, who were formerly connected with the Louisville Spoke & Bending Company. They have several mills cutting for them in the country and are now figuring on quite a large tract of timber on which they expect to put a good mill, to which they may also add saws for making quarter sawn veneer. They are a little slow at present about accepting orders, as they don't want to get loaded up with work they cannot furnish, but are gradually spreading out at the producing end. Both are good practical lumbermen, know what they are doing, what timber will make, and how to cut it to the best advantage.

A. E. Norman says the hardwood business with him is pretty much to the good. It has been a good year all through and the outlook ahead is splendid.

The Jacob Kraus Carriage Works is to move from Lexington to Louisville and will add one more to the local hardwood consuming factors, of which this year has brought a fair number. The new consumers, in the list of which there is a novelty works, car works and flooring plant, have raised the hardwood consumptive requirements of this city about 5,000,000 feet annually. They are now estimated at 200,000,000 feet.

Minneapolis.

Halsted & Booram, who have been conducting a wholesale hardwood business at St. Anthony Park, a suburb between the two cities, have opened offices at 395 Lumber Exchange, this city, from which they will sell a full line of hardwood stocks, both northern and southern. They are representatives in this section of the Fullerton-Powell Hardwood Lumber Company, of South Bend, Ind.

F. M. Bartelme, the local hardwood wholesaler, will move about Feb. 1 from his present offices in the Andrus building to a more commodious suite on the eighth floor of the Security Bank building, better suited to the needs of his expanding business. Mr. Bartelme says he is finding an active demand for dry stock, rather heavier in Chicago and other points than here. He thinks the small mills are holding their next year's cut rather too high.

E. Payson Smith, of the Payson Smith Lumber Company, is in northern Minnesota looking at some pine stocks. This company has expanded in the last two years, and where it formerly carried nothing but southern hardwood, chiefly oak and poplar, and southern pine, it now handles a full line of northern hardwood, also pine and hemlock lumber and lath. A. S. Bliss, of the same company, says they are enjoying an excellent run of business, and their only complaint is the difficulty in making shipments from southern mills.

D. F. Osborne, of Osborne & Clark, says their yard trade is beginning to pick up, and dry stock is scarce in nearly everything. The chief interest now seems to be in securing options and contracts for green lumber still in the log.

Minneapolis lumber shipments for the year just closed, according to the railroad reports, came to a total of 324,048,000 feet. In 1905 the total was 349,360,000. As the production here fell off about 72,000,000 feet, it would look like a great scarcity of stock, but for the fact that this was also partly balanced by increased receipts, amounting to 201,760,000 feet, as against 167,312,000 feet received in 1905. The lumber cut of the Minneapolis mills for the year was 297,112,811 feet, and 53,717,850 lath. The 1905 cut was 368,947,000 feet of lumber and 65,699,000 lath.

Building activity for the year was the heaviest known, as shown by the building inspector's total of permits. The estimated cost of buildings authorized was \$9,432,300, not including permits for plumbing, heating and electrical apparatus. The record for 1905, another big year, was \$8,905,205.

Hardwood Market.

(By HARDWOOD RECORD Exclusive Market Reporters.)

Chicago.

As compared with the very active local buying for months past, for the last two weeks trade in hardwoods in Chicago has been rather dull. This is invariably true in this market at this time of year. Furniture people are all busy arranging their samples at the furniture exhibits and preparing for their regular sales season. This class of trade, therefore, postpones buying until the volume of furniture sales has been practically established. Some important deals are reported, but on the whole trade is quite spotted, which is to be expected for the month of January. Every indication points to a speedy resumption of active buying within the next ten days.

Boston.

The market for hardwoods has not ruled very active since the first of the year, and during the last week of 1906 trading was quiet. Prices for the most part are well held. Manufacturing consumers have a fair amount of business ahead and are taking very good lots. The greatest trouble dealers have to contend with is the slow movement of freight. Orders placed several months ago have not been delivered in many cases. This is largely due to the fact that it has been very difficult to get cars at mill points. Furniture manufacturers were very busy during the last few months of last year, but are now taking account of stock.

The market for plain oak is very firmly held. For one inch, firsts and seconds, the ruling quotation is \$53 to \$55. Offerings of the latter are not large. A prominent dealer states that it is difficult to get the best western lumber for this market, as western consumers are willing to pay better prices than are obtainable here. Quartered oak, 1-inch, firsts and seconds, is in fair call, with offerings limited, at \$78 to \$80. Common quartered oak is plentiful. The market for whitewood is very firm and offerings are small. Leading dealers state that they anticipate a material shortage in supplies of desirable stock, and higher prices. Cypress is also well held, but the demand at present is quiet. Brown ash is firm, with offerings small.

New York.

The local conditions in hardwoods are not only on a very satisfactory basis for this season of the year, but are full of promise as regards the outlook for spring trade. Prices are well maintained. There is a shortage noted in all kinds of good lumber. Every buyer who returns from a trip among the mills in quest of stock brings the same story of low supplies and very firm prices, with the result that those wholesale houses or manufacturers who have any stock in hand are holding out firm for a full realization as the spring season opens. It is true that a trip among the mills in certain sections will reveal a fair amount of lumber on hand, but the actual fact is that almost all such stock has been sold and awaits delivery by reason of the car shortage.

The export trade shows a much better tone than it did at this time last year and recent visitors from abroad all acknowledge that they can see nothing in the domestic situation but what points to the fact that the foreign buyers must meet current values in order to supply their wants. This was not so last year, when the foreign markets were holding off almost as a unit with a firm belief that prices would slump.

The general trend of trade in the matter of demand still favors good and No. 1 common plain oak, ash, birch, chestnut and poplar, but the balance of the list is enjoying a very fair call also. Low grade lumber while, of course, much more plentiful than the better grades is, nevertheless, being absorbed in sufficient volume to maintain prices on a firm scale.

Philadelphia.

A satisfactory hardwood market, with glowing prospects for future trade, is the report of

Philadelphia lumbermen. The seeming apathy in business circles at this time of the year argues nothing, as it covers the period of stock taking. The car shortage is still troublesome, and there is no evidence as yet, unfortunately, of improvement along this line.

Among the hardwoods, poplar and chestnut are most in demand, and both are very scarce. Basswood and ash remain firm, and oak is still a good seller. Quartered oak is not quite so active. Low grade red cherry is running somewhat ahead of the high grade, and red cherry planks, in all grades, find a ready market.

The eastern Pennsylvania furniture factories are all humming. Rail and trolley road building shows no letup, and sash and door mills are working straight through the winter, which is unusual, and on orders for the coming season. Building operations promise to be heavy, and 1907 will doubtless be another record breaker in this line of business.

Baltimore.

The holiday period brought a partial suspension of activity, but this did not in the least affect the situation, which is as strong as ever and gives promise of remaining unchanged for an indefinite period. Prices of all hardwoods are well sustained, and while some accumulation is reported, stocks are generally depleted.

Oak, of course, heads the list in point of firmness and demand. Information from the mills is to the effect that stocks are low, a considerable part of last year having been unfavorable for manufacturing operations. Oak and ash are firm as to price and by no means plentiful, there being practically no change in the market conditions. Poplar is holding its own remarkably well. The tendency still is to work up large quantities of this wood into box shooks. Chestnut and all other lines are in fair request, with the offerings decidedly restricted. The export business is likely to remain quiet during a part of the winter, but it must nevertheless be regarded as being in good condition. Lumber is going forward in liberal quantities, and the foreign buyers have become somewhat accustomed to the ruling prices.

Pittsburg.

Over 750,000,000 feet of hardwoods sold during the year 1906 by Pittsburg agencies tells briefly the story of by far the best year in hardwoods that Pittsburg has ever seen. This lumber was valued at \$20,000,000. The year showed a clear gain of twenty per cent in sales over 1905, which was considered a phenomenal period. The year closed with general hardwood conditions much better than at its beginning, if we except the car shortage, which is the most aggravating that Pittsburg dealers have ever had to face. General demand for hardwood lumber is much better than a year ago and there is not a mill owned or operated by Pittsburg firms which is not driven to its last extremity to keep its order books cleaned sufficiently to retain the favor of its waiting customers.

Of all the hardwoods oak led the market throughout 1906. It was a phenomenal seller the last four months of the year and the call for dry lumber is still increasing. In no previous year was the inquiry for mine stock so large as during 1906. Never did railroads and manufacturing concerns take more oak than last year, and in but few previous years did the business done with manufacturing firms amount to so large a total.

Present conditions vary in several respects from those of a year ago. The stocks at mills are smaller. While many mills have a fair amount of lumber in their yards, it is all practically sold and waiting only to be shipped.

Prices are fully twenty per cent higher on most hardwoods than a year ago. This higher level of quotations is exceedingly well maintained and there is little likelihood of a break in prices during the present year in the face of the enormous demand, both present and prospective, for good hardwood lumber. The supply of available hardwood timber in the Pittsburg district is also much smaller than a year ago. Many large purchases have been made during the year and the timber is now in strong hands and will be held intact until it is cut off. Smaller tracts which were bought within the year were sawed up rapidly and the firms which owned them are now scouring the country for similar timber acreage. This is especially true of oak timber throughout western Pennsylvania and Ohio.

The first week in the new year has as usual been devoted chiefly to closing books and taking stock. Little business has been done and whole salers have been content to spend a few days in retrospection as well as in forecasting the future demand as best they can. Local wholesalers in several instances are enlarging their forces of salesmen and office workers preparatory to making 1907 a record breaker. They regard general industrial and financial conditions in the Pittsburg district as extremely favorable and with every big increase in wages know that more lumber will be sold. This prosperity is especially noticeable among the furniture firms and implement and carriage factories, which are running day and night to keep pace with the demand for their stock and which are taking proportionately large quantities of the best hardwood lumber in the market.

Buffalo.

There is a strong demand for hardwood lumber in Buffalo and vicinity at the present time. Dealers who are best posted on the situation the country over say that there is a serious shortage of oak in sight. There seems to be much less production of oak in sections from which most of the oak comes and the result is likely to prove disastrous. Still there is no advance in oak prices and there may be none till the shortage actually occurs.

There is less complaint of shortage in chestnut and ash than there was, for the lakes have turned out a big supply of ash, especially black and brown, compared to what was on hand of late, and research in the South has discovered a better supply of chestnut. Prices remain firm and holders of both woods will realize good profits on them. There is a growing call for the more expensive woods, mahogany, walnut and cherry. Every effort is made to get as much cherry and walnut stock as possible to take care of the wants of buyers.

There is a good demand for maple, with no excess of stock. Maple flooring is active and prices are firm.

The dealer who has not laid in a stock of birch by lake during the fall is quite an exception, and yet there is no prospect of an over stock, as it takes the place of oak so readily. Elm and basswood are less active, but sell very well. Poplar is too scarce to show any weakness.

Saginaw Valley.

The situation is strong, with light stocks of dry lumber on hand and millions of feet contracted for to be cut for delivery during the year, as it comes from the saw. Almost every item in the list has picked up. Not only is the price feature more encouraging but trade prospects all along the line look good and considerably more lumber is likely to be handled this year than last. The car shortage is bad, and holds up business, but two of the largest concerns in eastern Michigan state that taking the year through, despite the famine in cars, they moved a greater quantity of lumber in 1906 than they did the previous year; they are not

kicking over lack of cars, but take their medicine. They assert that it isn't alone the fault of the roads, which are anxious to handle all the business they can reach and are doing the best they can, but it is the overwhelming prosperity that has stimulated business of all kinds and loaded the country with more traffic than ever before in its history. Stocks of maple, No. 2 common and better, are quoted here at \$25 and \$28; for log run with mill culls out the quotations here are: Elm, \$25; beech, \$15; maple, \$17 and \$18; ash, \$30; red oak, \$35, and birch, \$22; basswood mill culls are quoted at \$18.

Cincinnati.

Conditions in the local hardwood market continue satisfactory. Prices are firm on the better grades of hardwoods, and many of the lower grades show much strength. The car shortage is still the chief topic of conversation. Conditions have if anything grown worse.

Basswood, chestnut and poplar are scarce; high prices rule. Cottonwood shows special strength and as good grades are exceedingly short prices have increased. Mahogany is fairly active. Quartered oak has experienced a good call. Maple, cypress and birch are all in good request and prices are firm. An unusual amount of business was transacted during the holidays. This is regarded as the dull season of the year, but 1906 proved otherwise. Reports coming from the furniture manufacturers are still favorable, and they are purchasing lumber freely. Box manufacturers have experienced a very prosperous year, and are still busy.

Chattanooga.

The demand for hardwoods in Chattanooga and vicinity is unusually active, with stocks lower than they have been in fifteen years. There are two important reasons for this. There has been so much rain throughout producing sections that operations have been either entirely suspended or at least greatly hampered. Then, too, the car shortage has seriously handicapped lumbermen. Cars cannot be obtained to ship either the finished or unfinished product. As a natural result of this many of the mills in the South have been shut down. Lumber is so scarce in this territory that inquiries are being received here from such important centers as Memphis and Nashville, one large manufacturer stating that he could undoubtedly sell a million feet of lumber in Memphis providing he had it to sell.

All hardwoods are in good demand and prices are firm with an upward tendency. Chestnut and basswood are particularly strong items, and large orders are being filled for the coffin and casket manufacturers of southern cities.

Nashville.

Nashville lumbermen start the year's business with the best of prospects. Prices on all hardwoods were firm during the year and the volume of business transacted was unprecedented. There is little prospect of any accumulation of stock. Getting the lumber will be the main proposition, the rest is easy, with the exception of a sufficient supply of cars.

There has been an advance in the price of poplar of every grade. The local market is now practically bare of dry stock. The call for low grade poplar has been unusually heavy. This is accounted for by the fact that box manufacturers have been unusually busy, as well as other industries using short length lumber. Firsts and seconds in poplar stock are almost out of the local market.

By reason of the great activity among vehicle and implement manufacturers ash has been in very heavy demand. Thick ash of clear grade will bring most anything the seller chooses to ask for it. It is simply a question of getting the stock. The rapid increase in the use of

chestnut for interior finishing purposes has put the price on that wood very high and made the demand for it unusually heavy. Quartered white oak is firmer and quartered red has not shown so marked an advance.

Memphis.

There is an excellent demand for hardwood lumber and the market is exceptionally strong. The scarcity of shipping dry lumber is more pronounced than it has ever been, perhaps, in the history of the trade at this point. Moreover, production is being curtailed by unfavorable weather to such an extent that the scarcity now prevailing promises to be eclipsed in the near future. As a result of this condition, prices are very firmly held and the tendency is toward a higher level. That buyers realize conditions fully is shown by the fact that there are many inquiries for lists of lumber for sale in the south, together with prices and terms. It has been a long while since large consumers asked for such lists and this serves to illustrate how hard buyers are striving to locate what stock is available. There is usually a lull after the holidays and during the greater portion of January, but there is more demand this season than manufacturers and wholesalers are able to take care of promptly.

Everything in the hardwood list sells without difficulty. There is no great amount of activity in quarter sawed red oak, but there is very little of this to be had. Ash is painfully scarce, high and hard to buy and the same is true of cottonwood and gum, which have become the most active features. Plain oak is in excellent call in all grades, while there is a pretty liberal movement of quarter-sawed white oak, particularly in the higher grades. The movement of both poplar and cypress is restricted because of the limited quantity of both available in this market. Prices are firm and all offerings are readily absorbed.

Toledo.

The hardwood situation in Toledo is exceptionally strong. Prices show a tendency to advance on almost every line of hardwoods. Stocks are low and good lumber of any kind is hard to get. The outlook for an active spring trade is excellent, and concerns having desirable stocks on hand are holding on to them in anticipation of higher prices.

Louisville.

Right now mill men and wholesalers in this territory are not anxious to accept many orders. They rather expect bad weather to interfere with operations during the next two months, and, because of past experience, none of them are anxious to attempt more than they can handle. Everybody is happy over the outlook in the hardwood lumber market. The trade is kept exceedingly busy planning and executing ways and means to get out stock. It is a little difficult to figure out just what is in most demand, as the factory trade is urgently seeking all kinds, and the building trade wants poplar siding or something just as good, so badly that the past year has seen quite a lot of redwood brought into this territory. After becoming acquainted with the good qualities of poplar siding the builders here don't take kindly to yellow pine, so when poplar gets scarce and high they turn to gum and to California redwood. The future, of course, depends on the price and supply of poplar and how redwood stands up in comparison through the test of time. The demand for oak is strenuous in all lines, plain sawed lumber, small dimension stock, vehicle stock, car stock, ties and everything is wanted, and the want seems to exceed the supply. The demand for low grade poplar, cottonwood and gum continues unabated. There is everything to stimulate extra efforts on the part of manufacturers by promise of good returns.

Minneapolis.

While there is a temporary quiet in the market, all dealers have a good volume of business in sight, and feel optimistic over conditions. The factory trade is in the market for good stock in almost any line, and dealers feel so much confidence in the future that they are employing these days of comparative leisure in hustling up contracts for the cut of mills next season. The mills have become thoroughly infected with the price fever, and are holding their output at prices that would have made a dealer gasp a year or so ago, but which are not far out of the way now. The logging operations in Wisconsin are reported as having more favorable conditions than those in Minnesota. There is not so much deep snow as in Minnesota, and the camps that are running expect to get in a good season's work, but there is little chance of surplus production. In dry stock the only thing that can be said to be at all out of line now is inch common birch. It is still weak on account of plentiful stocks on hand, but there is a good demand that will take care of it all right, since those who cannot get what they want will eventually have to come around and take what they can get. Birch culls are cleaned up, and there is very little first and second; in thick stock there is not much in sight. Basswood is scarce now and up in price. Culls are advanced \$2 a thousand, and it is a hard matter to find any. Other northern woods are scarce, and in the South a great deal of trouble is reported in getting cars to make deliveries. Some yard trade is developing since New Year's, but it is small yet.

Liverpool.

At the last mahogany sales some 4,000 logs were sold, and as was expected prices were somewhat lower. In fact, lower prices will doubtless rule for some months.

A circular has been issued by one of the leading timber brokers here dealing in American hardwoods offering ash plank at the following prices: 1½-inch, 91 cents per cubic foot; 2 and 3-inch, 95 cents per cubic foot ex-quay Liverpool. It is generally known that it is of no use to offer a fraction less and also that no cheaper planks are to be bought.

This brings up a matter which is looked upon as serious here and about which many angry things are being said. It can be proved that this same firm of brokers sold several carloads on behalf of an American shipper about ten months ago, 1½-inch at 65 cents and 3-inch at 70 cents. Buyers here declare that planks are not being delivered because they are now bringing higher prices. Surely this is a matter that the lumber associations should take up for serious consideration, as methods of this kind reflect discreditably on the entire trade. The broker is no doubt equally to blame. Shippers should be warned not to be led into shipping a single plank on consignment to this market, as they are doubtless being advised to do.

All hardwoods are scarce. Oak has risen in price. Second growth ash logs are in demand, but shippers should obtain orders and hold to prices firmly. Hickory is not so firm, and prices have eased off slightly. Quite a rise is reported in poplar prices. The market is practically bare of this wood, and sellers have things their own way.

POPLAR
Rough and Dressed
SOUTHERN HARDWOODS

M. A. HAYWARD
1021 Saving and Trust Bldg., Columbus, O

AT COST

IS AN UNCOMMON TERM AS APPLIED TO INSURANCE

But this is the actual price of Indemnity against Fire Loss furnished by the

Manufacturing Lumbermen's Underwriters

THE STRONGEST INSURANCE ORGANIZATION
TO-DAY IN AMERICA

The saving is not on a small portion of your insurance but on the entire line.

There are other advantages equally interesting.



Only well built plants with adequate protection and at least five years timber supply are considered eligible.

FOR LIST OF MEMBERS AND FURTHER INFORMATION, ADDRESS

HARRY RANKIN & CO. Kansas City, Mo.

Statement of Hardwood Market Conditions.

In arriving at prices for surfaced stock, delivered, use the same basis of weights as on rough stock.

When the cents in delivered prices are 12 1/2 or under, drop to lower quarter; when over 12 1/2, raise to next quarter.

All prices herein are based on Ohio River points, Memphis or Cairo, as stated. The Ohio River basing points are those taking a 10-cent rate to Chicago, a 19-cent rate to New York City or Cincinnati, Ohio, gateway.

For eastern deliveries add to Cincinnati basing price:

	Cents.
Boston	21
New York City	19
Philadelphia	17
Baltimore, Md.	16
Buffalo, N. Y.	10
Rochester, N. Y.	12 1/2
Pittsburg, Pa.	10
Cleveland, Ohio	10
Toledo, Ohio	9
Detroit, Mich.	10
Indianapolis, Ind.	7

This list is intended to show the market conditions in the consuming territories as closely as possible. They are the prices being obtained from the manufacturing consuming trade.

This list supersedes all former issues.

LEWIS BOSTER, Secretary.

Chicago, Ill., December 8, 1906.

POPLAR, Rough Stock.

Thickness.	Width.	Panel and Wide	Wide
5/8"	18" to 23"	\$50.00	.....
5/8"	16 1/2" to 21"	56.00	.....
5/8"	16 1/2" and up	68.00	.....
1"	28 1/2" 18" to 23"	69.00	\$47.00
1"	28 1/2" 24" to 27"	74.00	52.00
1"	28 1/2" 28" and up	81.00	57.00

1 and 2. Selects 6" Saps 4" Com. 5"

Thickness.	7" to 17"	& wider.	& wider.	& wider.
5/8"	\$40.00	\$32.00	\$32.00	\$27.00
1"	46.00	35.00	35.00	29.00
1 1/2"	51.00	38.00	38.00	31.00
1 3/4"	53.00	40.00	40.00	33.00
2"	53.00	40.00	40.00	33.00
2 1/2"	54.00	41.00	45.00	37.00
2 3/4"	59.00	46.00	.....	44.00
3"	59.00	46.00	.....	44.00
4"	61.00	48.00	.....	46.00

Thickness.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	Com. 4"	Com. 3"
5/8"	\$17.00	\$14.00	.....	.....	.....
3/4"	19.00	15.00	.....	.....	.....
1"	23.00	20.00	.....	.....	.....
1 1/4"	28.00	25.00	.....	.....	.....
1 1/2"	28.00	25.00	.....	.....	.....
2"	28.00	26.00	.....	.....	.....
2 1/2"	28.00	31.00	.....	.....	.....
3"	28.00	31.00	.....	.....	.....
4"	28.00	33.00	.....	.....	.....

Squares—2800 Lbs.

Dimensions.	1 and 2.	Common.
4x4	\$34.00	\$34.00
5x5	37.00	37.00
6x6	58.00	48.00
7x7	61.00	51.00
8x8	65.00	55.00
9x9	66.00	56.00
10x10	69.00	59.00
12x12	75.00	65.00

1" Box Boards—2800 Lbs.

8 to 12"	\$43.00
13 to 17"	57.00

2" Sign Boards—2800 Lbs.

12 to 16 ft	\$62.00
18 to 20 ft	67.00

QUARTERED POPLAR—2800 LBS.

Thickness.	1 and 2.	No. 1.	No. 2.
1"	\$59.00	\$32.00	\$22.00
1 1/2"	52.00	34.00	24.00

BEVEL SIDING—800 LBS.

Dimensions.	No. 1.	Selects.	Com.	No. 2.
1 1/2"x3, 4, 5 and 6"	\$25.50	\$21.50	\$16.00	\$13.00
1 3/4"x3, 4, 5 and 6"	24.50	20.50	15.00	12.00
2"x3, 4, 5 and 6"	23.50	19.50	14.00	11.00

PATENT OR DROP SIDING—2000 LBS.

Width.	No. 1.	Selects.	Com.	No. 2.
6 1/2"	\$43.00	\$37.00	\$29.00	\$23.00
5 1/2"	42.00	36.00	28.00	22.00
4 1/2"	41.00	35.00	27.00	21.00

CEILING.

Dimensions and Weight.	No. 1.	Com.	No. 2.
3 1/2"x3, 4, 5 and 6" 900 lbs.	\$22.00	\$18.00	\$14.00
3 1/2"x3, 4, 5 and 6" 1200 lbs.	26.00	22.00	17.00
3 1/2"x3, 4, 5 and 6" 1500 lbs.	30.00	26.00	21.00
3 1/2"x3, 4, 5 and 6" 2000 lbs.	37.00	33.00	28.00
3 1/2"x3, 4, 5 and 6" 2200 lbs.	37.00	29.00	23.00

Add \$5.00 to above prices on Ceiling for Yellow Face.

PARTITION.

Dimensions and Weight.	No. 1.	Com.	No. 2.
1 1/2"x4, 5 and 6" 1200 lbs.	\$34.00	\$29.00	\$24.00
1 1/2"x4, 5 and 6" 1500 lbs.	37.00	31.00	26.00
1 1/2"x4, 5 and 6" 2000 lbs.	42.00	34.00	28.00
1 1/2"x4, 5 and 6" 2200 lbs.	42.00	34.00	28.00

Add \$5.00 to above prices on Partition for Yellow Face.

DIMENSION STRIPS—2200 LBS. S 2 S.

Sizes.	No. 1.	Selects.	Com.	No. 2.
3" and 4"	\$45.00	\$37.00	\$28.00	\$21.00

5" and 6"	47.00	40.00	30.00	25.00
7" and 8"	49.00	42.00	34.00	25.00
9" and 10"	51.00	44.00	36.00	27.00
11" and 12"	54.00	48.00	38.00	29.00

Above prices are based on stock S 2 S; for stock S 4 S, add \$1.00.

Finished size, 13 1/2-inch in thickness, and 1/2-inch scant in width.

Standard Finish.

Standard Finished Face Measure, 2 1/4, 3 1/4, 4 1/4, and 5 1/4 inch. If stock is required, finished on the 1/2-inch, strip measure must be counted, 3 1/4, 4 1/4, 5 1/4 and 6 1/4 inch.

Special Range of Widths on Rough Stock.

For Wide Run of Stock add to prices of Random Widths, 7-inch and up Poplar, 1st and 2d grade only. Under 9-inch, same as miscellaneous widths. 9 to 11-inch, inclusive, \$2.00 per M extra 10 to 17-inch, inclusive, 3.00 per M extra 12 to 17-inch, inclusive, 5.00 per M extra 18 to 24-inch, inclusive, 9.00 per M extra

For specific widths, add to Random Widths, 7-inch and up, 1st and 2d grade only:

10-inch wide, add, \$2.00	18-inch wide, add, \$11.00
12-inch wide, add, 5.00	20-inch wide, add, 14.00
14-inch wide, add, 7.00	22-inch wide, add, 18.00
16-inch wide, add, 9.00	24-inch wide, add, 20.00
For Stock all 16 feet, add, 83.00	
For Stock all 14 feet, add, 3.00	
For Stock 11 and 16 feet, add, 2.00	
Re-Sawing, \$1.00 per M extra	
Kiln-Drying, 2.00 per M extra	
Bundling, 1.00 per M extra	
Surfacing, one or two sides, 1.00 per M extra	

General.

Gauges and Widths of Drop Siding, Thickness, 3 1/2-in. width, 4-in. worked to 3 1/2-in.; 5-in. worked to 4 1/2-in.; 6-in. worked to 5 1/2-in. face.

Bevel Siding Widths: 6-in. worked to 5 1/2-in.; 5-in. worked to 4 1/2-in.; 4-in. worked to 3 1/2-in. face.

Stock dressed four sides to be counted 1/2-inch wider than size after working.

BASSWOOD.

Thickness.	1 and 2.	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1"	\$39.00	\$25.00	\$20.00
1 1/2"	38.00	27.00	22.00
1 3/4"	38.00	27.00	22.00
2"	39.00	28.00	23.00

WALNUT.

Thickness.	1 and 2.	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1"	\$97.00	\$54.00	\$33.00
1 1/2"	107.00	64.00	34.00
1 3/4"	107.00	64.00	34.00
2"	112.00	78.00	38.00
2 1/2"	130.00	64.00	38.00
3"	130.00	64.00	38.00
4"	140.00	72.00	38.00

BUTTERNUT.

Thickness.	1 and 2.	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1"	\$65.00	\$40.00	\$29.00

Thicker Stock, \$5.00 per M over above prices.

PLAIN SYCAMORE.

Thickness.	1 and 2.	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1"	\$27.00	\$20.00	\$16.00

Thicker Stock, \$2.00 per M over above prices.

QUARTERED SYCAMORE.

Thickness.	1 and 2.	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1"	\$50.00	\$30.00	\$20.00

Thicker Stock, \$5.00 per M over above prices.

HICKORY.

Thick.	1 and 2.	No. 1 Com.
1 inch	\$48.00	\$27.00
1 1/2 inch	58.00	32.00
1 3/4 inch	58.00	32.00
2 inch	63.00	37.00
2 1/2 inch	71.00	40.00
3 inch	72.00	40.00
4 inch	76.00	40.00

CHERRY.

Thickness.	1 and 2.	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1"	\$87.00	\$45.00	\$23.00
1 1/2"	92.00	50.00	25.00
1 3/4"	97.00	50.00	25.00
2"	115.00	59.00	28.00
2 1/2"	117.00	69.00	28.00
3"	122.00	69.00	28.00
4"	127.00	66.00	28.00

CHESTNUT.

Thickness.	1 and 2.	No. 1 Com.	Sound	Wormy
1"	\$49.00	\$36.00	\$19.00	.....
1 1/2"	51.00	38.00	21.00	.....
1 3/4"	51.00	38.00	21.00	.....
2"	59.00	39.00	22.50	.....

SOFT ELM.

Thickness.	Log Run.
1 inch	\$22.50
1 1/2 inch	24.00
1 3/4 inch	24.00
2 inch	24.00

SOFT MAPLE.

Thickness.	Log Run.
1 inch	\$22.00
1 1/2 inch	24.00
1 3/4 inch	24.00
2 inch	24.00

The foregoing prices are based f. o. b. Ohio River Points which take a rate of 10 cents to Chicago and 19 cents to New York City.

COTTONWOOD.

(Weight per M feet, 2,800 lbs.)

Thick-ness.	Grade.	F. O. B. Cairo.
1"	Panel and Wide No. 1, 18" to 23"	\$53.00
1"	Panel and Wide No. 1, 24" to 27"	60.00
1"	Panel and Wide No. 1, 28" and up	65.00
1"	Box Boards, 13" to 17"	52.00
1"	Box Boards, 18" to 23"	42.00
1"	Firsts and Seconds, 13" and up	37.00
1"	Firsts and Seconds, 6" and up	32.00
1"	Firsts and Seconds, 6" to 12"	31.00
1"	No. 1 Common, 13" to 17"	30.00
1"	No. 1 Common, 18" and up	25.00
1"	No. 2 or Box Common, 13" to 17"	20.00

For 1 1/2" add \$2.00 per M, and for 1 3/4" add \$3.00 per M over price of 1".

For 2" and thicker add \$4.00 per M over price of 1".

Cottonwood prices are based f. o. b. points which take a 10 cent rate to Chicago, Ill.

ASH.

(Weight per M feet, 2,500 lbs.)

Thick-ness.	Grade.	Ohio Riv. Points.	F. O. B. Cairo, Ill.
1"	1sts and 2nds	\$47.00	\$44.00
1 1/2"	1sts and 2nds	50.00	47.00
1 3/4"	1sts and 2nds	51.00	48.00
2"	1sts and 2nds	51.00	51.00
2 1/2"	1sts and 2nds	51.00	58.00
3"	1sts and 2nds	63.00	60.00
4"	1sts and 2nds	65.00	62.00
1"	No. 1 Common	33.50	30.00
1 1/2"	No. 1 Common	36.00	33.00
1 3/4"	No. 1 Common	37.00	34.00
2"	No. 1 Common	38.00	35.00
2 1/2"	No. 1 Common	44.00	41.00
3"	No. 1 Common	46.00	43.00
4"	No. 1 Common	48.00	45.00
1"	No. 2 Common	23.50	20.00
1 1/2"	No. 2 Common	25.00	22.00
1 3/4"	No. 2 Common	25.00	22.00
2"	No. 2 Common	26.00	23.00
2 1/2"	No. 2 Common	28.00	25.00
3"	No. 2 Common	28.00	25.00
4"	No. 2 Common	28.00	25.00

Strips.

1" Clear Face, 2 1/2" to 5 1/2"	\$37.00	\$34
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Table with 4 columns: Thickness, Width, Weight, Price. Rows include 1" 12" to 14", 1" 15" and up, 1 1/2" 6" and over, etc.

No. 1 Common.

Table with 4 columns: Thickness, Width, Weight, Price. Rows include 1" 4" and up, 1 1/2" 4" and up, 2" 4" and up, etc.

No. 2 Common.

Table with 4 columns: Thickness, Width, Weight, Price. Rows include 1" 4" and up, 1 1/2" 4" and up, 2" 4" and up, etc.

No. 3 Common.

Table with 4 columns: Thickness, Width, Weight, Price. Rows include 1" 4" and up, 1 1/2" 4" and up, 2" 4" and up, etc.

Q. W. O. Strips.

Table with 4 columns: Thickness, Width, Weight, Price. Rows include 1" Clear Face, 2 1/2" to 4 1/2", 1" Clear Face, 5" to 5 1/2", etc.

PLAIN RED OAK.

(Weight per M feet, 4,000 lbs.)

Table with 4 columns: Thickness, Grade, Weight, Price. Rows include 1" 1sts and 2nds, 1 1/2" 1sts and 2nds, 2" 1sts and 2nds, etc.

P. R. O. Strips.

Table with 4 columns: Thickness, Width, Weight, Price. Rows include 1" Clear Face, 2 1/2" to 5 1/2", 1" Common, 2 1/2" to 5 1/2", etc.

CAR BILL OAK—6,000 LBS.

Table with 4 columns: Thickness, Width, Weight, Price. Rows include White Oak, Freight, White Oak, Passenger, Red Oak, Freight, Red Oak, Passenger, etc.

QUARTERED RED OAK.

(Weight per M feet, 4,000 lbs.)

Table with 4 columns: Thickness, Grade, Weight, Price. Rows include 1" 1sts and 2nds, 1 1/2" 1sts and 2nds, 2" 1sts and 2nds, etc.

Q. R. O. Strips.

Table with 4 columns: Thickness, Width, Weight, Price. Rows include 1" Clear Face, 2 1/2" to 4 1/2", 1" Clear Face, 5" to 5 1/2", etc.

RED GUM.

(Weight per M feet, 1" and thicker, 3,250 lbs.)

Rough.

Table with 4 columns: Thickness, Grade, Weight, Price. Rows include 1 1/2" F. A. S., Red, 1,300 lbs., 1 1/2" F. A. S., Red, 1,700 lbs., etc.

Table with 4 columns: Thickness, Width, Weight, Price. Rows include 1" F. A. S., Red, 1,300 lbs., 3/4" F. A. S., Sap, 1,300 lbs., etc.

Table with 4 columns: Thickness, Width, Weight, Price. Rows include 1" Red Common, 1,300 lbs., 3/4" Red Common, 1,700 lbs., etc.

For 1 1/2" add \$1.00 per M, and for 1 1/2" add \$2.00 per M on First and Second Red, and \$1.50 per M on First and Second Sap, Red Common and No. 1 Common, over price of 1 inch.

For 2" add \$5.00 per M on First and Second Red, and \$2.50 per M on First and Second Sap, Red Common and No. 1 Common, over price of 1 inch.

Add 50c per M to these prices for all bundling and stenciling. (Gum prices delivered f. o. b. St. Louis, add \$1.00 per M to Cairo prices; Chicago, \$3.00; Louisville, Ky., \$3.00; New Orleans, \$3.00, on 1-inch basis.)

1 1/2" Beveled Siding—900 Lbs.

Table with 4 columns: Thickness, Width, Weight, Price. Rows include 4" worked 3 1/2" No. 1, 4" worked 3 1/2" No. 2, 4" worked 3 1/2" No. 3, etc.

Patent or Drop Siding—2,200 Lbs.

Table with 4 columns: Thickness, Width, Weight, Price. Rows include 5" worked 13 1/2x4 1/2" No. 1, 5" worked 13 1/2x4 1/2" No. 2, 5" worked 13 1/2x4 1/2" No. 3, etc.

Flooring—2,200 Lbs.

Table with 4 columns: Thickness, Width, Weight, Price. Rows include 3 or 4 inch, worked 13 1/2x2 1/4 or 3 1/4—No. 1, 3 or 4 inch, worked 13 1/2x2 1/4 or 3 1/4—No. 2, etc.

Matched Sheathing or Flooring—2,200 Lbs.

Table with 4 columns: Thickness, Width, Weight, Price. Rows include 5 or 6" worked 13 1/2x4 1/2" or 5 1/4" No. 1, 5 or 6" worked 13 1/2x4 1/2" or 5 1/4" No. 2, etc.

Beaded Ceiling.

Table with 4 columns: Thickness, Width, Weight, Price. Rows include 4" worked 8x3 1/4", 900 lbs., No. 1, 4" worked 8x3 1/4", 900 lbs., No. 2, etc.

Finishing Lumber—2,600 Lbs.

Table with 4 columns: Thickness, Width, Weight, Price. Rows include No. 1 Finish, 3 and 4", 8 2 S, 13/16", Second Growth Hickory, etc.

HICKORY VEHICLE AND IMPLEMENT STOCK.

Table with 4 columns: Thickness, Width, Weight, Price. Rows include 1 1/2", 1 3/4", 1 1/2" and 1 3/4", 1 1/2" 15", 1 1/2" and 2", 2 1/2" and 2 3/4", etc.

of 5 feet 6 inch, and to contain about 50 per cent 7 feet 6 inches long.

admitting the same defects. as same grade of rims, \$85.00 \$60.00 \$15.00

Implement Stock.

Table with 4 columns: Description, Price. Rows include Double Trees, Single Trees and Neckyokes for agricultural work, Forest Growth, Shaft Strips, etc.

WAGON STOCK.

Table with 4 columns: Description, Price. Rows include (Weight per M feet, 4,500 lbs. dry, 6,000 lbs. green.) Oak Reaches, Hickory Reaches, Oak Bolsters, etc.

Felloes.

Table with 4 columns: Description, Price. Rows include (Weight per M feet, 4,500 lbs. dry, 6,000 lbs. green.) 3 feet to 4 feet, 6 inch Circle, Per Set, etc.

Plow Handle Strips.

Table with 4 columns: Description, Price. Rows include (Weight per M feet, 4,250 lbs.) 1 1/2"x2 1/2" to 1 1/2"x2 1/2"—3 feet 6 inch and 4 feet, etc.

CHAIR AND FURNITURE STOCK.

Table with 4 columns: Description, Price. Rows include (Weight per M feet, 4,250 lbs.) Plain Sawed Oak Seat Stock, Quarter Sawed Oak Seat Stock, etc.

Quarter Sawed White Oak Chair Backs.

Table with 4 columns: Description, Price. Rows include (Weight per M feet, 4,000 lbs.) 3 1/2"x2" in width—16 to 18" in length, etc.

Table Tops, Plain Sawed Oak.

Table with 4 columns: Description, Price. Rows include (Weight per M feet, 4,250 lbs.) 18 1/2" up, random widths—15 to 21" in length, etc.

Oak Squares.

Table with 4 columns: Description, Price. Rows include (Weight per M feet, 4,500 lbs.) 18 1/2"—14 to 31" in length, 18 1/2"—32 to 57" in length, etc.

Wanted and For Sale -SECTION-

Advertisements will be inserted in this section at the following rates:

For one insertion 20 cents a line
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Eight words of ordinary length make one line.
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No display except the headings can be admitted.

Remittances to accompany the order. No extra charges for copies of paper containing the advertisement.

EMPLOYES WANTED.

WANTED—HARDWOOD SALESMAN.

To travel Eastern states. Must be man with experience and A1 references. Good salary. Address "HARD PINE," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

WANTED.

A good all round hardwood office man, posted on buying and selling end. Good judgment necessary. Give age, references, experience and salary. Will hold in strict confidence. Address "HARDWOOD JOBBER," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

FOREMAN WANTED.

A first-class, up-to-date foreman who understands the manufacture of veneered doors and interior finish and one who is familiar with estimating on all work of this kind. Good salary to right man. Must furnish good references. Address WEST VIRGINIA VENEER DOOR COMPANY, Box 588, Parkersburg, W. Va.

WANTED.

An intelligent young fellow, a hustler that understands selling Hardwood Flooring. A good salary will be paid the right party. Address "W. G., No. 17," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

LUMBER WANTED

WHITE ASH WANTED.

50 M ft. 6 4. 75% 1st and 2nds, 25% No. 1 common.
50 M ft. 8 4. 75% 1st and 2nds, 25% No. 1 common.
50 M ft. 3 1/2. 75% 1st and 2nds, 25% No. 1 common.
50 M ft. 4". 75% 1st and 2nds, 25% No. 1 common.
10 M ft. 6x6. 75% 1st and 2nds, 25% No. 1 common.

To be cut and ready to ship on or before May 1, 1907.
AMERICAN LBR. & MFG. CO., Pittsburg, Pa.

WANTED TO BUY.

Axles, tongues, reaches, bolsters and box boards. Address "I. 14," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

WHITE OAK WANTED.

100,000 feet 3" plain 1st and 2nd White Oak lumber. Present or future delivery. Name price f. o. b. St. Louis. W. R. HAYVIS, Main and Lescapade Sts., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED.

200 M ft. 1" Dry Log Run Walnut or 200 M ft. No. 1 and No. 2 common Walnut.
McCLURE LUMBER CO., Detroit, Mich.

WANTED—HARDWOOD LOGS.

200,000 ft. 28" and up White Oak logs.
200,000 ft. 12" and up Walnut logs.
50,000 ft. 12" and up Cherry logs.
C. L. WILLEY, 1235 S. Robey St., Chicago.

OAK WANTED.

Plain White Oak 1sts and 2nds, 1", also No. 1 common 3/4", 1" and 2". Make offers f. o. b. cars Norfolk, Baltimore, New Orleans or other shipping port, stating quantity and shipment. Terms cash less 2%. Address "PLAIN OAK," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

WANTED.

To contract for the entire cut of a Southern Hardwood Sawmill.
McCLURE LUMBER CO., Detroit, Mich.

ROCK ELM WANTED.

150,000' 2 1/2" and 3"x5" and wider, C. & B. Will inspect at point of shipment. We can use fresh sawn wood. Terms cash less 2 per cent. THE BRADLEY COMPANY, Hamilton, Ont., Can.

ASH DIMENSION STOCK.

One inch stock wanted, in carloads, from 2 1/2 to 10" in width and from 10 to 48" in length. Can use large quantities if properly gotten out. Stock must be clear and free from defects. Write us for list.
BELDING-HALL MFG. CO., Belding, Mich.

WANTED.

BASSWOOD, MAPLE,
SOFT ELM, ASH,
ROCK ELM, HICKORY.
In Logs, Lumber and Dimension Sizes, for immediate shipment, also during winter and spring. Spot cash, and inspection at shipping points. Please quote prices f. o. b. cars. Address JAS. GORDON, Detroit, Mich.

OAK.

We are in the market for plain sawed oak, all grades and thicknesses.
P. G. DODGE & CO., 2115 Lumber St., Chicago.

WANTED.

1,000,000 feet 4/4 Oak Culls and Mill Culls.
1,000,000 feet 3/4" to 2" Poplar, all grades.
Address "LUMBER," care J. Holtzman,
319 Land Title Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

OAK WANTED.

3 and 4 inch White Oak; also Mixed Oak; also 12x12 Timbers and Piling of all kinds.
CONTINENTAL LUMBER CO.,
1213 Monadnock Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

MACHINERY WANTED

WANTED.

Second hand vulcanizer. Must be in good condition. WOOD-MOSAIC FLOORING CO., Rochester, N. Y.

AT ONCE.

If you are in need of machinery—new or second hand—a few lines in this column will place your wants before those who have such goods for sale. For particulars address
HARDWOOD RECORD, Chicago, Ill.

LUMBER FOR SALE.

THICK PLAIN OAK.

Two cars 2 1/2" No. 1 and No. 2 common plain Ohio White Oak, good widths, suitable for building or furniture purposes.
CHAS. F. SHIELDS & CO., Cincinnati, O.

MACHINERY FOR SALE

FOR SALE.

1 Veneer Squeezer.
1 Bark Grinder, No. 3 right hand, Mitts & Merrill. Located at Mound City, Ill. Address THE WISCONSIN CHAIR CO., Port Washington, Wis.

FOR SALE.

2 No. 1 Oscillating Hill Steam Niggers, 10"x6"x8"x6".
1 direct connected log stop and loader, No. B-2, arms spared, 8' centers on 3" shaft, 10"x26" cylinder. These have been in use but a short time and are as good as new.
D'HEUR & SWAIN LUMBER CO.,
Seymour, Ind.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT

RAILS AND LOCOMOTIVES.

All inquiries for industrial railway equipment listed before Railroad readers will find ready response.
HARDWOOD RECORD, Chicago, Ill.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

WANTED.

Reliable party with mill to cut hardwood in Mississippi. Healthy location. Five to ten years' cut. Address "K. 37," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

FOR SALE.

Half or entire interest in 30,000 ft. mill, available to 2,500 acres of virgin oak, ash and hickory about 2 miles from railroad.
H. G. CADY, Pine Bluff, Ark.

BAND MILL AT BARGAIN.

Dirt cheap for cash or on time; fine location, abundance hardwood logs; cheap timber situated on river and railroads; low freight rates to all points east, west and foreign. Address "BOX 497," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

MISCELLANEOUS

FACTS FROM PRACTICAL MEN.

The HARDWOOD RECORD is always in the market for articles on any and every feature of the hardwood industry. It wants practical statements of fact from practical men who know how certain things can be done in the best way. Literary quality not essential. Liberal pay for acceptable articles. Address Editor HARDWOOD RECORD.

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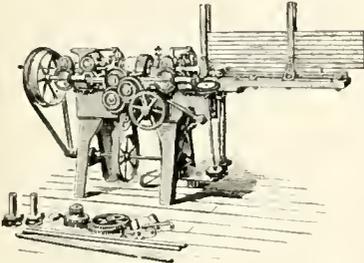
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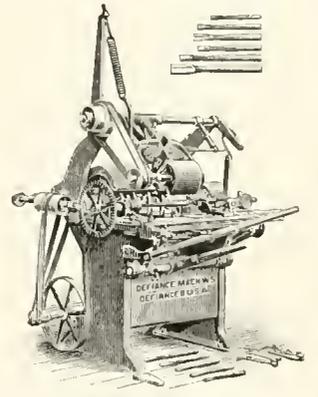
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WE HAVE ON HAND READY FOR
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2 1/4 Clear Maple Flooring

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Our fine timber, modern plant and
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ASH,
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1225 to 1240 Old Colony Building. CHICAGO

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Ingrain Lumber Company	56
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Wisconsin Timber & Lumber Company	11
Wistar, Underhill & Co.	7
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Young & Cutsinger	62

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Beyer, Knox & Co.	63
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Buffalo Hardwood Lumber Company	63
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Cherry River Boom & Lumber Co.	9
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Jones, G. W., Lumber Company	2
Jones Hardwood Company	7
Kampf, Albert R.	2
Keator, Ben C.	11
Keith Lumber Company	11
Kentucky Lumber Company	61
Lamb-Fish Lumber Company	64
Lesh & Matthews Lumber Company	11
Lincoln Lumber Company	54
Litchfield, William E.	7
Lombard, E. B.	11
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McHvain, J., Gibson, & Co.	7
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Wilborg & Hanna Company	61
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Crane, C., & Co.	69
Davidson-Benedict Company	2
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Hayden & Westcott Lumber Co.	10
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McLean-Davis Lumber Company	2
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Ritter, W. M., Lumber Company	5
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Smith, R. M., & Co.	8
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Stevens-Eaton Company	7
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Himmelberger-Harrison Lumber Co.	1
Lamb-Fish Lumber Company	64
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Mosby, H. W., & Co.	52
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Cummer, Diggins & Co.	3
Dwight Lumber Company	6
Eastman, S. L., Flooring Company	58
Fenn Bros. Company	4
Forman, Thos., Company	6
Haak Lumber Company	37
International Hardwood Company	60
Kerry & Hanson Flooring Company	59
Mitchell Bros. Company	3
Nashville Hardwood Flooring Company	52
Nichols & Cox Lumber Company	58
Pease Company, The	60
Stephenson, The I., Company	12
Ward Bros.	12
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SAWS, KNIVES AND SUPPLIES.

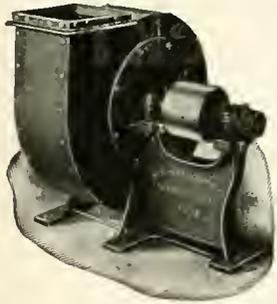
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Remington Typewriter Company	37
Sanders, Henry, Company	40
Schenck, C. A., & Co.	2
Standard Audit Company	11



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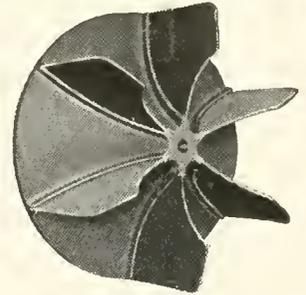
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Shavings and Conveying

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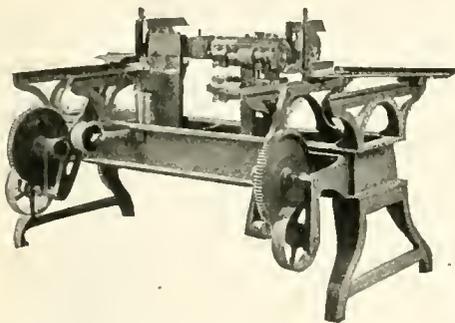
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CHICAGO OFFICE:
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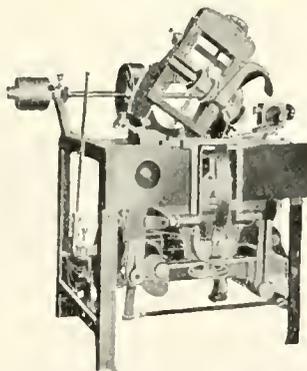
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Automatic
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Sharpener**



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Ⓒ This machine excels all others for single cutting Band Saws from 8 to 14 inches. Its construction is mechanically correct, simple and durable, and does not possess any of the intricate complicated parts that confuse the operator. The head is adjustable so that straight wheels can be used with the same results as concave.

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 we will take it out without expense to you.

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We are Prepared to Supply Your Wants in

Veneered AND Solid Stave Columns

In all Hardwoods with the

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 Patent**



**Lock
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The New Way of Scraping Floors with a

"Little Giant" Floor Scraper

NOTE THESE COMPARISONS

One man will scrape by hand about 100 square feet in 4 hours at 40c per hour—cost \$1.60 per square.

The "LITTLE GIANT" and one man will scrape about 400 square feet in 4 hours at 40c per hour—cost \$1.60 for 4 squares, or 40c per square; saving \$1.20 per square.

How long will it take you to pay for the machine, and commence saving money in its use?



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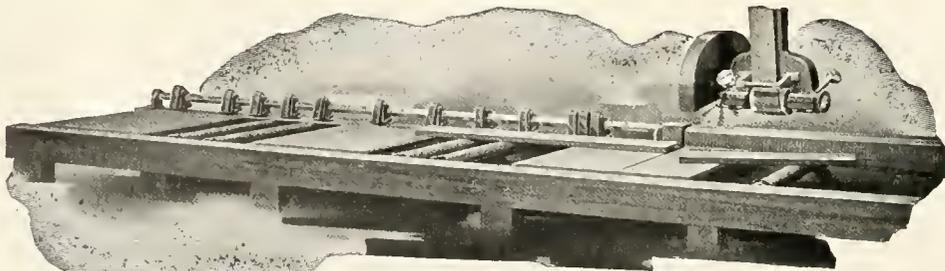
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To scrape floor operator pulls machine.

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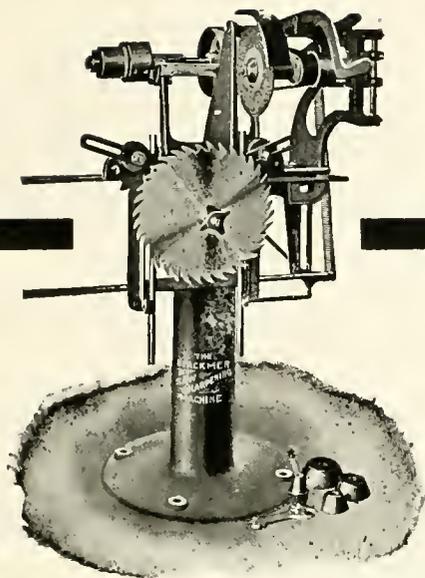
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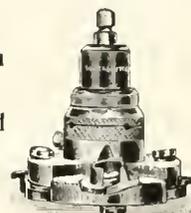
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It Pays Us to make The Best Send for Catalog No. 10 It tells you all about them It Pays You to use The Best

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SAWS

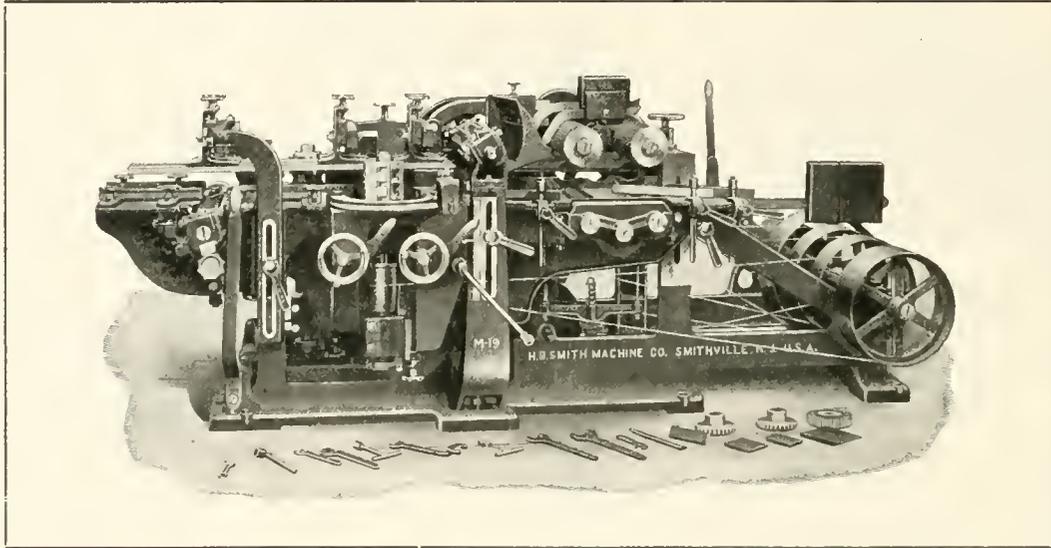
- ☞ Good saws, that do their duty, plus.
- ☞ Cutting edge that comes from best material skillfully manufactured.

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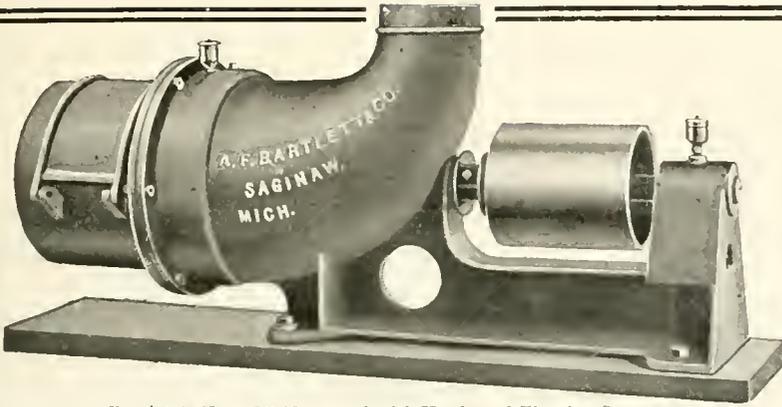


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Bartlett's No. "O" Hog, used with Hardwood Flooring Scrapers.

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We Build All Kinds
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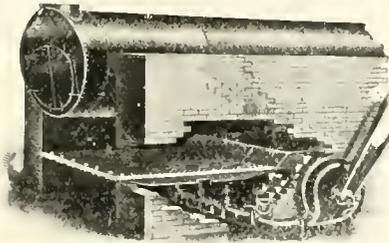
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Do you want to obtain every ounce of steam your boilers are capable of generating, every hour in the day, in any kind of weather, regardless of the character or condition of your fuel? If so, put in



THE GORDON HOLLOW BLAST GRATE

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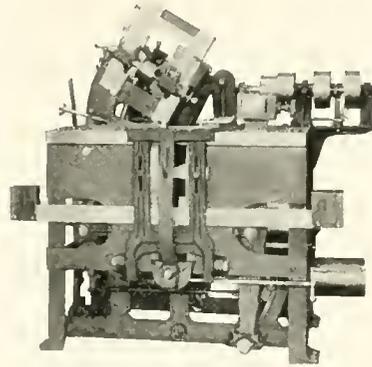
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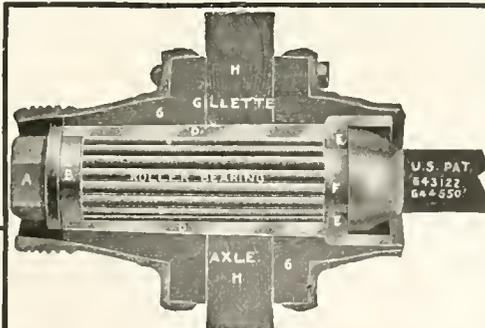
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You can move 1000 feet of lumber on a **GILLETTE ROLLER BEARING LUMBER CART** with the same power or strength required to move 500 feet on a cart having common friction-producing axles.

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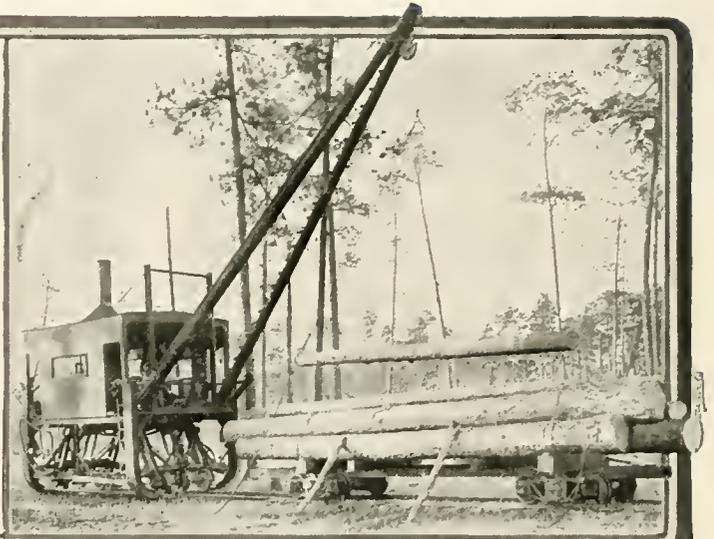
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Fact is--its heavy steel construction, great power and wide base make it equal to any condition where a loader could possibly be used. (15,000 pound logs are handled by it.)

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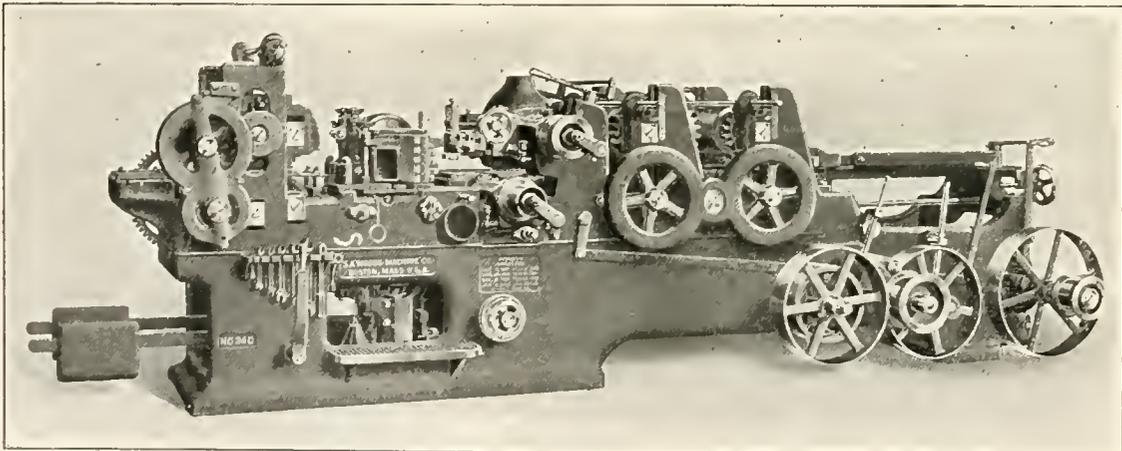
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BUILT TO WORK 8" OR 15" WIDE. EIGHT ROLLS.

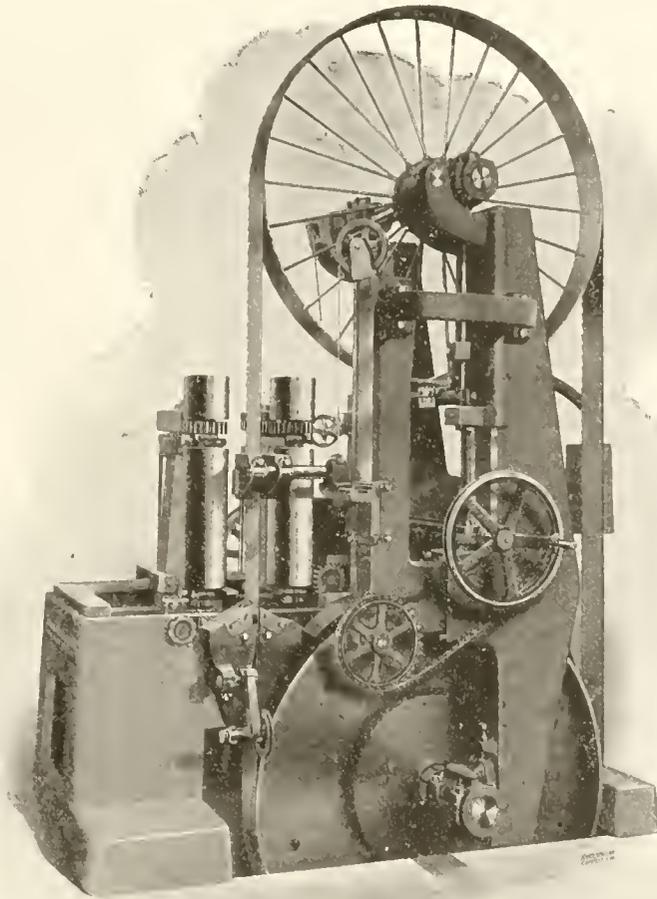
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BUT PRIMARILY ITS GREATEST ACCOMPLISHMENT IS THE PRODUCTION OF
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No chance for vibration there!

No special fundat on necessary. See those outside bearings, supported at both ends of a column cast in one piece.

Hot bearings not known by users of this machine.

Our Band Saw Book illustrates and describes our complete line of Band Resaws and Rip Saws.

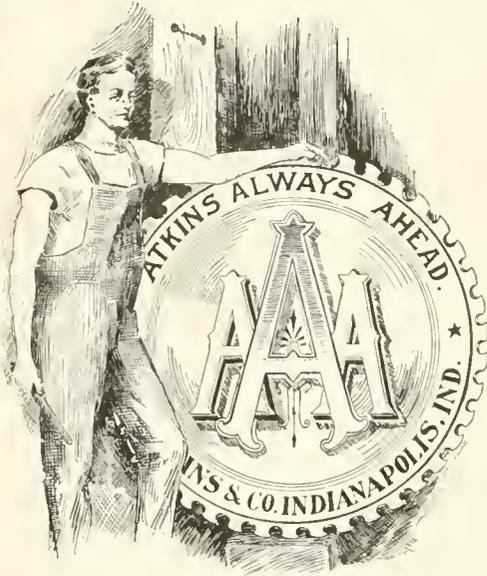
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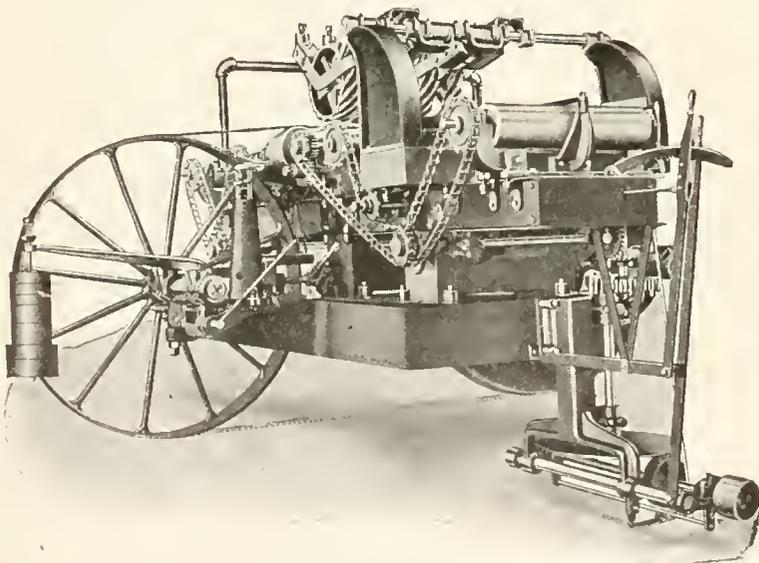
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PORTLAND, SAN FRANCISCO, SEATTLE, TORONTO

MERSHON



MERSHON NEW HORIZONTAL BAND RESAW FOR SAW MILLS

Band Resawing
Machinery
for all requirements

WM. B. MERSHON & CO.,

Saginaw, Michigan

WILLIS-CHALMERS COMPANY, Seattle, Wash., Agents for Northern Pacific Territory.

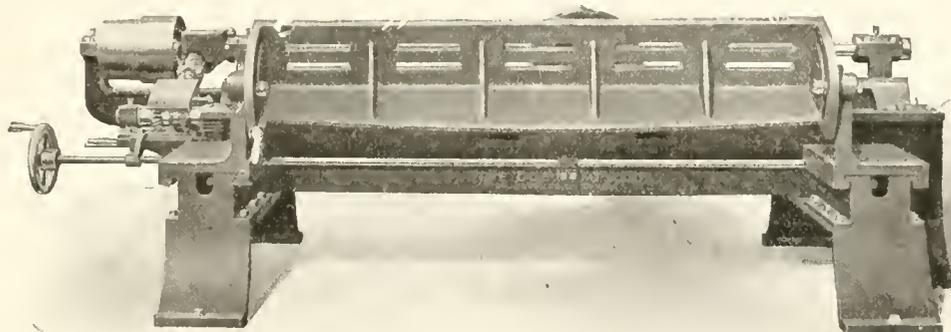
THE EBY MACHINERY CO., San Francisco, Cal., Agents for California and Nevada.



A Rolling Stone Gathers no Moss



on a COE AUTOMATIC KNIFE GRINDER, but as it moves back and forth, it puts a straight and perfectly true edge on a veneer or slicer knife.



☐ The Coe grinder is heavy, weighing from 3,500 to 6,000 pounds. The knife is held rigidly in place, and **cannot vibrate**. The grinder mandrel runs on a heavy cross head which slides between parallel planed ways. This insures for the stone an exact line of travel. In its various operations the grinder is entirely automatic. The feed can be adjusted from 1-1000 to 4-1000 of an inch. The grinder mandrel is adjustable, and will grind either a straight or a hollow bevel. Cut steel and rawhide gears are used in conjunction, which makes the machine practically noiseless. No belts or ropes are used except for the main drive.

☐ The standard sizes of the grinder range from 54 to 168 inches; and any size of knife can be ground, from the smallest planer knife up to a 168-inch slicer knife.

☐ If you wish henceforth to grind your knives so that you can cut veneers of uniform quality and thickness, drop us a line or two and we will tell you more about the grinder, and send you a copy of our catalog, No. 5.



The Coe Manufacturing Co.

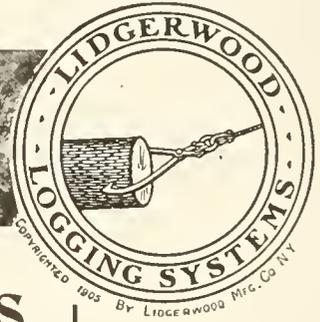
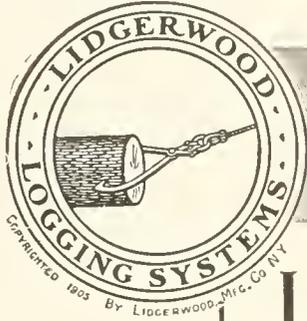


105 Bernard Street

PAINESVILLE, OHIO, U. S. A.

Skidders

Snakers



Lidgerwood Machines Will Stock Your Mill

Lidgerwood Skidders
Lidgerwood Snakers
Lidgerwood Yarders
Lidgerwood Roaders
Lidgerwood Pull Boats
Lidgerwood Cableways

LIDGERWOOD MFG. CO.

NEW YORK
ATLANTA
SEATTLE
NEW ORLEANS

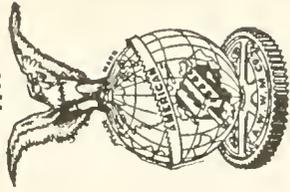
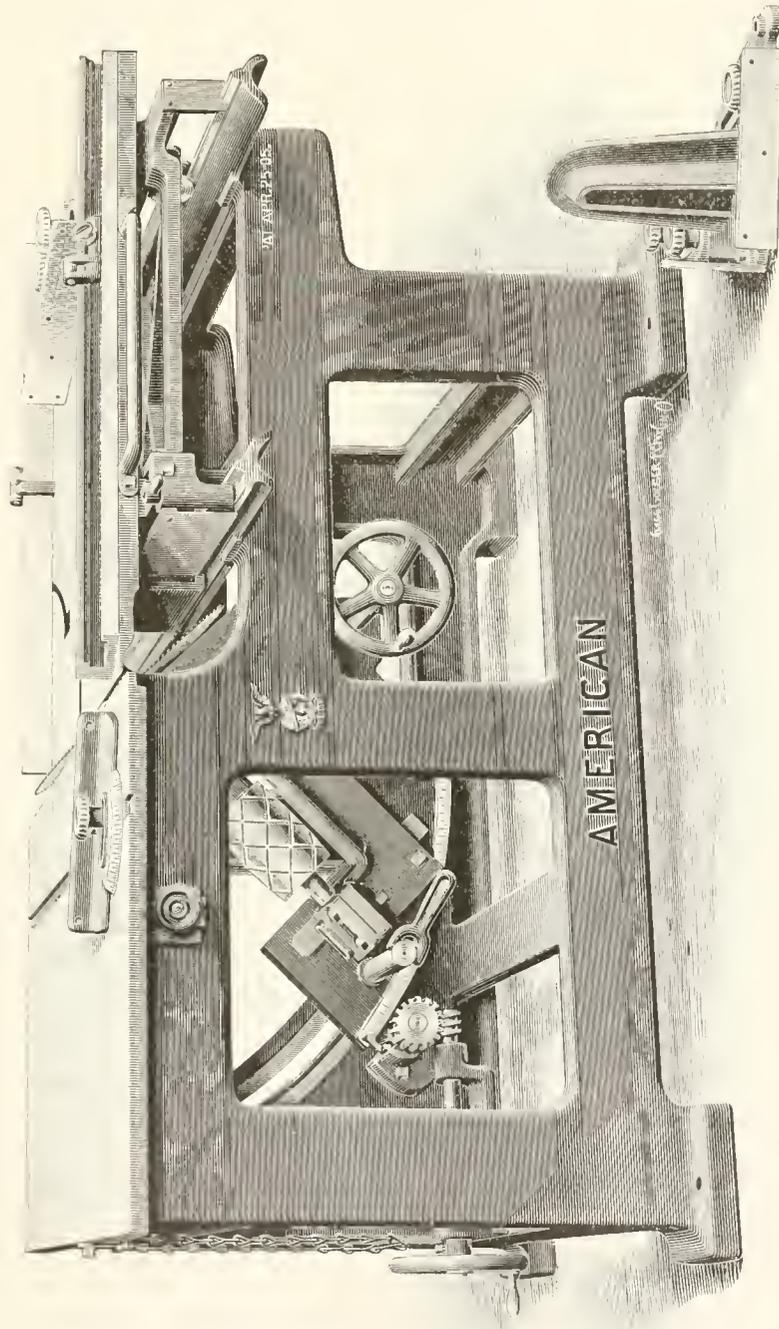


Loaders

Cableways

American Fitting-arbor Saw Bench

Built for planing mills, sash, door and blind factories and general woodworking shops. Adapted for cutting mitres and bevels, cross-cutting, ripping, and dadoing. Table tilts to 45 degrees, and the right-hand table runs on ball bearings. For 1907 catalogues and full particulars, address nearest salesroom.



American Wood Working Machinery Company

SALESROOMS

NEW ORLEANS, Hennen Building.

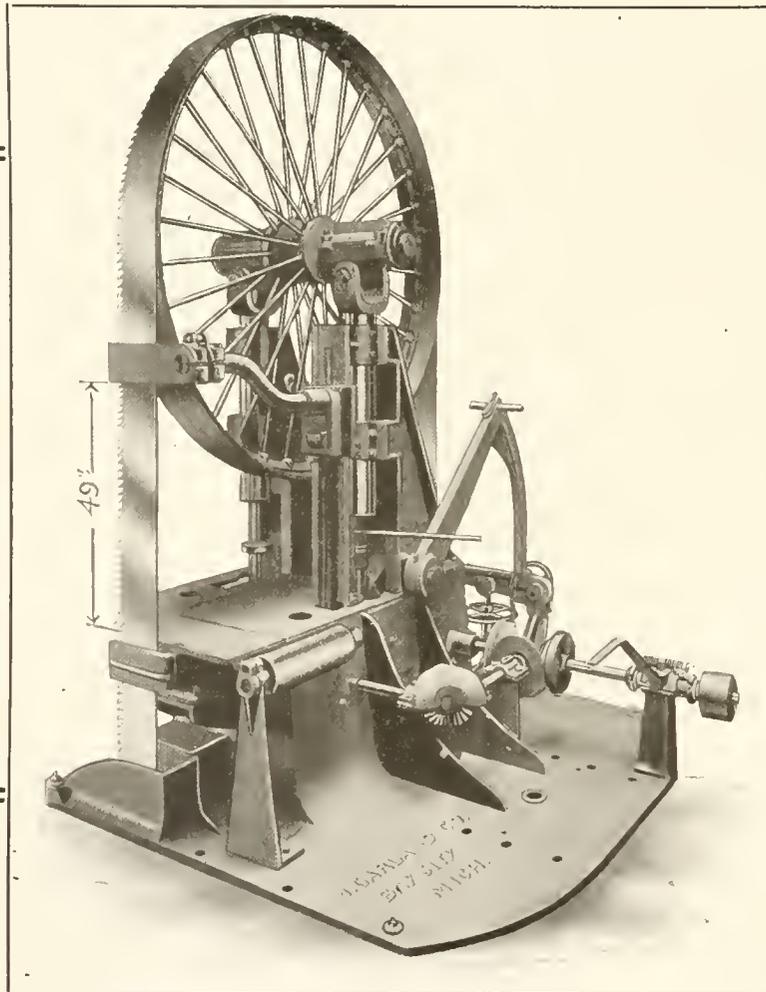
CHICAGO, 43 S. Canal Street.

NEW YORK, 136 Liberty Street.

GARLAND

Special Hardwood 7-ft. Band Mill

There are many good features about this mill that we will be glad to tell about. Write for catalogue and descriptive circulars.



Simplicity, Capacity, Economy on Saws. We manufacture a full line of Sawmill and Conveying Machinery.

A few hardwood sawmill machinery installations:

Kneeland-Bigelow Co.....	Bay City, Mich.	Harbor Springs Lumber Co.....	Harbor Springs, Mich.
Kneeland-Buell Co.....	Bay City, Mich.	W. H. White Co.....	Boyne City, Mich.
W. D. Young & Co.....	Bay City, Mich.	Mud Lake Lumber Co.....	Raber, Mich.
E. C. Hargrave.....	Bay City, Mich.	Engel Lumber Co.....	Englewood, La.
Bliss & Van Auken.....	Saginaw, Mich.	Hardgrove Lumber Co.....	Hardgrove, Mich.
Salling, Hanson & Co.....	Grayling, Mich.	Churchill Lumber Co.....	Alpena, Mich.
Johannesburg Mfg. Co.....	Johannesburg, Mich.	Waccamaw Land & Lumber Co.....	Wilmington, N. C.
Michelson & Hanson Co.....	Lewiston, Mich.	Embury-Martin Lumber Co.....	Cheboygan, Mich.

The M. Garland Co.

BAY CITY, MICHIGAN

A floor to adore



For thirty-three years Wilce's Hardwood Flooring has been among the foremost on the market and because it stands today "unequaled" is the best evidence that its manufacturer has kept abreast of modern methods and the advanced demands of the trade. To convince yourself of the above statements, try our polished surface flooring, tongued and grooved, hollow backed, with matched ends and holes for blind nailing—you'll find it reduces the expense of laying and polishing.

Our Booklet tells all about Hardwood Flooring and how to care for it—also prices—and is free.

The T. Wilce Company

22nd and Throop Sts. CHICAGO, ILL.

You can't go astray when in the market

IF YOU WRITE THE

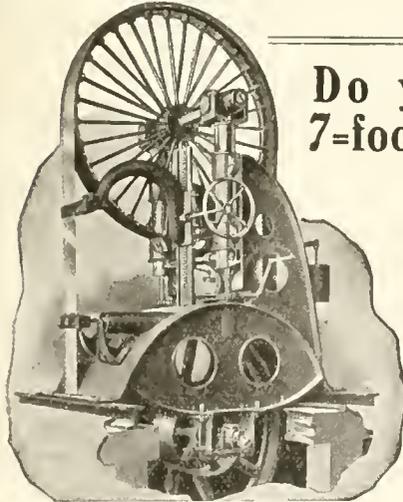
Northern Lumber Company

RUSH CULVER, Pres.

BIRCH, MICHIGAN

☐ We manufacture from our own forests, the finest line of Northern Hardwoods on the market. ☐ We have the woods, the machinery, the experience, enabling us to fill your orders right.

Do you want a 7-foot band mill?



This is a first-class machine and will give the best of results. It is strong, well made, and as good as it looks. Write us and we will give you full particulars.

Phoenix Mfg. Co.

Eau Claire, Wis.

The KNEELAND-BIGELOW CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF LUMBER

Annual Output:

20,000,000 ft. Hardwoods.
20,000,000 ft. Hemlock.
4,000,000 pcs. Hardwood Lath.
9,000,000 pcs. Hemlock Lath.

Mills Run the Year
Around.

Bay City, Mich.

W. H. WHITE, Pres.
JAS. A. WHITE, Vice-Pres.

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THOS. WHITE, Treas.

W. H. WHITE COMPANY

BOYNE CITY, MICHIGAN

Manufacturers of Hardwood and Hemlock Lumber, Cedar Shingles,
White Rock Maple Flooring.

H. W. Mosby & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

COTTONWOOD GUM ASH, ELM

Large Stock on Hand

HELENA, ARKANSAS

ALWAYS IN THE MARKET

For choice lots of hardwoods.
Walnut our specialty.
Inspection at Mill Points.

The Walnut Lumber Company

Indianapolis, Indiana

American Hardwood Lumber Co.

14,000,000 ft. Hardwood Lumber

YARDS AT BENTON, ARK., NEW ORLEANS, LA., ST. LOUIS, MO.,
DICKSON, TENN.

Vestal Lumber & Mfg. Co.

Manufacturers and Wholesalers
of all kinds of

HARDWOODS

BEVELED SIDING A SPECIALTY.
UNSURPASSED FACILITIES
FOR DELIVERING.

Knoxville
Tennessee

Wanted—to Buy or Contract for Future Delivery

500,000 to 1,000,000 ft. Poplar, all grades
500,000 to 1,000,000 ft. Cypress, all grades
500,000 to 1,000,000 ft. Ash, all grades

ash—Mill
Inspection

PLUMMER LUMBER CO. ST. LOUIS
MISSOURI

NASHVILLE

HEADQUARTERS FOR ALL SOUTHERN HARDWOODS

INDIANA LUMBER CO.

Manufacturers Lumber
DIMENSION STOCK A SPECIALTY.

Office and Mills: Corner Oldham
Street and Cumberland River

NASHVILLE, TENN.

LOVE, BOYD & CO.

NASHVILLE, TENN.

Will make special prices on:

150,000 ft. 1 in. Tennessee Red Cedar
300,000 ft. 1 in. to 4 in. Hickory
400,000 ft. 1 in. No. 1 Com. Plain White Oak
500,000 ft. 1 in. to 2½ in. Qrtd. Red Oak.
40,000 ft. 2½ in. 1s & 2s Qrtd. White Oak
60,000 ft. 2½ in. No. 1 Com. Qrtd. White Oak
13,000 ft. 5-8 Sound Wormy Chestnut

ALL BONE DRY

OUR OWN CUT

GEO. C. BROWN & CO.

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Hardwood Lumber

Tennessee Red Cedar Lumber a Specialty.

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

JOHN B. RANSOM & CO.,

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

We want to move quickly the following old dry stock. All of it has been on sticks 6 to 18 months. Write us for delivered prices. We are prepared to furnish promptly mixed cars of rough and dressed hardwoods of all kinds:

QUARTERED WHITE OAK	QUARTERED RED OAK
90 M 4/4 first and second	100 M 4/4 first and second
15 M 5/4 first and second	58 M 6/4 first and second
80 M 6/4 first and second	15 M 8/4 first and second
10 M 10/4 first and second	95 M 4/4 No. 1 Common
120 M 4/4 No. 1 Common	84 M 6/4 No. 1 Common
65 M 6/4 No. 1 Common	72 M 8/4 No. 1 Common
58 M 8/4 No. 1 Common	
20 M 10/4 No. 1 Common	
	PLAIN OAK
70 M 5/8 first and second Poplar	50 M 4/4 1st and 2nd White
80 M 5/8 No. 1 Common Poplar	100 M 4/4 No. 1 Common White
15 M 4/4 1st and 2d Quartered Sycamore	100 M 4/4 first and second Red
10 M 4/4 No. 1 Com. Quart'd Sycamore	100 M 4/4 No. 1 Common Red

Nashville Hardwood Flooring Co.

Manufacturers of

"Acorn Brand"

THE FAMOUS FAULTLESS FLOORING
IN OAK AND BEECH.

Car Lots and Less Than Car Lot
Orders Solicited. Write for Prices.

Nashville, Tennessee

ST. LOUIS

LARGEST OF ALL HARDWOOD MARKETS

Thomas & Proetz Lumber Co.

CASH BUYERS OF OAK, ASH, CYPRESS, POPLAR, CHERRY AND ALL
HARDWOODS

SEND INSPECTOR WHEN QUANTITY JUSTIFIES

Office and Yards: Hall and Angelrodt Sts.

Garetson-Greason Lumber Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF SOUTHERN HARDWOODS

**GUM LUMBER
OUR SPECIALTY**

Carload Shipments Direct
from Our Own Mills

519 Bank of Commerce

LOTHMAN CYPRESS CO.

AIR DRIED

Louisiana Red Cypress

FOOT OF ANGELICA STREET

CHAS. F. LUEHRMANN HARDWOOD LUMBER COMPANY

Carry a complete stock of Hardwood and are constantly in the market to purchase large blocks of stock for cash. Are also the largest manufacturers of the famous St. Francis Basin Red Gum.

General Offices: 148 Carroll Street

W. R. CHIVVIS, Lesperance Street and Iron Mountain Railroad.

WHOLESALE HARDWOODS

BLACK WALNUT LUMBER MY SPECIALTY. Always in the market to buy Walnut and Cherry Lumber. Pay spot cash and take up at shipping point when amounts justify.

STEELE & HIBBARD

North Broadway and Dock Streets
Wholesale Manufacturers, Dealers and Shippers

ASH, CYPRESS, MAHOGANY, OAK, POPLAR, &c.

Mills: Yazoo City, Miss.; McGregor, Ark.; England, Ark.; Dermott, Ark. O'Hara, La.; Dexter, Mo.

Roland F. Krebs Manager Hardwood Dept.

Ozark Cooperage & Lumber Co. FRISCO BUILDING

FOR SALE: The Following Stocks, Shipped Direct From Our Mills:

12 cars 1 in. No. 1 Common Cottonwood, Dry. 5 cars 1 in. Log Run Elm (Bone Dry.)
8 " 1 in. 1st & 2nds Sap Gum, Dry. 5 cars 1 in. No. 1 & 2, Com. Pln. Red Oak, "
2 " 1 in. " " Red " " 2000 ft. 1 in. and 2 in. Dry Cypress, (all grades)

Write Us for Prices

MASSENGALE LUMBER CO., ST. LOUIS

Manufacturers and dealers in

HARDWOODS

In the market to buy and sell OAK, POPLAR, ASH, CYPRESS
Large stock dry lumber always on hand

Wanted—Cypress, Ash and Cottonwood

INSPECTION AT POINT OF SHIPMENT WHEN QUANTITY JUSTIFIES

Hafner Manufacturing Co.

CYPRESS, HARDWOODS

Mail orders receive our immediate attention.

YARDS: FOOT OF DOCK STREET

Stoneman-Zearing Lumber Co.

203 Frisco Building

We have the following Dry Stock for sale piled at our mill:

QTD. WHITE OAK :	COTTONWOOD :
3 Cars 3/4 Common.	3 Cars 1" 1 and 2.
2 Cars 4, 4 Common and Better Strips.	1 Car 1x13 to 17" Box Boards.
GUM :	ELM :
5 Cars 1" Common Red.	1 Car 6, 4 Log Run.
1 Car 1x13 to 17" Box Boards.	4 Cars 4" Log Run.
1 Car 2" 1 and 2 Sap.	
6 Cars 1 1/2 Common and Better Sap.	

This Stock is All Band Sawed and Equalized

PITTSBURG

HARDWOOD DISTRIBUTING CENTER OF PENNSYLVANIA

The Nicola Lumber Company

One million feet 4-4 Bay Poplar.
Can be shipped log run, or sold
on grade. Bone dry; band
sawed. Send your inquiries.

A. M. Turner Lumber Company

Everything in lumber. We buy hardwoods
as well as sell them. If you have anything
to offer, please submit same to us.

WE WANT

ORDERS! ORDERS! ORDERS!

For

- 1/2 Car 1x18 to 25" 1st and 2nds Cottonwood.
- 1/2 Car 1x13 to 17" 1st and 2nds Cottonwood.
- 15M ft. 1x6" and up 1st and 2nds Cottonwood.
- 200M ft. 1x4" and up No. 1 common Cottonwood.
- 210M ft. 4-4 1st & 2nds plain Red and White Oak.
- 240M ft. 4-4 No. 1 com. plain Red and White Oak.
- 190M ft. 4-4 No. 1 com. quartered White Oak.

* * *

American Lumber & Mfg. Co.

PITTSBURG, PA.

Willson Bros. Lumber Co.

MANUFACTURERS

WEST VIRGINIA HARDWOODS

FARMERS BANK BLDG. :: PITTSBURG, PA.

Linehan Lumber Company

PERFECT

MAPLE FLOORING

SEND US YOUR INQUIRIES

STOCK LIST

6,000 ft. 4/4 Maple No. 1 Com. Dry	6,000 ft. 8 4 Maple No. 2 Com., Dry
12,000 ft. 4 4 Maple No. 1 Com. & Bet., Dry	7,000 ft. 8 4 Maple No. 2 Com. & Bet., Dry
85,000 ft. 4 4 Maple No. 1 Com. & Bet., Part Dry	1 Car 10 4 Maple 1sts and 2nds, Dry
1 Car 5 4 Maple No. 1 Com., Dry	52,000 ft. 10 4 Maple No. 2 Com. & Bet., Part Dry
1 Car 5 4 Maple 1sts and 2nds, Dry	48,000 ft. 10 4 Maple No. 2 Com. & Bet., Part Dry
116,000 ft. 5 4 Maple No. 1 Com. & Bet., Dry	19,000 ft. 12 4 Maple No. 2 Com. & Bet., Part Dry
77,000 ft. 5 4 Maple No. 1 Com. & Bet., Part Dry	4,000 ft. 16 4 Maple No. 2 Com. & Bet., Part Dry
1 Car 6 4 Maple No. 1 Com., Dry	1 2 Car 4 4 Basswood Log Run mill culls out, Dry
1 Car 6 4 Maple 1sts and 2nds, Dry	1 2 Car 8 4 Basswood Log Run mill culls out, Dry
47,000 ft. 6 4 Maple No. 2 Com. & Bet., Dry	
67,000 ft. 6 4 Maple No. 2 Com. & Bet., Part Dry	

Favorable Freight Rates to the East.

BABCOCK LUMBER CO., Ashtola, Pa.

Hardwoods a Specialty

FOR SALE

POPLAR	CHESTNUT	PLAIN OAK
125,000' 4/4 1s and 2s	200,000' 4 4 Sound Wormy	60,000' 4/4 No. 1 Com.
40,000' 4/4 No. 1 Com.	80,000' 5 4 Sound Wormy	18,000' 4/4 No. 2 Com.
325,000' 4/4 No. 2 Com.	100,000' 6 4 Sound Wormy	QUARTERED OAK
228,000' 4/4 No. 3 Com.	48,000' 8 4 Sound Wormy	2 cars 4/4 No. 1 Com.
150,000' 5/4 Mill Cull		1 car 4/4 No. 2 Com.

OAK TIMBERS SAWED TO ORDER.
WRITE FOR PRICES.

CHEAT RIVER LUMBER COMPANY, Pittsburg, Penna.

CLEVELAND

HARDWOOD DISTRIBUTING CENTER OF NORTHERN OHIO

**THE
ROBERT H. JENKS LUMBER
COMPANY**

FOR SALE

60 M feet 1" 1st and 2ds Poplar
223 M feet 1" No. 1 Common Poplar
125 M feet 1" No. 2 Common Poplar
25 M feet 2" 1st and 2nd Poplar, 14" and up
125 M feet 8 4" Sound Wormy Chestnut
275 M feet 1" Sound Wormy Chestnut
153 M feet 1" 1st and 2nd Plain White Oak
85 M feet 1" 1st and 2nd Plain Red Oak
125 M feet 1" No. 1 Common Plain Red Oak

Quartered White and Red Oak.—We have a good assortment of dry stock, $\frac{3}{8}$ to 4 inches thick. Your inquiries solicited.

Plain White and Red Oak.—A limited amount of nice stock, ready for shipment.

The Martin-Barriss Company

Importers and Manufacturers

MAHOGANY

and Fine Hardwoods

HARDWOODS

Dry Stock is Scarce

Mill Shipments are Slow in Coming Forward

We therefore call attention to stock of upwards of SIX MILLION FEET seasoned HARDWOODS we offer for quick shipment from Cleveland. WANT TO CLEAN IT OUT.

Are you interested?

**The Advance Lumber
Company**

13th Floor, Rockefeller Bldg., CLEVELAND, O.

Manufacturers and Dealers

In White Pine, Yellow Pine, Hemlock and Hardwoods

SYMBOLS FOR GRADE MARKS

Adopted by the Hardwood Manufacturers Association of United States

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------|
| ○ Panel and Wide No. 1 | △ Selects |
| △ Wide No. 2 | ① No. 1 Common |
| B Box Boards | ② No. 2 Common |
| ② FAS or Firsts and Seconds | ③ No. 3 Common |
| S Saps | ④ No. 4 Common |

Every Manufacturer should stamp the grade on his Lumber. Set of 10 Rubber Stamps, $1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ in size, Pad, Pint of Ink, and Spreader, packed for shipment \$3.50.

MARTIN & CO. 191 S. Clark St., CHICAGO, or
LEWIS DOSTER, Sec'y 1535 First Nat. Bank Bldg. CHICAGO

FRAMES FOR HARDWOOD RECORD SUPPLEMENTS

Complete with backing, but without the glass, made from Flemish Oak, are to be had delivered by express, charges prepaid to any point east of the Missouri river, at 50 cents each; or at the HARDWOOD RECORD office, at 30 cents each. Prepay orders with two-cent stamps or postal notes, addressed

Hardwood Record, 355 Dearborn Street, Chicago

E. H. FALL

EXPORTER
... OF ...

**WALNUT, POPLAR
AND
BIRDSEYE MAPLE LOGS**

Cash paid for Black Walnut Logs at point of shipment. If you have any walnut logs to offer, write me.

I have some Sycamore, Red Oak, Ash and other hardwood logs which I am prepared to saw to order. Correspondence solicited.

Can also supply Black Walnut lumber, sawed to any specification required.

PORT CLINTON : OHIO

WISCONSIN

WHERE THE FINEST NORTHERN HARDWOODS GROW

C. P. CROSBY

RHINELANDER : : WISCONSIN

Wholesale Hardwood Lumber

Hard Maple a Specialty in all thicknesses from 1 inch to 4 inch. Finest Birch in Wisconsin. Black Ash, Rock Elm, Soft Elm, Red and White Oak. : :

DIFFICULT AND MIXED ORDERS A SPECIALTY

For Sale:

NATIONAL
INSPECTION

3,000,000 ft. inch Birch.
100,000 ft. inch Black Ash.
50,000 ft. inch Soft Elm.
All No. 1 Common and Better.
20,000 ft. 1x4 and wider, 6 ft., 1st & 2nd Birch.

Dells Lumber & Shingle Co.

EAU CLAIRE, WISCONSIN

Mason-Donaldson Lumber Co.

Rhineland. Wisconsin

20 cars 1 inch No. 1 Common Birch
12 cars 1 inch No. 2 Common Birch
4 cars 1 inch No. 1 Common & Better Red Birch
15 cars 1 inch No. 2 Common & Better Soft Elm
15 cars 1 inch No. 3 Common Birch
5 cars 1 1/2 inch No. 1 Common & Better Basswood

5 cars 2 inch No. 1 Common & Better Basswood
10 cars 1 inch 1st & 2nd Clear Basswood, 14 and 16 feet
7 cars 1 1/2 inch No. 1 Common & Better Soft Elm
4 cars 2 inch No. 1 Common & Better Soft Elm
2 cars 1 1/2 inch No. 3 Common Soft Elm

John R. Davis Lumber Company

PHILLIPS, WISCONSIN

The Leading Manufacturers

Wisconsin Hardwoods

"SHAKELESS" HEMLOCK and WHITE CEDAR PRODUCTS

WE HAVE THE FINEST BLOCK OF

4-4 UNSELECTED BIRCH

ON THE MARKET

Write for our Price Lists
and Stock Sheets

Mixed Cars, Even Grades
Prompt Shipments

Ingram Lumber Co.

WAUSAU, WIS.

We have to
offer the
following
stock in
pile at
Ingram, Wis.

500000 ft. 1 in. Log Run Plain Birch.
100000 ft. 1 in. No. 1 Common Plain Birch.
20000 ft. 1 in. No. 2 Common Plain Birch.
7000 ft. 1 in. 1st and 2nd Red Birch.
14500 ft. 1 in. No. 1 Common Red Birch.
3500 ft. 1 1/4 in. No. 1 Common Red Birch.
11500 ft. 1 1/2 in. 1st and 2nd Red Birch.
2200 ft. 1 3/4 in. No. 1 Common Red Birch.
4700 ft. 2 in. 1st and 2nd Red Birch.
2144 ft. 1 in. Curly Birch.
2550 ft. 1 1/4, 1 1/2 and 2 in. Curly Birch.
22000 ft. 1 in. End Dried White Birch.
12000 ft. 1 in. 1st and 2nd Soft Elm.
30000 ft. 1 in. No. 1 Common Soft Elm.
28000 ft. 1 1/2 in. Log Run Soft Elm.

Your orders
and
inquiries
solicited

ARPIN HARDWOOD LUMBER CO.

GRAND RAPIDS, WISCONSIN

Saw and Planing Mill at Atlanta, near Bruce, on the Soo Line.

"We are prepared to furnish mixed carloads and solicit your inquiries and orders. At present we are offering Red Birch in thicknesses, 1 inch to 2 1/2 inches common and better, also maple, birch and one quarter sawed red oak flooring, basswood ceiling and siding and finish; also molding. Our hardwood flooring, "A. H. L." Brand, is the highest grade as to workmanship and quality."

VOLLMAR & BELOW

MARSHFIELD, WISCONSIN

Basswood, Birch

and Other Wisconsin Hardwoods

LET US KNOW WHAT YOU ARE IN THE MARKET FOR

WISCONSIN

WHERE THE FINEST NORTHERN HARDWOODS GROW



R. CONNOR CO.

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS

Wisconsin Hardwood

PINE AND HEM-
LOCK LUMBER

Mills at
Auburndale, Wis., on W. C. R. R.
Stratford, Wis., on C. & N. W. R. R.

Marshfield, Wis.

After Jan. 1, 1907

We will be ready to sell

5,000,000 ft. Winter Sawed Basswood, Elm and Birch

Carefully manufactured from
logs of superior quality

Sawyer-Goodman Company Marinette, Wis.

North Western Lumber Company

MANUFACTURERS OF BAND-SAWED

Wisconsin Hardwoods

CAREFUL GRADINGS - PROMPT SHIPMENTS

General Offices, EAU CLAIRE, WIS.

Mills at STANLEY, WIS.

Frank Carter Co.

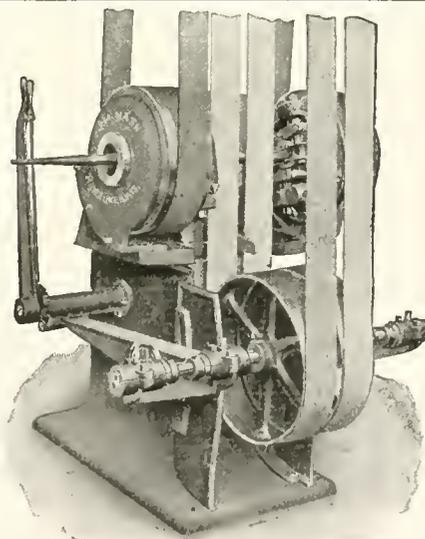
MANUFACTURER

Wisconsin Hardwood

SPECIALTY—HARD MAPLE

Mills: DURAND
SPRING VALLEY
GLEN FLORA
ELMWOOD
HILLSDALE

General Offices:
MENOMONIE, WIS.



Broom,
Hoe, Rake,
Fork and
Shovel
Handles,
Chair Stock,
Dowel Rods,
Curtain
Poles,
Shade
Rollers,
Whip Stocks,
Canes,
Veneered
Columns,
Ten Pins, &c.

The Nash Automatic Sander

FOR ALL ROUND STOCK WORK

A wonderful labor-saving machine.
Pays for itself in a short
time. For particulars
address

J. M. Nash 842-848 Thirtieth St.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Wisconsin Veneer Co.

RHINELANDER, WIS.

Largest and best equipped Veneer
cutting plant in the country. High-
grade product from Birch, Maple,
Elm, Basswood, Ash and other na-
tive woods.

Veneers for Door Work a Specialty.

M I C H I G A N
FAMOUS FOR HARD MAPLE AND GREY ELM



DENNIS & SMITH LUMBER CO.

Wholesale Hardwood Lumber

Office and Yards, FOURTH AND HOLDEN AVENUES,
DETROIT, MICH.

MILLS AT: Orndorff, W. Va., Heaters W. Va., and Parkersburg, W. Va.

SKILLMAN LUMBER CO.

We Want To Buy For Cash

PLAIN AND QUARTERED RED AND WHITE OAK

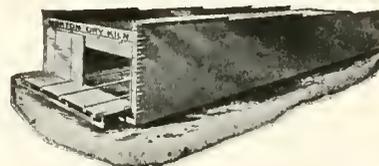
Write Us What You Have To Offer

GRAND RAPIDS :: :: MICHIGAN

The Morton Dry Kiln

MOIST AIR SYSTEM

Recording
Ther-
mometers.
Transfer
Cars.



Trucks.
Canvas
Doors.

HOW TO DRY LUMBER

As exemplified in our Catalog D. Free on application.

MORTON DRY KILN CO., Chicago, Ills.

S. L. EASTMAN FLOORING CO.

SAGINAW BRAND

MAPLE FLOORING

SAGINAW, MICH.

IXL POLISHED

Rock Maple Flooring

Our slow method of air seasoning and kiln drying
IXL Hardwood Flooring has stood
the test for 20 years.

Please write for prices and booklet

Wisconsin Land & Lumber Co.

HERMANVILLE, MICHIGAN

Evans & Retting Lumber Co.

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers

**Hardwood
Lumber**

RAILROAD TIMBERS, TIES AND SWITCH TIES

541 and 543
Michigan Trust Building

Grand Rapids, Mich.

SALLING, HANSON & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Michigan Hardwoods

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN

QUOTE ON SMALL OR LARGE LOTS.
WILL PLACE ORDERS FOR STOCK TO
BE MANUFACTURED

Wanted—Soft Maple

One-inch and Two-inch Log Run, Mill Culls Out, Pin
Worms no Defect. Will also buy Mill Culls.

BROWNLEE & COMPANY, Detroit, Mich.

MICHIGAN

FAMOUS FOR RED BIRCH AND BASSWOOD

BOYNE CITY LUMBER COMPANY

BOYNE CITY

MICHIGAN ROCK MAPLE and other HARDWOODS

LARGE CAPACITY PROMPT SHIPMENTS RAIL OR CARGO



J. S. GOLDIE

Cadillac, :: Michigan.

SPECIAL PRICES on 500M pieces
1 1/2" to 3" Maple Squares 16" to 27" long
250M feet Maple cull

INQUIRIES SOLICITED FOR MICHIGAN LUMBER.

You read this—others
will, too. They would
read your ad. Try it.

VAN KEULEN & WILKINSON LUMBER COMPANY

Manufacturers and Wholesalers of

HARDWOOD LUMBER and CRATING STOCK

Complete Stocks of Michigan Hardwoods—Maple, Beech, Birch, Elm,
Ash and Basswood for sale.

Grand Rapids, : : : Michigan

"Chief Brand" Maple Flooring

Will commend itself to you and your trade on its merits alone. Comprises all the features desirable in good flooring. Made by the latest, most approved machinery methods and best skilled labor. We believe we can make it to your interest to handle our "Chief Brand" and will appreciate your inquiries.

Kerry & Hanson Flooring Co.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN

Hackley-Phelps-Bonnell Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

**Northern and Southern
Hardwood Lumber**

Main Office, Michigan Trust Company Building

GRAND RAPIDS : : : MICHIGAN

DENNIS BROS.

GRAND RAPIDS, : : : MICHIGAN

**HARDWOOD LUMBER (by water or rail)
"NATIONAL" MAPLE & BIRCH FLOORING**

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN THE FOLLOWING:

120M feet 4 4 Log Run Birch
125M feet 5 4 Log Run Birch
2 Cars 8 4 Common and Better Birch
1 Car 1x4 Clear Birch
2 Cars 1x7 and Wider No. 1 Common Birch
140M feet 5 4 Log Run Beech
150M feet 4 4 Log Run Soft Elm
Hard Maple—All grades and thicknesses

Main Office :
205-209 Michigan
Trust
Company
Building

Thos. MacBride Lumber Company

HEADQUARTERS FOR

HARDWOODS

IN MICHIGAN

Michigan Trust Building, Grand Rapids, Mich.

BIRCH

WE WANT YOUR ORDERS FOR

4-4 and 5-4 No. 1 Common Birch

A No. 1 STOCK

Simmons Lumber Company

SIMMONS, MICHIGAN

McCLURE LUMBER COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS OF

Hardwoods

Main Offices, DETROIT, MICH.
Mills, : EUTAW, ALA.

SPECIAL OFFERINGS:

5 cars 1" 1st & 2nds & Com. Qtd. White Oak	10 cars 1" Log Run Brown Ash
2 cars 2 1/2, 3 and 4" White Ash	10 cars 1" to 4" Dry Hard Maple
2 cars 1" White Ash	10 cars 1" Log Run Birch
1 car 1 1/2 and 2" No. 1 Com. Brown Ash	10 cars 1" Log Run Basswood
2 cars 2" Log Run Soft Elm	5 cars 6 4 and 8 4, Green Log Run Hickory.
4 cars 2, 3 and 4" 1st and 2nds and No. 1 Com. Green White Oak	
500M feet 1" to 2", 1's and 2's. selects and commoo, Dry Poplar:	
2 cars 6 4 and 8 4, Log Run, Second Growth White Ash.	

CINCINNATI

THE GATEWAY OF THE SOUTH

THE HOUSE OF STONE

The One of Good Grades

Poplar, Oak, Chestnut, Cottonwood, Ash, Basswood and Gum

T. B. STONE LUMBER CO.

CINCINNATI, OHIO

CYPRESS LUMBER CO.

Manufacturer of Hardwoods and Cypress

Main and Quartered White and Red Oak, Yellow Poplar, Yellow Pine, Walnut, etc. Mills in Tenn., Ala. and Va.

OFFICE AND YARDS, GEST AND DALTON AVE., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

OUR AIM is to ship the highest standard of lumber at lowest consistent price

We are manufacturers and ship direct from our band mills

W. H. & G. S. Stewart

Oak Poplar Ash Chestnut Basswood Yellow Pine
Main Office: Cincinnati, Ohio, U. S. A.

FRAMES,
SASH, DOORS,
BLINDS, MOULDINGS,
COLUMNS, GLASS,
STAIRWORK,
INTERIOR TRIM.



PAINTS,
BUILDERS' HARDWARE,
MANTELS, ETC.
LARGE CINCINNATI FAC-
TORIES MAKE PROMPT
SHIPMENTS POSSIBLE.

C. CRANE & COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS

Poplar, Oak, Ash, Chestnut, Sycamore,
W. Va. Spruce, Pine and Elm

YEARLY CAPACITY 100,000,000 FEET

LONG BILL STUFF A SPECIALTY

Mills and Yards: CINCINNATI, OHIO

W. T. SCHNAUFER

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CRESCENT LUMBER CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF



Hardwood Lumber

MARIETTA, O.

OAK FLOORING

Thoroughly Kiln Dried.

Perfectly Manufactured.

We are located in the best Oak Timber section in the United States; have new and modern machinery and experienced operators.

Why should we not be able to furnish the best Oak Flooring?

Write us and we will convince you that we can.

The INTERNATIONAL HARDWOOD COMPANY

Catlettsburg, Kentucky

W. H. Dawkins Lumber Co.

Manufacturers of Band Sawed

Yellow Poplar

ASHLAND, KY.

CINCINNATI

THE GATEWAY OF THE SOUTH

IF YOU HAVE IT TO SELL WRITE US

POPLAR

ROUGH AND DRESSED

Will Take Any Quantity from a Carload to Ten Million Feet.
Will Receive at Shipping Point When Quantity Justifies

KENTUCKY LUMBER CO.

CINCINNATI, OHIO

THE E. E. BECK LUMBER COMPANY

Cash Buyers

Poplar, Oak, Chestnut

And Other Southern Hardwoods

ALL GRADES AND THICKNESSES.

WE BUY MILL CUTS.

L. W. RADINA & COMPANY

Correspondence Solicited with Buyers and Sellers of All Kinds of

HARDWOODS

Wanted for cash—desirable blocks of 1 inch to 4 inch Poplar, all grades,
Especially 1½-inch stock, for immediate shipment.

CLARK STREET AND DALTON AVENUE

IN THE MARKET FOR

OAK—ASH—POPLAR

ALL GRADES AND THICKNESSES

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Office:
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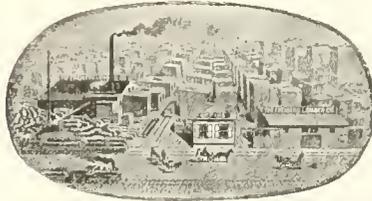
Yards:
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PLAIN OAK—BASSWOOD

Are what we want. All thicknesses and grades. Spot
cash. Send us list of your offerings with prices.

DUHLMEIER BROS.,

CINCINNATI, O.



THE FREIBERG LUMBER CO.

Manufacturers of

**Tabasco Mahogany
Walnut, Oak**

Poplar, McLean and Findlay Aves.
CINCINNATI, O.

THE WIBORG & HANNA COMPANY

CINCINNATI, OHIO

PLAIN
AND
QUARTER
SAWED

White and Red Oak

CHESTNUT
POPLAR
GUM AND
CYPRESS

Flooring, Siding, Ceiling, Base, Case and Molding. Rough, Dressed and Re-sawed. Mixed Carloads.

**THE
MALEY, THOMPSON & MOFFETT CO.**

Always in the Market for
**BLACK WALNUT LOGS,
SELECTED WHITE OAK LOGS,
LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.**

CINCINNATI, : : : OHIO

"BUY GUM"

We are in the market to buy
Dry Gum Lumber in any
quantity, from a single car
load to a million feet. Will
take all grades and thick-
nesses. We receive lumber
at shipping point, pay cash
and are liberal in inspection.



**THE FARRIN-KORN
LUMBER COMPANY**

General Office, Yards,
Planing Mills, Dry Kilns,
Cincinnati, Ohio
Purchasing Office,
Randolph Building,
Memphis, Tenn.

Cypress Red Gum Oak

Cash buyers for stock in our line.

Cincinnati Hardwood Lumber Co.

GEST AND SUMMER STREETS

Wholesalers Mahogany, Thin Lumber, Veneers

Finely figured quarter sawed oak veneers a specialty.



INDIANA



WHERE THE BEST HARDWOODS GROW

THE WOODS FOR
WHICH INDIANA
IS FAMOUS.

Quart'r'd White Oak

Plain White Oak

Quartered Red Oak

Plain Red Oak

White Ash

Poplar

Black Walnut

Cherry

Sycamore

Red Gum

Hickory

Beech

Maple

Veneers of

Indiana Hardwoods

YOUNG & CUTSINGER

Manufacturers and Wholesalers

Our Specialty Fine Figured Quartered Oak

EVANSVILLE, IND.

CHARLES H. BARNABY

Manufacturer of Band Sawed Hardwoods

Quarter Sawed Indiana White Oak a Specialty

GREENCASTLE, IND.

D'HEUR & SWAIN LUMBER CO.

Manufacturers and Wholesalers

Our Specialty Quartered Oak and Sycamore

SEYMOUR, IND.

C. I. HOYT & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Quartered and Plain Oak, Poplar, Ash and Chestnut

Specialty in Difficult Orders in Wagon Stock.

PEKIN, IND.

LONG-KNIGHT LUMBER CO.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS

Quarter Sawed White and Red Oak a Specialty

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

MALEY & WERTZ

Manufacturers, Wholesalers and Exporters of Hardwood Lumber

EVANSVILLE, IND.

PERRINE-ARMSTRONG CO.

Long Timber up to 60 feet—Hardwood Specialties

The largest Band Mill in Indiana.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

J. V. STIMSON

All Kinds of Hardwood Lumber Manufactured

HUNTINGBURG, IND.

BUFFALO

THE GREAT WHOLESALE LUMBER CENTER OF THE EAST



Manufacturers and
Dealers in

Ash

White and Brown

Basswood

Birch

Red and White

Butternut

Cherry

Chestnut

Cottonwood

Cypress

Elm

Soft and Rock

Gum

Red and Tupelo

Hickory

Maple

Hard and Soft

Red Oak

Plain and Quartered

White Oak

Plain and Quartered

Black Walnut

White Wood

Poplar



T. SULLIVAN & COMPANY

Specialties: BROWN ASH, BIRCH, PACIFIC COAST FIR AND SPRUCE

50 ARTHUR STREET

ORSON E. YEAGER

Specialties: OAK, ASH AND POPLAR

932 ELK STREET

BEYER, KNOX & COMPANY

ALL KINDS OF HARDWOODS

Office and Yards, 69 LEROY AVENUE

BUFFALO HARDWOOD LUMBER CO.

We want to buy for cash:
Oak, Ash and other Hardwoods, all grades and thicknesses.
Will receive and inspect stock at shipping point.

P. O. Box 312, MEMPHIS, TENN.

940 SENECA STREET

EMPIRE LUMBER COMPANY

Our specialties are PLAIN and QUARTERED OAK and ASH.

1142 SENECA STREET

G. ELIAS & BROTHER

BUY AND CARRY LARGE QUANTITIES OF ALL KINDS OF HARDWOODS

955 TO 1015 ELK STREET

HUGH McLEAN LUMBER COMPANY

Specialty: INDIANA WHITE OAK

940 ELK STREET

ANTHONY MILLER

HARDWOODS OF ALL KINDS

893 EAGLE STREET

SCATCHERD & SON

HARDWOODS ONLY

Yard, 1555 SENECA STREET

Office, 886 ELLICOTT SQUARE

STANDARD HARDWOOD LUMBER CO.

OAK, ASH AND CHESTNUT

1075 CLINTON STREET

I. N. STEWART & BROTHER

Specialties: CHERRY AND OAK

892 ELK STREET

Vansant,

MANUFACTURERS OLD-FASHIONED
SOFT YELLOW
POPLAR

Kitchen &

5-8 AND 4-4
IN WIDE STOCK,
SPECIALTY

Ashland, Kentucky

Company

Three States Lumber Co.

20 Cars 4-4 Common and Better Plain White Oak
10 Cars 4-4, 13 to 17", Cottonwood Box Boards
10 Cars 4-4, 8 to 12", Cottonwood Box Boards
5 Cars 4-4, 20" and up, Cottonwood Panels

FOR PROMPT SHIPMENT

DRY BAND SAWED STOCK

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Lamb-Fish Lumber Co.

SUCCESSORS TO LAMB HARDWOOD LUMBER COMPANY, BACON-NOLAN-HARDWOOD COMPANY GUIRL-STOVER LUMBER COMPANY

Manufacturers

**OAK, ASH, COTTONWOOD, GUM
AND CYPRESS**

MAIN OFFICE: 720 MEMPHIS TRUST BUILDING, MEMPHIS, TENN.

Three Band Mills { Memphis, Tenn.
Chancy, Miss.
Stover, Miss.

Our Specialties { Well Manufactured Stock
Good Grades
Prompt Shipments

YELLOW POPLAR

MANUFACTURERS
BAND SAWED
POPLAR
LUMBER

ALL GRADES
DRY 5-8, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 8-4, 10-4, 12-4, 16-4
Bevel Siding, Lath & Squares
SPECIALTY, WIDE STOCK

Coal Grove, Ohio, U. S. A.

LUMBER CO.

Hardwood Record

Twelfth Year. }
Semi-monthly. }

CHICAGO, JANUARY 25, 1907.

{ Subscription \$2.
{ Single Copies, 10 Cents.

2,000,000 Feet

CHERRY

FOR SALE

ROSS LUMBER CO.

JAMESTOWN, NEW YORK

The life of our business is the production of

RED GUM

properly manufactured and treated for every use, in accordance with methods developed by twenty-five years' experience.

30,000,000 Feet Per Year

HIMMELBERGER-HARRISON LUMBER COMPANY
Marion, Missouri

The present DIVIDEND OF 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % TO POLICY HOLDERS represents a RETURN OF ONE-THIRD OF THE PREMIUMS received by:==

THE LUMBER MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BOSTON, MASS.

YOUR INVESTIGATION INVITED

DRY STOCK FOR IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT

- 125,000 ft. 1 inch No. 1 and No. 2 Quartered White Oak.
- 200,000 ft. 1 inch No. 1 Common Quartered White Oak.
- 75,000 ft. 1 inch No. 1 and No. 2 Plain Oak.
- 250,000 ft. 1 inch No. 1 Common Plain Oak.
- 30,000 ft. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch No. 1 and No. 2 Plain Oak.
- 60,000 ft. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch No. 1 Common Plain Oak.
- 75,000 ft. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch No. 1 and No. 2 Plain Oak.
- 170,000 ft. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch No. 1 Common Plain Oak.
- 18,000 ft. 2 inch No. 1 and No. 2 Plain Oak.
- 155,000 ft. 1 inch Scented Tennessee Cedar.
- 220,000 ft. 1 inch Common and Better Chestnut.
- 87,000 ft. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ inch and 2 inch Common and Better Chestnut.
- 120,000 ft. Tennessee White Pine Log Run Poplar Bevel Siding.

THE ATLANTIC LUMBER CO.
2 KILBY STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

The Davidson-Benedict Company

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

Everything in

Southern Hardwoods

POPLAR, CHESTNUT, ASH, OAK
(Plain and Quartered.) Straight or Mixed Cars.

DRESSED POPLAR ANY WAY YOU WANT IT. YOU GET WHAT YOU BUY FROM US. ASK FOR OUR DELIVERED PRICES, ANY RAILROAD POINT.

TOLEDO FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE CO.

In the Year 1906 Paid Sixty Losses ranging from nominal amounts to \$12,500, without a contention and to the entire satisfaction of the assured. Increased assets, increased surplus, an increased volume of business have marked the company's progress for 1906. Specialists in lumber and woodworking risks.

SANDUSKY, - - - - - OHIO

LOUISVILLE

MANUFACTURING AND DISTRIBUTING CENTER OF KENTUCKY

McLean - Davis Lumber Co.

Successors to

Hugh McLean Lumber Co., Highland Park, Ky.
Edward L. Davis Lumber Co., Louisville, Ky.
Berry - Davis Saw Mill Co., Louisville, Ky.

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Hardwood Lumber

Daily Capacity:
80,000 feet

Sales Offices:
Louisville, Ky.

Ornamental Hardwood Floors

400 STYLES AND PATTERNS

Illustrated Catalog on Application

WOOD=MOSAIC FLOORING CO.

Rochester, N. Y. New Albany, Ind.

Dry Stock W. P. Brown & Sons Lumber Co. Louisville, Ky.

PLAIN RED OAK.
55,000' 1" 1st & 2d.
25,000' 1½" 1st & 2d.
49,000' 1½" 1st & 2d.
57,000' 2" 1st & 2d.
18,000' 2½" 1st & 2d.
16,000' 3" 1st & 2d.
131,000' 1" No. 1 Com.
84,000' 1½" No. 1 Com.
44,000' 1½" No. 1 Com.
47,000' 2" No. 1 Com.
8,000' 2½" No. 1 Com.
15,000' 3" No. 1 Com.

14,000' 1½" 1st & 2d.
5,000' 2" 1st & 2d.
15,000' 1" No. 1 Com.
7,000' 1½" No. 1 Com.
13,000' 2" No. 1 Com.

PLAIN WHITE OAK.
80,000' 1" 1st & 2d.
28,000' 1½" 1st & 2d.
12,000' 1½" 1st & 2d.
42,000' 2" 1st & 2d.
23,800' 2½" 1st & 2d.
16,000' 3" 1st & 2d.
227,000' 1" No. 1 Com.
60,000' 1½" No. 1 Com.
80,000' 1½" No. 1 Com.

50,000' 2" No. 1 Com.
17,000' 2½" No. 1 Com.
22,000' 3" No. 1 Com.

QUARTERED WHITE OAK.
50,000' 1" 1st & 2d.
28,000' 1½" 1st & 2d.
45,000' 1½" 1st & 2d.
49,000' 2" 1st & 2d.
19,000' 2½" 1st & 2d.
18,000' 1" No. 1 Com.
30,000' 1½" No. 1 Com.
40,600' 1½" No. 1 Com.
22,000' 2" No. 1 Com.
10,000' 3" No. 1 Com.

ASH.

9,000' 1" 1st & 2d.
65,000' 1½" 1st & 2d.
16,000' 1½" 1st & 2d.
10,000' 2" 1st & 2d.
8,000' 2½" 1st & 2d.
14,000' 3" 1st & 2d.
6,000' 4" 1st & 2d.
4,000' 1½" No. 1 Com.
16,000' 1½" No. 1 Com.
8,000' 2" No. 1 Com.

12,000' 1½" 1st & 2d.
11,000' 1½" 1st & 2d.
12,000' 2" 1st & 2d.
10,000' 2½" 1st & 2d.
10,000' 3" 1st & 2d.
50,000' 1" No. 1 Com.
28,000' 1½" No. 1 Com.
10,000' 1½" No. 1 Com.
10,000' 2" No. 1 Com.
15,000' 1" 18" & up 1st & 2d.
8,000' 2" 18" & up 1st & 2d.
6,000' 2" 24" & up 1st & 2d.
4,000' 1½" 18" & up 1st & 2d.
3,000' 1½" 24" & up 1st & 2d.

POPLAR.

12,000' 1" 1st & 2d.

All thicknesses in cull poplar, ash, chestnut.

Your inquiries will be appreciated.

Prompt delivery guaranteed

Albert R. Kampf

Manufacturer
Hardwood Lumber and Timber
Dimension Stock
Board of Trade Bldg., Louisville, Ky.

E. W. Rhubesty

Wholesale
Poplar, Rough and Dressed.
Oak, Chestnut and Other
Hardwoods

North Vernon Pump & Lumber Co.

Band Sawn Plain and Quartered
Oak and Poplar.
North Vernon, Ind., and
Louisville, Ky.

Southern Lumber Co.

Oak, Poplar and
Chestnut,
Louisville, Ky.

All Lumbermen, Attention!

We do what you can't do.

We measure your stumpage correctly.

We make your maps correctly.

Bank references: Asheville, N. C.

C. A. Schenck & Co. Biltmore,
North Carolina.

HELL- may be paved with - BUT

good resolutions

if you will make a New Year's Resolve to let us quote you on your requirements in hardwoods, Northern or Southern, it will be a resolution you will **keep**, for it will be to your advantage.

A Few Leaders in Dry Stock:

200M feet 1 inch 1st and 2nd Sap Gum
200M feet 1½ inch No. 1 Common Red Gum
200M feet 1 inch 1st and 2nd Birch
250M feet 1 inch No. 1 Common Birch

50M feet 1½ inch No. 2 Common and Better Birch
75M feet 1 inch 1st and 2nd Red Birch
50M feet 1 inch No. 1 Common Red Birch
15M feet 2 inch 1st and 2nd Red Birch

G. W. JONES LUMBER CO.

Mills:
Wisconsin, Arkansas

APPLETON, WISCONSIN

CADILLAC

CELEBRATED FOR HIGH STANDARD OF QUALITY AND MILL WORK

LET US TALK TO YOU ABOUT HARD MAPLE

We have the following Dry Stock to offer :

- 15M ft. 4-4 Birdseye Maple, End Dried.
- 6M ft. 5-4 White Maple, End Dried.
- 32M ft. 8-4 White Maple, End Dried.

Also the following Dry Yard Stock in Maple :

- 59M ft. 6-4 Firsts and Seconds.
- 40M ft. 8-4 Firsts and Seconds.
- 46M ft. 10-4 Firsts and Seconds.
- 12M ft. 12-4 Firsts and Seconds.

ALL MANUFACTURED OUR WAY.

Mitchell Brothers Company

CADILLAC, MICHIGAN

Cummer, Diggins & Co.

MANUFACTURERS

"CUMMER" MAPLE
AND BEECH FLOORING

MICHIGAN HARDWOODS

Good assortment of dry stock on hand ready
for immediate shipment in Hard Maple, Beech,
Birch, Soft Elm and Cherry.

SEND US A LIST OF YOUR REQUIREMENTS.

The Cadillac Handle Co.

Band Sawn
Michigan Hardwoods

SPECIAL OFFERINGS:

- 5 Cars 4 4 Maple, No. 1 and 2 Common.
- 3 Cars 4 4 Maple 1st and 2nds.
- 2 Cars 5 4 Maple No. 1 Common and better.
- 1 Car 6 4 Maple No. 1 Common and better, 10 in. and over wide.
- 2 Cars 8 4 Maple No. 1 Common and better.
- 2 Cars 4 4 Birch No. 2 Common and better.

We are prepared to contract No. 3 Common Maple, for future sawing.

MURPHY & DIGGINS

Offer all grades of the following special dry stock

- MAPLE—5/4, 6/4, 8/4, 10/4, 12/4, 14/4, 16/4
- GRAY ELM—4/4, 12/4
- BASSWOOD—4/4
- BIRCH—5/4, 6/4

Our own manufacture. Perfect Mill Work. Uniform Grades.

LET US FIGURE ON YOUR HARDWOOD WANTS.

DRY STOCK

Northern Michigan Soft Gray Elm

What our old cork pine was to the regular
white pine—such is our *Soft Gray Elm* to
ordinary soft elm. Buyers who gladly discrim-
inate in favor of something better than the or-
dinary, will be interested. We have

- 10 cars 8-4 firsts and seconds.
- 1 car 10-4 firsts and seconds.
- 2 cars 12-4 firsts and seconds.

Wide, choice stock, our own product, seasoned right,
bone dry.

WRITE US ABOUT IT.



COBBS & MITCHELL
(INCORPORATED)
CADILLAC, MICHIGAN



PAEPCKE-LEICHT LUMBER COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS OF

COTTONWOOD GUM AND OTHER HARDWOODS

Large stocks of well seasoned Lumber always carried at our yards and mills.

General Offices: 140 W. Chicago Ave., CHICAGO. Mills: Cairo, Ill., Marked Tree, Ark., Greenville, Miss., Arkansas City, Ark., Blytheville, Ark.

WAGON STOCK

IN ROUGH.

TONGUES, AXLES, REACHES, BOLSTERS
AND 6 4 TO 16 4 HICKORY. ALSO ALL
SOUTHERN HARDWOODS

Gayoso Lumber Co., Inc.
Memphis, Tenn.

FENN BROS. COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS OF

Oak Flooring

Quartered White	Hollow Backed
Quartered Red	End Matched
Plain White	Polished
Plain Red	Bored

Offices and Plant:

Kansas and Mallory Ave., New South Memphis.
(Take South Memphis car to Mallory Ave.)

Anderson-Tully Company

OFFERS STOCK FOR SALE

50,000	ft.	3/8	in.	first and second	Cottonwood	8	in.	and up	wide
100,000	"	1	"	"	"	8	"	"	"
100,000	"	1	"	No. 1 common	"	13	"	"	"
100,000	"	1	"	" 2	"	"	"	"	"
100,000	"	1	"	" 3	"	"	"	"	"

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

Q For items of Hardwood Stock or
Hardwood Machinery, you will
find it advantageous to write our
advertisers. Get in touch!

Swann-Day Lumber Company

MANUFACTURERS OF

POPLAR AND OAK

PLANING MILL STOCK, BOX SHOOKS
AND HARDWOOD DIMENSION

CLAY CITY, KENTUCKY

FULLERTON-POWELL HARDWOOD LUMBER CO.

OFFERS THE FOLLOWING STOCK
FOR IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT

30 Cars 1" 1st and 2nds Plain Red Oak
1 Car 3" 1st and 2nds Plain White Oak
1 Car 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ " No. 1 Common White Ash
2 Cars 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " No. 1 Common White Ash

BRANCH OFFICES:

CHICAGO, 1104 Chamber of Commerce
MEMPHIS, TENN., 305 Tennessee Trust Bldg.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., 305 Lumber Exchange
WINNIPEG, MAN., 411 Union Bank Building

Quotations
cheerfully
furnished

MAIN OFFICES

South Bend, Ind.

W.M. Ritter Lumber Co.

COLUMBUS, OHIO

Saw and Ship 100,000,000 Feet Yearly

**WEST VIRGINIA YELLOW POPLAR
NORTH CAROLINA CORK WHITE PINE
AND HARDWOOD**

DRY KILNS AND PLANING MILLS. ALL OUR MILLS RUN THE YEAR ROUND.
SEND US YOUR INQUIRIES AND ORDERS.

R. M. SMITH

J. H. P. SMITH

R. M. SMITH & COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS OF

WEST VIRGINIA HARDWOODS

PARKERSBURG, WEST VIRGINIA

WE CARRY IN STOCK FROM TEN TO FIFTEEN MILLION FEET OF ASH, BEECH, BASSWOOD, CHESTNUT, CHERRY, MAPLE, PLAIN & QTD. OAK, POPLAR, WALNUT, & C. OUR PLANING MILL FACILITIES ARE UNSURPASSED.

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JANUARY, 1907, STOCK LIST

HARD MAPLE	BEECH	BASSWOOD
1 in. 1,000,000 ft.	1 in. 100,000 ft.	1 in. 300,000 ft.
1½ in. 100,000 ft.	BIRCH	GRAY ELM
1½ in. 100,000 ft.	1 in. 500,000 ft.	1 in. 300,000 ft.
3 in. 50,000 ft.	1½ in. 100,000 ft.	1½ in. 200,000 ft.
4 in. 50,000 ft.	2 in. 100,000 ft.	3 in. 200,000 ft.
	2½ in. 50,000 ft.	

Kelley Lumber & Shingle Co.

Traverse City, Mich.

Quartered Oak Flooring

Manufactured for

HIGHEST CLASS of trade only.
Also Plain Oak, Maple and other Hardwood flooring.
The name **DWIGHT** on flooring is a guarantee of its excellence.
DWIGHT SPECIAL pattern of thin flooring is the only suitable thin flooring to lay. Write for Sample.

DWIGHT LUMBER COMPANY

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Thomas Forman Company

MANUFACTURERS OF HIGH-GRADE

Maple and Oak Flooring

New York Branch:
McGovern & Bowen,
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We Have the Stocks For 1907 Lumber Trade

After the disastrous fire of last March we started in right away to replace our large stock of the finest hardwoods and building lumber. We have handled the largest business in our history in 1906, and built up large stocks of choice lumber of all kinds and grades. We can handle the largest orders satisfactorily. Send in your inquiries. Do you get McIlvain's "Lumber News?"

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HARDWOODS

YOURS FOR A "SQUARE DEAL,"

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 Oak a Specialty PITTSBURGH, PA.

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 I am always in the market for nice lots of dry and well manufactured lumber. I inspect at point of shipment. Correspondence solicited.

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 MILLS ON APALACHICOLA RIVER
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Ash Hickory Red and White Oak Yellow Cottonwood Red Gum Tupelo Gum
 LET US HAVE YOUR INQUIRIES

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 No. 165 MILK ST., BOSTON, MASS., and GULFPORT, MISS.

Wanted--Dimension Oak, Plain and Quartered,
 White and Red. Send for specifications.
Indiana Quartered Oak Co.
 7 East 42nd Street, New York City

STEVENS-EATON CO.
 Buyers of ROUND LOTS of **Hardwoods** No 1 Madison Avenue, NEW YORK
 ESPECIALLY IN MARKET FOR PLAIN RED OAK

JONES HARDWOOD CO.
 INCORPORATED
 WANTS: Poplar, Plain Oak, 147 MILK STREET
 Quartered Oak and Cypress. BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS
 Manufacturers please send stock lists and prices.

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4 4	Maple, No. 1 Common	2 Cars
5 4	" " " "	2 Cars
5 4	" " " " and Better	59,000 Feet
6 4	" " " " " "	1 Car
6 4	" " Firsts and Seconds	2 Cars
8 4	" " No. 2 Common	2,500 Feet
10 4	" " Firsts and Seconds	1 Car
10 4	" " No. 2 Common and Better	71,000 Feet
12 4	" " No. 1 " " "	1,500 Feet
12 4	" " " " " " "	1,000 Feet
4 4	Basswood, Log Run m. c. o.	1 car
8 4	" " " " " " "	1 car

DRY STOCK

Favorable Freight Rates to the East.

BABCOCK LUMBER CO., Ashtola, Pa.

Hardwoods a Specialty

FOR SALE

POPLAR	CHESTNUT	PLAIN OAK
125,000' 4/4 1s and 2s	200,000' 4 4 Sound Wormy	60,000' 4/4 No. 1 Com.
40,000' 4/4 No. 1 Com.	80,000' 5/4 Sound Wormy	18,000' 4/4 No. 2 Com.
325,000' 4/4 No. 2 Com.	100,000' 6/4 Sound Wormy	QUARTERED OAK
225,000' 4/4 No. 3 Com.	48,000' 8, 4 Sound Wormy	2 cars 4/4 No. 1 Com.
150,000' 2/4 Mill Cull		1 car 4/4 No. 2 Com.

OAK TIMBERS SAWED TO ORDER.
WRITE FOR PRICES.

CHEAT RIVER LUMBER COMPANY, Pittsburg, Penna.

The Nicola Lumber Company

One million feet 4-4 Bay Poplar.
Can be shipped log run, or sold
on grade. Bone dry; band
sawed. Send your inquiries.

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Everything in lumber. We buy hardwoods
as well as sell them. If you have anything
to offer, please submit same to us. ; ;

WE WANT

ORDERS! ORDERS! ORDERS!

For

1/2 Car 1x18 to 25" 1st and 2nds Cottonwood.
1/2 Car 1x13 to 17" 1st and 2nds Cottonwood.
15M ft. 1x6" and up 1st and 2nds Cottonwood.
200M ft. 1x4" and up No. 1 common Cottonwood.
210M ft. 4-4 1st & 2nds plain Red and White Oak.
240M ft. 4-4 No. 1 com. plain Red and White Oak.
190M ft. 4-4 No. 1 com. quartered White Oak.

~ ~ ~

American Lumber & Mfg. Co.

PITTSBURG, PA.

Willson Bros. Lumber Co.

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**WEST VIRGINIA
HARDWOODS**

FARMERS BANK BLDG. :: PITTSBURG, PA.

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MAPLE FLOORING

SEND US YOUR INQUIRIES

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Railroad
Timbers

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Our Timber Holdings are located exclusively in the finest sections of West Virginia growth. Modern mills and perfect manufacture. Standard and uniform grades.

We seek the trade of wood-working factories who want a dependable lumber supply and fair treatment.

Just now we want to move 4/4 No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3 Common Oak.

Hardwoods

WE MANUFACTURE

ASH	POPLAR	CHESTNUT	BASSWOOD
BEECH	CHERRY	RED OAK	HARD MAPLE
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Cherry River Boom & Lumber Co.

BAND MILLS:
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PRICES

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Wholesale

Hardwood Lumber

410 Monadnock Block

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Manufacturers of All Kinds of

HARDWOOD LUMBER

Fine Quartered Oak a Specialty

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Yards at Canal and 21st Sts.

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In the Market to buy Ash, Hickory, Poplar
and Oak Lumber; also Wagon Stock

In the Market to buy Hardwood Logs for
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White Lumber Company

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ALL KINDS

ALL GRADES

Cherry Lumber a
Specialty



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Of All Kinds

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IN MARKET FOR

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25 M ft. 1 1/2" No. 1 Common, standard widths and lengths.
40 M ft. 2" No. 1 Common, standard widths and lengths.
25 M ft. 2 1/2" No. 1 Common, standard widths and lengths.
60 M ft. 3" No. 1 Common, standard widths and lengths.

ROCK ELM

200 M ft. 5/4 No. 1 Common and better
500 M ft. 8/4 No. 1 Common and better

BLACK ASH

50 M ft. each 4 4, 5 4 and 6 4 No. 1 common and better

OAK AND ASH

100 cars car oak framing
25 cars white ash from 1" to 4" green or dry 1s and 2s

511 Railway Exchange, - Chicago

J. Slimmer & Company

Hardwood Lumber

Office and Yard:
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THE GREATEST HARDWOOD MARKET IN THE WORLD

A floor to adore



For thirty-three years Wilce's Hardwood Flooring has been among the foremost on the market and because it stands today "unequaled" is the best evidence that its manufacturer has kept abreast of modern methods and the advanced demands of the trade. To convince yourself of the above statements, try our polished surface flooring, tongued and grooved, hollow backed, with matched ends and holes for blind nailing—you'll find it reduces the expense of laying and polishing.

Our Booklet tells all about Hardwood Flooring and how to care for it—also prices—and is free.

The T. Wilce Company

22nd and Throop Sts. CHICAGO, ILL.

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Southern Hardwoods

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Are now offering bone dry BIRCH, ROCK ELM, BLACK ASH, etc., Wisconsin stock. Also PLAIN AND QUARTERED OAK, POPLAR, etc., from our Memphis yard. We are constant buyers.

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MANUFACTURERS OF **HARDWOODS**

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The Keith Lumber Co. MAHOGANY

5,000,000 feet mahogany in stock.

Large and fine stock of Cuban wood.



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Yards: Loomis St. S. of 22nd St., Chicago, Ill., Houston Miss., Macon, Miss.

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Wholesale and Retail

Telephone NORTH 223 **HARDWOOD LUMBER** 47 Dominick St. CHICAGO

"Michigan" Maple Flooring

Our model factory is equipped with the highest class tools and appliances made for Flooring production.

We produce our lumber from the best rock Maple area in Michigan and have 20 years' supply.

Our brand "Michigan" is a guaranty of quality. Perfect mill work and excellent grades distinguish our Flooring and our prices are reasonable.

WARD BROS., Big Rapids, Mich.

WE ARE OFFERING TIMBER LAND 6% BONDS

Secured by first mortgage on Southern timber lands at less than 50 per cent of their present market value. Issued by large, well established, responsible lumber companies. Full particulars will be mailed on request.

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SUCCESSORS TO
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First National Bank Building

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OAK FLOORING

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THE "FINEST" MAPLE FLOORING

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BAY CITY, MICHIGAN.

Producers from TREE to TRADE of the highest type of Michigan Forest Products. Large stock of Maple Flooring and 15,000,000 feet of Hardwoods—1 to 4 inches thick—on hand.

Maple, Birch and Beech Lumber

"Ideal" ^{Steel Burnished} Rock Maple Flooring

is the flooring that is manufactured expressly to supply the demand for the best. It is made by modern machinery from carefully-selected stock and every precaution is taken throughout our entire system to make it fulfill in every particular its name—"IDEAL."

Rough or Finished Lumber—All Kinds

Send us Your Inquiries

The I. Stephenson Company

WELLS, MICHIGAN

Always Think Before You Act—
But in the Matter of

FIRE INSURANCE

But Don't Delay Too Long For
IT IS DANGEROUS.

Write at Once For: Our Rates, et .

Lumber Underwriters

66 Broadway, New York

☞ The HARDWOOD RECORD publishes a series of bulletins, showing the annual hardwood requirements of many thousands of wholesale consumers, kind, grade and thickness.

☞ Indispensable to every lumber sales manager.

☞ Specimen bulletin for the asking.

We have in stock

150,000 ft. 4-4 White Maple Cross piled with 2½-inch dry crossers.

125,000 ft. 4-4 Log run Birch red in. No thick cut out.

Please favor us with your orders.

Bliss & Van Auken

Saginaw, W. S. Mich.

Hardwood Record

Published in the Interest of Hardwood Lumber, American Hardwood Forests, Wood Veneer Industry, Hardwood Flooring, Hardwood Interior Finish, Wood Chemicals, Saw Mill and Woodworking Machinery.

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HENRY H. GIBSON, President

FRANK W. TUTTLE, Sec-Treas.

OFFICES

Sixth Floor Ellsworth Bldg., 355 Dearborn St. Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.

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HARDWOOD ASSOCIATION MEETINGS.

Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of the U. S.

The fifth annual meeting of this association will be held on Tuesday and Wednesday, January 29 and 30, 1907, at the Gayoso Hotel, Memphis, Tenn.

National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association.

This association will hold its next annual convention on Wednesday and Thursday, March 6 and 7, 1907, at the New Wauard Hotel, Washington, D. C.

National Hardwood Lumber Association.

The tenth annual convention of this association will be held on Thursday and Friday, May 23 and 24, 1907, at Atlantic City, N. J.

General Market Conditions.

Active buying still marks the situation in hardwoods. The great shortage of hardwoods of nearly all descriptions has been emphasized during the last two weeks. There is scarcely an item of stock that has not a dozen buyers after it. Perhaps the shortest item is oak in all grades, with poplar a close second. The tides that have prevailed in the southern rivers during the last two weeks have practically closed down all operations. Comparatively few logs came forward on this last rise. Streams are now settling away and an active manufacturing period will prevail. The situation, however, means no dry poplar for some months.

There are a good many foreign buyers visiting the United States at the present time, attempting to secure stock to supply their wants; most of them are very much discouraged over the situation, as domestic trade promises so much that manufacturers are loth to accept much business for export.

The flooring factories are all still very busy and the demand seems to be fully up to the output. This is not only true of oak flooring but of maple and beech as well. Incidentally, beech flooring is attracting a great deal of attention in the market, and the public is fast learning that beech is a remarkably good flooring material. The comparatively low price at which it is sold is somewhat of a stimulus to the demand for it; outside of this, however, beech is gaining recognition as a standard flooring material of unsurpassed excellence.

The demand for mahogany, notably in the furniture trade, seems to be in excess of the supply. This is the first time in years that the general mahogany market of the country has been nearly depleted of stock.

The veneer factories are busy and the product of many of them is sold from three to six months ahead.

Getting Together.

There were some interesting developments at the recent annual meeting of the Indiana Hardwood Lumbermen's Association. The gentlemen composing this body, in common with all others who have the best interests of the hardwood trade at heart, gave voice to the spirit of conciliation in their discussions, expressing the hope that eventually all elements of the hardwood trade might get together in an agreement upon a universal base of hardwood inspection. This expression of common sense is by no means a new attitude for the Indiana association, as many of its members have preached this commendable doctrine for years.

Outside of the few radicals always encountered in association work and a certain other element of the trade which delights in having a confusion of grades to facilitate grade-juggling, the fact is generally recognized that it would be the greatest wisdom to unify all hardwood grading rules.

Inspection should be made the same in all parts of the country, and it looks now as though that desideratum is possible of realization. In spite of the antiquity of the hardwood lumber business, all capable men in the trade recognize that evolution prevails in all lines today, and that to keep up with business progress there must needs be concessions from all elements of the trade to accomplish great results.

The discussion on the subject of grading prevailing at the Indiana meeting, in which not only members of the Indiana association but of the National Hardwood Lumber Association participated, was all tempered with this spirit of harmony. From these discussions and from opinions expressed by many other lumbermen prominent in the hardwood industry, it would seem that the trade is beginning to realize certain basic principles which are eminently just, and which should influence a uniform inspection system. These basic principles may be analyzed about as follows:

First, that values can not be legislated into grades—the higher the grade, the higher the price it will command—the lower the grade, the lower the price.

Second, that so long as grades are made to fairly well suit the requirements of the consuming trade, it is an indifferent matter what specific rules shall apply.

Third, that as in all other lines of manufacture, the man who makes the lumber should be the arbitrator of grades, so long as he

makes grades that are acceptable to the consuming elements of the trade.

Fourth, that inasmuch as the great bulk of hardwood lumber is used for cutting-up purposes, both sides of the board shall be taken into consideration in determining grades and values.

Fifth, that the "give-and-take" system of measurement on the half-inch is just alike to seller and buyer.

Sixth, that the increasing value of lumber makes it a matter of economy to utilize odd lengths.

There are now scheduled early meetings of both the big hardwood associations, and it is sincerely to be hoped that at these conventions the same spirit of conciliation will prevail which characterized the Indiana meeting. The olive branch should be held out by everyone who has the interests of the hardwood trade at heart, and while it doubtless is eminently desirable that both the national associations retain their individuality, it is merely a matter of comity and common sense that they get together and agree upon a set of uniform inspection rules and organize a competent, disinterested, impartial bureau to carry on the work of reinspection in all cases of dispute. This should be the logical outcome of inspection agitation and surely will be if a few radicals in both associations will do the right thing.

Reciprocal Demurrage Matters Progressing.

On Jan. 16 President Roosevelt received the Executive Committee appointed by the National Reciprocal Demurrage Convention at its session in Chicago Jan. 5. Various members of the Committee laid before him facts and conditions regarding car shortage—the great and steadily increasing delay of shipments, the loss of custom by shippers, the damage caused thereby, and the actual suffering ensuing to residents of certain sections of the country, notably the Northwest. Abundant testimony was presented to show that the above conditions actually exist, and to convince the President that some decisive steps should be taken at a very early date to ameliorate the situation. The hope was expressed that he himself would take the initiative in such action.

The Executive Committee presented a comprehensive brief in which the grievances of shippers were recounted. Fifteen lines of trade were represented in the complaint, which showed that lumbermen had perhaps been the chief sufferers from inadequate transportation service, while consignors of coal, grain, hay, and food products—the essentials of every-day life—had been scarcely less inconvenienced.

Stress was laid upon both phases of the transportation matter—the failure of the railroads to provide suitable cars for the movement of commodities, and their habitual delay in forwarding them to destination when provided and loaded. The Committee explained that they had prepared no bill for presentation to Congress and wished to make no arbitrary demands, but placed itself on record as recognizing the justice of the demurrage rules and charges which the roads enforce upon shippers at the present time, and as of the opinion that the roads themselves should recognize a corresponding obligation to move with reasonable promptness the tonnage accepted by them.

President Roosevelt called Judge Knapp of the Interstate Commerce Commission into the conference, with the result that a special session of the Commission was called to discuss the question with the Committee that day. This special hearing lasted several hours, and on the following afternoon the joint body assembled before the President, who listened carefully to the conclusions arrived at by the Commission after hearing the evidence presented. Several of its members voiced the opinion that the Interstate Commerce Commission should be given further powers that they might meet like difficulties which may arise in future, and that they should be authorized to prepare rules regarding car interchange and other features of the situation, which would be applied after a suitable time, during which the organization of associations for car interchange and the inauguration of other measures looking to prompt remedial action could be undertaken by railroads.

The opinions expressed at the instigation of President Roosevelt showed to the entire satisfaction of the Committee that the Commission's support is an assured fact. The President indicated that

he would expect the Interstate Commerce Commission to formulate a bill for presentation to Congress, to be supplemented by a special message from himself, in the very near future, which would relieve the situation and tend to prevent a recurrence of like conditions.

The Executive Committee was exceedingly gratified by the receptive attitude of the President and Commission, and left Washington confident in the ultimate adjustment of matters to the entire satisfaction of both the railroads and the vast numbers of shippers throughout the country.

The "King of Trusts."

If Senator Kittredge of North Dakota could but realize what an ass he is making of himself, it would be an excellent thing—for that gentleman. Washington dispatches, under date of Dec. 16, quote him as delivering the following harangue on the "king of trusts" before the Senate, which is reproduced in part, not so much because it furnishes amusing reading for lumbermen as that they may recognize one of the sources from whence spring the absurd statements now being scattered abroad regarding the trade:

"In its far-reaching effects there is none to compare with it. It is remorseless in its grasp on the people, and the only change which it contemplates is to increase the price of its products at frequent intervals. The consumer not only bears the burden of its aggressive monopoly in advancing prices but also of the profits of intervening agencies. For him there is no escape from the avarice of this monopoly. To him the lumber trust is a tangible, living reality.

"When he sees these advancing prices without reference to increased cost of production he needs no argument to convince him that the government to which he contributes his support and renders true allegiance is derelict in its duty unless it employs all the resources at its command to relieve him of these oppressions.

"The people demand this as a right and not as a favor. The trust has become so bold in its operations within the last year or two that it has eliminated in many localities all semblance of competition and from a central point controls both the wholesale and retail trade and fixes the price to the consumer.

"Its prices are identically the same, whether in Minnesota or Arkansas, Illinois or Texas, Indiana or Missouri, or in any other portion of the country. * * * It costs \$10 to manufacture the lumber at the mills and it yields to the trust a profit of at least 200 per cent. According to the last census the value of timber products in 1900 was \$566,600,000.

"The retail dealers are not alone in the clutches of the trust: if the wholesaler sells to an unauthorized dealer, he is subjected to boycott and other penalties. The millmen are also subject to like domination. * * *

"Within the past five years the prices of lumber and timber products have been arbitrarily advanced from 100 to 500 per cent. This is nothing better than robbery and is, in fact, the blunder of a commercial outlaw. * * *

"This criminal combination is a menace to the whole country on which it preys. Of all the trusts this is the only one of which it may be truthfully said that it is literally with us from the cradle to the grave. The federal government alone has the legal authority and judicial power to punish and dissolve it."

The Furniture Season.

The furniture season is in full swing at the great exhibits both in Chicago and in Grand Rapids. From the fact that it has been well known to the buying trade for some months that values would be advanced 5 to 15 per cent on many lines the first of the year, a good deal of buying has prevailed for some months. It is therefore more than likely that the volume of sales at the semi-annual exhibits will not be quite as great as it was a year ago. However, the factories are largely loaded with business and the total quantity of goods turned out on both old and new orders will doubtless be in excess of any other period in the history of the trade.

While the increased cost of the production of all lines of furniture is a marked feature of the situation, it is also observable that the higher price of lumber is cutting a comparatively small figure in this augmented expense. The average manufacturer is learning to decrease his total cost on most lines of production, but he is up against one thing that is a constant menace to cheapness—the labor proposition. The general increased cost of living has made it necessary to advance wages. However, new and improved woodworking tools which effect considerable economy are constantly being placed upon the market until apparently the maximum of efficiency and of capacity has been reached. Some few operators profess that they are making their lines as cheaply as they did when labor and material cost were much lower than at the present time, but on the whole the advance asked by producers of furniture is comparatively small when the largely increased values of all materials entering into furniture construction and the high cost of labor are considered.

Pert, Pertinent and Impertinent.

Here's the Best Way.

Life is full of small vexations,
 Little worries, little rubs,
 Unexpected aggravations,
 Petty set-backs, sneers and snubs.
 If you mean to let 'em fret you,
 Rankle underneath your hide,
 Soon an early grave will get you
 Let 'em slide.

Laugh and cast away your troubles.
 Never hug them to your breast.
 Worry, and your grievance doubles—
 Don't take sorrow for your guest.
 Bound to linger if you pet it,
 Laugh and it won't long abide.
 Let it go and then forget it—
 Let it slide.

Not a bit of use in crying
 Over any milk that's spilled.
 Nothing's ever helped by sighing—
 Care a nine-lived cat has killed.
 You've your trials I don't doubt it;
 Still, it's time your tears were dried.
 Never look so glum about it—
 Let it slide.

Unprofitable.

Advertise your competitor's weakness and he will correct it.

Active.

The term "idle gossip" is scarcely applicable—most gossips work twenty-three hours a day.

True.

When a friend in need drops in the average man gets cold feet.

Or Should Be.

A man's conscience is his private watchman.

Not the Same.

Are you patient or just lazy?

Universal.

Everybody hates to be short long.

Good Excuse.

A man usually charges his poor judgment to bad luck.

Too True.

Running expenses go right on even when business is at a standstill.

Hardly.

A man never goes around looking for trouble in the guise of a creditor.

Very Useful.

While money may not make a man great it enables people to see what little greatness he has.

THE BIGGEST GAME OF ALL.



E.T. RICHARDS

[That bugaboo the "lumber trust" finds manifestation in Ridgeway's magazine, an alleged "militant weekly for God and country," in the form of a cartoon which is herewith reproduced. It is published for the sole purpose of showing how foolish the secular press can be when it attempts to discuss matters of which it has no technical knowledge. As a matter of fact the lumber trust is just about as hollow as the empty cask which forms the chief feature of the picture.]

Much Better.

It's a lot better to be a small success than a big failure.

Slightly Twisted.

It's a still wind that blows nobody harm.

Cleverness.

Cleverness is serviceable for everything, sufficient for nothing.

The Sequel.

A bushel of fun is very often followed by a peck of trouble.

Policy.

Men who are honest for policy will be dishonest for the same thing.

That's Sure.

Try to live right and don't worry about how you are going to die; you'll die all right.

A Recipe.

For a case of the blues—Mix a quantity of hard work with an equal amount of resolution; add a hearty laugh, and stir together with an hour of vigorous exercise.

The Real Reason.

Most people who pose as martyrs because they are "hopelessly misunderstood" are merely smarting from the discovery that somebody has seen clear through them.

The One Man Out of Ten.

Nine men toll while one man plays,
 Nine men serve one all their days;
 Nine men beg what one may give,
 Nine men die that one may live.

One man laughs while nine men sigh;
 One succeeds where nine men try;
 One man wins the love he craves,
 Nine men to pretense are slaves.

One man hopes while nine despair;
 One usurps what nine should share;
 "Some time," nine men weakly say,
 Boldly one man says "Today."—S. E. KISER.

AMERICAN FOREST TREES.

FORTY-FIFTH PAPER.

Slippery Elm.

Ulmus fulva—Michx.

Ulmus pubescens—Walt.

The range of growth of slippery elm is from the lower St. Lawrence river district through Ontario to North Dakota and eastern Nebraska; thence southward to parts of Florida, through Central Alabama and Mississippi, and the district around the San Antonio river in Texas.

The common name slippery elm is given to the tree in Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Michigan, Iowa, Minnesota and Ontario. It is often known as red elm in Vermont, Massachusetts, New York, Delaware, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Kentucky, Missouri, Illinois, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Ohio, Ontario, Wisconsin, Michigan and Minnesota. The name red-wooded elm is sometimes applied to the tree in Tennessee, as is also the term (incorrectly) rock elm. *Orme gras* is the French term used in Louisiana, while the Indians knew the tree by the term oo-hoosk-ah, meaning "it slips."

The slippery elm has a somewhat ragged outline, often being quite one-sided in shape, with broad, flat head and spreading branches. It is a rapid grower and reaches a height of from thirty to seventy feet.

Its flowers grow on short pedicels in clusters, and are very fragrant when dried. The tree blooms in March or April and fruits in May, the samaras being dull yellow and containing a round, flat seed.

The leaves are simple and alternate; they are exceedingly coarse and rough, perhaps rougher than those of any other tree. The upper side of the leaf is very hairy and the lower covered with a dense down. The teeth are coarse and double; the ribs very prominent and hairy at the angles. The leaf of slippery elm is much larger than that of other elms, occasionally measuring seven inches in length.

The outer bark is reddish brown and rough, even on the small branchlets, and the tree may be identified by the gummy, aromatic taste of the small twigs. The inner bark is white and mucilaginous—hence the term "slippery."

Lounsberry says: "There is something intensely human in the desire to chew—to chew the cud of meditation; and when in the open country one meets a boy with a certain felicitous expression and wagging jaws, it is good evidence that somewhere in his rambles he has met with the slippery elm tree. Should his pockets be turned inside out there would also be a

him, when it is cultivated as an ornament in parks, and its identity is known. In a more conventionalized form the inner bark is sold by chemists, and its properties are medicinal and nutritious." For the treatment of acute febrile and inflammatory affections the bark of slippery elm is highly valued by the medical profession; when ground and mixed with milk it forms a desirable food for invalids; when made into poultices it will relieve many throat and chest disorders.

The wood is heavy, hard, strong and very durable when in contact with the earth. Its interlacing fibers make it difficult to split. The weight of a cubic foot of seasoned wood is forty-three pounds. The heartwood is greatly in preponderance, and is dark brown or reddish in color; the sapwood is much lighter, very compact, and has the annual layers marked by rows of large open pores. Slippery elm timber is very generally used for making fence posts, railway ties, sills, the hubs of wheels and agricultural implements.

The illustration accompanying this article is from a photograph furnished by William H. Freeman, secretary of the State Board of Forestry of Indiana.

An Extinct Tree.

In the region about Tonkin, China, are found peculiar deposits apparently constituting "wood mines," the origin of which cannot be satisfactorily explained. The Celestials have legends that in very remote ages dense forests existed over the whole region and that the buried wood is the result of some great disturbance of the earth's surface whereby these forests were uprooted and precipitated into canyons between mountains, becoming gradually buried as the centuries rolled by. Be this as it may, the wood today brings considerable wealth to those who are fortunate enough to unearth any quantity of it. It is of a peculiar resinous quality and possesses remarkable preservative power, which is recognized by the Chinese, who value



TYPICAL FOREST GROWTH SLIPPERY ELM, INDIANA.

it highly as casket material. The natives exhibit great care in the choice and ornamentation of coffins, and often a man purchases his own, and it frequently occupies a conspicuous place in his home. Three hundred dollars is not thought exorbitant for a box of this wood. No living specimen of the tree is known to be in existence at the present time.

chance of finding a quantity of its fragrant, inner bark stored away for future disposal. To chew this gummy, slippery substance is not, perhaps, the smallest item in his enjoyment, as he carelessly breathes the summer air or gazes at a cloudless sky. Unfortunately this innate desire of the boy is often gratified at the tree's expense. In fact, it is almost impossible to protect it from



NELSON A. GLADDING
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Makers of Machinery History.

NUMBER VI.

Nelson Augustus Gladding.

(See portrait supplement.)

One of the most energetic, popular and successful young business men known to the lumber and hardware trades of the country is Nelson Augustus Gladding of Indianapolis, Ind., whose portrait appears as a supplement to this issue of the HARDWOOD RECORD.

Mr. Gladding was born in Providence, R. I., July 8, 1863, and is of English descent, his paternal ancestors having settled at Bristol, R. I., as early as 1640. The genealogy of his family can be traced back to the eleventh century.

His father died in 1870, leaving the mother and five sons in somewhat straightened circumstances. At the age of nine the

ill., the balance of the family having moved to Indianapolis. He retained this position for a year or more, when he rejoined them there.

He was continually reading and studying in order to enlarge his capacity for future work and to fit himself for the right opportunity when it came. He studied book-keeping and stenography at night schools, and in 1883, owing to ill health, left Indianapolis to take a position as private secretary to one of the officers of a large telephone company in Kansas City, Mo. The young man was soon made special traveling auditor of the company, covering territory in contiguous states and doing a small brokerage business in telephone stocks. That same year while on a visit to Providence he became corresponding clerk for the large mill supply house of Brown Brothers & Co., where he gained his first experience in the business in which he has achieved his present great success.

In 1886 Mr. Gladding entered the personal employ of E. C. Atkins of Indianapolis, head of the saw manufacturing house which bears his name. In this capacity he came in close touch with Mr. Atkins and, having proved himself fully capable in every way, was tendered the management of E. C. Atkins & Co.'s branch house at Memphis, Tenn. At this time the office there had been in existence only a few months. It employed three people aside from a saw-maker required for repairing old saws. At the end of three years more roomy quarters had to be secured and a much larger stock was carried, the business having made most gratifying progress. He devoted considerable time to traveling in the interests of the house, covering territory from Missouri to southern Texas, through Louisiana and back to Ohio river points. This traveling experience gave him a wide acquaintance throughout the South, which has been maintained up to the present time. The lumber industry of that section was then in its infancy and he has carefully studied and kept pace with its rapid development.

In 1897 Mr. Gladding left the Memphis office in a flourishing condition; there were twenty people on the pay roll and the volume of business had increased correspondingly. He returned to Indianapolis, having been elected secretary and sales manager of the corporation. By dint of his boundless energy and ambition he has built up this department of the great industry until the fame of the Atkins product has penetrated to all parts of the world.

Some idea of the magnitude of the business may be gained when it is known that there are over twelve hundred employees in the Indianapolis factory alone. This entire force is engaged in the exclusive manufacture of saws, saw tools and mill special-

ties, making it easily the largest exclusive saw manufactory in the world.

Mr. Gladding has established seven branch offices, in Portland, Ore.; Seattle, San Francisco, New York City, Chicago, New Orleans and Toronto, Can., which, with the three older offices at Memphis, Atlanta and Minneapolis, give the company ten branch houses. A complete stock of standard saws is kept at each of these places, and repair shops are maintained at most of them, enabling the company to meet all ordinary needs.

In 1901 Mr. Gladding was elected vice-president of E. C. Atkins & Co., so that he is now the incumbent of three important posts in the management of its affairs.

In reviewing what Nelson A. Gladding has accomplished in a business way it would seem that he must have had but little time to devote to outside interests. This, however, is far from the case. In 1903 the governor appointed him a member of the Indiana Commission to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis, which body was continued for two years. He has been very active in association and club work and has served long on the executive and other committees of the American Hardware Manufacturers' Association, one of the largest business organizations in the country, and the American Supply and Machinery Manufacturers' Association. He is also vice-president of the American Motor Car Company of Indianapolis.

Mr. Gladding is a Mason, a member of the Columbia, Commercial, Country, German, University and Dramatic clubs of Indianapolis; of the Lotus and Hardware clubs of New York City, and of the Tennessee and Business Men's clubs of Memphis.

His travels in establishing and supervising the conduct of the various branch houses have taken him from Maine to California and into Canada, so that his acquaintance in this field is perhaps as broad as among hardware and lumbermen of the South. In 1898 he was elected Snark of the Universe, the highest office within the gift of Hoo Hoo, and he has always been prominent in the affairs of that order, taking part in concatenations from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

In 1888 Mr. Gladding married Miss Mary D. Atkins of Indianapolis; they have two daughters.

Nelson A. Gladding is a man who by dint of great capacity for work, unlimited energy and exceeding thoroughness is bound to make his influence felt in whatever line he undertakes. His is a personality which never fails to stand out boldly, whether encountered in business or social life. He is a lover of the esthetic, and versatile—an interesting writer, a brilliant after-dinner speaker, a clever amateur actor, a deep student of men and affairs, a clean-cut twentieth century business man. More than this, he is an optimist who has faith in his fellow man and the future of his country.



FOLIAGE AND FRUIT SLIPPERY ELM.

boy Nelson showed his desire to help in a practical way. Although so young, he was able to add materially to the income of the family by selling newspapers, which work he carried on in connection with his regular school duties. Mr. Gladding's determination and tenacity, always dominant traits in his character, were evinced even at this early age in his earnest efforts each night to sell all his papers before going home. To this day he remembers distinctly what anxious moments came to him when his stock commenced to dwindle, lest he would not be able to dispose of the remaining few; and the fraternal feeling which these youthful experiences engendered remains with him still and causes keen interest in the welfare of each newsboy he meets.

In 1874 the family removed to Champaign, Ill., where the boys attended public school and worked during vacations and leisure time. Two years later N. A. Gladding took a position in a store at Paxton,

Annual Meeting American Forestry Association.

The annual meeting of the American Forestry Association was held at Washington, D. C., January 9, 1907, in the parlors of the New Willard hotel at 10 a. m. Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, president of the association, delivered the opening address. Mr. Wilson spoke of the national forest reserves, saying that the government now has 113,000,000 acres set aside, mostly in the West, the wood from which will eventually be used in the West in time of need to the exclusion of eastern demands. He spoke of the rapidly decreasing forests and strongly urged that the different eastern states take decisive, concerted action toward securing the White Mountain and Appalachian forest reserves, stating that the prospect for securing them is not good at present, owing to lack of enthusiasm and effort on the part of states, which should be vitally interested. He referred to the good work United States engineers are doing in the present reserves, regarding the proper handling of moisture on valuable lands, and commended their efforts highly. Mr. Wilson urged more careful study of proper trees and plants and where to plant them; of economy in the use of diminishing woods, and of substitution of certain soft woods for hard.

The secretary closed his able and appropriate address by heartily welcoming the association to the city of Washington, and then introduced Dr. Edward Everett Hale, chaplain of the Senate.

In a very interesting manner Dr. Hale made a strong plea for the conservation of our forests, citing many instances from history to show of how great importance this matter is, and pointing out famous examples of lands in the old world which have gone to rack and ruin with this very neglect a prominent factor in their downfall. He deplored the fact that individuals often seem to regard the state as their enemy in these forestry affairs, and explained that while individuals have only their own protection and investments to secure, the state as a body must look forward to the protection and welfare of future generations.

The annual report of the Board of Directors was presented by Dr. Thos. E. Will, secretary of the association. It covered the various phases of the work clearly and exhaustively and showed that in the entire history of the forest movement in the United States, the present year has been the most notable. The American Forestry Association has materially increased in numbers, financial strength and general activity; the Forest Service has moved forward with giant strides, new states have established foresters or instruction in forestry, states which had already made beginnings have formed associations and extended their work, and important legislation in the interest of forestry is now pending before Congress.

The association gained during the year 2,789 new members, a growth of seventy-nine per cent, and the net receipts were proportionately large.

During the year the association has again given special attention to the promotion of legislation, looking to the establishment of national forest reserves in the White Mountains and the Southern Appalachians.

The amalgamated bill recommended at the last annual meeting has been unanimously passed by the Senate, and with equal unanimity has been recommended for passage by the House Committee on Agriculture. Strong stress was laid upon the fact that should the bill fail of passage at this session, the ground gained would be lost, since in that case the bill would have to be returned for repassage by the Senate. There was, therefore, urged "upon all

friends of the forest, and of the interests tangent thereto, immediate and tireless efforts to insure the passage of the bill at the present session of Congress."

The promotion of legislation for the establishment of a wood-testing laboratory in connection with the Forest Service was also strongly recommended in the report.

The railroads, mine owners and other large users of timber products have manifested unprecedented interest in studying and applying forestry as it will best serve their varied needs during the past year.

Increased activity in forest planting has resulted from renewed confidence based on a better knowledge of the proper trees and planting methods to be used to insure success. Especially to be noted is the fact that larger areas than ever before are planted by railroads and other large interests to supply their own future needs, or by capitalists for commercial returns.

By the educational work of the Forest Service, the dissemination of information through lectures and the press has been more widespread than ever before.

An additional instructor at the Michigan Forest School, a chair of lumbering with corresponding strengthening of the faculty at the Yale Forest School, additional lectures at the Biltmore Forest School, the increased attendance at lectures on forestry in the various state universities are evidences that energetic forest students shall not fail through lack of educational facilities to place American forestry, young though it may be in years, in the front ranks of scientific attainment.

The lumbermen and the Forest Service have been brought into closer touch through cooperation in compiling detailed, classified statistics of forest products.

Interesting addresses were given by J. B. Blades of New Bern, N. C., voicing the strong desire of the people of his section for the Southern Appalachian Forest Reserve; by Prof. Henry S. Graves, director of the Yale Forest School, on the progress of forest education; by Enos A. Mills of Colorado on the marked change in sentiment in favor of the forest reserves by the people of the West upon a better acquaintance with their purposes and administration, and by George K. Smith, secretary of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, on the cooperation in forest work by the lumber associations, and by James W. Pinchot.

The association gave its hearty approval, by resolution, of the recommendation of President Roosevelt, in his special message to Congress of December 17, that \$5,000,000 be loaned for a period of five years to the Forest Service, to be expended in developing the resources of the reserves.

The meeting then took a recess until 2:15.

Those who addressed the meeting in the afternoon were: J. S. Palmer, secretary of the National Slack Coopers Manufacturers' Association; Dr. E. B. Fernow on Financial Results of Forest Management; Hon. L. A. Thurston on Progress of Forestry in Hawaii; S. T. Kelsey on the Relation of the Blue Ridge to the Watersheds of the Southeastern United States; Col. Wm. F. Fox on Fire Protection of New York Forests; Judge Warren Higley on the Administration of New York's Forest Lands; George Ward Cook on the Influence of the White Mountains on the Merrimac River; Alfred Gaskill on the Forest Reserve question.

The principal speaker of the afternoon was Hon. Gifford Pinchot, Chief Forester of the United States Department of Agriculture, who

addressed the association at length on What the Forest Service Stands For.

Before adjournment reports were received from committees on resolutions, on affiliation with other associations, on revision of by-laws, and on nomination of officers. The resolutions presented were all adopted as follows:

Whereas, the bill for national forest reserves in the Southern Appalachian and White Mountain regions has passed the United States Senate without dissent; has been unanimously reported to the House of Representatives from the Committee on Agriculture; and its passage has been repeatedly urged by the President in messages to Congress; and

Whereas, if the bill does not pass at the present session of Congress, time will elapse in which denudation will continue unchecked, with irreparable damage to the water powers and to the timber and agricultural interests of the country, both North and South; and

Whereas, the price of land and timber is so rapidly increasing that action cannot again be so effective as now, therefore,

Resolved, That the American Forestry Association instruct its Executive Committee to appoint a suitable delegation to present the above facts to the Honorable Speaker of the House of Representatives, in order that this measure may come before the House for action at the present session;

Resolved also, That each member of the association present in Washington is requested to confer with his Representative to the same end, and that each member of the association throughout the country is requested to write promptly to his Representative, asking him not only to vote for this measure if it comes up, but also to see that it does not fail to come up for action at this session of Congress.

Whereas, the welfare of all the people is injuriously affected by the increasing scarcity and cost of wood materials, and much of their savings throughout the country is invested in various enterprises dependent on water powers which would be ruined by the destruction of the forests.

Resolved, That this association warns investors irrespective of locality, of the danger of loss on their investments unless the government safeguards forest conditions.

Resolutions were also adopted urging Congress to repeal the timber and stone act; approving the action of manufacturers in asking Congress to appropriate \$200,000 to establish a wood-testing laboratory, and commending the untiring efforts of the Chief Forester.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Hon. James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture; vice-presidents, Dr. Edward Everett Hale, chaplain of the senate, F. E. Weyerhaeuser of the Weyerhaeuser Lumber interests, James W. Pinchot, Dr. B. E. Fernow, consulting forester, John L. Kauf of the Kaul Lumber Company; treasurer, Otto Luebckert of the American Audit Company; board of directors, Secretary James Wilson, Wm. L. Hall, Chief of the Office of Forest Products, Forest Service; George P. Whittlesey, James H. Cutler, Rutherford P. Hayes, Prof. Henry S. Graves, Director of the Yale Forest School; F. H. Newell, Chief Engineer of the Reclamation Service; Gifford Pinchot, Forester of the Department of Agriculture; N. J. Bachelder, Albert Shaw, editor of the Review of Reviews; W. W. Finley, president of the Southern railway; George K. Smith, secretary of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association; Wm. S. Harvey, chairman of the Committee on Forestry and Irrigation of the National Board of Trade; H. A. Pressey and George Foster Peabody.

White Ash Wanted.

The *Hardwood Record* is in receipt of a letter from a Washington, D. C., correspondent who is in the market for four or five cars 6/4 white ash, firsts and seconds, 6 in. and over wide, standard lengths. Anyone in a position to furnish this stock may have the name of the writer on application to this office.

The Portland Chair Company is the name of a new and large enterprise recently launched at Portland, Ore. The company has just broken ground for a big plant and is in the market for a full line of chair and furniture machinery.

Eighth Annual Indiana Hardwood Lumbermen's Assn.

On Friday, Jan. 11, at 2 p. m., the Indiana Hardwood Lumbermen's Association convened in the Grand Hotel, Indianapolis. J. D. Maris of Indianapolis presented to the association a walnut gavel, which President Charles H. Barnaby accepted on behalf of the members, before calling the meeting to order. The reading of the minutes being dispensed with, he addressed the convention as follows:

President's Address.

I take pleasure in calling to order the eighth annual convention of the Indiana Hardwood



C. H. BARNABY, GREENCASTLE, PRESIDENT.

Lumbermen's Association, and I take greater pleasure in calling to this convention the Hoosiers, the ex-Hoosiers and ought-to-be Hoosiers. In welcoming you here, and especially the ex-Hoosiers, I do not want you to misunderstand me. We invite you here as guests of the association and to break bread with us this evening. But don't get the idea into your heads that you are expected to come back here and enter into the lumber business in Indiana! To be square with you, I will say that our association has every tree in the state numbered and tagged and we can tell you to the very day when the last tree will have been cut, so that it is useless for you to attempt to enter business here.

The most prosperous year in the history of our country has just closed. We congratulate the lumbermen in having shared this great prosperity to a larger extent, probably, than those in other lines of trade. It is an especial pleasure to be able to congratulate the Indiana hardwood lumbermen who have shared in this unprecedented advancement to a greater degree, perhaps, than our friends from other sections, having had no high water to contend with, making logging operations possible at all times, and have also been more fortunate than some in the matter of car shortage, a grave hindrance to the lumber trade in general.

One important feature in regard to hardwood lumbermen in this great wave of prosperity is the fact that all of us have prospered. At every place where lumber is handled or produced the prosperity has been felt. This fact alone should be sufficient evidence to prove that there is no such thing as a hardwood lumber trust. Should there be or had there been, as some of our overly ambitious reformers claim, a few men only would have enjoyed these prosperous times, instead of a general sharing according to our

business capacity. The prosperity is caused by the good, old, healthy condition of supply and demand, and by the free and open competition of the lumbermen.

Indiana is spoken of as once being the greatest hardwood state in the Union. The fact that it still holds third place in the production of valuable hardwoods will doubtless surprise many of you. The amount of fine hardwoods and veneers manufactured within the state is truly remarkable and we are still recognized among the leaders.

Probably the greatest menace confronting the shipping interests of this country today is the alarmingly increasing car shortage. It has been shown quite clearly that the railroads have sufficient cars at the present time to care for all demands if they were handled promptly. In our opinion, this great difficulty would be largely, if not entirely, overcome by the enactment of reciprocal demurrage laws. This has been demonstrated satisfactorily by the reports from the state of Georgia, in which we understand reciprocal demurrage laws are in force.

The question of reciprocal demurrage will no doubt be taken up by our national congress. In the meantime every effort should be bent to leave such state laws enacted during the present session of our state legislature as will invest our railroad commission with ample power to make all necessary rulings. We want such legislation as will enforce a reasonable and effective demurrage upon all shippers and all common carriers.

The Indiana Hardwood Lumbermen's Association has always been awake to the importance of equable and just rules for the inspection and grading of hardwood lumber. While the present rules are being used with little friction, there is room for improvement. We should have rules that conform to custom as nearly as possible. We believe the rules should be gone over carefully once each year by the inspection committee and such changes be recommended as will meet the new conditions as they arise. We believe the time is not far distant when all hardwoods will be measured on the half inch. No. 1 common and lower grades will be inspected



G. H. PALMER, SHERIDAN, VICE PRESIDENT.

from the best side of the board and put on a strictly cutting up basis, and that another grade will be necessary, either divorcing the firsts from the seconds or making a select common

grade. J. M. Pritchard will read a paper today which covers the matter more fully.

A word of caution will not, I hope, brand one as a pessimist. While not one single cloud can be seen on the horizon at this time, still it is wise for all members to take advantage of these splendid times and fortify themselves against the dull period which no doubt will come, and even now we may be on the very crest of prosperity. Such prosperous times as we have enjoyed for the past eight years lead to wild speculations and the inflating of values; and if such wild speculations continue there must and will be a settling up day. When that time comes



J. M. PRITCHARD, INDIANAPOLIS, SECRETARY.

we should be ready to meet it by having our affairs in such shape as to cause us no loss.

Before closing and turning the office of president over to my successor, I wish to thank the members and officers for the loyal support given me on all occasions. It has been an honor and a pleasure to be at the head of such an organization as the Indiana Hardwood Lumbermen's Association, and I am your debtor.

Secretary's Report.

Gentlemen: The report and address made to you by our worthy president so completely covers the field that it is not necessary for the secretary to make a lengthy report, and all I shall do is to read to you the names of our new members, many of whom I think are here today:

- D. L. Adams & Co., Portland.
- F. M. Bachman, Indianapolis.
- W. A. Fulwider, Bloomington.
- Greer-Wilkinson Lumber Co., Indianapolis.
- Indiana Veneer & Lumber Company, Indianapolis.
- National Veneer & Lumber Company, Indianapolis.
- Thompson, Thayer & McCowen, Evansville.
- W. A. Guthrie, Dupont.
- Rockport Box & Manufacturing Company, Rockport.
- O. L. Wade, Indianapolis.
- Flora Sawmill Company, Flora.
- Talge Mahogany Company, Indianapolis.
- Ben Lukens, Greencastle.
- Robert Fessler, Indianapolis.
- George H. Henney & Son, Noblesville.
- A. G. Dwiggin, Fountain City.
- A. J. Sanders & Son, Gosport.
- J. H. Barclay, Bedford.
- Franklin Lumber Company, Franklin.
- R. O. James, Vincennes.

Treasurer's Report.

RECEIPTS.

Amount in treasury, paid by C. H. Barnaby	\$220.09
Amount collected for dues and banquet tickets	76.00
Amount collected for dues	32.00
Total	\$328.09

DISBURSEMENTS.

Cost of banquet	\$133.50
Incidental expenses of convention	24.93
Subscription to Interstate Commerce Law convention	50.00
Contribution, account of car stake and equipment complaint	50.00
Check to James T. Eaglesfield, account reciprocal demurrage	61.30
	<u>319.73</u>

January 1, amount in treasury	8.36
Since January 1, 1907, collected for dues, etc.	297.00

Amount now in treasury

The treasurer's report was accepted.

J. V. Stimson addressed the association regarding the death of C. D. Strode, and voiced the general regret at his loss and the high esteem in which he was held.

Excursion Committee.

The committee on the Cuban excursion, composed of J. M. Pritchard, George H. Palmer and Sam Burkholder, recommended that the prospective trip be postponed until after the next annual meeting. The report was adopted.

On the Car Stake Matter.

W. W. Knight addressed the meeting on the car stake matter, and made an urgent plea for funds with which to forward the work.

Mr. Bennett—Mr. President: I don't want to throw cold water on the matter, but it strikes me that the car stake business don't interest us very much. Now, gentlemen, this car stake proposition, in my judgment, although it has been handled by the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, has been a very foolish project from first to last. In the first place, why didn't they ask the railroads for a lower rate on flat cars? You can afford to equip if you have a lower rate on a flat car; you can load it heavier, and they ought to be willing to give you a lower rate on a flat car than on a box car. This thing of suing the railroads in order to get something out of them is a false proposition. You can do more with a man by persuasion than with a lawsuit. The railroads are ready to meet us on a fair and square basis, and I believe that by persuasion we can make a good deal more money out of the railroads than we can by suing them. The Cincinnati Lumbermen's Club has never even noticed this matter. We did raise two thousand dollars down there to take the railroads of our city up before the commission and make them do right on our switching charges. We haven't settled that yet. Besides, we support the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association. Our firm gives them \$100 a year, and a great many other people do the same thing. About twenty per cent of our business goes to the railroads. The railroads are making more money than any other class of people. We, together with the merchants of Cincinnati, have just been through a fight with them, and you have no idea how we fought them, and we beat them, hands down. It was the railroads against the people, and the people won for the first time. You want to get this association into the idea of taking their part against the railroads. Don't you be afraid of the railroads—they will

take care of themselves. The trouble is that they won't take care of themselves and us, too. Now let us take care of ourselves. That strikes me as being the proper spirit in this matter.

Mr. Knight—In answer to Mr. Bennett's statement with reference to the situation at Cincinnati being a fight of the people against

our neighbor, and I am in favor of the members of this association giving as they can afford to give to support this movement.

President Barnaby called for a vote on Mr. Knight's motion; it was carried.

S. Burkholder on Forestry.

Gentlemen—The work attempted and accomplished by the board for the period of time covered by the herein report was a continuation of the plans as outlined in former reports. Much information of both scientific and practical import was ascertained and given out from time to time through correspondence, visits and lectures to those who made inquiry for forestry knowledge.

There is at this time a strong sentiment favorably inclining to the institution of stronger forestry methods in almost every community within the state. The board finds on every hand interested men and women of clear and advanced conceptions of the forestry problem and who are rendering assistance by both word and action.

It is a rare instance where an individual of good business judgment, capable of broad discernment and unbiased by selfish motives, is found opposed to the project. The cause of forestry will never be opposed or hampered by the strongest thinking men and women of the country, but all danger is to be looked for from individuals who do not understand its importance and who will not give it a just consideration or who by nature are opposed to any form of evolution. It is from this element that forestry must be guarded in its future advancement. The most dangerous individuals to the general welfare are those who always oppose a thing when they are in doubt as to its importance.

As has been stated before, the money invested in the two thousand acres as a real estate transaction is \$16,000. The state appropriates annually \$3,000 with which to manage and perform the various kinds of work thereon in the advancement of the forestry feature to the extent as such sum will go. Sundry amounts have been specifically appropriated to improve the lands and the forest area and place the same in such an organized condition as will make it stand out as a state institution of merit and recognition. The aggregate of such allowance is \$10,190, divided between the coming two years. Of this amount \$3,600 is for the cultivation of the aforesaid area and putting upon the market such material as is taken off in doing this work, the money received from the sale of the same to be returned to the state treasurer to be in the general funds of the state. The amount expended for the last year, \$1,800, has been returned to the state treasurer and we are confident that the full amount of the \$3,600 will be returned and we will have that part of the forest area in good condition for nature to do the rest. And this amount should not be figured in the total of the amount invested in the institution. The amounts so far appropriated will not equip, improve and organize the institution as it should be to make it the most valuable and influential in its aims and purposes.

The forest reservation and experimental station is a state concern and must therefore be improved to meet the expectations of ideal citizenship in such matters. The individual who will stand out against any intelligent improvement of this land to meet the ideas of up-to-date citizens of Indiana is no more nor less than the same citizen who will wait against any and all modern improvements, whether of municipal or private concern. This institution, though conducted upon the highest plane of forestry technique, if not improved and organized in a business manner, will fail to have the best results upon its observers. Splendid state park features added to the institution will not hinder



S. BURKHOLDER, CRAWFORDSVILLE.

the railroads. I want to say that our fight is equally one of the people against the railroads. These people ask for subscriptions and I move you, Mr. President, that we make a contribution with which to carry on this work.

Mr. Stimson—I second Mr. Knight's motion, and in doing so I desire to say that I heartily agree with much that Mr. Bennett has said with reference to the railroads. But on this proposition I don't quite agree with Mr. Bennett. We are simply asked to join our interests with those of an organization that is making a fight against the railroads and in the interests of the shipper, and it is only in such reciprocal relations that we get strength, or make any prestige or accomplish anything. The greatest or-



C. H. KRAMER, RICHMOND.

ganizations in the world are the railroad companies, and the people are keeping them busy just now in a good many ways. We know that the pine people are the big shippers on flat cars and gondolas, but somehow I think it is better for our interests and our business to help

Its aims and purposes in the least, but on the contrary would advance the influence a hundred-fold. The model man of any community, no matter what business he be engaged in, is the individual who keeps alive to the civic advancement of the day, and whose hand and voice are uplifted in their behalf. The rightful improvement of the forestry institution should be carried forward until such attractions are added as will, with the forestry work being done, attract both esthetically and intellectually. It must also be borne in mind that it is not an eighty-acre farm so sought to be improved and conducted, but twenty-five such tracts and consequently proportionate appropriations must be made.

An interesting paper on inspection rules was read by J. M. Pritchard:

Mr. Pritchard's Paper.

Eight years ago the Indiana Hardwood Lumbermen's Association was organized and the main object of that organization was to exert an influence for a set of national inspection rules for the measurement and grading of hardwood lumber, to conform to "custom."

The perfectly natural law of supply and demand is the author of "custom" and from the beginning has established a basis for arriving at values between buyer and seller of hardwood lumber. We do not believe there was ever a set of rules written for grading hardwood lumber that was not a direct effort to define the grades already established by custom. In other words, inspection rules have been written after the grade or grades have already been established. Black walnut furnishes a good illustration of how rules follow custom. Until the advent of Indiana quartered white oak, about twenty-five years ago, black walnut was king. It was very difficult to supply the demand for this beautiful native hardwood and the price of firsts and seconds went to about \$95 a thousand feet, from which point it did not vary greatly. But as time went on the grades were lowered, not by national associations making rules, but by the law of supply and demand, until in 1902 at St. Louis the National Hardwood Lumber Association adopted rules for grading walnut lumber, admitting boards into firsts and seconds, which old-time walnut men say would scarcely have been accepted in the grade of culls thirty or forty years ago. As any given hardwood grows scarcer, it is evident that a lower class of timber will be manufactured to meet the demand, and grades must lower correspondingly.

At St. Louis in 1902 the National Hardwood Lumber Association practically accepted the version of "custom" as recommended by our association and we felt at that time that our work along this line was completed. But conditions have changed. Unprecedented prosperity has prevailed since that time, which has brought out the fact very clearly and forcibly that our valuable hardwoods are becoming very scarce, and that it is a problem to supply the demand. The advent of veneers down to 1-20 of an inch in thickness has not been entirely sufficient to meet the situation. Everyone recognizes now that in former years there has been a criminal waste of our valuable hardwood timber. Economies are noticed now that would not have been thought of even eight years ago. Timber that was considered valueless eight years ago is now in strong demand. Rules, although made to conform to custom as nearly as possible, without having any precedent to guide their written construction, now need some revision to meet the necessities of these new and changed conditions. Inspection rules, in the main, only define the lowest line boards admitted in any given grade, and it must be borne in mind that probably 90 per cent of the lumber in any given grade is better than the boards defined.

Now as to theory of inspecting lumber, whether from the best side, the poor side or

from consideration of both sides of the board. There is good argument given in favor of either of the first two theories named. We all know, however, that it is a fact that inspectors arrive at the grade and value of a board from consideration of both sides. It seems that this is only natural and fair, inasmuch as the inspection of



B. F. SWAIN, SHELBYVILLE.

lumber is largely a matter of judgment. A judge will not decide a case brought before his court after hearing only one side presented. We believe that the lumbermen among themselves can settle this question, for it does not seem to matter so much which theory may be used, provided the rules are otherwise made to define the grades to conform to present necessities.

There is much discussion now, among lumbermen, as to who should be the author of inspection rules, and many views have been given through the trade journals.

There are those who say that the manufacturer of lumber should dictate the rules; others claim that the wholesaler or dealer should be



JAMES BUCKLEY, BROOKVILLE.

consulted. Still others maintain that the consumer should make the rules, and there are advocates that the consumer and manufacturer of lumber should jointly construct the rules. It is clearly observed that the wishes and needs of the consumer of lumber have been carefully

considered and taken into account by inspection rules committees. For illustration, a wagon maker requires a certain kind of lumber, the lumbermen supply this material in accordance with the requisition of the wagon maker, and when the lumber rules are written, we find a grade called "box boards." The consumer was not present when the rules were adopted, but nevertheless his influence was great, for the rules committee has not attempted to put into the grade of box boards a class of material not suitable for this purpose. And the same thing is true of other classifications. The consumer must and will be considered in order that a ready market for all classes and grades of hardwood lumber may be had. As to the other propositions, I will say that, if uniform inspection is to be realized, all interests in the trade must get together. One branch of the trade can only force its mandates for a time. The manufacturer of lumber is often the wholesaler. The wholesaler is often the manufacturer; and when we analyze the situation carefully, we find that their interests are identical and that their views are not so very far apart. One thing noticed in all this discussion is the unanimous opinion in favor of a uniform set of inspection rules. This is recognized as the great need of the trade today, and we believe that all lumbermen should work honestly and earnestly to attain that end.

The "juggler" of grades receives considerable attention and it is desired that rules be made which will make this practice impossible. We are up against it here sure. The "juggler" does not care what the standard is, and the more standards, the better for him. But the buyer and not the lumbermen are to blame for this practice, and so long as we have buyers who insist upon placing their order at less than the genuine market price, some fellow will be found who will accept the business and juggle the grades enough to make up the difference. The lumberman does not want to do this and would not if he were not forced. Other methods than legislation on inspection rules will have to be adopted before this evil is stopped, and in working for uniform inspection we can just as well eliminate the "juggler" from the discussion.

The Indiana Hardwood Lumbermen's Association claims to be and is, so far as we know, on perfectly friendly terms with all lumber organizations, and recognizes the good that these various associations have done and are doing for the benefit of the lumber business. We have ever stood ready to join hands with any organization in an effort to better conditions. We recognize the great work done by the National Hardwood Lumber Association toward the goal of uniform inspection, as resolutions adopted at our various annual meetings will testify. We want uniform inspection and that the rules be made according to custom, and to meet the present necessities. We, therefore, recommend that this association appoint a committee, whose duty it shall be to work for uniform inspection.

Mr. Burkholder Mr. President, my friend Bennett has been decrying the talk about prosperity and the lumbermen getting rich, on account of the high price of lumber, and I just want to say that I never yet have heard anyone say anything about the high price of timber. I have been in the business for thirty years and I haven't got rich at it. I find today that we are paying 300 per cent higher prices for timber, and we are getting about 200 per cent higher prices for lumber, than we did fifteen or twenty years ago. If prosperity is reigning, it is among the farmers. If there is any trust at all, it is among the farmers. The farmer says he don't have to sell it, and the lumberman has to have it, and the price of timber has gone far beyond the price of lumber.

As to this matter of inspection, why not bring that before congress and have government inspection of lumber? I would call my friend

Russe's attention to that proposition: let the National association take the matter up. We Indiana men don't want to appropriate everything that is good, but if this thing isn't taken up by the National association we will have to annex—no, we won't annex: we will do like Teddy did about Cuba—we will put a protectorate over the National association and do what we want done.

President Barnaby—You might go a little bit further, Mr. Burkholder, and add in the bill that the grade and number of feet should be stamped on every board.

Mr. Burkholder—Well, that would be all right, too. Now, with reference to this paper of Mr. Pritchard's, I think we should take some action on the suggestions made.

A motion was made and seconded that a permanent inspection committee be appointed.

Mr. Farrin—Mr. President, I do not believe I ever made any suggestion with reference to the rules, except that the fractions be divided on the half inch, but the associations seemed to think it necessary to give from \$2 to \$5 of our money to our customers without their solicitation, and I simply had to fall in with the balance of them.

But now, in relation to the changing of the rules, I want to ask if it is contemplated that a third set of rules be gotten up? I hope that is not in contemplation. I think most any set of rules is all right, as long as they are well understood and used by everybody. In fact, I don't think it makes a great deal of difference what those rules are, because the trade very quickly fits itself to the rules—those who make the lumber and those who consume it. I think, however, that if it could be done it would be a very good idea to secure one uniform set of rules. But I view with a great deal of alarm the introduction of a third set.

President Barnaby—Mr. Farrin, I will ease your mind on that proposition. Most emphatically, no; we have no idea of putting in a third set of rules. It is our purpose to have a permanent inspection committee for the purpose of working for one set of rules, and if any changes be made, to watch the interests of Indiana. We are in favor of one set, if possible, and one set only.

Mr. Farrin—I am very glad to hear it, Mr. President, and I don't think there ought to be a dissenting voice in this convention upon that proposition.

Mr. Russe—Mr. President, I heartily endorse the remarks of Mr. Farrin. I have always advocated the measurement on the half inch, and when any changes are made the changes of measurement should be to measure on the half inch. And not only that, but I don't see why, in oak and finish woods for furniture and house finish, we ought not to put in odd lengths. We take down a 14-foot board and it has a foot of worthless end on it, and we have got to cut off two feet; we are actually throwing away one foot in length there of clear stock because we have followed custom and made our lengths eight, ten, twelve, fourteen and sixteen feet. There isn't a single furniture man who will not admit that he could use odd as well as even lengths, and in house trim a great deal of it is used in odd lengths. I simply want to bring that out, so that you will think about it when changes in the rules do come up. I am in favor of measuring on half inch and odd lengths.

Mr. Stimson—Mr. President, I have listened to Mr. Russe's remarks with much interest and wish to say that that is exactly my judgment. We measure walnut by the odd foot, nine, ten, eleven, twelve and thirteen. Gentlemen, quarter-sawed oak is mighty near as high as walnut today, and why not measure the other woods the same way as we measure walnut? They are used the same; they are cut for the same purposes, and there is no reason in the world

why lumber should not be measured on the odd foot.

I also heartily support the half-inch proposition and the idea of cutting out the give-and-take proposition—cut it out; establish the rule to measure exactly what you invoice, and if a board measures seven feet and a half, there is



HENRY MALEY, EVANSVILLE.

seven feet and a half of lumber in it that should be paid for.

Mr. Farrin—Mr. President, this is the happiest moment of my life. I expected these gentlemen to see the error of their ways, but I didn't think it would take them five years to see it. I made the suggestion at St. Louis in 1902, and while they are slow in getting around to it, I see they are getting there, and I think if we give them a little more time they will be all right.

Mr. Pritchard—Mr. President, I want to say to Mr. Farrin that we certainly do not want any more inspection rules than we already have, and the main object for which we want to work is one set of inspection rules, that we may have



W. W. KNIGHT, INDIANAPOLIS.

uniform inspection. It doesn't matter so much what the rules are, so long as they conform to the interests of the lumber business, and that we have one set of rules.

Mr. Fathauer—Mr. President, I have listened to this discussion with much interest, and I

want to say that it doesn't make any difference to the National Hardwood Lumber Association whether you call a bushel of wheat sixty pounds, or some other number of pounds, but you must not change that standard every year. You must have a standard that you cannot change every year. If you say divide on the fraction, let us do that; if you agree to divide on the three-quarters inch up and three-quarters inch down, let us do that. Let us be true to the pledge we make.

Mr. Bennett—Mr. President, it strikes me that we have made an agreement among ourselves and with the people of this whole country, that there would be no recommendation made as to change in the rules of the National Hardwood Lumber Association until a certain time. I believe the people in Indiana are just as honest as they are in Ohio or in any other state of the union, and this is a matter of honesty and integrity, gentlemen, entirely. You can talk about your timber getting poorer and all that sort of thing. Why didn't you think about it before you made your agreement? It makes no difference what your grades are, but you agreed to a grade and if you lower your grade you will lower your price. Your honesty and integrity will prevent you making any change in these rules until the proper time. It is perfectly right for this association to appoint a committee on inspection to take care of Indiana's interests, and when they take care of Indiana they take care of everybody. But don't let us make any changes until the time we agreed to.

Mr. Stimson—Mr. President and gentlemen, every one of you here will remember just a few years ago when the Indiana association appointed a committee which went to the National association meeting at Chicago, asking for certain changes in the inspection rules, and asking for the establishment of a rule, and we went in with a draft of the same. You will remember the speech that Mr. Bennett made against this matter in Chicago, and he was just as honest and just as earnest in it then as he is now. He has since acknowledged that the measure was the proper thing, and he supports it just as heartily today as he did the rule that was in existence before that time. And when we get a rule along the lines suggested here, Mr. Bennett will be just as hearty in support of it as he is with reference to the existing rule today. We believe that Mr. Bennett is just as sincere and honest in his views as we are. But Mr. Bennett don't like to change his custom. There is no reason why, when the pressure exists, as it does today in favor of a revision of the rules, it should not be made; there is no reason why it ought not to be discussed and let the majority of the members of the National association in the meeting at Atlantic City next May decide. We are all democratic in our views, and believe in the voice of the people and in accepting the vote of the majority. It cannot do any harm, and that is all we ask—that it be presented and considered. Let the decision be what it may, and we, as men, will accept and abide by the result.

President Barnaby—I would state that the duty of this committee, which is to be appointed, will not be to jump right onto the National association and make them change the rules. That is not the idea at all. It is simply to have a permanent committee to watch any changes that are contemplated and to work for a uniform inspection.

Mr. Palmer—Mr. President, there are several gentlemen here who possess what are called idiosyncrasies. Mr. Farrin's is on the half inch, Mr. Russe's is on the odd foot and Mr. Bennett's is that we should stand up so straight that we lean over backwards. It is said that we have made some agreement with somebody, we don't exactly know who, that we must adhere to. I want to say to you gentlemen that that idea is fallacious. It won't hold water at all.

If the members coming together down at Atlantic City want to change the rules, if it seems wise to change the rules, if there is a demand from the entire country that the rules are to be changed, and I think it is a very wise plan that you gentlemen have inaugurated, for the appointment of a committee to see that the interests of Indiana are fully protected when those changes take place. I want to say further that the inspection rules committee of the National association is ready today, or tomorrow, or any day between now and the meeting at Atlantic City, to consider any changes that the inspection rules committee of this association, if appointed, may desire to have made at the Atlantic City meeting. There is nobody that has authority in the National association to state to that committee that those changes will be made, because there is no authority, except in the membership, to make the changes. But if we go to Atlantic City with a plan well outlined, a reasonable plan, a plan for a change that may be made necessary by the new conditions which were not apprehended when we were in Buffalo, I believe that the reason of the National association will rise to the occasion and say that we will make those changes.

Committee on Inspection.

President Barnaby—Gentlemen, if there is no further discussion on this question, we will vote on it. It has been moved and seconded that a permanent inspection committee be appointed. Those in favor of this motion will signify the same by saying aye; those opposed no. The ayes have it, and the motion is carried. I will appoint as that committee, John M. Pritchard, chairman; Ed. F. Swain, C. H. Kramer, T. J. Christian and Claude Maley.

Railroad Committee.

On motion, duly seconded and carried, President Barnaby appointed a committee on railroads, which consists of the following: W. A. Guthrie, S. Burkholder and E. A. Swain.

Nomination Committee.

Election of officers being next in order, the chair appointed S. Burkholder, W. H. Coppock and J. D. Maris as nomination committee.

On request, W. A. Guthrie, a member of the present legislature, addressed the meeting.

Mr. Guthrie—Mr. President, as this is the first time that I have met with you, I am not exactly familiar with what you desire. While I am in the hardwood lumber business, I am also largely interested in the cross-tie business. I am with you on the rate proposition and this handling of cars. Congressman Madden of Illinois has drafted a bill to introduce in congress that strikes me as covering some points that I was very much interested in. One was with reference to ordering cars and compelling railroad companies, as common carriers, to furnish them in a reasonable length of time, and if they should not furnish them the shipper would be entitled to a dollar a day for the time that he was delayed. That struck me as a fair proposition. That is what they require of us. If we order cars and we don't load them at once, they charge us demurrage, and why not put it the other way? Another thing was with reference to the time the cars were to be moved from the station after they were loaded. Just recently I had an order for which a construction company paid me an extra price to get two carloads of stuff on the cars in a day's time for them. That shipment was thirty days in going sixty-five miles. Who was to blame for that? I am strongly in favor of giving our railroad commission additional power so that they may control this situation to a greater extent.

Election of Officers.

The committee on nomination selected the following officers, who were unanimously elected:

For president—C. H. Barnaby, Greencastle.
For vice president—G. H. Palmer, Sheridan.



VAN B. PERRINE, FORT WAYNE.

For treasurer—C. A. Wood, Muncie.
For secretary—J. M. Pritchard, Indianapolis.
For directors—S. Burkholder, Crawfordsville; Clarence H. Cramer, Richmond; James Buckley, Brookville; B. F. Swain, Seymour; Claude Maley, Evansville.

On motion, the session adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

About one hundred members of the Indiana association and their guests sat down to the home-coming dinner. Among them were not only lumbermen who are at present residents of the state, but many who were prominently



J. F. STIMSON, HUNTINGBURG.

identified with the earlier history of the industry in that section, now engaged in the same pursuit in various parts of the United States.

President Barnaby acted as toastmaster,

and at the close of the excellent dinner called upon W. H. Russe of Memphis for remarks. Mr. Russe eulogized the state of Indiana as the home of some of the pioneers and most influential men in the lumber business and noted that nearly half the members of the Memphis Lumbermen's Club were originally from that state.

Earl Palmer of Paducah, Ky., spoke in his usual breezy manner, paying tribute to the association's hospitality, and telling several stories in his inimitable way. In conclusion he proposed a toast to the memory of C. D. Strode.

W. A. Bennett of Cincinnati addressed the banqueters and called attention to the importance of his home city as a lumber market.

C. Crane of Cincinnati followed Mr. Bennett with further facts about its resources for handling lumber, incidentally paying tribute also to his native town—Peru, Ind. Mr. Crane's humorous remarks regarding associations, grading, etc., were much enjoyed by his hearers.

William E. Litchfield of Boston in a very graceful speech told of his lumbering experiences in Indiana covering a period of twenty years, and spoke of the great resources of the state and the high quality of its timber.

William Threlkeld of New York city explained the standard knot very carefully, stating he has found a knot 1½ inches in diameter, or the size of a silver dollar, when green will when dry be reduced to 1¼ inches, or the diameter of a half-dollar, the size of the prevailing standard knot. A quarter covers exactly a 1-inch knot. These remarks of Mr. Threlkeld were evidently intended to be facetious. He further expressed himself as a believer in unity, and an advocate of universal inspection.

J. V. Zartman of Indianapolis, chairman of the allied shipping associations, requested the cooperation of the association in seeking to widen the scope of power of the state railroad commission.

Waldron Williams of New York city complimented Indiana lumbermen on their hospitality, their astute business methods, their high standard of manufacture, and the excellence of their products.

During the banquet an orchestra furnished enjoyable music and Homer H. Van Wie delighted the guests with his rendition of several songs.

Those present were:

List of Attendants.

- G. O. Worland, Thompson, Thayer & McCowen, Evansville.
- W. H. Coppock, S. P. Coppock & Co., Ft. Wayne.
- Roy Burkholder, S. Burkholder Lbr. Co., Crawfordsville.
- W. A. Fulwider, W. A. Fulwider & Co., Bloomington.
- D. S. Barnaby, Greencastle.
- J. D. Wetz, Columbus.
- B. Young, Young & Cutsinger, Evansville.
- Robert H. Fessler, Indianapolis.
- J. D. Maris, Indianapolis.
- W. W. Garrett, Frankfort.
- G. H. Palmer, Sheridan.

H. C. Humphrey, G. W. Jones Lumber Co., Appleton, Wis.

Earl Palmer, Ferguson & Palmer Co., Paducah, Ky.

J. W. Martin, Veedersburg.

Watt G. Bass, National Veneer & Lumber Co., Indianapolis.

H. J. Barnard, Indianapolis.

C. M. Crim, C. M. Crim & Son, Salem.

James C. Dickson, Indianapolis.

John Hellenbrand, Hellenbrand Co., Batesville.

J. A. Hellenbrand, Hellenbrand Co., Batesville.

C. H. Kramer, C. & W. Kramer Co., Richmond.

William P. Schmuhl, Ford & Johnson Co., Michigan City.

Otis Henry, Geo. W. Henry & Son Lumber Co., Noblesville.

Gardiner I. Jones, Jones Hardwood Co., Boston, Mass.

W. W. Knight, Long-Knight Lumber Co., Indianapolis.

B. F. Swain, D'Heur & Swain, Seymour.

J. N. Day, St. Louis Lumberman, St. Louis, Mo.

L. E. Fuller, Lumber World, Chicago, Ill.

A. R. Vinnedge, A. R. Vinnedge Lumber Co., Chicago, Ill.

Theodore Fathauer, Theo. Fathauer Co., Chicago, Ill.

E. A. Swain, Swain-Karmire Lumber Co., Shelbyville.

Thomas B. Coppock, S. P. Coppock & Co., Ft. Wayne.

Claude Maley, Maley & Wertz, Evansville.

Sam Sanders, A. J. Sanders' Sons, Gosport.

W. H. Russe, Russe & Burgess, Memphis, Tenn.

J. H. Wooley, Franklin.

Frank R. Shepard, Eaglesfield & Shepard, Indianapolis.

R. O. James, Vincennes.

J. H. Barclay, Bedford.

William Threlkeld, Indiana Quartered Oak Co., New York.

Walter H. Crim, C. M. Crim & Son, Salem.

B. A. Kipp, B. A. Kipp & Co., Cincinnati, O.

F. M. Bachman, F. M. Bachman Co., Indianapolis.

William E. Ferguson, Rockville.

Charles A. Wood, Kirby-Wood Lbr. Co., Muncie.

H. W. Bates, Ft. Wayne.

F. P. Kirby, Kirby-Wood Lbr. Co., Cincinnati, O.

Thomas H. Kirby, Kirby-Wood Lbr. Co., Muncie.

J. Watt Graham, Graham Lbr. Co., Cincinnati, O.

C. H. Barnaby, Greencastle.

J. M. Pritchard, Long-Knight Lumber Co., Indianapolis.

S. P. Coppock, S. P. Coppock & Co., Ft. Wayne.

W. A. Bennett, Bennett & Witte, Cincinnati, Ohio.

S. Burkholder, S. Burkholder Lbr. Co., Crawfordsville.

Daniel Wertz, Evansville.

J. A. Thompson, Edinburg.

J. H. Baird, Southern Lumberman, Nashville, Tenn.

M. B. Farrin, M. B. Farrin Lbr. Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

C. F. Korn, Farrin-Korn Lbr. Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Henry H. Gibson, HARDWOOD RECORD, Chicago, Ill.

Ben Lukens, Greencastle.

J. D. Bolton, Hayden & Westcott Lbr. Co., Chicago, Ill.

O. O. Agler, Upham & Agler, Chicago, Ill.

G. J. Landeck, Landeck Lumber Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

Charles Wertz, Daniel Wertz & Co., Grammer.

W. P. Brown, W. P. Brown & Sons Lbr. Co., Louisville, Ky.

Henry Maley, Edinburg.

J. W. Brockie, Peabody Bros. Co., LaFontaine.



EARL PALMER, PADUCAH, KY.

C. E. Bell, Peabody Bros. Co., Denver.

Charles Lieb, Rockport Box Mfg. Co., Rockport.

G. A. Dwiggin, Fountain City.

Harry Asmann, Graham Lumber Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

I. M. Asher, I. M. Asher Lumber Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

James Buckley, Brookville.

W. A. Bunsack, W. A. Bunsack Lbr. Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Edward Buckley, Buckley & Douglas Lbr. Co., Manistee, Mich.

Walter K. Crim, C. M. Crim & Son, Salem, Ind.

C. Crane, C. Crane & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.



W. H. RUSSE, MEMPHIS, TENN.

E. R. Cooledge, Southern Lumberman, Chicago.

J. W. Dickson, J. W. Dickson Lumber Co., Memphis, Tenn.

J. E. Dulweber, Cincinnati, Ohio.

C. W. Davis, Edinburg.

R. G. Edwards, Sheridan.

E. C. Dann, Pittsburg Plate Glass Co., Indianapolis.

F. F. Fish, National Hardwood Lbr. Assn., Chicago, Ill.

W. A. Guthrie, Dupont.

A. N. Holloway, Cloverdale.

A. C. Hyser, Indianapolis.

Rollin R. James, Indianapolis.

W. S. Jacobs, Kirby-Wood Lbr. Co., Muncie.

L. A. Keithley, Bedford.

L. R. Lesh, Lesh & Matthews Lbr. Co., Chicago.

William E. Litefield, Boston, Mass.

H. A. McCowen, H. A. McCowen & Co., Salem.

John Meyer, Meyer Lbr. & Hdwe. Co., Batesville.

John Montano, Bennett & Witte, Cincinnati, Ohio.

John R. Mutz, Edinburg.

George F. Massmann, Farrin-Korn Lumber Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Charles E. Osborn, Veedersburg.

N. F. Owings, Indianapolis.

C. W. Osgood, Indianapolis.

W. C. Pulse, Greensburg.

E. K. Pritchett, Macey Company, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Van B. Perrine, Perrine-Armstrong Lbr. Co., Ft. Wayne.

F. M. Platter, North Vernon Lumber Co., North Vernon.

Ed. Richardson, Long-Knight Lbr. Co., Indianapolis.

W. P. Sherman, Willoughby, Ohio.

J. V. Stimson, Huntingburg.

Edward O. Wild, American Lumberman, Chicago, Ill.

Fred H. Wade, Indianapolis.

George M. Waters, New Palestine.

J. H. Wooley, Franklin.

Waldron Williams, New York.

J. V. Zartman, Indianapolis.

The Toy Industry of Germany.

Something of the extent of the toy manufacturing industry in Germany may be learned from a recent report of Consul George H. Ifft, of Annaberg, one of the greatest toy making centers of Germany. From January 1 to September 1, 1906, a total of 9,895 tons of toys were sent to the United States, as against 8,716 tons for the same period in 1905. The exports to England during these months were nearly equal to those to the United States, and it is estimated that over \$3,500,000 worth of toys are manufactured annually to supply the German market.

Throughout the entire toy manufacturing district of Germany factories were busy all through the year, but labor conditions were very unsatisfactory. The increased cost of living everywhere in Germany has caused a demand for higher wages, and in many cases a strike has been resorted to in the effort to enforce these demands. At Nuremberg a strike, affecting many workmen and lasting many weeks, has just been terminated by granting not only higher wages but shorter hours. Toy makers, both the factory employees and the house workmen (those who work at their own homes), are organizing to enforce their wants. Added to this has been the increased cost of raw materials, in some cases the advance being as high as 50 per cent, and the result has naturally been a very unsatisfactory condition of the industry both from the standpoint of the manufacturer and the workman.

In the Erz mountains of Saxony the toys made are mostly of wood, and while there are quite a number of factories, the work done by men in their homes is the larger factor. Labor there is not so well organized as at Nuremberg and other points, and the industry has not been interrupted by strikes, etc. Manufacturers have had a very busy year and a fairly prosperous trade with the United States.

The Modern Furniture Factory.

GLUE AND THE LAYING OF VENEER.

Although glue in some form has been used from the earliest times for furniture work, the question of its proper preparation and handling is a problem that still perplexes the factory manager. It must be reduced to workable shape without loss of its strength or spreading qualities or the joints to which it is applied will be unsatisfactory. Experience and repeated tests are the only criteria by which to judge the quality of glue. In determining the value of glue its strength and water-taking capacity ought to be thoroughly ascertained. The investigation should be conducted in a scientific manner and a careful record kept of the weight of the glue and the amount of the water.

There are some elemental facts about glue which, of course, are observed wherever it is used, and one of these is that glue should never be heated in anything brought directly in contact with the fire, for it is apt to be burnt and thus rendered worthless. It must also be softened in water before it can be melted by heat, and in this particular glues differ widely, taking from eighteen and twenty ounces to thirty-five ounces of water to a pound of glue. But the thickness of the glue depends on the temperature, for as the temperature increases the glue will stand more water. If glue dissolves in cold water it is poor stuff, and it also ought to be remembered that it grows weaker the oftener it is melted.

Since the development of the veneer industry to its present magnitude the spreading capacity of glue has become a theme for study, and in this connection there are several features that are of importance. While the glue is being spread on the stock, its temperature must be carefully looked after, for this quality affects the spreading capacity to a considerable degree, often as much as twenty-five per cent. The liquid must be carefully protected from any strong drafts, as this tends to dull it by evaporating the water, although more or less water is being constantly taken from it on its exposure to the air. The handling of glue from the pot to the face of the wood is a scientific process, and one that should be carefully looked after if the best results are to be attained. With a proper test of the substance and a thorough knowledge of its qualities combined with the requisite care in preparing and handling it, the best work can be obtained and many instances of faulty joining which are often attributed to the glue can be traced back to poor workmanship in other departments.

Even when the glue has been tested and found satisfactory care should be taken to have the wood properly tempered for its reception. When both the edging and face of built-up stock are of the same warm temperature glue does its best work and when applied to thoroughly seasoned lumber should give a durable and strong joining.

The importance of the glue room can never be overestimated, but as a feature of furniture building it becomes of exceptional interest when considered in relation to the amount of laminated work being turned out at the present time. In the laying of veneer great attention should be given to the condition of the face wood and the edging. As a general rule veneers, being very thin, are well dried, many times their seasoning is much more thorough than that of the body on which they are placed. Unless good judgment is exercised in the proper tempering of wood after it comes from the kiln so that it will not err in the extreme of being too dry, there is a possibility of its absorbing moisture on exposure to the air and thus expanding and wrecking the work. This disaster is avoided in many cases by making the work with several plies of stock and placing them with the grain running in opposite directions; but it is a mark of scientific craftsmanship to first get the stock in as nearly perfect condition as possible before making it up.

The matching of veneers for large surfaces like those of the headboards of bedsteads and fine table tops is rightly considered a fine art. Every one is familiar

with the careless placing of veneer on cheap furniture, when one strip may be of a naturally beautiful figure and the one next to it of an entirely different grain. In fine work all this is avoided and the greatest care is taken to match the grain exactly, the parts of the veneer surface being numbered so that the best of the strip can be laid with taste. In the making up of good mahogany stock, when the work is laminated, beautiful surfaces are obtained with crotch mahogany, the darker heartwood giving an attractive and finely graduated figure. It is evident that in this work only the greatest care can avoid error, for to have the ideal surface the figure must join and match perfectly. In table tops and in general in all large surfaces of the best work the same skill is shown, so that when the finish is put on the grain of the wood is brought out in a harmonious figure throughout all the different pieces.

The proper matching of the veneered strips on the surface of any fine class work is one of the most careful and striking features of furniture making. In this phase of the industry the craft has attained a level far in advance of any hitherto reached, for the development of veneer machinery has put within the reach of the manufacturer a surface at once perfect, beautiful and susceptible of the most exquisite treatment.

The Mahogany and Cedar Trade.

The active conditions governing the mahogany and foreign cedar trade during the year just closed, both as regards demand and prices, makes a review for that period of more than passing interest.

In an interview with Geo. F. Herrimann, one of the leading brokers of New York city and the only statistician in that mahogany and cedar trade center, he stated that during 1906 his figures showed the following receipts for that year from various producing countries as compared with 1905:

MAHOGANY LOGS RECEIVED.			
	1905.	1906.	
Cuban ports	14,629	32,092	
Mexican ports	6,389	9,055	
Central & South American ports.	5,229	3,846	
African ports	4,204	12,746	
Totals	30,451	57,739	

CEDAR LOGS RECEIVED.			
	1905.	1906.	
Cuban ports	88,350	152,205	
Mexican ports	1,623	5,451	
Central & South American ports.	1,362	2,409	
Totals	91,335	160,065	

Notwithstanding the marked gain in receipts as shown above, the market has been such that all arrivals have been promptly absorbed during the year at a higher range of values than has been obtained for many years. Furthermore the market has been characterized during a greater part of the year by a demand far in excess of receipts, with the result that at many periods the local wholesale market was bare of stock. Especially was this so of cedar, the increasing use of which has been nothing short of marvelous, and in that respect it is a fact in current trading that mahogany is likewise being

utilized in large quantities in lines of manufacture into which it has heretofore but lightly entered. This is occasioned more particularly by reason of the marked advance in the value of general domestic hardwoods, which are now on a level that enables mahogany to come into competition freely, to say nothing of its own merits as a wood of beauty.

The current range of prices at this writing on mahogany run from 6 to 12 cents per foot in the log, wholesale, according to quality and point of origin. The most desirable, such as Laguna and Santiago, are firm at 12 cents, but the general market averages between 9 and 10 cents. Cedar prices range from 9 to 15 cents under the same conditions, with the average close to 13 and 14 cents.

An important factor in the cedar trade during the year was the trouble on the Island of Cuba, which occurred at the height of the season and forced a curtailment in shipments when the wood was in urgent demand here. Had it not been for this, the receipts from those ports would have been much larger and have permitted of increased trade.

The increase in receipts of Mexican mahogany, as above noted, were greatly appreciated by the trade, and all were sold promptly, showing the popularity of this grade. Several months elapsed without any receipts from Mexico, owing to lack of rain which compelled buyers to use other grades, but immediately receipts arrived. Mexican stock came into its own and the year opens with a very active call and early shipments urged. Cuba mahogany has likewise enjoyed increasing sale and large, good logs are in active call. San Domingo has practically ceased as a factor in local trading, there having been only about 1,000 logs received during the past three years. There is, however, some demand for large, good logs, but the average receipts have been of small wood and a

drug on the market. Honduras receipts were about equal to 1905 and the demand good.

A salient feature of 1906 was the big increase in African receipts, compared with previous years. This was due in a measure to decreased receipts from other ports, but African stock is growing rapidly in favor. Then, too, the African shipments in past years have come almost exclusively via the Liverpool market, where American importers were forced to pay prices based on the expense of handling there as well as profit to the broker. The past year, however, has witnessed the arrival of two consignments direct, which resulted so profit-

ably that an increased traffic with African ports direct is looked for this year.

The cedar market in general has been very active and has permitted of profitable trading to all concerned. Receipts from Mexico and Cuba were greatly in excess of any year for a long time, notwithstanding the handicap in Cuba as above stated, but the consumption has been enormous, with every prospect of a continuance.

The whole situation is most promising for this year and the general trade is exceedingly optimistic.

since British woodworking firms must import much of their material, American manufacturers have a good opportunity for extending the market for their goods. With the greater variety and comparative abundance of woods here suitable for this line of manufacture and the superiority of our woodworking machinery, American goods are necessarily of particular worth and would doubtless be given preference over all others. Although the United Kingdom is one of the best customers of our woodworking establishments, Consul Fleming says that in the district about Edinburgh little effort has been made to bring the merit of these wares before the trade. Only the best grade of woodenware can be sold on this market.

News Miscellany.

Hardwood Manufacturers' Annual.

A meeting of great interest to hardwood, vehicle and furniture dimension stock manufacturers and planing mill operators will be held at Memphis, January 29 and 30, when the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of the United States will hold its fifth annual gathering. It promises to be a large and enthusiastic one. Memphis lumbermen are making elaborate plans for the entertainment of visitors and the program of the meeting, which is given herewith, presents many attractive features:

FIRST DAY—TUESDAY, JANUARY 29.

10:30 a. m.—Registration of delegates. Souvenir badges will be distributed at time of registration.

11 a. m.—Meeting called to order.

Address of welcome—Hon. James H. Malone, mayor of Memphis.

Response in behalf of visiting lumbermen—William Wilms.

Annual address of president—William Wilms.

Report of treasurer—C. M. Crawford.

Report of secretary—Lewis Doster.

Report of chief inspector—J. V. Hill.

Recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION 3 P. M.

Address—"Coöperation of Railroads and Lumber Interests in the South and Developments Resulting Therefrom"—J. C. Clair, industrial agent Illinois Central railroad.

Address—Dr. Hermann Von Shrenck, plant pathologist Missouri Botanical Gardens, St. Louis Mo., department of agriculture.

Address—"Drainage, Irrigation and Improvement of Waterways in Relation to the Lumber Business"—John A. Fox of the National Rivers & Harbors Congress.

Address—"The Relations Between the Manufacturers and the Manufacturing Consumers of Hardwood Lumber"—Capt. A. J. Gahagan, Loomis & Hart Manufacturing Company, Chattanooga, Tenn.

EVENING.

Entertainment to all by the Lumbermen's Club of Memphis.

SECOND DAY—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30.

10:30 a. m.—Meeting called to order.

Reports of standing committees.

General discussion.

Reports of committees appointed preceding day.

General business.

Recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION—2 P. M.

Reports of committees.

General business.

Election of officers for 1907.

Adjournment.

The Lumbermen's Club of Memphis have extended to all members, manufacturers and visitors to the convention an invitation for entertainment, and Tuesday night will be reserved for such purpose. The entertainment will be strictly an informal affair.

W. A. Bennett Honored.

Wm. A. Bennett of Bennett & Witte, wholesale hardwood dealers of Cincinnati, Ohio, was

elected president of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce at the annual election the second week in January, defeating J. M. Sears. Mr. Bennett had adopted a staunch position in favor of several measures which directly affect the lumber trade, and lumbermen are therefore jubilant over his successful candidacy. He strongly indorses the belt line railway for Cincinnati, lower switching charges, increased terminal facilities, removal of discrimination rates, regu-



W. A. BENNETT OF BENNETT & WITTE, CINCINNATI.

lations and conditions against shippers, and a nine foot stage in the Ohio river from Pittsburg, Pa., to Cairo, Ill.

Mr. Bennett has been in the lumber business for twenty-five years, and his house is one of the most prominent in his section, handling an immense quantity of lumber annually, and constituting an important factor in oak and cottonwood operations.

American Woodenware in Scotland.

Consul Rufus Fleming of Edinburgh, Scotland, states that there is a considerable market in that part of Scotland for American wood goods of every kind, from furniture to clothespins. Of furniture the principal article in use there is office desks; in other lines the leading items are handles for various implements, doors, sash and blinds. The trade in American woodenware in Scotland is not extensive, but it shows signs of betterment, and if some effort were displayed by American makers a much larger share of the business might be turned their way. It is perhaps questionable whether the trade would ever grow to great volume, for some of the wooden articles are not as widely used there as in England or America, but a certain few articles are essential in every household, and

New Atkins Tool.

E. C. Atkins & Co., Inc., the saw manufacturers of Indianapolis, have just closed a deal whereby they secured the rights to make and sell the Rogers belt punch. This little device for making holes in belts, straps, etc., is too well known to require an introduction. It is light, convenient and does its work to perfection. The blade of sharpened steel, slips into the handle, so that it is entirely protected when not in use. To operate, it is only necessary to pull out a thumb spring, which fits into notches in the handle. The blade is graduated and slightly concave, so that the size of the hole to be cut may be regulated by the amount of blade exposed. By slight pressure, the blade is forced through the belt or strap and by turning the handle around once, an even hole of uniform size is easily cut.

The punch sells for fifty cents and should be in the pocket of every one having to cut uniform holes in belting, straps and leather. Many of the best jobbers carry this tool and it can always be bought through E. C. Atkins & Co., Inc., at Indianapolis, or at any of their branch houses.

The Teak Tree of Java.

The principal wealth of the forests of Java at the present time consists in the wood of the teak tree. The trees are usually cut when they have attained an age of about fifty years, at which time they are between 60 and 70 feet in height. The species most highly valued has wood of a brown color and a smooth, greasy feeling to the touch.

Since 1880 the tree has been cultivated and the cutting regulated by the Dutch government. In order to cause the tree to lose its sap slowly the trunk is girdled a short distance above the ground two years before felling. The wood is used extensively in ship building and is exported to all parts of Europe.

New Cypress Inspectors.

The Southern Cypress Manufacturers' Association committee on grades and specifications announces that inspectors have been sent north for the purpose of investigating complaints on grades or measurements. It is the intention to have the whole northern country thoroughly covered by inspectors within easy reach of any point, and this has already been accomplished through the territory from Denver on the west, to Pittsburg on the east. Within a comparatively short time the territory from Pittsburg east to Boston will be covered. In the meantime the department is prepared to make inspection anywhere west of Pittsburg on short notice.

National Wholesalers' Meeting.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, held in New York, January 18, it was unanimously decided to hold the next annual convention at the New Willard hotel, Washington, D. C., on Wednesday and Thursday, March 6 and 7, 1907. Special committees have been

appointed to take entire charge of details and arrangements for the program and entertainment. From the very large number of members who have expressed themselves in favor of holding the convention at Washington this year, the association will undoubtedly have the largest attendance in its history; the deep interest shown in various matters of national importance will undoubtedly bring to the meeting a very large representation of lumbermen from all over the country.

Building Operations for 1906 and 1905.

An interesting table is supplied by the American Contractor, Chicago, showing the building operations of some fifty leading cities of the United States during the past year, as compared with those of 1905. The total building transactions in the cities contained in this list amounted to \$591,283,571 for the year 1906, or a gain of \$13,077,622 over those of 1905, which stood at \$578,205,949. This is a very substantial increase when it is considered that many who are in close touch with building operations predicted a falling off in this line during 1906.

That prosperity in building lines is as broad as the country is shown by the accompanying table. There have been losses, it is true, but they are widely distributed and evidently depend upon local conditions, which argue little or nothing against future prospects. The loss in New York, where the operations of 1905 were exceptionally large, amounted to nearly 25 millions, yet this was offset with more than 13 millions in addition in other cities. The present year promises to equal, if not surpass, the one just brought to a close.

City—	1906. Cost.	1905. Cost.	Per cent	Per cent gain,loss.
Atlanta	\$ 5,156,149	\$ 3,212,931	55	..
Bridgeport	2,684,399	1,937,024	38	..
Buffalo	8,686,630	7,401,006	17	..
Chicago	61,822,030	63,970,950	13	..
Cleveland	12,972,974	9,777,145	32	..
Chattanooga	2,231,742	1,259,556	77	..
Davenport	717,187	914,352	..	24
Dallas	3,381,274	2,816,513	13	..
Denver	7,009,906	6,374,537	9	..
Detroit	15,282,350	10,492,100	27	..
Duluth	2,761,023	1,682,655	66	..
Evansville	1,048,680	608,800	72	..
Grand Rapids	2,181,306	2,145,265	16	..
Harrisburg	1,849,345	1,975,470	..	6
Hartford	3,732,915	3,076,091	2	..
Indianapolis	5,541,676	7,225,325	..	23
Kansas City	10,765,480	10,917,024	..	13
Louisville	5,116,917	4,474,002	14	..
Los Angeles	18,592,446	15,615,083	18	..
Milwaukee	9,713,284	9,806,729	..	9
Minneapolis	9,466,150	8,905,205	6	..
Memphis	4,346,767	3,554,883	22	..
Mobile	1,078,331	1,122,631	..	4
Nashville	2,846,211	2,552,802	11	..
New Haven	3,008,747	2,132,535	40	..
Newark	10,411,328	10,214,615	2	..
New Orleans	5,563,434	5,129,880	8	..
Manhattan	107,977,515	124,716,552	..	13
Allegations	18,023,835	14,195,730	..	..
Brooklyn	71,442,148	73,017,700	..	2
Bronx	27,223,730	38,313,495	..	..
Alterations	1,266,360	866,730	..	27
New York	226,406,803	251,050,233	..	9
Omaha	4,275,059	4,387,464	..	2
Philadelphia	19,711,519	34,822,235	..	17
Pittsburg	14,178,512	16,075,158	..	9
Providence	3,853,850	4,562,950	..	15
Rochester	6,175,499	5,676,624	..	8
St. Joseph	1,052,746	1,273,513	..	17
St. Louis	20,978,603	23,434,734	..	27
Scranton	2,177,975	2,178,850	..	..
Seattle	11,920,488	6,704,784	..	77
Spokane	3,801,839	3,395,908	..	2
South Bend	1,973,397	1,014,790	..	5
Syracuse	2,275,610	3,313,261	..	31
Topeka	827,198	923,016	..	19
Toledo	4,696,058	3,087,132	..	52
Trenton	3,023,835	1,936,085	..	38
Worcester	2,939,403	2,182,910	..	31
Wilkesbarre	2,224,833	1,480,898	..	66
Winipeg	12,766,900	10,840,150	..	18
Totals	\$591,283,571	\$578,205,949	2	..

Reorganization of Philadelphia Company.

On January 1 the copartnership existing between William E. Pattison and H. N. Pattison, trading as the Philadelphia Hardwood Lumber Company, was dissolved by mutual consent and a new company formed to do business under the same name and to include, besides the Messrs. Pattison, John T. Dixon of Elizabethton, Tenn.

Mr. Dixon is well known as a hardwood lumberman throughout the Tennessee district, and as the progress of the Philadelphia Hardwood Lumber Company has been markedly rapid during its business life, it is expected that the alignment of the two forces will insure success in the new venture.

The Philadelphia Hardwood Lumber Company has had a successful year during 1906 and has completed arrangements to extend its business during the coming season.

Memphis Lumbermen's Club.

The Lumbermen's Club of Memphis, Tenn., held its annual election of officers on the evening of January 12. The club boasts a membership of nearly a hundred and is one of the most influential of the kind in the country. While not a very old organization it carries on its roster the names of many pioneers in the lumber industry of the South as well as newer but none the less prominent members of the trade. Col. W. R. Barksdale is the retiring president and George C. Ehemann has acted as secretary for a number of years; W. S. Darnell served during the past year as first vice president; F. E. Gary, second vice president, and R. J. Darnell, J. W. Thompson and F. B. Robertson



GEORGE D. BURGESS, PRESIDENT MEMPHIS LUMBERMEN'S CLUB.

as board of directors. The new officers cannot serve the club any more efficiently than did these gentlemen, but their selection is certainly a happy one. The balloting resulted as follows: President, George D. Burgess; first vice president, F. E. Gary; second vice president, J. B. Grant; secretary and treasurer, John W. McClure; directors, A. L. Foster, F. E. Stonebraker and George C. Ehemann. A very enjoyable dinner at the Hotel Gayoso preceded the election.

Important Deal in Walnut.

J. K. Barnes of Des Moines, Ia., has recently closed a deal of much interest to the walnut industry. He has purchased all the walnut timber on the property of the Meramac Iron Works Company in Phelps and Crawford counties. There are about 10,000 acres in the tract, but the walnut timber is confined to about 6,000 acres. Mr. Barnes paid \$20,000 for the walnut on this property.

Mr. Barnes has a contract to furnish the government gun stocks and this timber will be sawed up into two-foot lengths and shipped to Des Moines, where the stocks will be finished. It is estimated that the trees on this tract will produce 4,000,000 stocks. A very large number will also be cut from the roots of the trees, which is considered much more valuable, and

which he has contracted to deliver to the Marlin Arms Company of Massachusetts.

Mr. Barnes plans the erection of a mill at St. James, where the timber will be cut to the proper lengths, and will probably give employment to 150 men. With this force he estimates that it will take two years to cut and deliver all the walnut on the property. This is reputed to be the finest body of walnut timber in the country outside of the state of Arkansas, where is found the best and most prolific growth of this wood.

To Operate in Indian Territory.

On Boggy Creek, near Bently, in the Choctaw nation, there is now under construction a woodworking plant which will be one of the largest and best equipped in the United States. The Scott-Martin Lumber & Pin Company of Dallas, Tex., appreciating the advantages of the location, has for the past two months been erecting buildings and shipping machinery for this plant, which will manufacture wagon parts and pins used in fastening wires on telegraph poles. For the latter purpose bois d'arc, of which vast quantities are to be found in this section, will be used exclusively. There is an abundant supply of the woods especially prized for this line of manufacture hickory, unusually fine oak, etc.

Although enterprising manufactures are aware of the existence and value of the timber supply of this territory, because of the restrictions of the government in seeking to protect the interests of the Indian owners, little has been accomplished in the way of creating a timber market so that the land owner could realize anything worth considering for the wood growth on his land. This company in taking the initiative in this direction is to be commended, as in this way land will be cleared for homesteads, while at the same time good use will be made of the timber. Heretofore the denuding of great areas of wooded property has been resorted to for the sole purpose of cultivating the land.

Miscellaneous Notes.

The Muskegon Log Lifting Company, of Muskegon, Mich., during the season just ended, raised logs that will measure 3,000,000 feet. A large percentage of the quantity is pine and hemlock, and there is also a good representation of the various hardwoods. The logs are now piled on the banks of Muskegon lake and next spring will be floated to Muskegon.

Joseph P. Wadell, who for several years has been manager of the manufacturing operations of Alexander H. Revell & Co., at Chicago, recently resigned that position and purchased a plant at Detroit, Mich., well equipped for the manufacture of store and bank fixtures and show cases, which he will operate under the title of the J. P. Wadell Show Case & Cabinet Company, Inc.

By a contract entered into by the State Board of Prison Commissioners with the Ford & Johnson Company, of Chicago, 200 boys, inmates of the Kentucky reform school, located two miles from Lexington, will be farmed out to the Ford & Johnson Company by the state. They will receive pay by the dozen chairs for the labor of the boys. The Ford & Johnson Company will locate a big chair factory on the reform school farm and the boys will all be employed there. The state expects to derive \$9,000 annually from the labor of the boys.

The Taylor & Milkey hardwood saw mill at Wrightville, Ark., is being moved to Felsenthal, where, after various improvements and additions have been made upon it, Milkey Brothers, successors to the above firm, will operate it, manufacturing oak, gum and pine lumber. New machinery will be installed and the mill will have a capacity of 60,000 feet of lumber daily. The concern will have access to a recently constructed spur road and the lumber can be handled direct from the saws to the cars for ship-

ment. The erection of another mill adjacent to this one is being planned by the concern. Theodore B. and Omar Milkey, both energetic and resourceful business men, compose the firm of Milkey Bros., which is a welcome addition to the business interests of Felsenthal.

Rice & Ward, of Oakdale, La., recently erected a saw mill with a daily capacity of 90,000 feet. Dimension stock and railway timbers will be manufactured.

Late in December the Chicago & Alton sustained a loss of \$150,000 by fire at its planing mill at Bloomington, Ill.

Since the location of terminals of the Missouri & North Arkansas railroad at Helena, Ark., that city has gained considerably as a manufacturing center. The Ford-Johnson Chair Company, of Frankfort, Ky., and Michigan City, Ind., will build a new plant there which will give employment to 700 men. The Helena Woodenware Company and the Arkansas Oak Company are both erecting large plants.

The Turner, Day & Woolworth Handle Company, of Louisville, Ky., has filed an amendment to its charter asking permission to operate in Arkansas. R. E. Eldridge and W. L. Graves, of Paragould, are named as state agents, and \$30,000 of the company's capital stock stated as being used in Greene county, Arkansas.

Frank E. Milburn has purchased from J. E. Edlington, trustee in bankruptcy for the Lion Spoke Works of Alton Park, Chattanooga, Tenn., the plant and holdings of that company, the consideration being \$5,650. Mr. Milburn has for some time been superintendent for the Chattanooga Wagon Company, but has resigned that position to devote his entire time to this new enterprise.

A new concern at Hardy, Ark., is the Morgan Company, recently organized with \$20,000 capital stock and the following officers: John L. Reid, Zanesville, O., president; J. A. Parker, Louisville, Ky., vice president; C. V. Morgan, secretary, and W. S. Morgan, treasurer. Offices will be located at Hardy. The company will manufacture lumber on an extensive scale from a tract of heavily timbered land in Chicot county.

The Holland Veneering Company, of Holland, Mich., is moving into new quarters, the factory formerly occupied by the Pneumatic Horse Collar Company. New buildings have been erected and the company is now in position to take care of its large and increasing business with promptness.

The Bluff City Coffin Company has been organized by Keith Blanton and Royster Thurman, members of the Blanton-Thurman Lumber Company, and other capitalists of Memphis. The company is capitalized at \$30,000. It has purchased the business and plant of the Griffith Casket Company and will remove the machinery from the plant to the old spoke factory of Jacob Weiss & Sons in South Memphis. Extensive improvements will be made in the plant.

The plant of the Planet Manufacturing Company, of La Porte, Ind., which concern failed last spring, has been purchased by H. S. Candee, of Cairo, Ill., well-known to the lumber trade of the Mississippi district. Associated with Mr. Candee in this new undertaking is W. C. Taylor, a prominent lumberman of Cairo. The plant will be put in operation as soon as possible and will manufacture mouldings on an extensive scale.

The Huber-Schneider Hardwood Floor Company has been incorporated at Seattle, Wash.

It is said that the biggest contract ever let for railroad ties was closed in New York last month, whereby the Rock Island Railroad Company agreed to purchase from A. T. Hertz, of Louisville, Ky., \$1,000,000 worth of railway ties every year for ten years. This progressive road intends to arrange for a good supply before another advance in prices.

Geo. W. Kelley, of Pine Top, Ky., has pur-

chased 5,000 acres of property in Knott county, lying along Ball's Fork and Troublesome creeks, which is a fine coal and timber region. The consideration amounted to several hundred thousand dollars.

Z. P. East, of Worthington, Ind., has purchased from heirs of Jacob Peter, a tract of land covering 1,200 acres, situated between Worthington and Bloomfield, Ind., which is covered with high-class virgin timber. The tract is one of the best in that section and the purchaser intends to subdivide it and sell it in small parcels. The purchase price was \$100,000.

Ben M. Talbot, of Lake Charles, La., has sold to the Hayes Cypress Lumber Company, Ltd., a cypress shingle and lumber mill and a tract of cypress timber, the consideration being \$32,000. The Hayes Cypress Lumber Company is composed of J. G. Gingerass, president; W. C. Carleton, vice president; H. W. Taylor, secretary, and C. F. Crockett, treasurer. All are well-known Louisiana lumbermen, Mr. Carleton having for years been in the employ of the Bradley-Ramsey Company there.

The Wagon Makers' Association of Chicago has bought the plant and land of the Rock City Lumber Company, of Little Rock, Ark., and will install a hardwood mill employing 200 men. Operations will be commenced March 1, and \$100,000 will be expended in machinery and other improvements. The factory will be a very large one, and will supply members of the association with raw wagon material.

Capt. W. H. Alexander, of Pineville, Miss., closed a deal last week with the Chess Wymond Coopers Company, of Louisville, Ky., for 2,000 acres of hardwood timber lands near Pineville. The company will proceed at once to put in a first class up-to-date stave and heading factory on this tract of land, from which they will cut and market the timber. They expect to have their plant in operation by March 1, 1907, and will ship their entire output by the K. C. railway from Montrose.

The Richmond Furniture & Picture Frame Company has been organized with \$10,000 capital stock at Richmond, Va., by J. A. Mallory, T. W. Swift and J. R. Tisdale.

The R. L. Frome Manufacturing Company of Sheboygan, Wis., contemplates the erection of a veneer factory at Ladysmith.

While in London recently Fred Hoffman, treasurer of the Hoffman Lumber Company of Fort Wayne, Ind., made a large purchase of mahogany logs. Three of these logs have already been received. They are the largest ever brought into Fort Wayne, measuring 44 inches square. They will be cut up into veneer and will produce some very choice stock.

The Vincennes Hardwood Lumber Company of Vincennes, Ind., has sold out to Claude Maley, Daniel Wertz and Frank W. Snaff, well-known Hoosier lumbermen. The plant will be operated by these men under the firm name of Maley, Wertz & Snaff.

A line of high-grade furniture will be manufactured by the Holly Cabinet Company of Holly, Mich., recently incorporated with \$60,000 capital stock. The officers are: Henry Johnson, Detroit, president; J. W. Brown, Grand Rapids, vice president; John W. Patterson, Holly, secretary and sales manager.

Marshfield, Wis., is one of the largest lumber centers in the state. A rough estimate of the lumber handled by the concerns of the city during the past year places the total at 100,000,000 feet, which, with the exception of a little pine handled by the R. Connor Company, is hardwood and hemlock. This company heads the list, with 40,000,000 feet; Vollmar & Below totalled 20,000,000 feet; the Upham Manufacturing Company and Roddis Veneer Company, each 15,000,000 feet; the Blodgett-Booth Company, a new concern, 12,000,000 feet, and F. R. Pollard, 8,000,000 feet.

Work on the new plant of the Washington

Veneer Company at Puyallup, Wash., is progressing rapidly, and the company will in a short time be in position to turn out stock with rapidity. The factory will be equipped throughout with modern machinery and will be one of the finest plants in the west.

A single mahogany tree in Honduras was recently cut into boards which, when sold in the European market, brought over \$10,000.

Tasmanian myrtle, which has found considerable favor abroad, has recently been imported into the United States and is being used with good results in the manufacture of pianos. It is of a rich pink color.

A very profitable industry in Texas is the cutting of red cedar, which is sawed into thin strips and exported to Germany to be used in the manufacture of pencils. There are some 40,000 acres of this wood in Matagorda, Wharton and Brazoria counties.

After a brief shutdown, necessitated by the making of repairs, the hardwood mill of the Rice Lake Lumber Company at Rice Lake, Wis., has resumed operations. The company has a large stock of logs on hand, with additional supplies arriving by rail daily, and the mill will be run day and night.

New machinery and extensive improvements have recently been made in the plant of the Embury-Martin Company at Cheboygan, Mich., and the company is now sawing hardwoods with increased facility.

The Duggan & Brennan Company of Reedsville, Wis., has recently purchased the timber on 960 acres of hardwood land near Leona, from the Brillion Lumber Company of Brillion. The company is having the timber cut and transported to its mill for sawing.

The Kentucky Tie Company has been incorporated with \$45,000 capital stock to manufacture ties and lumber at Elizabethtown, Ky. O. S. Pond is president of the company and A. B. Montgomery is secretary and treasurer.

The Greenpoint Grill, Mantel & Molding Company has been incorporated at Brooklyn, N. Y., by John Murray, J. E. Poppe and C. P. Kirwin. The company is capitalized at \$5,000.

The Arpin Hardwood Lumber Company's railway from Bruce to Swan Creek, Wis., will be extended in the spring to Radisson, and later to Hayward.

The new Grand View Coal & Timber Company of Chattanooga, Tenn., intends to develop 6,500 acres of coal and timber lands in Marion county and to build a new town on Walden's Ridge.

The British steamship Vermont is under charter to bring a cargo of Siberian hardwoods to Portland, Ore. It is now loading in one of the Asiatic ports. The wood will be brought in the form of logs. Banfield & Kuntz are building a sawmill for the purpose of manufacturing the Siberian and some Oriental hardwoods into lumber.

That Omaha will have a large new factory for the manufacture of butter tubs, washing machines, tubs, etc., is practically assured. William Keogh, an extensive manufacturer of excelsior, with factories in Wisconsin, is the prime mover.

The plant of the Graham & Davis Manufacturing Company at Windfall, Ind., was partially destroyed by fire recently. The concern manufactured kitchen cabinets.

The Petroleum Iron Works, of Houston, Texas, recently purchased a tract of land on which it will erect buildings to be fitted up with machinery for the manufacture of storage tanks, etc., and a general line of cabinet goods.

A. W. Jones, J. Monk, W. A. Blair, E. R. Coombs and Della C. Jones are the incorporators of the Oklahoma Hardwood & Handle Company, recently organized with \$25,000 capital stock. Headquarters will be maintained at Quinton, I. T.

The Racine General Manufacturing Company of Camden, Ark., is erecting a hardwood manufacturing plant. Tracks have been laid to the site from the Iron Mountain road. The company has had about 400,000 feet of logs cut. The mill will be ready for operation within the near future.

T. J. Williams will expend \$10,000 on the establishment of a hardwood operation at Houston, Texas. Mr. Williams owns two large saw mills in Nacogdoches county, cutting hardwoods from a tract of several thousand acres of fine timber land. This timber will be manufactured into interior finish at Houston, where large yards will be provided for storage purposes. Mr. Williams also owns large timber interests in Chihuahua, Mexico, rich in hardwood growth,

which will also be manufactured at the Houston plant.

The Wagner Manufacturing Company, of Waterloo, Ia., has had a busy season, having manufactured 36,000 hand sleds, as well as its usual amount of other articles. The company has a well equipped plant and turns out an unusually fine line of goods, using only the best material in its work.

All kinds of carriage and wagon spokes will be manufactured by the United Manufacturing Company, of Jonesboro, Ark., which is erecting a plant to be equipped throughout with up-to-date machinery for this line of manufacture. J. D. Moody, one of the promoters of the enterprise, expects to have the factory in operation by the first of February.

Hardwood News.

(By HARDWOOD RECORD Special Correspondents.)

Chicago.

Several prominent Memphis and Chicago lumbermen were the guests of S. L. Dodds at Hickman, Ky., the first of the month, who entertained them with a very enjoyable hunting party. Among them were Charles Westcott of the Hayden & Westcott Lumber Company, Chicago; F. B. Montgomery of the International Harvester Company, Chicago; Wylie E. Hooper of Chicago, and Max Sondheimer of the E. Sondheimer Company, Memphis.

William Wilms of the Paepeke-Leicht Lumber Company has been making a trip to the company's operations in southern Illinois, Tennessee, Arkansas and Missouri.

A. C. Quixley, representing the Mason-Donaldson Lumber Company of Rhinelander, Wis., has established an office at 1621 First National Bank building.

C. H. Wolfe of the Heath-Witbeck Company has been very ill.

On Jan. 26 J. W. Embree of the Rittenhouse & Embree Company, is planning to sail from New York on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, accompanied by his family, to take an extended Mediterranean trip.

During the past fortnight the Hardwood Record has been the recipient of a number of very acceptable gifts from the various members of the trade. J. S. Goldie sends a wall hanger on which is embossed a most tempting display of "Choice Apples" with his card. The Cherry River Boom & Lumber Co. of Philadelphia sends one of the most complete memo books seen this season, bound in red morocco. Calendars of unusually attractive design were received from the Nicholls & Cox Lumber Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.; the Billmeyer Lumber Co., Cumberland, Md.; D. H. Day, Glen Haven, Mich.; the W. P. Brown & Sons Lumber Co., Louisville, Ky.; the John Gillespie Lumber Co., Chicago; Robert C. Lippincott, Philadelphia; W. M. Ritter Lumber Co., Columbus; Jas. Kennedy & Co., whose headquarters are at Glasgow, Scotland, and American branch at Cincinnati.

Word has been received here that the partnership existing between William Mallinson, James Richardson and William James Mallinson, operating under the firm name of William Mallinson & Co., London, Eng., has been dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Richardson retiring. The new firm to be known as William Mallinson & Son will assume all debts of the old concern and will continue business as timber and veneer merchants as heretofore.

The Atlas Engine Works, large exclusive builders of steam engines and boilers at Indianapolis, Ind., is sending to its patrons a general bulletin, No. 134, containing specifications and illustrations of a number of its engines and boilers. The company, with branch offices all over the United States, is peculiarly well fitted to take care of the wants of users of this class of products of which it manufactures perhaps a more complete line than any other concern

in the world. Copies of this bulletin may be had on application.

Chas. L. Himmelberger of the Himmelberger-Harrison Lumber Company of Morehouse, Mo., spent a few days in Chicago last week. He states the business outlook for 1907 is excellent.

The Hardwood Record is in receipt of a handsome little volume entitled "In Forest Land" which contains a hundred or more poems from the pen of Douglas Malloch, published by the American Lumberman, and illustrated with reproductions from negatives by Sidney Vernon Streater. The poems, as may be inferred from the title, deal with the woods and with other beauties of Nature; with the quaint characters found about logging operations, and the various phases of camp life. They range in style from the humorous to the pathetic, and the collection well displays the talent and versatility of this clever young writer.

Gardner I. Jones of the Jones Hardwood Company, Boston, visited Chicago last week. Mr. Jones was accompanied by his wife.

G. J. Landeck of the Page & Landeck Lumber Company, Milwaukee, was a business visitor within the last few days.

W. A. Bonsack of the Bonsack Lumber Company, St. Louis; E. C. Groesbeck of the Stearns Company of Grand Rapids and Cincinnati; W. W. Mitchell of Cadillac; Delos F. Diggins of Cummer, Diggins & Co., and John H. Jenks of the Robert H. Jenks Lumber Company of Cleveland, were visitors to the Chicago market within the week.

John Murphy of Murphy & Co., Liverpool, England, is paying a visit to the United States, and was a caller upon members of the Chicago trade this week.

J. J. Linchan of the Linchan Lumber Company of Pittsburg, was a Chicago visitor a few days ago.

John Ulrich of the Chicago Car Lumber Company is taking a trip to the Pacific coast.

J. V. Hill, chief inspector for the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of the United States, is in Chicago on business.

Advice has been received from St. Mary's, Pa., stating that M. H. Scott, for fourteen years hardwood buyer for the Kaul & Hall Company, suffered a severe stroke of apoplexy Jan. 7, and for a time his life was despaired of. He is improving slowly, however, and his many friends are hopeful of his complete recovery.

Boston.

The Metropolitan Lumber Exchange of Boston, which has been talked of for the past three months, was finally organized at the Exchange Club, Boston, January 16. The membership of this organization comprises both wholesale and retail lumber dealers who have come together for mutual benefit.

E. J. Marsh of the Seacoast Lumber Company, New York, was a recent visitor in this market.

M. W. Hart, one of the youngest hardwood dealers in Boston, has taken a large office in the Mason building. Mr. Hart reports the outlook for business very bright.

R. F. Lamb & Co. filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. The assets are given as about \$12,000 and liabilities \$14,500. This firm has been in business in Boston for several years.

Samuel Hutchinson of the Hutchinson Lumber Company, Lynn, Mass., is making a southern trip.

The Hon. John M. Wood left Boston recently for a European trip.

W. M. Weston of the W. M. Weston Company has returned from a trip to New York.

New York.

Victor E. Freeman, a prominent stave manufacturer of 17 Battery place, has just purchased 200,000,000 feet of standing timber in the vicinity of Norton, Va., on which he will immediately erect large stave and heading mills.

The recent changes in the business of Mershon, Schmette, Parker & Co., at Saginaw and Bay City, Mich., as announced from those points, carry with them a broadening out of the local branch office at 18 Broadway, in charge of W. D. Mershon. Mr. Mershon has increased his selling staff by securing the services of Geo. E. Gray, who will look after trade in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. The local office will push their big California redwood connection actively in future and will add North Carolina pine and hardwoods to their general business.

The local sales office and exhibition room of the Iroquois Door Company of Buffalo, located at 18 Broadway, carries samples of veneer and solid hardwood doors and interior wood work which are as complete and handsome as can be imagined. The doors are particularly attractive; each sample has been finished in different colors and imitations and the exhibit is well worth inspection.

Halfpenny & Hamilton, prominent Philadelphia wholesalers, have opened a local sales office in the New York Life building, 346 Broadway, with George E. Denning as sales manager. They will make their specialties hemlock and hardwoods.

John McKeivey, vice-president of the Toledo Fire & Marine Insurance Company, Sandusky, Ohio, left last week for a month's stay in Cuba, accompanied by Mrs. McKeivey and daughter.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the New York Lumber Trade Association, held January 9, an important feature of the meeting was the discussion of the question of revising the New York hardwood inspection rules, which, after full deliberation, was referred to the committee on inspection, and that committee was also given power to confer with the National Hardwood Lumber Association in the premises, if it so desired.

A happening of more than passing interest during the fortnight was the arrival of the clipper ship Shenandoah, 131 days out of Port Blakley, Wash., with 2,500,000 feet of big fir timbers consigned to Dixon & Dewey, well known wholesale hardwood house in the Flatiron building, Manhattan, who have become interested in that commodity during the past year. The cargo averaged thirty feet and up, including lots of 24x24, 80 feet sticks. It was loaded by the Port Blakley Mill company and the entire cargo was sold before arrival.

S. Lieberman of Lieberman, Loveman & O'Brien, Nashville, Tenn., spent several days in town during the fortnight, devoting his attention to a settlement of fire insurance on their big loss at Nashville some months ago. The matter has been finally readjusted and the plant will be rebuilt at once.

George W. Stoneman, well known wholesale lumberman, formerly of Chicago but now of St. Louis, was a visitor here during the fortnight in the interest of his new operation at Devalls Bluff, Ark., which is being carried on by the Stoneman Zearing Lumber Company.

E. J. Marsh of the Sea Coast Lumber Com

pany, cypress specialists, 1 Madison avenue, has just returned from a lengthy trip among the mills in Florida, Louisiana and Mississippi and brings with him stories of great activity in cypress producing points. Dry stocks are scarce and he looks for a very firm and active market during the year.

W. L. Wilkinson, hardwood manufacturer of Asheville, N. C., was a recent visitor in the interest of business.

J. S. Carvalho of Willson, Adams & Co., 149th street and Harlem river, returned last week from a six weeks' European trip.

Chas. E. Pell, formerly of Dannat & Pell, the first treasurer of the New York Lumber Trade Association, from 1886 to 1904, died at his residence January 17 in the sixty-fourth year of his age.

J. H. Dickinson, manager of the Lidgerwood Manufacturing Company's logging department, has left New York for the South and expects to spend the next week or two in and about New Orleans, where he has a host of friends. Everybody in lumber circles around New Orleans knows Mr. Dickinson and he expects to have a royal time during his stay there. H. W. Dexter, the company's southern representative, and M. H. Dickinson, Seattle manager, were in New York on business last week.

The annual banquet of the New York Lumber Trade Association, in commemoration of its twentieth anniversary, was held at the Waldorf-Astoria on the evening of January 22, and was participated in by about four hundred of the members and their guests, among whom were many out-of-town lumbermen. A pleasant feature of the occasion this year was the presence of the ladies, who occupied boxes surrounding the grand ball room and added much to the enjoyment of the evening. Each lady was presented with a box of Repetti's as a souvenir.

Philadelphia.

The delegates of the various trade organizations, appointed to meet W. C. MacBride of the Haney, White Company, with a view to having the mercantile tax repealed, held another meeting in the rooms of the Lumbermen's Exchange on January 15. Mr. MacBride in the chair. There was a representative body of merchants present, and the chairman was authorized to appoint a committee to draft a bill on the subject, to be presented to the legislature of this state for consideration.

Among the recent visitors to the Exchange rooms were: W. S. Clark of Essex Lumber Company, Newark, N. J.; W. C. Peirce of Peirce & Williams, Bristol, Pa., and Fred J. Johnson of Bliss & Van Auken, New York, who is a member of the Exchange.

J. H. Lank, the affable secretary of the Lumbermen's Exchange, and wife were present only a few days ago at the golden wedding of the parents of the latter. It was a joyful reunion, and as the honored couple were only a little over seventy years of age there was no thought that this might be the last meeting of the entire family. On the 16th of this month Mr. Lank was notified of the sudden death of the father. Mr. Lank and wife have the sympathy of their many friends.

It has been announced by J. H. Sheip, vice general snark of the eastern district of Pennsylvania, that a concatenation will be held on February 8, at which time a number of kittens will be welcomed into the Hoo-Hoo circle.

The Codling Lumber Company, although in its first year, is rapidly coming to the front. Frank E. Codling, an experienced lumberman who was for nineteen years with Chas. Este, commenced business for himself about nine months ago, handling hardwoods, and has succeeded beyond all expectation.

W. M. McCormick reports difficulty in accumulating stock at the various mills, and orders are taken only for actual stock on hand. Mills are active, car service inactive, hence the complaint.

R. M. Smith & Co. have opened a branch office in Alderson, W. Va., where they have acquired control of a number of small mills, which with the extensive mills already owned by this firm in Parkersburg, W. Va., will enable them to cover a much larger field than heretofore. The Philadelphia manager, B. C. Currie, Jr., speaks in glowing terms of trade conditions, car service excepted, and reports orders far in excess of a possible supply.

The Pennsylvania Lumbermen's Mutual Fire Insurance Company will hold its annual meeting on January 22. The conscientious management of this concern, its cautious selection and stringent inspection of risks, have borne the following good fruits: Fire loss for year, \$36,000, or a loss ratio to premiums in force of about twenty-four per cent. The statement of the company shows net available assets of \$247,106.72; premiums in force December 31, 1906, amounting to \$149,727, while the company now has \$200,000 of its assets invested in gilt-edge securities. The company during the past year has paid a thirty per cent dividend.

Brawley & Smith, the well known hardwood manufacturers, 926 Real Estate Trust building, who have a mill in Hunt Dale, N. C., have dissolved partnership, John B. Brawley retiring. Elbert Smith, the active principal and manager, continues the business as the Brawley & Smith Company.

The J. W. Diefenderfer Lumber Company has just engaged H. L. Atkinson as salesman to cover the northern New Jersey district. The selection of Mr. Atkinson, who was formerly with H. M. Bifford & Co. of New York, is regarded as a wise one.

The annual meeting of the Philadelphia Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association was held on the evening of January 10 at the Union League club house. One of the most important features of the session was the report of F. S. Underhill of Wistar, Underhill & Co., who was appointed a delegate to the car shortage convention recently held in Chicago. The meeting adopted unanimously this report of Mr. Underhill, and declared itself in accord with his stand for a good federal reciprocal demurrage law. Almost the full strength of the association was present at the meeting. Robert G. Kay was re-elected president; L. Franklin Betts re-elected vice president, and F. S. Underhill, secretary and treasurer.

Baltimore.

The first concatenation of the local branch of Hoo-Hoo under the direction of Vicegerent Snark Maurice W. Wiley of the Wiley, Harker & Camp Company was held January 16 at the Hotel Belvedere, when a commendable addition was made to the membership of the order. The initiation was followed by the customary dinner, and about seventy-five members of the order occupied seats at the tables. At a short business session arrangements were made for a visit of Baltimore Hoo-Hoo to the annual meeting of the order to take place in Philadelphia, and Maurice W. Wiley, William D. Gill, John L. Alcock and George E. Waters were named as the committee to complete the details.

On the complaint of Henry E. Cook, one of the partners, receivers have been appointed to close up the lumber business of Storck & Cook, on North Front street, because irreconcilable differences have arisen between the partners which make it desirable that the undertaking should be closed, though it has been profitable, the assets largely exceeding the liabilities. The court named Harry E. Karr and Carville D. Benson, two lawyers, as receivers. Mr. Cook, in his complaint, stated that he had served written notice on Mr. Storck terminating the partnership in accordance with the agreement entered into by them on December 26, 1901. The receivership, consequently, Mr. Cook stated, had become necessary. The firm, it is stated, had no connection with the sash, door and blind mill business conducted by Mr. Cook.

The Bald Knob Furniture Company has been incorporated at Richmond, Va., with a minimum capital of \$25,000, which may be increased to \$50,000, the incorporators and officers being N. P. Angle, Rocky Mount, Va., president; E. L. Angle, Rocky Mount, and J. A. Martin, Callaway, vice presidents; J. M. Farrow, J. M. Williams and H. W. Peak, of Rocky Mount. The company will establish a plant at Rocky Mount.

Another recent incorporation at Richmond, Va., was that of the Eagle Hardwood Lumber Company, which will have a capital of not less than \$150,000 nor more than \$300,000, and will conduct a general timber and real estate business. The officers and incorporators are: Col. I. H. Saunders of Washington, D. C., president; W. H. Saunders, also of Washington, vice president; C. G. Maphis of Charlottesville, and John H. Shaw of the same place.

Walter Orr has retired from the firm of Orr, Eppley & Co. of this city and the business is now being continued by Everett S. Eppley. The firm is engaged in the exportation of staves and heading and has also taken up cypress and other woods.

The widely known hardwood concern, the Eisenbaenr & MacLea Company, on West Falls avenue, this city, recently received one of the largest cargoes of cypress ever docked here. It came from Gulfport, Miss., and was brought by the four-masted schooner R. W. Hopkins. The cargo included about one million feet, all of it excellent in quality. The Hopkins went aground near Fort Melleny on the trip, but was fortunate enough to work off unaided when the wind took a turn, so that there was no salvage to pay.

Mrs. Elizabeth Price, wife of Winfield S. Price, manager of the Price Hardwood Company, died suddenly on January 3, of apoplexy, at her home, 2001 North Charles street. Her demise was a great shock to her family and many friends.

Among recent visitors in Baltimore was J. P. Stephenson-Jellie, representing the firm of Bryce, Junior & White of Bristol, England, with branches at London and Glasgow. Mr. Stephenson-Jellie is on an extended trip through the States and called on several firms while here.

David T. Carter of Carter, Hughes & Co., who spent the holidays here, has returned to Troutdale, Va., where he is superintending the operations of the mill owned by the Iron Mountain Company, an allied concern.

Pittsburg.

D. L. Helman of the Helman Lumber Company of Warren, Ohio, a large ship building supply firm, has bought from Kinsman Bros. 400 acres of fine white oak timber in Trumbull county, Ohio, on the Lake Shore. He will at once move a large portable sawmill to the tract and manufacture most of the trees into ship timbers.

J. L. Lytle of the Cull & Lytle Lumber Company, J. G. Criste, secretary of the Interior Lumber Company, and E. H. Stoner of the Flint, Erving & Stoner Company will represent the Pittsburg Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association at the convention in Cincinnati January 22 and 23. There they will confer with representatives of the wholesale associations at Cleveland, Toledo, Saginaw and Cincinnati in respect to several important matters which affect the welfare of the five associations which work together.

The Standard Box & Lumber Company has bought a big site at Millvale, just above Pittsburg on the Allegheny river, for \$21,000 and will build a plant there at once.

The box factory of the Russell Kress Box & Lumber Company at McKees Rocks was burned ten days ago. The total losses will reach over \$90,000. The box company's loss was \$52,000, most of which is covered by insurance. In addition to a large stock of finished boxes and the building, which was leased, the company lost over 100,000 feet of lumber. In the same build-

ing was the Fort Pitt Washboard Company, which lost \$20,000 in stock and fixtures. Its loss was only partially covered. The Russell-Kress company proposes to build a new and larger plant at once.

The Anderson Lumber Company in which several Pittsburgers are interested has sold 11,000 acres of timber land in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, on the main line of the Pennsylvania railroad to capitalists of Oil City, Pa. The property will be developed at once.

The Nicola Lumber Company is booking some splendid orders for hardwoods to be used in building and mining operations. Its officials look for no let up in the demand for good lumber for another year at least and are fortifying their company with extensive purchases of hardwood under contract.

The A. M. Turner Lumber Company is furnishing the 4,000,000 feet of lumber which the Coney Island Amusement Company is using in the erection of a Coney Island resort on Neville island in the Ohio river. In the spring the Turner company will move from its present quarters in the Ferguson building to a fine suite of rooms in the new Union Bank building at Fourth avenue and Wood street.

The Kendall Lumber Company recently purchased 2,200 acres of timber adjoining its holdings at Crellin, Md., making a total of over 25,000 acres at that point. J. L. Kendall has gone to Oregon again to close up more deals in timber lands. He expects to have 20,000 acres purchased on branches of the Columbia river before June and the company will erect a mill there to cut 250,000 feet a day.

Frank M. Graham last week booked an order for 25,000 street car ties, 6x8x8, oak and chestnut, and 1,000 poles, all of chestnut. The price, 13 cents each for the ties more than what he received for similar stock last January, is an indication of the scarcity of good stock.

The Southern Lumber Company has been formed as an offshoot of the Saginaw Bay Company and will handle poplar and southern hardwoods. Its officers are: President, C. H. Prescott; vice president, O. W. Prescott; secretary and manager, F. E. Kimball; treasurer, W. H. Prescott. The Pittsburg representative will be R. E. Gannon who has offices in the Ferguson building.

The Parsons-Cross Lumber Company is fairly launched in business in a fine suite of offices on the fifteenth floor of the Farmers' Bank building. Its members are well acquainted with the Pittsburg trade and they have some excellent hardwood connections.

William Whitmer & Sons, Inc., are now in a large suite of offices on the ninth floor of the Empire building. The firm has just contracted through Manager W. P. Craig to handle the entire output of the Nottoway River Lumber Company at Blackstone, Va., which will give the Whitmers a new stronghold in that part of the South.

Local firms are going very slowly nowadays in bidding on hardwoods for use in mines. Tiptle stuff especially is being figured with much care unless it can be loaded at the mills on to cars and delivered by rail. The bad condition of the country roads precludes the possibility of profits where long hauls have to be made and a few firms outside the city have lately got caught bad in making up estimates for a large amount of tiptle stuff as it is costing them from \$10 to \$20 per M to get it hauled.

J. H. Criste of the Interior Lumber Company has gone to Onocida, Tenn., to take stock at the mills. Conditions and prospects are very satisfactory, he says, and his company is getting out some good orders for planing mill and pattern work. President J. R. Edgett of the Interior is taking a trip through Tennessee looking up desirable stocks of lumber.

The Cheat River Lumber Company is pushing its chestnut trade hard. The first week in January it sold over 60 cars of lumber and its inquiries are 40 per cent better than last Jan-

uary. Its mills at Burkeville, Va., shut down for the holiday week but are now running full again.

Buffalo.

Hugh McLean has made the round of the southwestern mills of his companies since the beginning of the year, finding them all doing good business.

H. A. Stewart has been South for some time. It is the plan of O. E. Yeager to make a trip to his Kentucky mill interests early this year to assist in keeping up his fine yard assortment.

H. S. James of the Empire Lumber Company finds that he can keep logging going on in the company's Arkansas woods in spite of rains.

T. H. Wall of the Buffalo Hardwood Lumber Company is South again, looking after the company's cut of oak and other hardwoods on both sides of the Mississippi.

The Standard Hardwood Lumber Company has established a new office near Florence, Miss., to assist in getting hold of oak and poplar.

The enlargement of the offices of G. Elias & Brother will be complete in a few days, which will entirely relieve the overcrowded state of the old quarters.

Manager Hopkins of Scatterd & Son will go to his plantation in the Isle of Pines very soon, as he needs a rest. Mr. Scatterd will look after affairs at the office here, though far from recovered from his accident.

The business of A. Miller has of late included the moving of quite an amount of basswood and elm along with other hardwoods; his yard stock is always large and cars more than usually handy.

T. Sullivan & Co. are still shipping ash and birch from original piles on the dock; much of this lumber came in late, but it will be cleaned up this month, though the stock is large.

There is always plenty of oak and cherry waiting for Beyer, Knox & Co. in Pennsylvania, though J. F. Knox knows where to find more still further South. Near home means lower freights and better car service.

Detroit.

A legislative investigation into Michigan railroads has been begun, and as it is extended it will provide not only for an inquiry into car shortage, car demurrage, rates and fares, but into the whole question of Michigan railroads in their relations to the state. Representative John D. Mackey of Detroit has introduced a bill for the appointment of a commission to investigate the car shortage, while Representative John Gordon of Marquette has introduced a similar measure. Railroad officials, lumber shippers and experts are expected to be subpoenaed and made to tell the facts.

Robert C. Faulconer, formerly of Detroit, and one of the founders of the Leland & Faulconer Company, died in New Bedford, Mass., aged 62 years. He was a big lumber operator in Detroit and Alpena before joining in the formation of the company which bears his name.

Joseph G. Johnston has been appointed district manager of the American Car & Foundry Company at Detroit, to succeed Wesley R. Mason, who goes to the Montreal plant. Patrick H. Sullivan, a lumber inspector, is made Mr. Johnston's assistant.

A suit by the Wolverine Lumber & Box Company against the City of Detroit, for the closing of La Salle street, is being heard in Judge Mandell's court.

The will of the late Warren G. Vinton of the Vinton Company disposes of property valued at "\$20,000 and upwards."

Saginaw Valley.

Ten sawmills were operated on the Saginaw river last year, in eight of which hardwood lumber was manufactured in whole or in part. The year was a successful one all around, both in point of production and trade conditions. The output was over 6,000,000 feet of hardwood in excess of that in 1905. The year closed

with prices materially higher than they were in the spring while stocks in the hands of manufacturers are light. The hardwood cut of the individual operators was: Kneeland Bigelow Company, 13,030,711 feet; Kneeland, Buell & Bigelow Company, 8,777,352 feet; W. D. Young & Co., 17,000,000 feet; J. J. Flood, 4,000,000 feet; S. G. M. Gates, 2,500,000 feet; Campbell-Brown Lumber Company, 1,510,000 feet; E. C. Hargrave, 250,000 feet; Bliss & Van Auken, 8,117,721 feet; total, 55,185,787 feet.

All the mills, with the exception of the Bliss & Van Auken, are located at Bay City. There was in the hands of manufacturers at the close of the year 28,648,877 feet of hardwood lumber. This is not large compared with the output when it is understood that some firms always carry large stocks the entire year.

The hardwood output in the valley last year exceeded that of any other.

Kneeland, Buell & Bigelow Company last week bought 6,000,000 feet of hardwood timber located in the vicinity of Wolverine, on the line of the Mackinaw division of the Michigan Central railroad. It will come to Bay City to be manufactured.

The weather has been mostly mild until within a couple of days, and there is no snow to speak of in the valley. Up north some sixty miles and thence on to the Straits there is enough snow for log hauling and lumber operators are making the most of it. The usual quantity of logs will be cut this winter. The cost of logging is high. Hardwood stumpage is figured at \$5, and the cost of putting the logs to the stream or mill is \$5 more. If they are hauled by rail that costs \$3 a thousand, so it will be seen very cheap lumber cannot be expected.

The Filler Company is the designation of a concern at the head of which is H. W. Kennedy of Bay City. It is building a factory at Posen, north of Alpena, in the hardwood belt, and will manufacture wooden supplies for railroad use. Beech and maple timber are used for this purpose.

The H. M. Loud's Sons Company at Au Sable last year manufactured 6,960,460 feet of hardwood lumber. The company has just placed an order for 2,000,000 feet of maple to go east. It has also supplied a lot of hardwood timber for harbor work and for the Detroit tunnel.

The Johannesburg Manufacturing Company manufactured 9,000,000 feet of hardwood lumber last year. This plant is some thirty miles from Grayling and is located in the heart of a big tract of hardwood timber.

Keys & Warboy have bought the Cate mill at Onaway and a large body of timber and will build a large stave and heading plant.

Prescott, Miller & Co., who operate a mill about two miles from Rose City, manufactured 1,000,000 feet of hardwood lumber last year.

The Kimball Lumber Company, at Alpena, manufactured 4,000,000 feet of hardwood lumber last year and did 3,000,000 feet of custom sawing.

S. F. Berry of Saginaw manufactured 4,340,000 feet of hardwood lumber and had 1,000,000 feet on hand at the close of the year.

The McCormick-Hay Lumber Company of Saginaw has purchased a number of hundred thousand feet of hardwood lumber within the last two weeks and reports the situation on firely satisfactory.

Grand Rapids.

At the close of the third week of the January furniture sales in this market 675 buyers had arrived, an increase of about 60 over a year ago. The Grand Rapids manufacturers report an excellent business, some of them even claiming the season to be a record breaker.

J. M. Lamb of Detroit, Mich., representative of the Fullerton-Powell Hardwood Lumber Company of South Bend, Ind., was in the city for several days last week.

The Petoskey Kitchen Cabinet Company has been organized at Petoskey by M. S. Plank and

A. F. Hart, for the manufacture of kitchen furniture. The cabinets will be made of black ash in four different grades.

P. W. Martin of Toledo, in a recent interview in Detroit, said: "Hardwood timber is so hard to get nowadays that twelve inch trees are considered large enough to cut and lumbermen are buying patches of trees as small as 100 acres or less, and are glad to get them. A lumber buyer told me he recently bought the framework of an old building down in Ohio, paying 15 cents a foot for the timber, which was walnut. All walnut rails have been bought up and when an old building is torn down the framework is eagerly purchased by lumber dealers."

The Vilas County Lumber Company met in Grand Rapids, January 15, and elected the following officers: President, John J. Foster; vice president, Lewis H. Withy; secretary, W. C. Winchester; treasurer, Henry Idema. The company is operating in Vilas county, Wisconsin.

The Michigan Forestry Association will present three bills at this session of the legislature, the most important one providing for the appointment of a commission of twenty-one men, including several state officers, a regent of the university, a member of the board of agriculture, representatives of the school of mines and of the state normal schools, and three practical lumbermen, to look into forestry conditions in Michigan and report their findings at the next session of the legislature. Another bill authorizes the appointment of a state forester, salary not to exceed \$1,500; while the third measure relates to the creation of an efficient fire warden system.

The business men and manufacturers of Boyne City will hold a banquet January 30, at which time plans will be discussed for organizing a board of trade.

The first annual banquet of the Muskegon Chamber of Commerce was held January 16 with over 200 guests present. President Paul S. Moon of the Meca Desk Company made the opening address, while the leading speech by an out-of-town man was by G. G. Whitworth of the Berkey & Gay Furniture Company, Grand Rapids. Muskegon aims to have a population of 30,000 in 1910.

Asheville.

The hardwood men of Asheville and western North Carolina are to make a determined effort to secure the enactment by the North Carolina General Assembly now in session of a law compelling the Southern Railway Company to furnish under penalty a sufficient supply of empties and also to more speedily transport to their destinations cars loaded with lumber. The Asheville Lumber Exchange, representing the hardwood industry in this section of the state, has taken the initiative and has had drafted by its attorneys a bill which with a letter has been mailed to every hardwood dealer in the state. The proposed legislation is fair to both the hardwood men and the railroad. The first section provides "that a penalty of \$5 per day is provided for failure of shipper or consignee to load or unload cars promptly, and a like penalty for failure of the railroad company to furnish cars or move them with reasonable promptness." A second important provision is "that all said penalties are to be instantly payable and collectable at the station where the business is handled." At present the railroads demand and collect their demurrage and it is contended by the hardwood men that it is right that shippers should be able to do the same without delay on the part of the railroad.

There is a material shortage in hardwood lumber in western North Carolina this month. Dealers are unable to secure an adequate supply and many orders are for the time unfiled. The best grades are now in constant demand and there is less hardwood ready for shipment in this section than ever before. Good prices prevail.

The Laurel Fork Lumber Company of this

section is defendant in a damage suit for \$5,000 instituted by Thomas B. Brown, a former employe. The plaintiff alleges that he received serious and permanent injuries last October while in the employ of the concern through the negligence and carelessness of the lumber company and its servants.

The Mason & Featherstone Lumber Company is the name of a new firm organized here with headquarters in the new Electric building. The new company is composed of Bert Mason, son of W. T. Mason, one of the best known and most prominent hardwood men in this section, and A. A. Featherstone, Jr., a well known and highly respected young man of this city. The new firm will handle hardwoods.

Bristol, Va.-Tenn.

The Boice Lumber Company has been organized at Abingdon, Va., by C. Boice, J. W. Bell and others. C. E. Lloyd, Jr., of Philadelphia, formerly sales agent of the Cherry River Boom & Lumber Company, is connected with the new corporation and will have charge of its eastern office, at Philadelphia. Mr. Lloyd was in Bristol last week in connection with the organization of the company.

The Whiting Manufacturing Company of Carter county, Tennessee, has increased its capital stock from \$50,000 to \$500,000.

The Wendall Manufacturing Company has been organized at Wendall, N. C., and will build a furniture factory near that place.

The Sells Lumber & Manufacturing Company, which was recently incorporated at Johnson City, Tenn., with a capital stock of \$50,000, is beginning the erection of planing mills near Carnegie.

"The car supply is much better in Johnson county and on the Tennessee division of the Virginia & Southwestern railway," said C. H. Vial, a wholesale lumberman and manufacturer of Mountain City, in Bristol last week.

J. A. Wilkinson returned this week from an important business trip to Chicago and the East.

George H. Mell of Kane, Pa., was a visitor in this section last week.

The Kitchen Lumber Company, which was recently organized by R. H. Vansant, J. W. Kitchen and others at Ashland, Ky., will shortly begin the development of a 25,000-acre tract of timber land lying in Graham and Swain counties, N. C.

Cincinnati.

The Maley, Thompson & Moffett Company's big mill, located on Rapid River Run at Delhi, Ohio, has been closed down owing to high water. The water has swept over the yards, and while no serious damage has as yet been done, there is fear of the mill floating away. To prevent this the company has constructed a boom around it. "We have been benefited and stand to lose," said T. J. Moffett. "The flood enabled us to tow a large number of logs down the Ohio river to the millcreek and then directly to the doors of our mill, which has saved us considerable in hauling expense. Approximately we were saved \$4,000, and if the flood continues I suppose when we sum up everything we will find that matters have been about evened up."

The Daniel Maul Lumber Company of Gettysburg has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$40,000 by Daniel, Martha A., John H., John M. Maul and Clarence J. Miller.

Gifford Pinchot of the Forest Service will lecture on "Forestry" before the Lumbermen's Club at the Business Men's Club Saturday evening, January 26.

The lumber yards of T. P. Scott & Co. were flooded by the big rise in the Ohio river. The portion of the yard that is under water is occupied by lumber on sticks. The office of the concern, however, is still out of danger as it is on an elevation.

John Dulweber & Co. have been driven from their offices by the flood. A large boom has been built around the yards so as to prevent

the loss of stock. Temporary offices have been opened on the second floor of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad building at McLean and Western avenues.

The following officers of the Furniture Club were elected at their annual election: President, Henry A. Sprengard; vice president, Carl Streit; secretary, W. Rees; treasurer, Henry Franke; trustees, John Dornette, Jr.; D. C. Tappe, W. N. Hind, George Schutte and Henry Racker. The establishment of a furniture exposition will be considered at the February meeting.

The Southern Lumber Company of Cleveland has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000 by C. H. Prescott, W. H. Prescott, O. W. Prescott, F. E. Kimball, Amos and Burt Thompson.

Joseph Niehaus, president of the Commercial Carriage Company, who has been ill at his residence for some weeks, is reported much improved.

R. McCracken of the Kentucky Lumber Company attended the convention of the Indiana Retail Dealers' Association at Indianapolis, January 11. He reported that the retailers of that locality are willing to purchase poplar at the prevailing prices for delivery in the spring. He also said that the convention was run on a strictly business basis and every one had a good time.

The next monthly meeting of the Lumbermen's Club will be held at the Business Men's Club Monday, February 4.

M. C. Treworgy of the N. C. Treworgy Lumber Company of Boston, Mass., was in Cincinnati recently purchasing hardwood lumber. He found the desired lumber very scarce, but a few sales were made.

J. A. Van Orsdel has resigned his position with John Dulweber & Co. to go with Leland G. Banning.

E. Kuzer of the Jones Lumber Company of Boston, Mass., was in Cincinnati recently purchasing hardwood lumber. Owing to scarcity of the desired stock he was unable to get as much as needed.

E. Edwards, a prominent lumberman of Dayton, visited the Queen City on a business trip lately. He reported that lumber is very scarce in Dayton.

The Kentucky Lumber Company has purchased a tract of timber land within two miles of its mill at Habersham, Tenn., which contains about 10,000,000 feet of choice oak, besides other hardwoods. The company will purchase a new band sawmill to work up the tract.

E. M. Schantz, a lumberman of North Fairmount, has in practical working order at his mill a device which almost does the thinking for the dimension sawyer. The device measures a plank just as soon as it is placed on the saw bench without the use of a rule or figuring. The indicator is capable of showing 6,000 dimensions, and is worked by a series of electric wires and small light bulbs about one-quarter inch in diameter. The saw guide has sixty of these bulbs, one inch apart, which show the length in inches, while at the left of the sawyer is an indicator which shows the width in inches at the same time. At a glance the sawyer can tell what size can best be cut, and as he has a number of different sizes marked by the bulbs there is little or no waste through defects in a plank. By the use of this machine one swing saw, with a sawyer and helper and boys to carry away and arrange stock, can do more work in a day than can be performed by the methods now in use in a whole week. The rapidity with which this machine cuts up dimension stock is astonishing.

St. Louis.

The Stoneman-Zearing Lumber Company, the well-known hardwood firm of this city, has removed to De Valls Bluff, Ark., where the company requests that all correspondence be addressed.

The Plummer Lumber Company, through Theo-

dore M. Plummer, has made a contract with a mill at Knoxville, Tenn., for 1,000,000 feet of poplar and chestnut to be delivered before the first of July. The lumber will be shipped to the company's customers direct.

Among the purchases made last week by the Treckemeyer & Wehinger Lumber Company was 250,000 feet of choice cypress. The company also has a very good stock of plain oak and other desirable woods and is gradually getting in shape to take care of a brisk spring business.

The Garetson-Greason Lumber Company, on account of recent heavy rains, has been forced to shut down its mills at Campbell, Mo. The company is building, as the weather will permit, a mile and a half of tram road to supply this mill. As to trade conditions, Secretary W. W. Dings says that all hardwoods are in good call and the demand for gum lumber is so active that he sells it readily at better than list price. The company expects to be settled in its new offices in the Times building by Feb. 1.

J. C. Collier and W. H. Rhomberg of the Carr, Rider & Adams Company, Dubuque, Iowa, were in St. Louis last week buying hardwoods.

W. A. Bonsack of the Bonsack Lumber Company reports the outlook for business during the coming year as bright. His company last year had a more profitable business than for some time previous and from present indications 1907 will fully equal the standard of last year. The only annoying feature of the situation is the shortage of stock.

W. R. Chevvis had a very satisfactory year during 1906 and is looking forward to an equally active business for 1907. He is fairly well supplied with all the hardwoods and has some very choice walnut on hand, which he makes a specialty.

Marvin Crow of Crow Bros., who operate a mill at Ellington, Mo., was a recent St. Louis visitor. While the wet weather has hindered logging considerably at the firm's plant its mill is so situated that it can be operated even at high stages of water, and is now cutting yellow pine, oak and other hardwoods at the rate of 10,000 feet a day.

L. H. Brothers of Caruthers, Mo., who operates two hardwood mills near that place, was another prominent St. Louis visitor last week. He, too, reports sawmilling conditions very bad on account of the heavy rains.

About the first of February the American Hardwood Lumber Company will open an office in Memphis, Tenn., in charge of F. B. O'Leary. Mr. O'Leary has for the past seven years been identified with the company, first as traveling salesman and later holding a responsible position in the St. Louis offices. For the past two years he has given especial attention to corresponding having to do with buying, and it is in this direction that his energies will be expended at the Memphis branch. The American Hardwood Lumber Company is coming to be one of the largest operators in the country, having offices at Nashville, Tenn., New York City, Chicago, Meridian, Miss., and Benton, Ark., and a large export yard at New Orleans.

The St. Louis Maple & Oak Flooring Company has enough orders on hand to give truth to the statement that the outlook for spring business is exceptionally bright. Among the orders recently taken was one from the contractors of the new Bixby building for 520,000 feet of 2 1/4" face common maple flooring, of which about 450,000 feet will be used in that structure.

According to L. M. Borgess of Steele & Hibbard, hardwood consumers have not yet begun to buy on an extensive scale, but they are keeping in touch with the situation. Within the past two weeks buyers for large consuming houses have visited St. Louis and made inquiries with regard to good lots of stock, so that activity in buying is expected shortly. The firm is on the lookout for stock to round out its already well-assorted line.

Nashville.

The Kimmins Lumber Company, of which W. J. Cude is president and John B. Ransom a large stockholder, has made application to change the name of the company to the W. J. Cude Land & Lumber Company and to increase the capital stock from \$50,000 to \$250,000. This concern owns a large plant at Kimmins, Tenn., and extensive timber interests in that section. It has grown so rapidly that an enlargement of its scope and operations was determined upon.

Hamilton Love of Love, Boyd & Co. has gone to Miami, Fla., for a stay of several weeks. For some time he has been a sufferer from articular rheumatism and his health has been seriously impaired on that account. He has tried many waters and remedies without avail and now hopes that the balmy climate of mid-winter Florida will be beneficial. His services in the meanwhile to the firm of which he is a valuable member will be greatly missed.

Several Nashville lumber concerns came near being heavy losers in the high tide in the Cumberland, by reason of the act of some miscreants who cut loose several fine rafts and set them adrift in the river during the night. The rafts, which were tied out along the east bank of the Cumberland just above the city and were strung out for more than a mile, were one after another released with the aid of a knife. The logs were cedar and poplar for the most part and were the property of Lieberman, Loveman & O'Brien, Davidson-Benedict Company, Southern Lumber & Box Company, Standard Lumber Company and the Cedar Tie & Pole Company. As soon as the loss of the property was discovered the owners dispatched several small boats down the river. Some of the logs had lodged on islands, but most of them were found about forty miles below Nashville in mid-stream on their way to the Ohio. The lumber was worth more than \$20,000.

The Sewanee Planing Mills of Clarksville, Montgomery county, have applied for a charter. The incorporators are: H. W. Ritter, Horace Ritter, Austin Peay and E. C. Morrow. The company succeeds the former firm of H. W. Ritter & Co., and will manufacture a general line of building material.

Maurice Jacobs, president of the Newman Land & Coal Company, which has large holdings near Crossville, in Cumberland county, Tennessee, has gone to New York on a business trip. This company, which was recently organized, will begin the development of its property at once. In addition to its large coal mining interests the property is covered with much fine timber which will be cut for the market in the near future.

It is probable that the Gentry Furniture Factory of Baxter, Tenn., will be moved to Hartsville or Carthage in the near future. It is said the timber supply at these places is more abundant. Employment will be given to about seventy-five men.

Oscar Daniel, a highly esteemed citizen of Dresden, Tenn., was killed a few days since while felling a tree at that place. A projecting limb struck him on the side and head, killing him instantly. He was 28 years old and left a wife and one child.

T. L. Kless, representing the Muesse Bros. & Grant Lumber Company of Caruthersville, Mo., has gone to Clifton, Tenn., to look for a location for the hickory mill his company proposes to establish there by March 1. The company owns about 8,000 acres of timber rights in the section. A planing mill will also be operated.

Shepherd Brothers of Shelbyville, Tenn., are establishing a large spoke, hub and rim factory at that place. It will be in operation soon and will give employment to a large force.

Waller & Porter, carriage manufacturers, have moved into their new quarters at 119 and 121 Fifth avenue, south. The factory will employ about fifty men.

John B. Ransom & Co., which has for many years been one of the largest lumber firms in the South, has incorporated with a capital stock of \$500,000. The incorporators are: John B. Ransom, Arthur B. Ransom, Marvin M. Ransom, McEwen Ransom and R. T. Wilson. John B. Ransom is president of the new company and Arthur Ransom secretary and treasurer. This will not affect John B. Ransom's interest in other concerns in which he is part owner. Among other concerns in which Mr. Ransom is largely interested are the Gayoso Lumber Company of Memphis, W. J. Cude Land & Lumber Company of Kimmins, Tenn., and the Nashville Hardwood Flooring Company of Nashville.

Simon Lieberman, the veteran lumberman of Nashville and a member of the firm of Lieberman, Loveman & O'Brien, has been re-appointed by Mayor Morris a member of the board of education of Nashville. He served with distinction in previous terms and his re-appointment has given general satisfaction.

Another Nashville lumberman who has recently been honored is W. E. Norvell of the firm of Norvell & Wallace. Justice Norvell, who is a member of the Davidson County Court, has been named as one of a committee of six to superintend the construction of two big bridges over Cumberland river. The structure will cost close to a million dollars.

The citizens of Newport, Tenn., are considering a proposition looking to the establishment of a large chair factory at that place. A committee of citizens has been appointed to solicit stock. It is proposed that the people of Newport give about \$20,000 and that the parties from North Carolina, who are promoting the scheme, give the balance, \$40,000.

Levi Mulegan of Centerville, Tenn., has invented a device which he claims will revolutionize the use of steam power by cutting the cost of fuel in half and at the same time give more power. He will build an engine in Nashville in the near future to experiment with the invention.

The new Dunlop planing mill at Clarksville, Tenn., which has been in course of construction for some time, is now in operation. The plant replaces one that was burned about a year ago.

A special from Hopkinsville, Ky., announces that the recently incorporated Hopkinsville Lumber Company has bought out the interests of Wallace & Adeock, who have been running a lumber business there, together with a planing and stave mill. New buildings are to be erected by the purchasing firm of which R. H. De Treville is president and J. Arthur Wallace is secretary. The company is incorporated at \$40,000.

Memphis.

The Brasfield Thompson Lumber Company, recently formed here with a capital stock of \$50,000, has perfected organization by the election of George M. Brasfield as president, and J. W. Thompson of the J. W. Thompson Lumber Company as vice president. This company has purchased about 2,000 acres of hardwood timber lands from the T. J. Orr Land & Lumber Company near Biscoe, Ark., as well as a large hand sawmill. There will be some improvements made in the plant, however, before this is operated, in order to facilitate the cutting of lumber. J. D. Allen, who has been connected with the J. W. Thompson Lumber Company for some years, will be in control of the operation of the plant.

The Pettibone-Taylor Company, with headquarters at Mobile, Ala., and engaged largely in the exportation of hardwood and other lumber, has opened an office in this city. It is in charge of W. T. Powers, Jr., and is located in the Randolph building. F. W. Pettibone and S. K. Taylor are the members of the firm which has been doing business at Mobile for some years.

The Lindsey-Budde Manufacturing Company, organized at Jackson, Tenn., some time ago for the purpose of manufacturing school and church furniture and office and bank fixtures, has just

placed an order for \$8,000 worth of machinery which will be installed as soon as it has been received. The company is capitalized at \$30,000.

Dispatches received here state that Camp & Hinton, large lumber manufacturers and wholesalers, have filed a trust deed in Mississippi with the proper authorities in favor of the Central Trust Company of Chicago. The instrument covers all the mills, timber lands and other holdings of the company in Lamar, Perry, Marion and Pearl river counties and has been executed because of the desire of the company to provide funds to take care of all the timber blown down during the fierce storm of last fall. The timber will be worthless if not worked up within the next six months.

There has never been as much rain in a given period as has fallen in this section during the past ten weeks and it is so warm that there is little promise of any improvement in the immediate future. Production is exceptionally light and will probably be even lighter in the next few weeks because, even with good weather, there is so much moisture in the ground and so much water on the surface, particularly in the lowlands, that there will be little or no logging done. In addition to this unfavorable condition is high water in the Mississippi river. This stream is now showing a stage of about 24 feet, which is considerably above the danger line, and there is an abnormally large amount of water in the Ohio and some of the other tributaries which will have to pass Memphis. In fact, the flood in the Ohio promises to eclipse all records, and predictions here are that the stage at Memphis will come close to the previous highest level. Levee authorities are somewhat uneasy about the levees taking care of this immense volume of water and they are taking every precaution to prevent breaks by strengthening the weak places and patrolling the entire levee system. There is not much danger of large timber losses this season, because the supply of logs and lumber is so far below normal, but the high water, if there are any breaks in the levee system, will further interfere with production and thus prove a handicap to manufacturers in this territory.

There is some improvement noted in the car situation, but even with this lumber is not moving out with as much freedom as it should. The Lumbermen's Club of Memphis has done what it could during the past few weeks for the alleviation of traffic conditions by bringing pressure to bear on railroad officials, and the members thereof feel that they have accomplished something in this direction.

R. J. Darnell, Inc., one of the largest manufacturing and exporting firms in the hardwood trade here, has begun work on a new double band mill in South Memphis, adjacent to the plant it has used for some years. The capacity of the mill will be exceptionally large and the plant will be equipped with everything needed to bring it thoroughly up to date. The firm, in addition to this mill, has other interests outside of Memphis. When the new plant has been completed the old one will be dismantled.

There was a meeting of the Lumbermen's Club at the Hotel Gayoso January 19, called for the purpose of hearing the report of the committee having in hand the mapping out of the entertainment features to be given to the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of the United States, which will be in convention here January 29-30. The committee announced that it had decided to give a Dutch lunch and smoker to the 200 delegates expected the evening of the first day, and that an orchestra and vocal quartette would be features of the evening. The club accepted this report and authorized the committee to proceed along the line indicated. The committee consists of G. A. Farber, chairman; C. W. Holmes, W. C. Dewey, R. T. Cooper, P. H. Ravistes, W. B. Morgan, George C. Ehemann, J. W. Thompson, W. R. Barksdale, W. A. Hulph and J. W. McClure.

John N. Penrod, who is interested in the

J. W. Thompson Lumber Company and other lumber firms in this city and section, has been spending a few days in Memphis.

W. H. Russe, president of the National Lumber Exporters' Association, and the members of the same organization in this city will leave for Norfolk early this week to attend the annual convention there. E. M. Terry, secretary, with headquarters in Memphis, will go down from New York where he has been spending the past four or five weeks.

R. J. Darnell of R. J. Darnell, Inc., has purchased a large lot on Union avenue, one of the principal residence thoroughfares of this city, and is preparing to erect thereon a handsome home that will cost approximately \$60,000. It is to be finished throughout in hardwood and will have fifteen rooms.

Mrs. Edith Bennett Wright, wife of W. M. Wright of the Wright-Bacheman Lumber Company of Portland, Ark., and daughter of E. T. Bennett, president of the Bennett Hardwood Lumber Company of this city, died here Jan. 21 while visiting her father's family. She was 26 years old and leaves two children, one three years old and the other only fifteen days.

New Orleans.

The car situation in this territory has improved slightly during the last fortnight and lumbermen on nearly all the lines get cars more promptly than for some time. This is due to the fact that the crop movement in this section is about over. Indications are that conditions will continue to improve and that within the next few months lumbermen throughout this portion of the country will have no difficulty in supplying the interior demands.

Telegraphic advices from Monroe, La., state that a deal has been closed whereby the plant and timber holdings of the Monroe Lumber Company, the affairs of which are in the hands of a receiver, have been bought by Michigan capitalists for half a million dollars. The plant of the Monroe company is one of the finest sawmill properties in the hardwood territory of the state. The purchasers are O. B. Law and P. S. McJurg of Detroit, Mich.; A. E. Nicholson of Grayling, Mich.; D. M. Kneeland and William Henson of West Branch, Mich. The holdings of the Monroe company are said to be worth considerably more than \$500,000, the price paid for them.

The Chicago Land & Lumber Company has filed suit in the United States Court at Lake Charles seeking to have annulled the recent sale of the 17,000-acre tract of hardwood timber land on the Sabine river, in Calcasieu parish, which was bought in by an Illinois syndicate headed by W. Scott Matthews for \$160,000. The petition relates that 1,500 people in moderate circumstances, of whom over 700 are preachers, make up the Chicago Land & Lumber Company, and that the company turned over the property to David G. Robertson, a Chicago lawyer, giving him a deed of trust to the land, but not a title. It is further alleged that the president and secretary of the Chicago Land & Lumber Company signed the deed of trust without reading it, not knowing that Robertson would attempt to misuse privileges that were granted. It is then related that Robertson sold the property which was subsequently bought by the syndicate headed by W. Scott Matthews.

The Rickels Furniture Manufacturing Company, which has succeeded the Meridian Coffin Factory, has begun operations at Meridian, Miss. The company will manufacture furniture and other hardwood products. It is capitalized at \$50,000, with the following officers: R. V. White, president; A. J. Rickels, general manager; W. Meeds, secretary-treasurer.

G. B. Haynes and E. C. Drew of Minden, La., have associated themselves with a number of other Minden parties with a view to establishing at Monroe, La., a wood-working plant that will employ about fifty hands. The plant will turn out only finished material.

The Tusclometer Spoke Company has been organized at Lake, Miss., to manufacture, buy and sell spokes, spoke billets, and to manufacture handles; capital, \$20,000. John B. Loper, Claude E. Mann and Dan P. Ott of Lake are the incorporators.

The Golden Spoke Company of Horseshoe, Scott county, Mississippi, has been incorporated with \$10,000 capital by John E. Golden, Curtis Golden and others.

Minneapolis.

The presence of several hundred retail dealers in Minneapolis last week for the convention of the Northwestern Lumbermen's Association caused quite a resumption of buying in yard stock, and dealers here report that there was considerable selling and a good deal more inquiry, which means sales in the near future. The country demand for hardwood has been very light so far, owing to the car troubles which have kept the farmers short of money and long on grain. A good many of the retailers reported that they had sold their yard stock down to a low point, and they were surprised to learn of the scarcity and higher price of stuff which they want.

News received by local manufacturing and wholesale firms from Wisconsin hardwood logging camps would indicate that there will be at least an average output of logs. The snow has not been anything like so heavy in that territory as in the pine woods of northern Minnesota. The weather has not been severe, but cold enough to keep roads in good hauling condition. There are no white oak stocks in sight that amount to anything, and northern oak will cut very little figure in the market when the small stocks of dry lumber now on hand are sold out. In other hardwoods there is a very fair prospect for stock.

The Minneapolis Lumber Company, which until lately has handled nothing but hardwoods, now has a stock of hemlock lumber cut at the Ruby Lumber Company's mill at Ruby, Wis., and made a bid to the retailers during convention week, keeping open hours and inviting them all in to visit and talk business. W. H. Sill was in charge, as on January 13 sad news came to P. R. Hamilton, announcing the death of his mother, who passed away very suddenly at Richmond, Quebec. Mr. Hamilton left immediately to attend the funeral.

F. J. Lang, representing the Wisconsin Land & Lumber Company of Hermansville, Mich., maintained temporary offices here during the convention season, at 716 Lumber Exchange, and will remain during January. He did missionary work among the retailers for their white cedar, hemlock and hardwood lumber products, especially rock maple and birch flooring and basswood finish lumber.

The Minneapolis Cedar & Lumber Company of this city, producers of hardwood, hemlock and white cedar, has increased its capital stock to \$175,000; at the annual meeting held here January 9 William Miller of Minneapolis was re-elected president; Henry Hauser, Franklin, Minn., vice president, and J. L. Miller, Minneapolis, secretary and treasurer.

The Lusk Lumber Company is a new wholesale concern which will handle both northern and southern hardwoods, also pine and west coast lumber. It has established headquarters at 629 Security Bank building. F. H. Lusk is manager.

Hardwood dealers are much interested in the contest for a reciprocal demurrage law, which has been started for a second time in the Minnesota legislature. Representative W. A. Nolan of Grand Meadow has introduced the bill, which provides that railroads shall pay shippers \$1 a car for every day of delay in furnishing cars when requested, or moving them when loaded, or delivering them to the consignee after reaching the company's terminals. The same penalty is assessed for failure to move loaded cars faster than an average of sixty miles a day.

Louisville.

The flood has crept up and poked its nose into the sawmills on the Point and told the operators thereon in silent but impressive language to take a little vacation. Fortunately most of the mills have practically cut out their winter log supply and had expected to shut down on account of cold weather along about this time, so things are not so bad as they might be. There are some logs in boom, and millmen are having their hands full to take care lest they get scattered, although they feel that they can handle them. The river is still rising, and if it continues there will be trouble among the lumber yards on the Point. Already the Tyler Box Company is having to move about 350,000 feet which they had yarded on the river side of their factory.

The Louisville Point Lumber Company say that they only had a few logs left on hand when the flood came and have these under pretty good control.

Kirwan Brothers, who are farthest up the river on the highest ground, were the last to close down.

C. C. Mengel & Brother Company are getting in mahogany at a fair rate and keep running the mill pretty steadily. They are cutting on a cargo at this writing and have another coming; everything is working smoothly with a splendid demand for mahogany.

The Kentucky Hardwood Flooring Company reports good sales and Mr. Garland, who has charge of the up-town office, says that considering the time they have been in business they have built up a splendid trade. In fact, the volume of the business has reached the point now where they feel the necessity of enlarging and they are preparing to put in a resaw and some additional machines.

Albert R. Kampf says that car stock prices and all other hardwood prices are going higher than anybody predicted earlier in the season. He is well pleased with the market but is up against the same trouble in the woods that everybody else is having to contend with—too much water and mud.

E. M. Overstreet of the Southern Lumber Company says that they have quite a lot of lumber tied up back in the woods, a stream intervening between it and the railroad which is at present impassable, and they don't know just when they can haul in more stock.

H. J. Gates of the Hugh McLean Lumber Company, Buffalo, N. Y., is in Louisville for a short stay and is making an effort to ship out the balance of the lumber they have in their yard here, but is considerably handicapped in the work by lack of cars.

Ashland.

Flood conditions prevail all over this section. The Ohio, Big Sandy and Guyandotte rivers all being very high, and thousands of logs will be lost. The United States Gas Company's main broke at Hanging Rock, Ohio, about seventy-five feet from the Ohio shore, and the escaping gas threw a volume of water thirty feet into the air, sending saw logs, etc., in every direction.

The river mills are all under water, and the damage to some will be great. Perhaps the Yellow Poplar Lumber Company will suffer the greatest loss, as their whole plant and yards are flooded and a number of their tenement houses are covered clear out of sight.

The Leicht Sawmill Company's plant is in bad shape, and Mr. Leicht estimates the loss to machinery alone will be \$2,000. The loss to the W. H. Dawkins Lumber Company and Vansant, Kitchen & Co. will be slight, as their lumber is all secured.

King Dawson, a prominent lumberman of Ft. Gay, W. Va., was at work in his mill at Drag, W. Va., when one of the cylinder heads of the engine blew out, knocking out one of his eyes, badly mutilating his face and bruising his arms. He was so badly injured that he could not be removed to his home, and, accord-

ing to the last report, a bed was erected at the mill, where he was being cared for.

W. W. Magoon, recently of C. Crane & Co., Cincinnati, has been made general superintendent of the Camden Interstate Street Railway Company, a position which he held once before.

Toledo.

An involuntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed against A. Bruner & Sons of Tiffin, Ohio, manufacturers of hoops, staves and crates. It is alleged that the concern has an indebtedness of \$75,000 and that the assets will not total more than \$40,000. The concern has been operating a factory at Tiffin, one at Napoleon, Ohio, one at Gibsonburg, Ohio, and one at Newport, Mich. Besides the plants, the petition makes mention of considerable manufactured stock on hand, logs and other material, thirteen teams of horses, wagons, harness, etc.

The Davidson Lumber Company is the latest accession to the local lumber fraternity. It has opened an office at 527 Nasby building. For the present the firm will handle poles and posts, having contracted for the output from a tract in northern Michigan. Later the concern expects to handle a general line of lumber.

Frank Hafer was last week elected a director in the Milburn Wagon Company, succeeding A. L. Mills, resigned. The company held its annual meeting last week, re-electing the old list of officers and directors, with the exception as stated above.

Frederick A. Turnbull, formerly a member of the Turnbull Wagon Company, at Defiance, Ohio, died at La Porte, Ind., where he established a large wheel works after leaving Defiance.

William T. Hubbard, the largest hardwood dealer in Toledo, last week sold a part interest in an important piece of down-town realty for \$20,000.

David Trotter, of the firm of David Trotter & Co., returned from the South last Saturday after spending a month among lumber mills in that part of the country.

J. G. Kuehule & Co., manufacturers of interior finish, will make improvements at their plant which will increase the capacity fully one-third. New sheds will be built and about a dozen new machines will be installed. The company uses large quantities of plain red and quarter-sawed white oak and hick.

The flood in the upper section of the Maumee river during the past several days caused the plant of the Turnbull Wagon Company, at Defiance, to be closed down, the water forcing its way into the fire rooms. The Aspacher lumber mills in North Defiance were also put under water, while the plant of the Toledo Wheelbarrow Company, located at the same place, suffered likewise.

The Robert Hixon Lumber Company, which operates more than a dozen country yards throughout this section of the country and which has its central office in Toledo, last week closed a deal for the purchase of the yard of A. J. Mason & Son, at Butler, Ind.

Wausau.

The Murphy Lumber Company's mill at Green Bay has been sold. This much is given out for publication by A. M. Murphy, manager, but the purchasers are not mentioned. When the mill closed down recently Mr. Murphy stated that a deal would be made with lumbermen owning enough hardwood timber to keep the plant in operation for ten years.

Geo. Tinetti, who has charge of the Shirland Lumber Company's yards in Shirland, Ill., is confined to his home in Mosinee with an attack of malarial fever.

C. A. Johnson, of Marshfield, representing the G. W. Jones Lumber Company, of Appleton, left this week for Kentucky to look over a 10,000-acre tract of hardwood and coal lands. He will be absent from home six weeks.

Geo. Sutter has sold his interests in the Ath-

ens Manufacturing Company, Athens, to the company. He will devote his time in the future to the management of a hub factory, which he and others will start in operation about February 1.

The Wisconsin & Northern railway, which is in process of building between Shawano and Crandon, will open the finest hardwood belt in the state. It is estimated that there is 3,000,000,000 feet of timber in that section practically undisturbed by an ax.

The Stange-Ellis Lumber Company was recently incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000. The incorporators are E. W. Ellis, Gay O. Babeock and F. J. Wood. The president is A. W. Stange of Merrill; vice president and manager, E. W. Ellis of Grand Rapids; C. J. Kinzel of Merrill is secretary and treasurer. The company will erect a factory in Grand Rapids in the spring, and expects to be manufacturing by July 1.

A deal involving the purchase of a whole town, including water works and sewer system, 15,000 acres of land on which is 150,000,000 feet of hardwood, was consummated recently by W. H. Hatten and W. H. Dick of New London. The property is located at Phillips, Miss., on the Illinois Central railway. Besides the railroad the owners will have shipping facilities on the Tallahatchie river to Vicksburg and New Orleans. The timber is mostly oak.

A new corporation, to be known as the Talbot Lumber Company, has been formed by the Ferrizo Bros. of Daggett, to manage the affairs of the old Lily Lumber Company of Talbot. The property taken over by the new concern consists of a sawmill, store building and twenty dwelling houses.

The Lloyd Manufacturing Company of Minneapolis, which has a plant in Marinette, is operating the same at present in making hardwood novelties.

One of the largest deals in timber made in the state in recent years was consummated in Milwaukee January 19, when the Ashland Iron & Steel Company purchased 50,000 acres of hardwood timber in Northern Wisconsin from the Foster-Latimer Lumber Company of Mellen. It was concluded by Geo. E. Foster for the Foster-Latimer Company and Wm. G. Sharp of Elyria, Ohio, for the steel company. The latter, which is headed by Jos. H. Berny of Detroit, Mich., now controls 200,000 acres of timber land in northern Wisconsin.

The stockholders of the newly organized Louisiana Land Company met recently in Marshfield and completed its organization by electing a board of seven directors and the following officers: President, G. W. Allen of Loyal; vice president, J. F. Tearnan; secretary, M. G. Fleckenstein; treasurer, J. C. Marsh. The latter three are Marshfield men. The company is capitalized at \$100,000 and owns a large tract of land in Louisiana, on which are several million feet of oak, which it is proposed to manufacture into barrel stock mostly. The tract will be surveyed into quarter sections.

The Shawano Lumber Company, Shawano, at its annual meeting, elected Leander Choate, Oshkosh, president; John Black, Shawano, vice president; J. J. Steiger, Oshkosh, secretary; Jos. Black, Shawano, treasurer and manager. The company purchased C. W. Magee's stock. He owned a quarter interest and received \$18,000 for the same. Several improvements in the company's plant are contemplated in the near future.

W. D. Connor of Marshfield, head of the R. Connor Company and lieutenant governor of the state, has taken up his residence in Madison during the session of the legislature.

Representative W. E. Brown has introduced a bill in Congress providing for the cutting of all timber on certain portions of the Menominee Indian reservation, in Wisconsin. On July 16, 1905, a cyclone blew down from 15 to 20 per cent of the standing timber on about

twenty-seven sections of the reservation. A bill was passed at the last session providing for the cutting of only the down timber. This plan was unpractical, and the present bill is

Hardwood Market.

(By HARDWOOD RECORD Exclusive Market Reporters.)

Chicago.

The local hardwood trade can be estimated as very fair to good. The trade in most lines is better than a year ago, but just at this time the furniture people are not buying very strongly, as this is the semi-annual sales period of this industry, and manufacturers will not stock up heavily until the result of the January sales is generally known.

Boston.

The market for hardwood lumber has not shown any degree of activity during the past two weeks, although a steady business is in progress. Many consuming manufacturers are busy and have good orders booked ahead. There is no relief from car shortage and a slow movement of freight. Leading dealers state that all their advices from mill points show that it is almost impossible to get cars when they are wanted. In one section in the South several thousand cars are tied up in repair shops and the railroad company has not money enough to rush these repairs through. Furniture manufacturers in this section of the country are busy.

The plain oak situation shows but little change. Offerings are not large. The demand for quartered oak is not heavy. One inch stock is steady, but comings are in larger offering. Brown ash is in fair demand and firm. The call for whitewood is fair. Yards here are not carrying large stocks and offerings of desirable grades from mill points are small. The demand for cypress is moderate. The most desirable grades and sizes are scarce. Shipments from the mills are slow. Maple flooring is steady.

New York.

There is but little change in hardwood conditions. The salient feature of local trading continues to be the scarcity of good dry hardwood lumber of all kinds, in the face of a good healthy demand. As a matter of fact there is less complaint heard in both the wholesale and retail hardwood trade now than is usually the case at this time of year, while prices on nearly everything are remarkably firm. Reports reaching the local market from mill points and through returning buyers are all of the same tenor, to the effect that good lumber is scarce at mill points and that the usual spring trade will be ushered in with short stocks and high prices. To this end holders of any amount of hardwoods in the better grades are either holding on to them or only letting them go at excellent prices. The demand is very general for the better grades of all stocks, oak, ash, poplar, birch and chestnut possibly having the most call, but the general list is in good shape as regards both demand and price. Dry white ash is exceedingly scarce and the trade is practically paying whatever the millman or wholesaler has a mind to ask. The lower grades are holding up very well. As a whole the local situation is very firm and satisfactory.

Philadelphia.

Reports from all sides give evidence of continued prosperity in the lumber business. Instead of the usual inertia of the month of January, business has been brisk during the past fortnight, with an inclination to buy ahead. On account of the scarcity of stock at the mills and the car shortage some houses, which have a fair stock of a specially called for wood on hand, allow only a certain amount to be sold per month, and others have issued instructions to their representatives not to take any more orders for the month, as it is necessary to get

to remedy existing conditions. There is said to be 35,000,000 feet of hardwood lying on the ground which must be cut soon or it will be worthless.

out the delayed orders first. Prices accordingly are soaring. Conditions in the mill districts are desperate. Orders are piled up to enormous figures. A prodigious prosperity marks the lumber industries; buyers are anxious to obtain stocks and yards are looking to increase their supplies, especially as the delay means higher figures in the near future, but the stock is wanting. The car shortage is very serious and there is no indication as yet of any improvement.

Poplar, chestnut and ash are especially hard to get, with prices high. Oak keeps a firm hold on the market, and basswood is in good call, with prices advancing. Red cherry is steady, with the low grades in the lead. Quartered oak retains its old position.

Building operations continued active throughout the mild weather, but work has been retarded during the past fortnight by the constant rains. The furniture factories of eastern Pennsylvania, sash and door mills, rail and trolley road building, indoor finishings, and the veneer working industries are still lively.

Baltimore.

There have been no developments of special moment in the hardwood trade during the past two weeks. All the woods in general use remain firm and active as far as the demand for stocks can be satisfied, with weather conditions and the roads as well as the car shortage against the manufacturers. In many instances especially high prices are quoted for supplies, and even then dealers are compelled to admit it is impossible to promise delivery. As a consequence, quoted figures do not always bear an accurate relation to the market, which, it must be added, continues high and evinces a tendency toward further advances. Inquiry at the mills shows that little lumber remains in the hands of the manufacturers, while the roads are deep in mud and operations are conducted in the most favorable instances only under serious difficulties. Some of the plants have had to shut down on account of floods, and production, generally speaking, has been greatly curtailed. Ash is in urgent request and the lumber that reaches the markets is readily taken up at figures that must appear very attractive to the producers. The chief question now is one of getting supplies. Upon it the dealers as well as the exporters depend, for foreign business is appreciably curtailed by the scarcity of stocks at a time when buyers had been brought to regard the current quotations as acceptable. The local firms all report that they are doing little at the present time, while the requirements of the city and surrounding territory in the way of hardwoods seem practically undiminished.

Pittsburg.

In spite of the customary lull in business attendant upon the closing of one year's accounts and opening those of a new, the hardwood trade is pretty active. It is doubtful if any year for a long time has opened with conditions so uniformly favorable to the hardwood trade. The tremendous volume of business in the country is making railroads and manufacturing projects of all kinds go ahead with a rush which makes a very active call for hardwoods.

Prices show an upward tendency. Local yards are beginning to buy again to replenish their stocks which the annual inventories showed were badly broken.

Oak is still the prime favorite with buyers and there is not enough of it to go around. Wholesalers are leaving no stone unturned to get small stocks, of white oak especially. Agents have done thorough work this winter in scouring Ohio and western Pennsylvania for small tracts of oak and by spring it is estimated that there will not be 200 acres of oak timber left available within a 100 mile radius of Pittsburg.

Hickory, ash, cherry and maple are all moving well. The larger part of the shipments goes to manufacturers of furniture and implements in the East and in Michigan, Ohio and Indiana. Dry stocks are low and prices named by the wholesaler are paid with little murmuring by the yards and factories.

Buffalo.

The hardwood lumber concerns of Buffalo are now getting pretty well through their inventories, the natural holiday lull is over and business is improving. It has not been bad, although there has been no disposition to push it lately. It is so hard to keep up a yard stock that a dealer often feels it just as well to let sales take care of themselves.

Prices of hardwoods at the mills, especially in the lake region, are going up. This is pleasing to the dealer with mills of his own, though it does not suit the jobber so well.

There is a steady drain on such lumber as oak. Handlers of it are wondering if they can hold their own. They long ago gave up the hope of keeping more than occasional lots of ash and chestnut. As to poplar the report favors a rather better stock this year than last, for certain of the larger producers, who fairly went without any last year, are reporting that they have a pretty fair stock of logs now. Prices are high and strong.

Some of the dealers are afraid that there will be a demand for birch strong enough to cut it down to the level of other hardwoods. This will be a misfortune, as it has been easy of late to substitute birch if there was shortage of the wood wanted.

Troubles over cars continue. The supply is somewhat better, but the roads are so jealous of each other that they will not take cars from one line to another unless they come according to certain rules, which are constantly changing. The latest regulation is to make shippers mark every board with the name of the consignee if it is to go into piece car lots, which makes a lot of work.

Saginaw Valley.

The shortage of cars has somewhat handicapped lumber shippers, nearly all of them being short, but market conditions are satisfactory. Lumber has taken on a much stronger tone. There is not an excess of stocks in dealers' hands and the outlook for spring trade is particularly favorable. Some large blocks of lumber yet to be manufactured have been sold by local millmen to be delivered when ready. Prices are strong. No. 2 common and better basswood is held at \$25 to \$28; mill culls, \$18; elm is held at \$22 to \$29. Log run beech is quoted at \$15, and No. 2 common birch at \$20 to \$25. Maple firsts and seconds are held at \$24; No. 1 at \$17 and \$18; No. 2 at \$11 and \$12, and No. 3 at \$9 and \$10. Ash is strong at \$30. Not a great deal of ash is now available in this market. Red oak is held at \$35.

Cincinnati.

Lumbermen are doing an active business, and everything in hardwoods sells without difficulty. The brisk demand that has prevailed over this district continues, and if desirable stocks were obtainable a much greater volume of business would be transacted. At the present time there is not one item on the list of hardwoods that consumers do not seek, and it is not a question of price but simply getting the lumber desired. Poplar without doubt is the leader of all woods, despite the recent rise in price. This advance did not interrupt the demand, but rather added

to it, buyers apparently fearing another rise. Furniture manufacturers are still taking mahogany in large quantities at firm prices. A large volume of business is still transacted in quartered oak and maple. Prices are unchanged. No change has been noted in the car shortage, conditions generally remain the same. Rainy weather has prevailed over this territory for some time, but business was not seriously interrupted.

Nashville.

Little change is noted in the market situation in Nashville since the first of the year. There is a good market and firm prices for all the good timber that can be secured. A general advance in all lines is anticipated in the near future; in fact, some hardwoods have already taken a jump, notably poplar and chestnut. Quartered red oak is moving better than usual. Ash has increased in price, for the manufacturers of spokes, handles and vehicle stock are buying up all the clear stock they can find. All grades of poplar are in demand, the better grades for interior work, vehicles, etc., and the culls for box manufacture, etc.

Memphis.

The demand for hardwood lumber continues excellent, and the main trouble with the situation is the difficulty to get hold of enough lumber to take care of all the business offering. There has never been a time when there was so little southern hardwood lumber for sale, and the indications are that there will be an even more pronounced scarcity in the near future because of the interruptions to production. Lumber in this city is in many cases selling at the record level, and there are indications that still higher values may prevail because the relations between supply and demand are more strained than they have ever been known to be in this section. There is a moderate quantity of hardwood lumber going into export, but the bulk of the orders is coming from domestic sources. Many of the larger mills are closed down now owing to the shortage of timber and the recent heavy rainfall, and there is a very small percentage of the normal amount of timber for this time of the year being placed on sticks, a feature which will have an important bearing on the prospective supply.

Ash is one of the strongest features of the list, the demand for this being excellent in all grades and thicknesses. Cottonwood is a quick seller in all grades, though the lower grades, used in the manufacture of boxes and box shooks, are even stronger than the higher. The demand for these is, in fact, almost insatiable and very high prices are current. Box boards have sold recently at \$50 per thousand f. o. b. cars here, which breaks the record for this market. The supply of all grades is exceptionally light. Gum is a ready seller in all grades, with rather more strength in the lower than in the higher grades. Plain oak sells freely, while there is further improvement reported in the demand for quarter-sawed stock, especially red, which has been slow of sale for about two years. There is very little of this to be had now and some of the trade predict quite a scarcity in the near future. Cypress is passing into consumption as fast as it is dry enough to be moved. There is a very satisfactory demand for poplar, including common.

Minneapolis.

There is not a great deal of buying activity on the part of factories just now, as most of

them have turned in orders that are still unfilled, but there is a good deal of inquiry indicating a healthy activity in furniture and implement lines, and a good prospect for the interior finish business. It also indicates that buyers are aware of the short supply of most stocks, and find it advisable to keep in close touch with the market. Everything in the hardwood line, without exception, is commanding higher prices than in November. Oak dimension is fully \$5 a thousand stronger, and inch oak commands \$2 more. Basswood is up all along the line, and elm is strong. All low grade stuff is scarce and held at top prices. Birch is no longer considered too plentiful, and dry stock is running low in everything but inch common.

The yard trade is beginning to buy again, and some good orders for flooring and wagon stock have been placed within the last few days. Retail stocks in these lines have generally run low, and replenishing is in order, as farmers are beginning to make their repairs and get ready for spring work. The flooring trade has been good right along, as mild weather has permitted a great deal of building to be carried on to completion.

Louisville.

Just at this writing hardwood people are busy keeping out of the way of the flood, and the trade here doesn't care about anything but low water. The talk about Kentucky's being a dry state and having the lid on in various places is all nonsense. There is not a dry place in it—nothing but water, and nasty muddy water at that. It comes down from overhead and creeps up from under foot until it looks as though all the water wagons that were started on New Year's day have had their contents dumped into this territory. As a result of all this, you could not find the hardwood market with a steamboat. It will find itself and land safe some day when the clouds roll by, but just exactly where no one can tell.

There is evidence of more lumber wanted than can be supplied, and the question is how soon manufacturers can get at it. Since the first of the year some record prices have been touched in car stock and in several other lines of hardwood; mill men who have held off and refused to book orders for future delivery are now patting themselves on the back, because the same orders are worth more money today, and there are still others to be had. At present, however, mill men are waiting with what patience they can command for the weather man to give them a chance, and meantime many buyers are almost distracted.

Toledo.

Trade is somewhat dull just now, but it is nothing more than local lumbermen look for at this time of the year. The number of building permits taken out since the first of the year is small, the cold weather having had a decided effect on building operations. Inquiry among the local manufacturing establishments shows that, while some plants are running a little lighter than usual, most of them are busy in finishing up the building jobs that have been commenced. While the lumber trade is not expected to show great improvement before spring, from every source comes the expression that big trade is looked for in the spring or just as soon as building operations open up for the season.

Some advances in hardwoods have been noted since the first of the year. Hard maple has made the strongest advance, the quotations being \$2 higher. Plain red oak is also stiffening in price, local manufacturing concerns reporting that they are compelled to pay \$2 over the price of three months ago. Within the same time birch has made an equal advance. Chestnut is in strong demand, the construction of telephone lines and electric railroads being very active. The demand for ties is very strong also, and local dealers are fearing marked advances most any time.

Liverpool.

Trade has been almost stagnant during the past ten days, all being engaged in celebrating Christmas and the New Year. Large parcels of hardwoods had to be removed from the quay, and it was reported that many cheap lines went "a-begging."

Hickory logs are not in strong demand this year, and several consignment parcels were recently sacrificed. When will shippers learn the wisdom of the "no consignment" policy? In the case of hickory and many other woods there is no reason why shippers should not obtain much better prices, if they sent goods to this market only on order.

Over and over again is heard the same tale. Last year when birch could be sold at any price the shipper flooded the market. The result was very soon seen in the ruinous prices which eventually prevailed.

The same thing is being done in second growth ash logs, good prices being paid at this port on contract, yet one shipper sends a parcel on consignment which is sold at very low figures. This is deplorable, as it undoubtedly makes buyers very nervous about touching large lines. Prices ruling here are generally lower than those in the states, buyers not being able to bring themselves up to shippers' ideas.

John H. Burrell & Co.'s wood circular shows that there has been no import of birch logs during the month of December, and only a moderate supply of planks; the consumption of both has been fair, and stocks are therefore slightly reduced. Arrivals of ash logs have been moderate and principally on contract; prime quality thick planks are inquired for. Arrivals of black walnut logs have also been moderate and the call is excellent for prime wood as are the prices obtained; lumber supplies are more than sufficient to meet the demand. Elm logs are quiet, while arrivals of hickory have been coming in too freely, with result that the market is weak. Oak timbers are in fair call, stocks are light and prices firm; quartered boards are more inquired for than plain; cabinet plank supplies are ample, but coffin planks of really good specifications are readily salable at good prices; wagon planks arrived very freely—more so than any previous month of the year, but the call is unabated and good specifications bring firm prices. Prime poplar logs and lumber are having good call and the supply of the better qualities is limited. Satin walnut lumber of good specifications is doing well, while the import of staves has not been heavy and the demand is therefore fair.

London.

The market here is still affected by the holidays and most of the buyers are busy taking stock, but there is little stock offering and what little there is is selling at prices that tend to show that buyers are really beginning to realize that lumber is dearer. Most of the stock offering still comes on consignment, giving buyers the impression that these parcels are shipped so as to enable American shippers to keep the prices up, as buyers here are not always in a position to discriminate between the regular shippers and the consignment shippers.

All grades of whitewood are scarce and are in good demand, and what few agents are in a position to make sales are getting prices which pay shippers very well.

Oak boards and planks have a good call at top prices.

Ash planks are in good demand, but only for best quality. There is no use here for second quality in this wood.

The demand for hickory logs is fair, and prices are firm. For satin walnut there is little demand for prime, most inquiry being for medium quality and a fair call for saps.

E. L. Garrett, lately connected with the firm of Gellibrand, Heywood & Co., is on his first visit to the states.

POPLAR

Rough and Dressed
SOUTHERN HARDWOODS

M. A. HAYWARD

1021 Saving and Trust Bldg., Columbus, O

Statement of Hardwood Market Conditions.

In arriving at prices for surfaced stock, delivered, use the same basis of weights as on rough stock.

When the cents in delivered prices are 12½¢ or under, drop to lower quarter; when over 12½¢, raise to next quarter.

All prices herein are based on Ohio River points, Memphis or Cairo, as stated. The Ohio River basing points are those taking a 10-cent rate to Chicago, a 19-cent rate to New York City or Cincinnati, Ohio, gateway.

For eastern deliveries add to Cincinnati basing price:

	Cents.
Boston	21
New York City	19
Philadelphia	17
Baltimore, Md.	16
Buffalo, N. Y.	16
Rochester, N. Y.	10
Pittsburg, Pa.	12½
Cleveland, Ohio	10
Toledo, Ohio	9
Detroit, Mich.	10
Indianapolis, Ind.	7

This list is intended to show the market conditions in the consuming territories as closely as possible. They are the prices being obtained from the manufacturing consuming trade.

This list supersedes all former issues.
LEWIS HOSNER, Secretary.
Chicago, Ill., December 8, 1906.

POPLAR.

Rough Stock.

Thickness.	Width.	Panel and Wide No. 1.	Wide No. 2.	
5/8"	1600 lbs.	18" to 23"	\$50.00	.....
5/8"	1600 lbs.	24" to 27"	56.00	.....
5/8"	1600 lbs.	28" and up	68.00	.....
1"	2800 lbs.	18" to 23"	60.00	.....
1"	2800 lbs.	24" to 27"	74.00	.....
1"	2800 lbs.	28" and up	82.00	.....
1"	2800 lbs.	28" and up	57.00	.....

Thickness.	1 and 2.	Selects 6"	Saps 4"	Com. 5"	
5/8"	1600 lbs.	7" to 17"	& wider.	& wider.	\$27.00
3/4"	2100 lbs.	46.00	35.00	35.00	29.00
1"	2800 lbs.	51.00	38.00	38.00	34.00
1 1/4"	2800 lbs.	53.00	40.00	40.00	36.00
1 1/2"	2800 lbs.	53.00	40.00	40.00	36.00
2"	2800 lbs.	51.00	41.00	45.00	37.00
2 1/2"	2800 lbs.	53.00	46.00	.....	41.00
3"	2800 lbs.	53.00	46.00	.....	44.00
4"	2800 lbs.	61.00	45.00	.....	46.00

Thickness.	No. 2.	No. 3.	Com. 4"	Com. 3"
5/8"	1600 lbs.	.....	\$17.00	\$14.00
3/4"	2100 lbs.	.....	19.00	15.00
1"	2800 lbs.	.....	23.00	20.00
1 1/4"	2800 lbs.	.....	25.00	22.00
1 1/2"	2800 lbs.	.....	25.00	22.00
2"	2800 lbs.	.....	26.00	23.00
2 1/2"	2800 lbs.	.....	31.00	26.00
3"	2800 lbs.	.....	31.00	26.00
4"	2800 lbs.	.....	33.00	28.00

Dimensions.	1 and 2.	Common.
4x4	\$44.00
5x5	57.00
6x6	58.00
7x7	61.00
8x8	65.00
9x9	66.00
10x10	69.00
12x12	75.00

Dimensions.	1 and 2.	Common.
8 to 12"	\$43.00
13 to 17"	57.00

Dimensions.	1 and 2.	Common.
12 to 16 ft.	\$62.00
18 to 20 ft.	67.00

Thick- ness.	1 and 2.	No. 1.	Com.	No. 2.
1"	\$50.00	\$24.00	\$22.00
1 1/4"	52.00	34.00	24.00

Dimensions.	No. 1.	Selects.	Com.	No. 2.
1 1/2"x6"	\$25.50	\$21.50	\$18.00
1 1/2"x5"	21.50	20.50	15.00
1 1/2"x4"	23.50	19.50	14.00

Width.	No. 1.	Selects.	Com.	No. 2.
6"	\$43.00	\$37.00	\$29.00
5"	42.00	36.00	28.00
4"	41.00	35.00	27.00

CEILING.

Dimensions and Weight.	No. 1.	No. 1.	No. 2.
3/4"x3, 4, 5 and 6"	900 lbs.	\$22.00	\$18.00
1 1/2"x3, 4, 5 and 6"	1200 lbs.	26.00	22.00
1 1/2"x3, 4, 5 and 6"	1500 lbs.	30.00	26.00
1 1/2"x3, 4, 5 and 6"	2000 lbs.	37.00	29.00
1 1/2"x3, 4, 5 and 6"	2200 lbs.	37.00	29.00

PARTITION.

Dimensions and Weight.	No. 1.	Com.	No. 2.
1 1/2"x4, 5 and 6"	1200 lbs.	\$34.00	\$29.00
1 1/2"x4, 5 and 6"	1500 lbs.	37.00	31.00
1 1/2"x4, 5 and 6"	2000 lbs.	42.00	34.00
1 1/2"x4, 5 and 6"	2200 lbs.	42.00	34.00

DIMENSION STRIPS—2200 LBS. S 2 S.

Sizes.	No. 1.	Selects.	Com.	No. 2.
3" and 4"	\$45.00	\$37.00	\$28.00

5" and 6"	.....	47.00	40.00	30.00	23.00
7" and 8"	.....	49.00	42.00	34.00	25.00
9" and 10"	.....	51.00	44.00	36.00	27.00
11" and 12"	.....	54.00	48.00	38.00	29.00

Above prices are based on stock S 2 S; for stock S 4 S, add \$1.00.

Finished size, 13 16-inch in thickness, and 1/2-inch scant in width.

Standard Finish.

Standard Finished Face Measure, 2 1/4, 3 1/4, 4 1/4 and 5 1/4-inch. If stock is required, finished on the 1/2-inch, strip measure must be counted, 3 1/4, 4 1/4, 5 1/4 and 6 1/4-inch.

Special Range of Widths on Rough Stock. For Wide Run of Stock, add to prices of Random Widths, 7-inch and up Poplar, 1st and 2d grade only. Under 9-inch, same as miscellaneous widths. 9 to 11-inch, inclusive, \$2.00 per M extra. 10 to 17-inch, inclusive, 3.00 per M extra. 12 to 17-inch, inclusive, 5.00 per M extra. 18 to 20-inch, inclusive, 9.00 per M extra.

For specific widths, add to Random widths, 7-inch and up, 1st and 2d grade only.

10-inch wide, add, \$2.00 18-inch wide, add, \$14.00 12-inch wide, add, 5.00 20-inch wide, add, 16.00 14-inch wide, add, 7.00 22-inch wide, add, 18.00 16-inch wide, add, 9.00 24-inch wide, add, 20.00

For Stock all 14 feet, add, \$3.00 For Stock 14 and 16 feet, add, 2.00 Re-Sawing, \$1.00 per M extra Kiln-Drying, 2.00 per M extra Bundling, 1.00 per M extra Surfacing, one or two sides, 1.00 per M extra

General.

Gauges and Widths of Drop Siding: Thickness, 3/4-in.; width, 4-in. worked to 3 1/4-in.; 5-in. worked to 1 1/2-in.; 6-in. worked to 5 1/4-in. face.

Bevel Siding Widths: 6-in. worked to 5 3/4-in.; 5-in. worked to 4 3/4-in.; 4-in. worked to 3 3/4-in. face.

Stock dressed four sides to be counted 1/2-inch wider than size after working.

BASSWOOD.

Thickness.	1 and 2.	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1"	\$ 36.00	\$25.00
1 1/4"	38.00	27.00
1 1/2"	38.00	27.00
2"	39.00	28.00

WALNUT.

Thickness.	1 and 2.	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1"	\$ 97.00	\$71.00
1 1/4"	107.00	81.00
1 1/2"	107.00	81.00
2"	112.00	86.00
2 1/2"	130.00	94.00
3"	130.00	94.00
4"	140.00	102.00

BUTTERNUT.

Thickness.	1 and 2.	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1"	\$ 65.00	\$40.00
1 1/4"	65.00	40.00
1 1/2"	65.00	40.00
2"	65.00	40.00

PLAIN SYCAMORE.

Thickness.	1 and 2.	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1"	\$ 27.00	\$20.00
1 1/4"	27.00	20.00
1 1/2"	27.00	20.00
2"	27.00	20.00

QUARTERED POPLAR.

Thickness.	1 and 2.	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1"	\$ 50.00	\$30.00
1 1/4"	50.00	30.00
1 1/2"	50.00	30.00
2"	50.00	30.00

HICKORY.

Thick- ness.	1 and 2.	No. 1 Com.
1 inch	\$48.00
1 1/4 inch	58.00
1 1/2 inch	58.00
2 inch	63.00
2 1/2 inch	71.00
3 inch	72.00
4 inch	76.00

CHERRY.

Thickness.	1 and 2.	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1"	\$ 87.00	\$75.00
1 1/4"	92.00	80.00
1 1/2"	97.00	85.00
2"	115.00	100.00
2 1/2"	117.00	102.00
3"	122.00	107.00
4"	127.00	112.00

CHESTNUT.

Thickness.	1 and 2.	No. 1 Com.	Sound Wormy.
1"	\$ 49.00	\$36.00
1 1/4"	51.00	38.00
1 1/2"	51.00	38.00
2"	52.00	39.00

SOFT ELM.

Thickness.	Log Run.	
1 inch	\$22.50
1 1/4 inch	24.00
1 1/2 inch	24.00
2 inch	24.50

SOFT MAPLE.

Thickness.	Log Run.	
1 inch	\$22.00
1 1/4 inch	23.00
1 1/2 inch	24.00
2 inch	24.00

The foregoing prices are based f. o. b. Ohio River points which take a rate of 10 cents to Chicago and 19 cents to New York City.

COTTONWOOD.

(Weight per M feet, 2,800 lbs.)

Thick- ness.	Grade.	F. O. B. Ohio Riv. Points.	F. O. B. Cairo, Ill.
1"	Panel and Wide No. 1, 18" to 22"	.....	\$53.00
1"	Panel and Wide No. 1, 21" to 27"	.....	60.00
1"	Panel and Wide No. 1, 28" and up	.....	65.00
1"	Box Boards, 13" to 17"	.....	52.00
1"	Box Boards, 8" to 12"	.....	42.00
1"	Firsts and Seconds, 13" and up	.....	37.00
1"	Firsts and Seconds, 6" and up	.....	32.00
1"	1st and 2nd, 6" to 12"	.....	31.00
1"	No. 1 Common, 13" to 17"	.....	30.00
1"	No. 1 Common, 8" to 12"	.....	25.00
1"	No. 2 or Box Common, 13" to 17"	.....	20.00

For 1 1/4" add \$2.00 per M, and for 1 1/2" add \$3.00 per M over price of 1".

For 2" and thicker add \$4.00 per M over price of 1".

Cottonwood prices are based f. o. b. points which take a 10 cent rate to Chicago, Ill.

ASH.

(Weight per M feet, 3,500 lbs.)

Thick- ness.	Grade.	F. O. B. Ohio Riv. Points.	F. O. B. Cairo, Ill.
1"	1sts and 2nds	.....	\$47.00
1 1/4"	1sts and 2nds	.....	50.00
1 1/2"	1sts and 2nds	.....	51.00
2"	1sts and 2nds	.....	54.00
2 1/2"	1sts and 2nds	.....	61.00
3"	1sts and 2nds	.....	63.00
4"	1sts and 2nds	.....	65.00
1"	No. 1 Common	.....	33.50
1 1/4"	No. 1 Common	.....	36.00
1 1/2"	No. 1 Common	.....	37.00
2"	No. 1 Common	.....	38.00
2 1/2"	No. 1 Common	.....	44.00
3"	No. 1 Common	.....	46.00
4"	No. 1 Common	.....	48.00
1"	No. 2 Common	.....	23.50
1 1/4"	No. 2 Common	.....	25.00
1 1/2"	No. 2 Common	.....	25.00
2"	No. 2 Common	.....	26.00
2 1/2"	No. 2 Common	.....	28.00
3"	No. 2 Common	.....	28.00
4"	No. 2 Common	.....	28.00

STRIPS.

1" Clear Face, 2 1/2" to 5 1/2"	.....	\$37.00	\$34.00
1" Common, 2 1/2" to 5 1/2"	.....	24.00	22.00

PLAIN WHITE OAK.

Firsts and Seconds.

Thick- ness.	Width.	Weight.	F. O. B. Ohio Riv. Pts.	F. O. B. Cairo, Ill.
3/4"	6" and up	2,000 lbs.	.....	\$36.00
1"	6" and up	2,200 lbs.	.....	36.00
1 1/4"	6" and up	2,700 lbs.	.....	42.00
1 1/2"	6" and up	3,200 lbs.	.....	45.00
2"	6" and up	4,000 lbs.	.....	49.00
2 1/2"	6" and up	4,000 lbs.	.....	51.00
3"	6" and up	4,000 lbs.	.....	52.00
3 1/2"	6" and up	4,000 lbs.	.....	56.50
4"	6" and up	4,000 lbs.	.....	61.50
4 1/2"	6" and up	4,000 lbs.	.....	66.50

No. 1 Common.

Thick- ness.	Width.	Weight.	F. O. B. Ohio Riv. Pts.	F. O. B. Cairo, Ill.
3/4"	4" and up	2,000 lbs.	.....	\$24.00
1"	4" and up	2,200 lbs.	.....	24.00
1 1/4"	4" and up	2,700 lbs.	.....	27.00
1 1				

Table with 3 columns: Description (e.g., 1 12" to 14", 1 15" and up...), Price (115.00, 165.00, 75.00), and another Price (110.00, 100.00, 75.00).

No. 1 Common.

Table with 3 columns: Thick-ness, Width, Weight, Price (F. O. B. Ohio Riv. Pts.), and another Price (F. O. B. Cairo, Ill.).

No. 2 Common.

Table with 3 columns: Thick-ness, Width, Weight, Price (F. O. B. Ohio Riv. Pts.), and another Price (F. O. B. Cairo, Ill.).

No. 3 Common.

Table with 3 columns: Thick-ness, Width, Weight, Price (F. O. B. Ohio Riv. Pts.), and another Price (F. O. B. Cairo, Ill.).

PLAIN RED OAK.

(Weight per M feet, 4,000 lbs.)

Table with 3 columns: Thick-ness, Grade, Price (F. O. B. Ohio Riv. Pts.), and another Price (F. O. B. Cairo, Ill.).

P. R. O. Strips.

Table with 3 columns: Description (e.g., 1" Clear Face, 2 1/2" to 5 1/2"), Price (\$85.00), and another Price (\$75.00).

CAR BILL OAK—6,000 LBS.

Table with 3 columns: Description (e.g., White Oak, Freight, White Oak, Passenger), Price (\$50.00, \$75.00, \$27.50), and another Price (\$50.00).

QUARTERED RED OAK.

(Weight per M feet, 4,000 lbs.)

Table with 3 columns: Thick-ness, Grade, Price (F. O. B. Ohio Riv. Pts.), and another Price (F. O. B. Cairo, Ill.).

Q. R. O. Strips.

Table with 3 columns: Description (e.g., 1" Clear Face, 2 1/2" to 4 1/2"), Price (\$19.00, \$36.00, \$46.00), and another Price (\$25.00).

RED GUM.

Rough.

Table with 3 columns: Thick-ness, Grade, Weight, Price (F. O. B. Cairo, Mem-ph.), and another Price (F. O. B. Thebes, Ill.).

Table with 3 columns: Description (e.g., 1" F. A. S., Red...), Price (30.00, 11.50, 11.75), and another Price (30.00, 10.50, 12.75).

Table with 3 columns: Description (e.g., 1" Box Board, 8" to 12"), Price (25.00, 32.00, 11.00), and another Price (25.00, 30.00, 10.00).

For 1 1/2" add \$1.00 per M, and for 1 3/4" add \$2.00 per M on First and Second Red, and \$1.50 per M on First and Second Sap, Red Common and No. 1 Common, over price of 1 inch.

Patent or Drop Siding—2,200 Lbs. F. O. B. Cairo, Cincinnati, & Thebes, Ill.

Table with 3 columns: Description (e.g., 3" worked 12 1/2" No. 1), Price (\$14.00, \$15.50, \$13.40), and another Price (\$14.00, \$15.50, \$13.40).

Flooring—2,200 Lbs. F. O. B. Cairo, Cincinnati, & Thebes, Ill.

Table with 3 columns: Description (e.g., 3 or 4 inch, worked 13/16x2 1/4), Price (\$25.00, \$26.00, \$21.00), and another Price (\$25.00, \$26.00, \$21.00).

Matched Sheathing or Flooring—2,200 Lbs. F. O. B. Cairo, Cincinnati, & Thebes, Ill.

Table with 3 columns: Description (e.g., 5 or 6" worked 13 1/8x4 1/4), Price (\$26.00, \$27.00, \$22.00), and another Price (\$26.00, \$27.00, \$22.00).

Beaded Ceiling. F. O. B. Cairo, Cincinnati, & Thebes, Ill.

Table with 3 columns: Description (e.g., 4" worked 3/8x3 1/4, 900 lbs.), Price (\$15.00, \$16.00, \$13.00), and another Price (\$15.00, \$16.00, \$13.00).

Finishing Lumber—2,600 Lbs. F. O. B. Cairo, Cincinnati, & Thebes, Ill.

Table with 3 columns: Description (e.g., No. 1 Finish, 3 and 4"), Price (\$23.00, \$26.00, \$29.00), and another Price (\$23.00, \$26.00, \$29.00).

HICKORY VEHICLE AND IMPLEMENT STOCK. (Weight per M feet, 5,000 lbs.)

Table with 3 columns: Description (e.g., 1 1/2" 2 1/2", 1 1/2" and 1 3/4"), Price (\$110.00, \$74.00, \$75.00), and another Price (\$110.00, \$74.00, \$75.00).

Second Black Forest Growth, Hickory, Growth. Price (\$110.00, \$74.00, \$75.00).

Standard lengths of these strips shall be 5 feet 6 inch, 6 feet 6 inch, 7 feet, 7 feet 6 inch, 8 feet, and 8 feet 6 inch, not to exceed 10 per cent

of 5 feet 6 inch, and to contain about 50 per cent 7 feet 6 inches long.

Axle Caps and Small Trees, admitting the same defects as same grade of rims... \$85.00 \$60.00 \$45.00

Implement Stock.

Table with 3 columns: Description (e.g., Double Trees, Single Trees and Neckyokes for agricultural work), Price (\$32.50, \$60.00, \$60.00), and another Price (\$60.00, \$60.00, \$60.00).

WAGON STOCK.

Table with 3 columns: Description (e.g., Oak Reaches per M feet, 4,500 lbs. dry), Price (\$60.00, \$80.00, \$50.00), and another Price (\$60.00, \$80.00, \$50.00).

Felloes.

Table with 3 columns: Description (e.g., 2 x 2 1/2", 2 1/4 x 2 1/2"), Price (\$2.54, \$3.02, \$3.02), and another Price (\$2.54, \$3.02, \$3.02).

Wagon Stock and Felloes based on Green Material.

Plow Handle Strips.

Table with 3 columns: Description (e.g., 1 1/2"x2 1/2"—3 feet 6 inch and 4 feet), Price (\$41.00, \$43.00, \$45.00), and another Price (\$41.00, \$43.00, \$45.00).

CHAIR AND FURNITURE STOCK.

(Weight per M feet, 4,250 lbs.)

Table with 3 columns: Description (e.g., 1x3" to 1x5"—9 to 23" in length), Price (\$32.50, \$40.00, \$37.50), and another Price (\$32.50, \$40.00, \$37.50).

Quarter Sawed Oak Chair Stock.

(Weight per M feet, 4,250 lbs.)

Table with 3 columns: Description (e.g., 1x3" to 1x5"—9 to 23" in length), Price (\$50.00, \$60.00, \$55.00), and another Price (\$50.00, \$60.00, \$55.00).

Quarter Sawed White Oak Chair Backs.

(Weight per M feet, 4,000 lbs.)

Table with 3 columns: Description (e.g., 3"x2" in width—16 to 18" in length), Price (\$45.00, \$45.00, \$57.50), and another Price (\$45.00, \$45.00, \$57.50).

Table Tops, Plain Sawed Oak.

(Weight per M feet, 4,250 lbs.)

Table with 3 columns: Description (e.g., 1x1" up, random widths—15 to 21" in length), Price (\$22.50, \$35.00, \$40.00), and another Price (\$22.50, \$35.00, \$40.00).

For these same dimensions in quarter-sawed stock, add \$20.00 per M feet for white oak, and \$12.50 per M feet for red oak.

Oak Squares.

(Weight per M feet, 4,500 lbs.)

Table with 3 columns: Description (e.g., 1x1"—14 to 31" in length), Price (\$20.00, \$33.00, \$40.00), and another Price (\$20.00, \$33.00, \$40.00).

For Beech and Maple, deduct \$2.00 per M from the prices on Plain Sawed Oak, as above set out.

Prices on Vehicle and Implement Stock and Chair and Furniture Stock based F. O. B. Ohio River Points which take a rate of 10 cents to Chicago and 19 cents to New York City.

AT COST

IS AN UNCOMMON TERM AS APPLIED TO INSURANCE

But this is the actual price of Indemnity against Fire Loss furnished by the

Manufacturing Lumbermen's Underwriters

THE STRONGEST INSURANCE ORGANIZATION
TO-DAY IN AMERICA

The saving is not on a small portion of your insurance but on the entire line.

There are other advantages equally interesting.



Only well built plants with adequate protection and at least five years timber supply are considered eligible.

FOR LIST OF MEMBERS AND FURTHER INFORMATION, ADDRESS

HARRY RANKIN & CO. Kansas City, Mo.

Wanted and For Sale -SECTION-

Advertisements will be inserted in this section at the following rates:

For one insertion 20 cents a line
For two insertions 35 cents a line
For three insertions 50 cents a line
For four insertions 60 cents a line

Eight words of ordinary length make one line. Heading counts as two lines. No display except the headings can be admitted.

Remittances to accompany the order. No extra charges for copies of paper containing the advertisement.

EMPLOYES WANTED.

WANTED.

A good all round hardwood office man, posted on buying and selling end. Good judgment necessary. Give age, references, experience and salary. Will hold in strict confidence. Address "HARDWOOD JOBER," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

FOREMAN WANTED.

A first-class, up-to-date foreman who understands the manufacture of veneered doors and interior finish and one who is familiar with estimating on all work of this kind. Good salary to right man. Must furnish good references. Address WEST VIRGINIA VENEER DOOR COMPANY, Box 588, Parkersburg, W. Va.

WANTED.

An intelligent young fellow, a hustler that understands selling hardwood flooring. A good salary will be paid the right party. Address "W. G., No. 17," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

LUMBER WANTED

OAK AND POPLAR WANTED.

We are in the market for plain and quarter sawed oak and poplar—all thicknesses and grades. Send list stock. Describe, quote price. E. BAILEY & SONS, Patchogue, N. Y.

LARGE QUANTITIES HARD MAPLE.

1" and 5/4" thick, 4 to 16' long to average 11 to 12'. Make offers f. o. b. cars seaport. Address "MAPLE," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

WHITE ASH WANTED.

50 M ft. 6/4, 75% 1st and 2nds, 25% No. 1 common.
50 M ft. 8/4, 75% 1st and 2nds, 25% No. 1 common.
50 M ft. 3 1/2, 75% 1st and 2nds, 25% No. 1 common.
50 M ft. 4", 75% 1st and 2nds, 25% No. 1 common.
10 M ft. 6x6, 75% 1st and 2nds, 25% No. 1 common.

To be cut and ready to ship on or before May 1, 1907.
AMERICAN LBR. & MFG. CO., Pittsburg, Pa.

WHITE OAK WANTED.

100,000 feet 3" plain 1st and 2nd White Oak lumber. Present or future delivery. Name price f. o. b. St. Louis. W. R. CHIVVIS, Main and Lesperance Sts., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—HARDWOOD LOGS.

200,000 ft. 28" and up White Oak logs.
200,000 ft. 12" and up Walnut logs.
50,000 ft. 12" and up Cherry logs.
C. L. WILLEY, 1235 S. Robey St., Chicago.

OAK WANTED.

Plain White Oak 1sts and 2nds, 1", also No. 1 common 3/4", 1" and 2". Make offers f. o. b. cars Norfolk, Baltimore, New Orleans or other shipping port, stating quantity and shipment. Terms cash less 2%. Address "PLAIN OAK," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

ROCK ELM WANTED.

150,000' 2 1/2" and 3"x5" and wider, C. & B. Will inspect at point of shipment. We can use fresh sawn wood. Terms cash less 2 per cent. THE BRADLEY COMPANY, Hamilton, Ont., Can.

ASH DIMENSION STOCK.

One inch stock wanted, in carloads, from 2 1/2 to 10" in width and from 10 to 48" in length. Can use large quantities if properly gotten out. Stock must be clear and free from defects. Write us for list.

BELDING-HALL MFG. CO., Belding, Mich.

WANTED.

BASSWOOD, MAPLE,
SOFT ELM, ASH,
ROCK ELM, HICKORY.

In Logs, Lumber and Dimension Sizes, for immediate shipment, also during winter and spring. Spot cash, and inspection at shipping points. Please quote prices f. o. b. cars. Address JAS. GORDON, Detroit, Mich.

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We are in the market for plain sawed oak, all grades and thicknesses.
P. G. DODGE & CO., 2116 Lumber St., Chicago.

OAK WANTED.

3 and 4 inch White Oak; also Mixed Oak; also 12x12 Timbers and Piling of all kinds.
CONTINENTAL LUMBER CO.,
1213 Monadnock Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

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FOR SALE.

3,000 acres hardwood timber land in south-west Arkansas, one mile from Iron Mountain R. R. Timber is principally oak of the white varieties, 5,000 feet to the acre, price \$14 per acre. 1,240 acres in Miller County, Ark., near Cotton Belt R. R., 4,000 feet to the acre principally oak, \$10 per acre. Both tracts in virgin growth. Apply to F. J. Peter, Hucklus House, Texarkana, Ark.

MACHINERY WANTED

WANTED.

Second-hand vulcanizer. Must be in good condition. WOOD-MOSAIC FLOORING CO., Rochester, N. Y.

AT ONCE.

If you are in need of machinery—new or second hand—a few lines in this column will place your wants before those who have such goods for sale. For particulars address
HARDWOOD RECORD, Chicago, Ill.

LUMBER FOR SALE.

BIRCH FOR SALE.

1 car 4'4" and 8'4" 1st and 2nds Dry Birch.
1 car 4'4", 6'4", and 8'4" 1st and 2nds Dry Red Birch. Good widths and lengths. All f. o. b. Detroit, National inspection. Write for prices if interested.
E. W. LEECH, Detroit, Mich.

THICK PLAIN OAK.

Two cars 2 1/2" No. 1 and No. 2 common plain Ohio White Oak, good widths, suitable for building or furniture purposes.
CHAS. F. SHIELS & CO., Cincinnati, O.

MACHINERY FOR SALE

FOR SALE.

One Thomas & Albright bolter with a 34" saw in A1 condition.
BLUFFTON HARDWOOD CO., Bluffton, Ohio.

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RAILS AND LOCOMOTIVES.

All inquiries for industrial railway equipment listed before RECORD readers will find ready response.
HARDWOOD RECORD, Chicago, Ill.

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Half or entire interest in 30,000 ft. mill, available to 2,500 acres of virgin oak, ash and hickory about 2 miles from railroad.
H. G. CADY, Pine Bluff, Ark.

BAND MILL AT BARGAIN.

Dirt cheap for cash or on time; fine location, abundance hardwood logs; cheap timber situated on river and railroads; low freight rates to all points east, west and foreign. Address "BOX 497," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

MISCELLANEOUS

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Editor HARDWOOD RECORD.

You want to reach Buyers of

FURNITURE LUMBER

The HARDWOOD RECORD

will do it for you.

"DEFIANCE" WOOD-WORKING MACHINERY

COMPLETE EQUIPMENTS OF
HIGH GRADE TOOLS

✻ FOR MAKING ✻

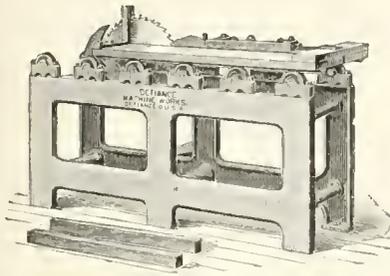
Hubs, Spokes, Wheels,
Wagons, Carriages,
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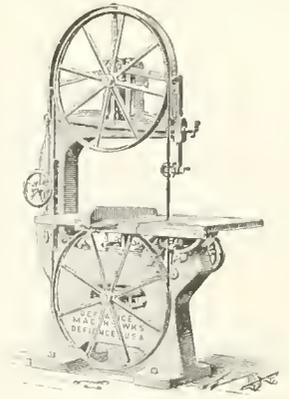
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ASH,
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2 1/4 Clear Maple Flooring

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HAAKWOOD, MICH.

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Manufacturers of Band
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SOFT YELLOW POPLAR

Plain and quartered red and white
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We also make Time Checks, Stenells and Log Hammers.



HARDWOOD RECORD

A Journal of

PRACTICAL INFORMATION

to every Manufacturer, Merchant and
Consumer of Hardwoods

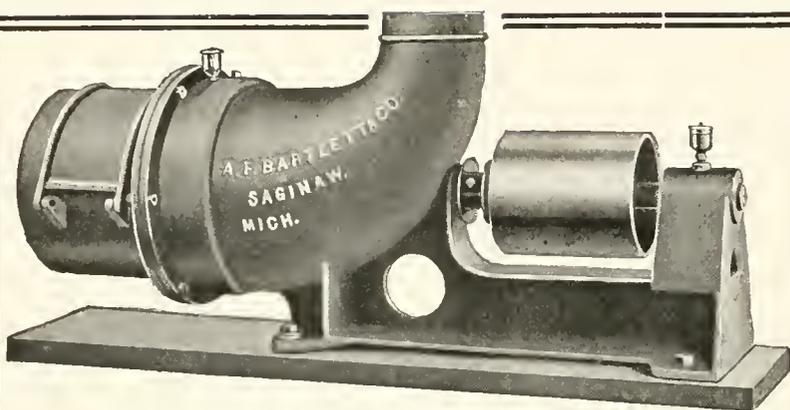
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☞ We own nearly a thousand million feet of virgin poplar, oak, chestnut and other hardwood timber, and operate our own band mills in West Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina and South Carolina.

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It contains a carefully prepared list of the buyers of lumber in ear lots, both among the dealers and manufacturers.

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Audits of the condition and operation of your business.
Modern accounting methods.
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If so, may we have a talk with you?



Standard Audit Company

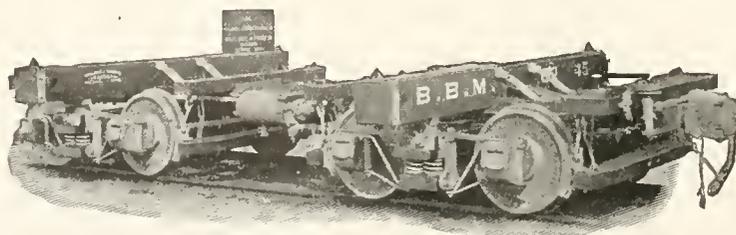
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Builders of
Logging Cars

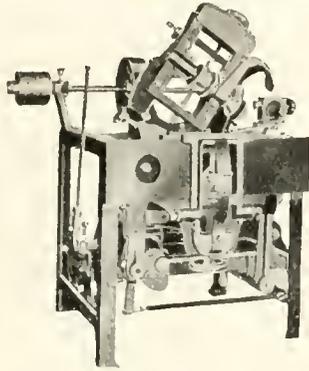
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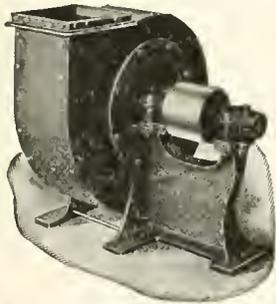
Ⓒ This machine excels all others for single cutting Band Saws from 8 to 14 inches. Its construction is mechanically correct, simple and durable, and does not possess any of the intricate complicated parts that confuse the operator. The head is adjustable so that straight wheels can be used with the same results as concave.

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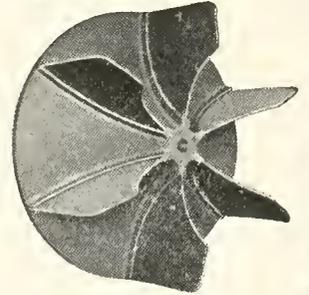
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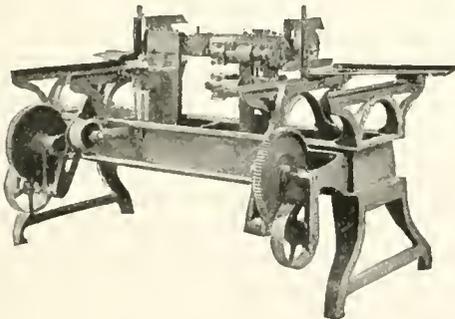
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SAVES 20 PER CENT. TIME, COST AND LABOR.
USED BY THE LARGEST FLOORING CONCERNS.

Write for particulars to

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Planer knives, veneer knives or any of the good machine knives that you use are tempered best by skilled experience. Know the truth and get your best machine knives from

CHAMPION SAW COMPANY,
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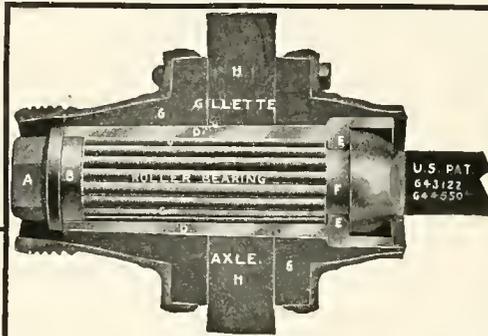
"Here's to your good health and the good health of your family. May you live long and prosper."—

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You can move 1000 feet of lumber on a **GILLETTE ROLLER BEARING LUMBER CART** with the same power or strength required to move 500 feet on a cart having common friction-producing axles.

THERE'S THE REASON

If You're wanting to reduce your lumber handling costs we're at your service.



Gillette Roller Bearing Axle

REALIZED

—Prosperity—
through the help of the Gillette Roller Bearing Company, Experts in the Elimination of Expense, Grand Rapids, Michigan.



Hanchett - Hanchett - Hanchett

Hanchett Saw Swage

Every one made Perfect

The Swage with a Name

A poor Swage Ruins a Good Saw, and for that reason the manufacturers of the **HANCHETT ADJUSTABLE SWAGE** employ only the Best Mechanics and use only the Best Material in their construction.

It Pays Us to make The Best Send for Catalog No. 10 **It Pays You to use The Best** It tells you all about them

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Big Rapids, Michigan

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We are Prepared to Supply Your Wants in

Veneered AND Solid Stave Columns

In all Hardwoods with the

Koll's Patent Lock Joint

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Our business is to make Cutter Heads for people who find it pays to use them. If it don't pay, we don't sell, for we make them to your order and send on trial 30 days. Our faith in **THE SHIMER CUTTER HEAD** speaks volumes. Made to suit every variety of Matcher or Moulder. Full information in our catalogue and Pattern Book.

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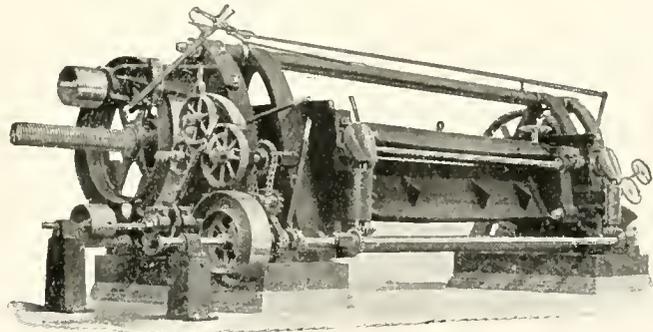
Sawdust



Makers of band saws lay stress upon the fact that a band saw makes less sawdust than does a circular saw. We wish to lay stress upon the fact that lumber (thin lumber) can be cut on a Coe Rotary Veneer Cutter without making any sawdust at all.

Then, too, there are no slabs. The entire log is utilized.

Nearly every large sawmill in the country could profitably add a veneer department. There is money in thin lumber. Many logs which are now fed into the voracious maw of a band or circular saw might better be converted into veneers. The day is not far distant when a veneer department will be considered an indispensable feature of every sawmill. The economical utilization of our forest products combined with the growing demand for veneers for almost every conceivable use will result in a growth in the manufacture of veneers that will be startlingly rapid.



The style "B" Coe Veneer Cutter, here illustrated, weighs 36,000 lbs. Diameter of swing, 50 inches. Any length of knife up to 120 inches. Diameter of spindles, 6 inches.

It will cut stock from 1-120 to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, i. e., it will cut anything from the finest figured veneers up to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch box stock; and it will, in a given time, produce from 15 to 25 per cent. more stock, and better stock, than can be cut on any other machine on the market. Our Catalog No. 5 is interesting reading.



The Coe Manufacturing Co.

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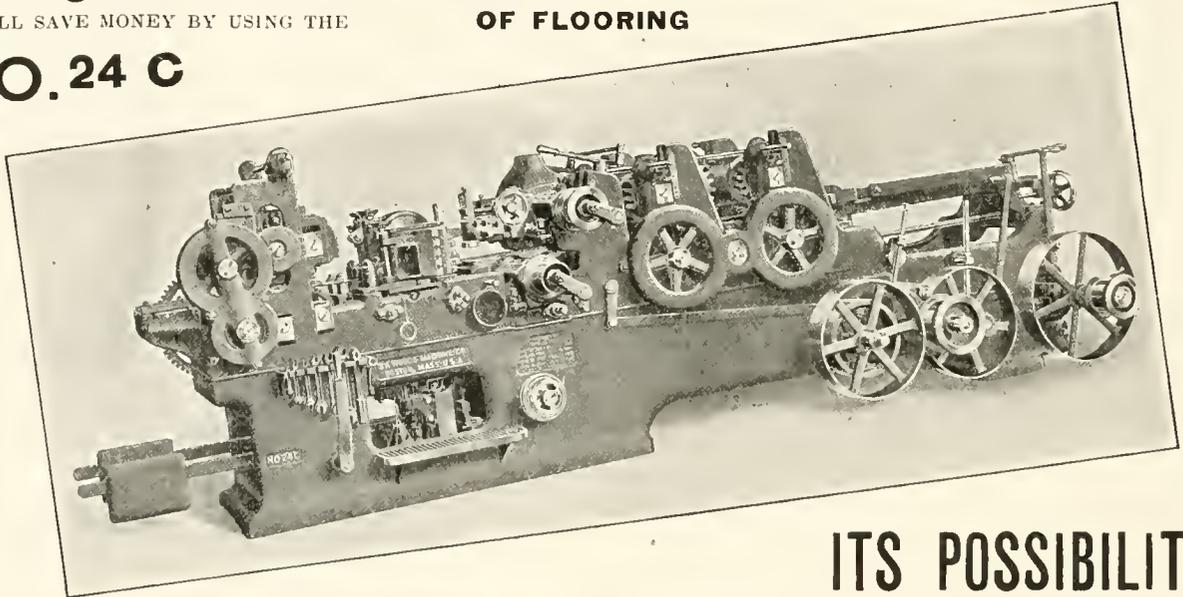
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WILL SAVE MONEY BY USING THE OF FLOORING

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Built to work 8 or 15" wide

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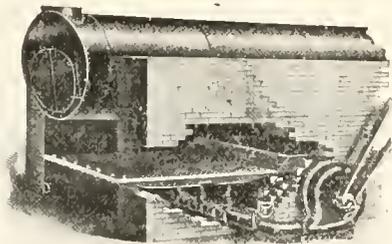
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Have You Plenty of It?

Do you want to obtain every ounce of steam your boilers are capable of generating, every hour in the day, in any kind of weather, regardless of the character or condition of your fuel? If so, put in



THE GORDON HOLLOW BLAST GRATE

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Two Boilers Do the Work of Three
"A Magnified Blacksmith's Forge"

The only practical forced draft system for wood burning furnaces or ovens. Burns sawdust, slabs, etc., even when covered with snow and ice. Let us send you an outfit on approval. We will pay the freight both ways in the event of rejection.

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☞ Good saws, that do their duty, plus.

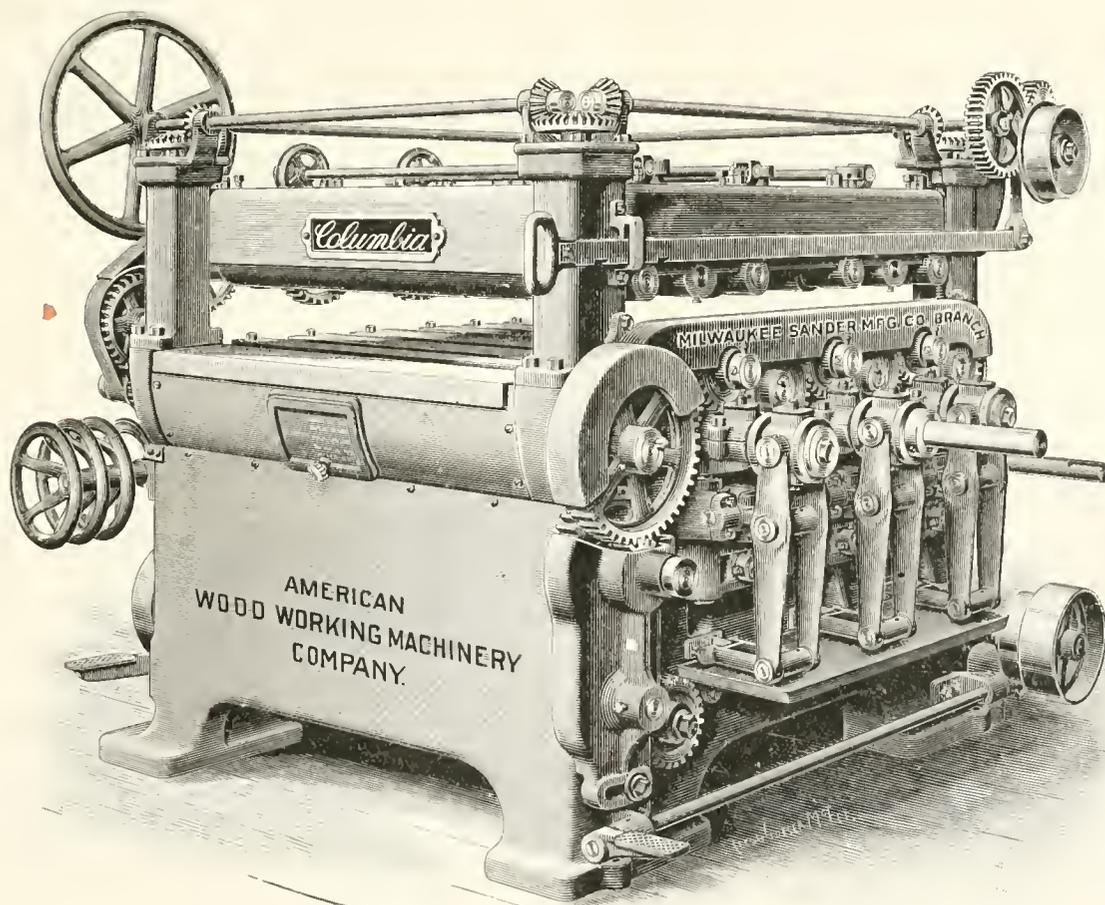
☞ Cutting edge that comes from best material skillfully manufactured.

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Is Your Sander Doing Perfect Work?

Not good enough, or satisfactory work, but **the best?** Almost any sander will do "good enough," but none will produce perfect work, unless scientifically so constructed as to keep the sandpaper at an even tension at all points and at all times. The COLUMBIA is the only Sander with a positive automatic take-up device. Investigate its merits. Built all sizes from 30 inches to 84 inches.



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Hennen Building

CHICAGO
43 S. Canal Street

NEW YORK
136 Liberty Street



Long logs and heavy logs are loaded by the
McGIFFERT Log Loader

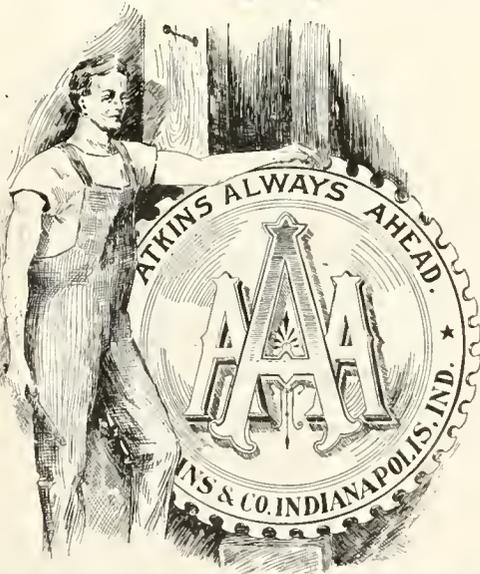
just as easily as other kinds of logs.

Fact is-- its heavy steel construction, great power and wide base make it equal to any condition where a loader could possibly be used. (15,000 pound logs are handled by it.)

It *propells* itself, *stops* and *switches* its own cars, and is *always ready*.

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Silver Steel

SAWS

are perfect in every detail. They stand up to their work as honest Saws should do. You'll find them cheapest in the end, because they save shut-downs and require less attention. Order one saw from your dealer, from us or from our nearest Branch, where a complete stock is carried for immediate shipment.

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Poplar—Oak—Ash—Chestnut

ALSO OTHER HARDWOODS—ALL GRADES
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MANUFACTURERS OF STANDARD SIZE

WAGON FELLOES AND WAGON STOCK

Send your requirements and receive price.

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Hardwoods Dried in a Week!

Our method can be attached to your old Kiln.
If it does not do all we claim after being installed,
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WILL STOCK YOUR MILL

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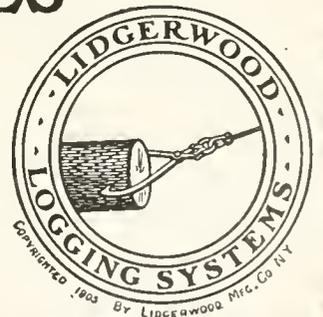
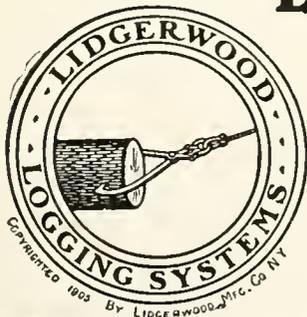
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UNSURPASSED FACILITIES
FOR DELIVERING.

Knoxville
Tennessee

Wanted—to Buy or Contract for Future Delivery

500,000 to 1,000,000 ft. Poplar, all grades
500,000 to 1,000,000 ft. Cypress, all grades
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14,000,000 ft. Hardwood Lumber

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For choice lots of hardwoods.
Walnut our specialty.
Inspection at Mill Points.

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JOHN B. RANSOM & CO.,

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

We want to move quickly the following old dry stock. All of it has been on sticks 6 to 18 months. Write us for delivered prices. We are prepared to furnish promptly mixed cars of rough and dressed hardwoods of all kinds:

QUARTERED WHITE OAK	QUARTERED RED OAK
90 M 4/4 first and second	100 M 4/4 first and second
15 M 5/4 first and second	58 M 6/4 first and second
80 M 6/4 first and second	15 M 8/4 first and second
10 M 10/4 first and second	95 M 4/4 No. 1 Common
120 M 4/4 No. 1 Common	84 M 6/4 No. 1 Common
65 M 6/4 No. 1 Common	72 M 8/4 No. 1 Common
58 M 8/4 No. 1 Common	
20 M 10/4 No. 1 Common	PLAIN OAK
70 M 5/8 first and second Poplar	50 M 4/4 1st and 2nd White
80 M 5/8 No. 1 Common Poplar	100 M 4/4 No. 1 Common White
15 M 4/4 1st and 2d Quartered Sycamore	100 M 4/4 first and second Red
10 M 4/4 No. 1 Com. Quart'd Sycamore	100 M 4/4 No. 1 Common Red

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Manufacturers of

"Acorn Brand"

THE FAMOUS FAULTLESS FLOORING
IN OAK AND BEECH.

Car Lots and Less Than Car Lot
Orders Solicited. Write for Prices.

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INDIANA LUMBER CO.

Manufacturers Lumber
DIMENSION STOCK A SPECIALTY.

Office and Mills: Corner Oldham
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NASHVILLE, TENN.

GEO. C. BROWN & CO.

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Hardwood Lumber

Tennessee Red Cedar Lumber a Specialty.

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

LOVE, BOYD & CO.

NASHVILLE, TENN.

Will make special prices on:

150,000 ft. 1 in. Tennessee Red Cedar
300,000 ft. 1 in. to 4 in. Hickory
400,000 ft. 1 in. No. 1 Com. Plain White Oak
500,000 ft. 1 in. to 2½ in. Qrtd. Red Oak.
40,000 ft. 2½ in. 1s & 2s Qrtd. White Oak
60,000 ft. 2½ in. No. 1 Com. Qrtd. White Oak
13,000 ft. 5-8 Sound Wormy Chestnut

ALL BONE DRY

OUR OWN CUT

ST. LOUIS

LARGEST OF ALL HARDWOOD MARKETS

Wanted—Cypress, Ash and Cottonwood

INSPECTION AT POINT OF SHIPMENT WHEN QUANTITY JUSTIFIES

Hafner Manufacturing Co.

CYPRESS, HARDWOODS

Mail orders receive our immediate attention.

YARDS: FOOT OF DOCK STREET

Stoneman-Zearing Lumber Co.

203 Frisco Building

We have the following Dry Stock for sale piled at our mill:

QTD. WHITE OAK :	COTTONWOOD :
3 Cars 4/4 Common.	3 Cars 1" 1 and 2.
2 Cars 4/4 Common and Better Strips.	1 Car 1x13 to 17" Box Boards.
GUM :	ELM :
5 Cars 1" Common Red.	1 Car 6 4 Log Run.
1 Car 1x13 to 17" Box Boards.	4 Cars 4" Log Run.
1 Car 2" 1 and 2 Sap.	
6 Cars 1 1/2 Common and Better Sap.	

This Stock is All Band Sawn and Equalized

Thomas & Proetz Lumber Co.

CASH BUYERS OF OAK, ASH, CYPRESS, POPLAR, CHERRY AND ALL

HARDWOODS

SEND INSPECTOR WHEN QUANTITY JUSTIFIES

Office and Yards: Hall and Angelrodt Sts.

Garetson-Greason Lumber Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF SOUTHERN HARDWOODS

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Carload Shipments Direct from Our Own Mills

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LOTHMAN CYPRESS CO.

AIR DRIED

Louisiana Red Cypress

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CHAS. F. LUEHRMANN HARDWOOD LUMBER COMPANY

Carry a complete stock of Hardwood and are constantly in the market to purchase large blocks of stock for cash. Are also the largest manufacturers of the famous St. Francis Basin Red Gum.

General Offices: 148 Carroll Street

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BLACK WALNUT LUMBER MY SPECIALTY. Always in the market to buy Walnut and Cherry Lumber. Pay spot cash and take up at shipping point when amounts justify.

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North Broadway and Dock Streets
Wholesale Manufacturers, Dealers and Shippers
ASH, CYPRESS, MAHOGANY, OAK, POPLAR, &c.
Mills: Yazoo City, Miss.; McGregor, Ark.; England Ark.; Dermott Ark. O'Hara, La.; Dexter, Mo.

Roland F. Krebs Manager Hardwood Dept. Ozark Cooperage & Lumber Co. FRISCO BUILDING

FOR SALE: The Following Stocks, Shipped Direct From Our Mills:
12 cars 1 in. No. 1 Common Cottonwood, Dry. 5 cars 1 in. Log Run Elm (Bone Dry.)
8 " 1 in. 1st & 2nds Sap Gum, Dry. 5 cars 1 in. No. 1 & 2, Com. Pln. Red Oak. "
2 " 1 in. " " Red " " 200M ft. 1 in. and 2 in. Dry Cypress, (all grades)

Write Us for Prices

MASSENGALE LUMBER CO., ST. LOUIS

Manufacturers and dealers in
HARDWOODS

In the market to buy and sell OAK, POPLAR, ASH, CYPRESS
Large stock dry lumber always on hand

W. H. WHITE, Pres.
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W. H. WHITE COMPANY

BOYNE CITY, MICHIGAN

**Manufacturers of Hardwood and Hemlock Lumber, Cedar Shingles,
White Rock Maple Flooring.**

IXL POLISHED

Rock Maple Flooring

Our slow method of air seasoning and kiln drying
IXL Hardwood Flooring has stood
the test for 20 years.

Please write for prices and booklet

Wisconsin Land & Lumber Co.

HERMANVILLE, MICHIGAN

**You can't go astray
when in the market**

, IF YOU WRITE THE

Northern Lumber Company

RUSH CULVER, Pres.

BIRCH, MICHIGAN

☞ We manufacture from our own forests, the finest line of Northern Hardwoods on the market. ☞ We have the woods, the machinery, the experience, enabling us to fill your orders right.

Michigan Logging Wheels



Have made them 25 years and know how. Easy and cheap way of logging. **S. C. OVERPACK** MANISTEE, MICHIGAN

The KNEELAND-BIGELOW CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF LUMBER

Annual Output:

- 20,000,000 ft. Hardwoods.
- 20,000,000 ft. Hemlock.
- 4,000,000 pcs. Hardwood Lath.
- 9,000,000 pcs. Hemlock Lath.

Mills Run the Year
Around.

Bay City, Mich.

CLEVELAND

HARDWOOD DISTRIBUTING CENTER OF NORTHERN OHIO

The Martin-Barriss Company

Importers and Manufacturers

MAHOGANY

and Fine Hardwoods

THE ROBERT H. JENKS LUMBER COMPANY

FOR SALE

60 M feet 1" 1st and 2ds Poplar
 223 M feet 1" No. 1 Common Poplar
 125 M feet 1" No. 2 Common Poplar
 25 M feet 2" 1st and 2nd Poplar, 14" and up
 125 M feet 8 4" Sound Wormy Chestnut
 275 M feet 1" Sound Wormy Chestnut
 153 M feet 1" 1st and 2nd Plain White Oak
 85 M feet 1" 1st and 2nd Plain Red Oak
 125 M feet 1" No. 1 Common Plain Red Oak

Quartered White and Red Oak.—We have a good assortment of dry stock, $\frac{3}{8}$ to 4 inches thick. Your inquiries solicited.

Plain White and Red Oak.—A limited amount of nice stock, ready for shipment.

HARDWOODS

Dry Stock is Scarce

Mill Shipments are Slow in Coming Forward

We therefore call attention to stock of upwards of SIX MILLION FEET seasoned HARDWOODS we offer for quick shipment from Cleveland. WANT TO CLEAN IT OUT.

Are you interested?

The Advance Lumber Company

13th Floor, Rockefeller Bldg., CLEVELAND, O.

Manufacturers and Dealers

In White Pine, Yellow Pine, Hemlock and Hardwoods

SYMBOLS FOR GRADE MARKS

Adopted by the Hardwood Manufacturers Association of United States

○ Panel and Wide No. 1	△ Selects
△ Wide No. 2	① No. 1 Common
B Box Boards	② No. 2 Common
⊕ FAS or Firsts and Seconds	③ No. 3 Common
S Saps	④ No. 4 Common

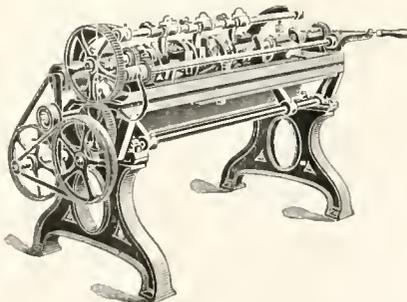
Every Manufacturer should stamp the grade on his Lumber. Set of 10 Rubber Stamps, 1½"x1¼" in size, Pad, Pint of Ink, and Spreader, packed for shipment \$3.50.

MARTIN & CO. 191 S. Clark St., CHICAGO, or **LEWIS DOSTER, Sec'y** 1535 First Nat. Bank Bldg. CHICAGO

This cut shows the 44 inch No. 2

OBER LATHE

for turning Pick, Sledge, Hammer, Hatchet and Double Bitted Axe Handles, Whiffletrees, Yokes, Spokes, Porch Spindles, Stair Balusters, Table and Chair Legs, Ball Bats, etc. We also manufacture the No. 2 Lathes in 3 other sizes, viz.: 36 in., 33 in., 22 in.



Simple, Strong,
Durable, Economical

We also manufacture other Lathes for making Spokes, Handles and Variety Work. Sanders, Shapers, Boring and Chucking Machines, etc., etc. Complete catalogue and price list free.

THE OBER MFG. CO., 28 Bell St., CHAGRIN FALLS, O., U. S. A.

WISCONSIN

WHERE THE FINEST NORTHERN HARDWOODS GROW

ARPIN HARDWOOD LUMBER CO.

GRAND RAPIDS, WISCONSIN

Saw and Planing Mill at Atlanta, near Bruce, on the Soo Line.

"We are prepared to furnish mixed carloads and solicit your inquiries and orders. At present we are offering Red Birch in thicknesses, 1 inch to 2½ inches common and better, also maple, birch and one quarter sawed red oak flooring, basswood ceiling and siding and finish; also molding. Our hardwood flooring, "A. H. L." Brand, is the highest grade as to workmanship and quality."

VOLLMAR & BELOW

MARSHFIELD, WISCONSIN

Basswood, Birch

and Other Wisconsin Hardwoods

LET US KNOW WHAT YOU ARE IN THE MARKET FOR

C. P. CROSBY

RHINELANDER : : WISCONSIN

Wholesale Hardwood Lumber

Hard Maple a Specialty in all thicknesses from 1 inch to 4 inch. Finest Birch in Wisconsin. Soft Elm, Red Oak, 35,000 feet 3 in. Birch, Red all in.

DIFFICULT AND MIXED ORDERS A SPECIALTY

For Sale:

NATIONAL INSPECTION

3,000,000 ft. inch Birch.
100,000 ft. inch Black Ash.
50,000 ft. inch Soft Elm.
All No. 1 Common and Better.
20,000 ft. 1x4 and wider, 6 ft., 1st & 2nd Birch.

Dells Lumber & Shingle Co.

EAU CLAIRE, WISCONSIN

Mason-Donaldson Lumber Co.

Rhineland, Wisconsin

WE HAVE TO OFFER

25 cars 1 inch No. 2 Common & Better Soft Elm
.5 cars 1½ inch No. 1 Common & Better Soft Elm
3 cars 1 inch No. 3 Common Soft Elm
15 cars 1 inch No. 1 Common Plain Birch
8 cars 1 inch No. 1 Common & Better Red Birch

2 cars 1¼ inch No. 1 Common and Better Red Birch
3 cars 1½ inch No. 1 Common and Better Red Birch
4 cars 2 inch No. 1 Common and Better Red Birch
3 cars 1 inch 1st & 2nd Clear Basswood, 14 and 16 feet
25 cars 2 inch No. 3 Hemlock, Rough

John R. Davis Lumber Company

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The Leading Manufacturers

Wisconsin Hardwoods

"SHAKELESS" HEMLOCK and WHITE CEDAR PRODUCTS

WE HAVE THE FINEST BLOCK OF

4-4 UNSELECTED BIRCH

ON THE MARKET

Write for our Price Lists
and Stock Sheets

Mixed Cars, Even Grades
Prompt Shipments

Ingram Lumber Co.

WAUSAU, WIS.

400,000 ft. 1 in. No. 1 Com. & Better Pl. Birch.
12,000 ft. 1¼ in. First & Second Plain Birch.
20,000 ft. 2 in. No. 2 Common Plain Birch.
24,000 ft. 1 in. First & Second Red Birch.
15,000 ft. 1 in. No. 1 Common Red Birch.
2,500 ft. 1¼ in. First & Second Red Birch.
11,360 ft. 1½ in. First & Second Red Birch.
4,700 ft. 2 in. First & Second Red Birch.
2,144 ft. 1 in. Curly Birch.
2,350 ft. 1¼, 1½ and 2 in. Curly Birch.
22,000 ft. 1 in. End Dried White Birch.
42,000 ft. 1 in. No. 1 Com. & Better Soft Elm.
44,000 ft. 1 in. Select Pine.

We have to offer the following stock in pile at Ingram, Wis.

57,000 ft. 1½ in. No. 3 Shop & Better Pine.
19,000 ft. 1½ in. Select Pine.
26,000 ft. 1½ in. No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3 Shop Pine.

Your orders and inquiries solicited

WISCONSIN

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Frank Carter Co.

MANUFACTURER

Wisconsin Hardwood

SPECIALTY—HARD MAPLE

Mills: DURAND
SPRING VALLEY
GLEN FLORA
ELMWOOD
HILLSDALE

General Offices:
MENOMONIE, WIS.

Wisconsin Veneer Co.

RHINELANDER, WIS.

Largest and best equipped Veneer cutting plant in the country. High-grade product from Birch, Maple, Elm, Basswood, Ash and other native woods.

Veneers for Door Work a Specialty.



R. CONNOR CO.

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS

Wisconsin Hardwood

PINE AND HEM-LOCK LUMBER

Mills at
Auburndale, Wis., on W. C. R. R.
Stratford, Wis., on C. & N. W. R. R.

Marshfield, Wis.

After Jan. 1, 1907

We will be ready to sell

5,000,000 ft. Winter Sawed Basswood, Elm and Birch

Carefully manufactured from
logs of superior quality

Sawyer-Goodman Company Marinette, Wis.

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Wisconsin Hardwoods

CAREFUL GRADINGS — PROMPT SHIPMENTS

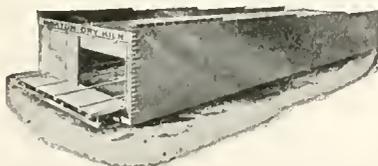
General Offices, EAU CLAIRE, WIS.

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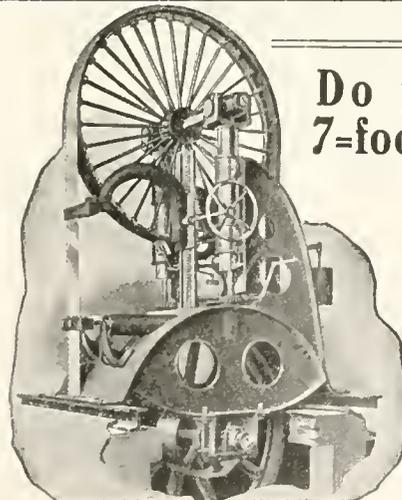


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Canvas
Doors.

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Do you want a
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This is a first-class machine and will give the best of results. It is strong, well made, and as good as it looks. Write us and we will give you full particulars.

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Eau Claire, Wis.

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FAMOUS FOR HARD MAPLE AND GREY ELM

SALLING, HANSON & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Michigan Hardwoods

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN

QUOTE ON SMALL OR LARGE LOTS.
WILL PLACE ORDERS FOR STOCK TO
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Wanted—Soft Maple

One-inch and Two-inch Log Run, Mill Culls Out, Pin
Worms no Defect. Will also buy Mill Culls.

BROWNLEE & COMPANY, Detroit, Mich.



The North Shore Lumber Co.

MANUFACTURERS

Hardwood and Hemlock Lumber

Rail and water shipments

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SKILLMAN LUMBER CO.
Grand Rapids, Mich.

DENNIS & SMITH LUMBER CO.

Wholesale Hardwood Lumber

Office and Yards, FOURTH AND HOLDEN AVENUES,
DETROIT, MICH.

MILLS AT: Orndorff, W. Va., Heaters W. Va., and Parkersburg, W. Va.

S. L. EASTMAN FLOORING CO.
SAGINAW BRAND
MAPLE FLOORING
SAGINAW, MICH.

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HARDWOODS

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M I C H I G A N
FAMOUS FOR RED BIRCH AND BASSWOOD

BIRCH

WE WANT YOUR ORDERS FOR
4-4 and 5-4 No. 1 Common Birch
A No. 1 STOCK

Simmons Lumber Company
SIMMONS, MICHIGAN

McCLURE LUMBER COMPANY
MANUFACTURERS OF
Hardwoods

Main Offices, DETROIT, MICH.
Mills, EUTAW, ALA.

SPECIAL OFFERINGS:

5 cars 1" 1st & 2nds & Com. Qtd. White Oak	10 cars 1" Log Run Brown Ash
2 cars 2 1/2, 3 and 4" White Ash	10 cars 1" to 4" Dry Hard Maple
2 cars 1" White Ash	10 cars 1" Log Run Birch
1 car 1 1/2 and 2" No. 1 Com. Brown Ash	10 cars 1" Log Run Basswood
2 cars 2" Log Run Soft Elm	5 cars 6 4 and 8 4, Green Log Run Hickory.
4 cars 2, 3 and 4" 1st and 2nds and No. 1 Com. Green White Oak	
500M feet 1" to 2", 1's and 2's, selects and common, Dry Poplar;	
2 cars 6 4 and 8 4, Log Run, Second Growth White Ash.	

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BOYNE CITY
MICHIGAN ROCK MAPLE and other HARDWOODS
LARGE CAPACITY PROMPT SHIPMENTS RAIL OR CARGO

J. S. GOLDIE
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SPECIAL PRICES on 500M pieces
1 1/2" to 3" Maple Squares 16" to 27" long
250M feet Maple cull
INQUIRIES SOLICITED FOR MICHIGAN LUMBER.

You read this--others
will, too. They would
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VAN KEULEN & WILKINSON LUMBER COMPANY
Manufacturers and Wholesalers of
HARDWOOD LUMBER and CRATING STOCK
Complete Stocks of Michigan Hardwoods—Maple, Beech, Birch, Elm,
Ash and Basswood for sale.
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"Chief Brand"
Maple Flooring

Will commend itself to you and your trade on its merits alone. * Comprises all the features desirable in good flooring. * Made by the latest, most approved machinery methods and best skilled labor. * We believe we can make it to your interest to handle our "Chief Brand" and will appreciate your inquiries.

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**Northern and Southern
Hardwood Lumber**

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GRAND RAPIDS, : : : MICHIGAN

HARDWOOD LUMBER (by water or rail)
"NATIONAL" MAPLE & BIRCH FLOORING

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN THE FOLLOWING:

120M feet 4 4 Log Run Birch	Main Office : 205-209 Michigan Trust Company Building
125M feet 5 4 Log Run Birch	
2 Cars 8 4 Common and Better Birch	
1 Car 1x4 Clear Birch	
2 Cars 1x7 and Wider No. 1 Common Birch	
140M feet 5 4 Log Run Beech	
150M feet 4 4 Log Run Soft Elm	
Hard Maple—All grades and thicknesses	

Thos. MacBride Lumber Company

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HARDWOODS
IN MICHIGAN

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THE GATEWAY OF THE SOUTH

C. CRANE & COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS

**Poplar, Oak, Ash, Chestnut, Sycamore,
W. Va. Spruce, Pine and Elm**

YEARLY CAPACITY 100,000,000 FEET

LONG BILL STUFF A SPECIALTY

Mills and Yards: CINCINNATI, OHIO

THE HOUSE OF STONE

The One of Good Grades

Poplar, Oak, Chestnut, Cottonwood, Ash, Basswood and Gum

T. B. STONE LUMBER CO.

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CYPRESS LUMBER CO.

Manufacturer of Hardwoods and Cypress

Main and Quartered White and Red Oak, Yellow Poplar,
Yellow Pine, Walnut, etc. Mills in Tenn., Ala. and Va.

OFFICE AND YARDS, GEST AND DALTON AVE., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

OUR AIM is to ship the highest standard of
lumber at lowest consistent price

We are manufacturers and ship direct from our band mills

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Oak Poplar Ash Chestnut Basswood Yellow Pine
Main Office: Cincinnati, Ohio, U. S. A.

FRAMES,
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BLINDS, MOULDINGS,
COLUMNS, GLASS,
STAIRWORK,
INTERIOR TRIM.



PAINTS,
BUILDERS' HARDWARE,
MANTELS, ETC.
LARGE CINCINNATI FAC-
TORIES MAKE PROMPT
SHIPMENTS POSSIBLE.

W. H. Dawkins Lumber Co.

Manufacturers of Band Sawed

Yellow Poplar

ASHLAND, KY.

OAK FLOORING

Thoroughly Kiln Dried.
Perfectly Manufactured.

We are located in the best Oak Timber section in the
United States; have new and modern machinery and
experienced operators.

Why should we not be able to furnish the best Oak
Flooring?

Write us and we will convince you that we can.

The INTERNATIONAL HARDWOOD COMPANY

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CRESCENT LUMBER CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF



Hardwood Lumber

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THE GATEWAY OF THE SOUTH

THE MALEY, THOMPSON & MOFFETT CO.

Always in the Market for
BLACK WALNUT LOGS,
SELECTED WHITE OAK LOGS,
LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.

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Cash buyers for stock in our line.
Cincinnati Hardwood Lumber Co.

GEST AND SUMMER STREETS
Wholesalers Mahogany, Thin Lumber, Veneers
Finely figured quarter sawed oak veneers a specialty.

THE E. E. BECK LUMBER COMPANY
Cash Buyers

Poplar, Oak, Chestnut
And Other Southern Hardwoods
ALL GRADES AND THICKNESSES. WE BUY MILL CUTS.

WE WANT
HARDWOODS

ALL THICKNESSES : : ALL KINDS
ALL GRADES

WRITE FOR PRICES
KENTUCKY LUMBER CO.

Cincinnati Suite 507 Ohio
First Nat'l Bank

L. W. RADINA & COMPANY

Correspondence Solicited with Buyers and Sellers of All Kinds of
HARDWOODS
Wanted for cash—desirable blocks of 1 inch to 4 inch Poplar, all grades,
Especially 1 1/2-inch stock, for immediate shipment.
CLARK STREET AND DALTON AVENUE

PLAIN OAK—BASSWOOD

Are what we want. All thicknesses and grades. Spot cash. Send us list of your offerings with prices.

DUHLMEIER BROS., CINCINNATI, O.

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OAK—ASH—POPLAR

ALL GRADES AND THICKNESSES

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Office: 1219 West Sixth Street Yards: Sixth Street, below Harriet



THE FREIBERG LUMBER CO.

Manufacturers of
**Tabasco Mahogany
Walnut, Oak**
Poplar, McLean and Findlay Aves.
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"BUY GUM"

We are in the market to buy Dry Gum Lumber in any quantity, from a single car load to a million feet. Will take all grades and thicknesses. We receive lumber at shipping point, pay cash and are liberal in inspection.



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Cypress Red Gum Oak

THE WIBORG & HANNA COMPANY

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PLAIN AND QUARTER SAWED

White and Red Oak

CHESTNUT POPLAR GUM AND CYPRESS

Flooring, Siding, Ceiling, Base, Case and Molding. Rough, Dressed and Re-sawed. Mixed Carloads.



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WHERE THE BEST HARDWOODS GROW

THE WOODS FOR
WHICH INDIANA
IS FAMOUS.

Quart'r'd White Oak

Plain White Oak

Quartered Red Oak

Plain Red Oak

White Ash

Poplar

Black Walnut

Cherry

Sycamore

Red Gum

Hickory

Beech

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Veneers of

Indiana Hardwoods

J. V. STIMSON

All Kinds of Hardwood Lumber Manufactured

HUNTINGBURG, IND.

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Our Specialty Fine Figured Quartered Oak

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Manufacturer of Band Sawed Hardwoods

Quarter Sawed Indiana White Oak a Specialty

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Our Specialty Quartered Oak and Sycamore

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MANUFACTURERS OF

Quartered and Plain Oak, Poplar, Ash and Chestnut

Specialty in Difficult Orders in Wagon Stock.

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LONG-KNIGHT LUMBER CO.

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Quarter Sawed White and Red Oak a Specialty

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

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Manufacturers, Wholesalers and Exporters of Hardwood Lumber

EVANSVILLE, IND.

PERRINE-ARMSTRONG CO.

Long Timber up to 60 feet—Hardwood Specialties

The largest Band Mill in Indiana.

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THE GREAT WHOLESALE LUMBER CENTER OF THE EAST



Manufacturers and
Dealers in

- Ash
White and Brown
- Basswood
- Birch
Red and White
- Butternut
- Cherry
- Chestnut
- Cottonwood
- Cypress
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Soft and Rock
- Gum
Red and Tupelo
- Hickory
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- Red Oak
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Poplar



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Specialties: CHERRY AND OAK

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ALL KINDS OF HARDWOODS

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We want to buy for cash:
Oak, Ash and other Hardwoods, all grades and thicknesses.
Will receive and inspect stock at shipping point.

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EMPIRE LUMBER COMPANY

Our specialties are PLAIN and QUARTERED OAK and ASH.

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955 TO 1015 ELK STREET

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Specialty: INDIANA WHITE OAK

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HARDWOODS ONLY

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OAK, ASH AND CHESTNUT

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MANUFACTURERS OLD-FASHIONED
SOFT YELLOW
POPLAR

5-8 AND 4-4
IN WIDE STOCK,
SPECIALTY

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Company

Three States Lumber Co.

250M DRY 13" TO 17"
COTTONWOOD BOX BOARDS

Prompt Shipment

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SUCCESSORS TO LAMB HARDWOOD LUMBER COMPANY, BACON-NOLAN-HARDWOOD COMPANY GUIRL-STOVER LUMBER COMPANY

Manufacturers

OAK, ASH, COTTONWOOD, GUM AND CYPRESS

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Three Band Mills } Memphis, Tenn.
Chancy, Miss.
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Our Specialties } Well Manufactured Stock
Good Grades
Prompt Shipments

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MANUFACTURERS
BAND SAWED
POPLAR
LUMBER

ALL GRADES
DRY 5-8, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 8-4, 10-4, 12-4, 16-4
Bevel Siding, Lath & Squares
SPECIALTY. WIDE STOCK

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LUMBER CO.

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Twelfth Year. }
Semi-monthly. }

CHICAGO, FEBRUARY 10, 1907.

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RED GUM

properly manufactured and treated for every use, in accordance with methods developed by twenty-five years' experience.

30,000,000 Feet Per Year

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5 Million feet Southern White Pine, 1 in., 1½ in., 1¾ in. and 2 in. thick, stock widths, mostly one, two and three Barn and Box, rough or worked.
5 cars 1 in. No. 1 and No. 2 Cherry
5 cars 1 in. No. 1 and No. 2 Poplar
20 cars 1 in. No. 1 Common Poplar
20 cars 1 in. No. 2 Common Poplar

50 cars 1 in. Log Run Oak
7 cars 1 in. No. 2 Common Quartered White Oak
12 cars 1 in. No. 2 Common Quartered Red Oak
Full stocks in 1 in. to 2 in. Log Run Birch and 1 in. and 2 in. Log Run Maple, also dimension sizes West Virginia Spruce and Hemlock

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CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$300,000

ADIRONDACK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

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CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$300,000

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MANUFACTURING AND DISTRIBUTING CENTER OF KENTUCKY

Dry Stock **W. P. Brown & Sons Lumber Co.** Louisville, Ky.

<p>PLAIN RED OAK. 55,000' 1" 1st & 2nd. 25,000' 1 1/4" 1st & 2d. 49,000' 1 1/2" 1st & 2d. 57,000' 2" 1st & 2d. 18,000' 2 1/2" 1st & 2d. 16,000' 3" 1st & 2d. 131,000' 1" No. 1 Com. 84,000' 1 1/4" No. 1 Com. 44,000' 1 1/2" No. 1 Com. 47,000' 2" No. 1 Com. 8,000' 2 1/2" No. 1 Com. 15,000' 3" No. 1 Com.</p> <p>QUARTERED RED OAK. 10,000' 1" 1st & 2d.</p>	<p>14,000' 1 1/4" 1st & 2d. 5,000' 2" 1st & 2d. 15,000' 1" No. 1 Com. 7,000' 1 1/2" No. 1 Com. 13,000' 2" No. 1 Com.</p> <p>PLAIN WHITE OAK. 50,000' 1" 1st & 2d. 28,000' 1 1/4" 1st & 2d. 12,000' 1 1/2" 1st & 2d. 42,000' 2" 1st & 2d. 35,800' 2 1/2" 1st & 2d. 16,000' 3" 1st & 2d. 227,000' 1" No. 1 Com. 60,000' 1 1/4" No. 1 Com. 80,000' 1 1/2" No. 1 Com.</p>	<p>50,000' 2" No. 1 Com. 17,000' 2 1/2" No. 1 Com. 22,000' 3" No. 1 Com.</p> <p>QUARTERED WHITE OAK. 50,000' 1" 1st & 2d. 28,000' 1 1/4" 1st & 2d. 45,000' 1 1/2" 1st & 2d. 49,000' 2" 1st & 2d. 19,000' 2 1/2" 1st & 2d. 18,000' 1" No. 1 Com. 30,000' 1 1/4" No. 1 Com. 40,600' 1 1/2" No. 1 Com. 22,000' 2" No. 1 Com. 10,000' 3" No. 1 Com.</p>	<p>ASH. 9,000' 1" 1st & 2d. 65,000' 1 1/4" 1st & 2d. 16,000' 1 1/2" 1st & 2d. 10,000' 2" 1st & 2d. 8,000' 2 1/2" 1st & 2d. 14,000' 3" 1st & 2d. 6,000' 4" 1st & 2d. 4,000' 1 1/4" No. 1 Com. 16,000' 1 1/2" No. 1 Com. 8,000' 2" No. 1 Com.</p> <p>POPLAR. 12,000' 1" 1st & 2d.</p>	<p>12,000' 1 1/4" 1st & 2d. 11,000' 1 1/2" 1st & 2d. 12,000' 2" 1st & 2d. 10,000' 2 1/2" 1st & 2d. 10,000' 3" 1st & 2d. 50,000' 1" No. 1 Com. 28,000' 1 1/4" No. 1 Com. 10,000' 1 1/2" No. 1 Com. 10,000' 2" No. 1 Com. 15,000' 1" 18" & up 1st & 2d. 8,000' 2" 18" & up 1st & 2d. 6,000' 2" 24" & up 1st & 2d. 4,000' 1 1/2" 18" & up 1st & 2d. 3,000' 1 1/2" 24" & up 1st & 2d.</p>
--	---	--	--	--

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- 75M feet 1 inch 1st and 2nd Sap Gum.
- 50M feet 1 1/4 inch No. 1 Common Sap Gum.
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78,000 ft. 4/4 Birch No. 2 Common and Better
 4,000 " 4/4 Cherry " "
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 59,000 " 4/4 Hard Maple "
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 33,000 " 10/4 " " "
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25,000 ft. 4/4 White Basswood, Clear
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HARD MAPLE	BEECH	BASSWOOD
1 in. 1,000,000 ft.	1 in. 100,000 ft.	1 in. 300,000 ft.
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1½ in. 100,000 ft.	BIRCH	GRAY ELM
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4 in. 50,000 ft.	1½ in. 100,000 ft.	1½ in. 200,000 ft.
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White or Red.

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200 M ft. 5 4 No. 1 Common and better
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50 M ft. each 4 4, 5 4 and 6 4 No. 1 common and better

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100 cars car oak framing
25 cars white ash from 1" to 4" green or dry, 1s and 2s

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is the flooring that is manufactured expressly to supply the demand for the best. It is made by modern machinery from carefully-selected stock and every precaution is taken throughout our entire system to make it fulfill in every particular its name—"IDEAL."

Rough or Finished Lumber—All Kinds

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150,000 ft. 4-4 White Maple Cross piled with 2½-inch dry crossers.

125,000 ft. 4-4 Log run Birch red in. No thick cut out.

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We produce our lumber from the best rock maple area in Michigan and have 20 years' supply.

Our brand "Michigan" is a guaranty of quality. Perfect mill work and excellent grades distinguish our Flooring and our prices are reasonable.

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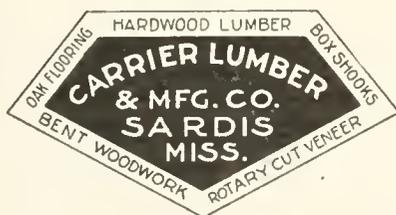
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Hardwood Record

Published in the Interest of Hardwood Lumber, American Hardwood Forests, Wood Veneer Industry, Hardwood Flooring, Hardwood Interior Finish, Wood Chemicals, Saw Mill and Woodworking Machinery.

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No. 8.

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THE HARDWOOD COMPANY

HENRY H. GIBSON, President FRANK W. TUTTLE, Sec.-Treas.

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ASSOCIATION MEETINGS.

National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association.

This association will hold its next annual convention on Wednesday and Thursday, March 6 and 7, 1907, at the New Winard Hotel, Washington, D. C.

National Hardwood Lumber Association.

The tenth annual convention of this association will be held on Thursday and Friday, May 23 and 24, 1907, at Atlantic City, N. J.

General Market Conditions.

In all hardwood producing sections, both north and south, the situation is practically the same. Nearly all dry lumber is sold, and the shipment of it is going forward just as fast as cars can be obtained. In the North the early winter was without snow and the ground was soft. Today this section of the country is buried with snow to an unusual depth and the fall came on soft ground, with the result that logging has been carried on under extreme difficulty and at very heavy expense. In many cases proposed logging operations have been abandoned for these reasons and because of the short and high-priced labor supply. To a certainty the result will be that the hardwood log output of the North for the winter of 1906-7 will be considerably less than that of a year ago.

In the southern hardwood producing sections the weather has been very bad since early in the fall. The rainfall has been prodigious. Operators in mountain districts have had their bridges and tram roads torn out repeatedly by tides in the streams. Throughout the Mississippi valley the woods have been flooded and the greater portion of logging operations had to be abandoned for weeks at a time. These conditions have resulted in a diminution of the log supply and the consequent shutting down of a large number of sawmills in the southern district for days and even weeks at a time. Beyond per-

adventure, therefore, the incoming stock of hardwoods from the South is going to be comparatively light; in fact, much lighter than the output of a year ago. In many localities green lumber is being sought by buyers, and advances almost to its full value are being made upon it for the sake of securing supplies even for midsummer trade. Every condition in the hardwood manufacturing situation points to short stocks and higher prices.

The wholesale manufacturing consumers of hardwoods are almost without exception busy in their several lines of trade. While a good many of these concerns have taken time by the forelock and secured stocks of lumber to carry them through for some time, in many cases their supplies are extremely light. Again this consuming trade contends that the sellers have been unable to fill many of the orders they have placed, owing to conditions which have prevailed, and they have been obliged to place them a second and even a third time to take care of current wants.

The high prices prevailing are of course contributing to the installation of a great many small mills throughout the country. In fact, everyone, from the farmer-lumberman up, is making all the hardwood lumber he can. At the same time the aggregate of all that can be produced will not be up to the normal demands of the trade by any possible chance.

The hardwood flooring factories are busy and there is a special call from oak flooring producers for common and cull stock. Maple flooring manufacturers are fairly well supplied with lumber, but they are still buying every desirable lot offered.

Plants of the interior finish people are taxed to the utmost to execute orders. Furniture factories are busy, and many of them have secured a considerable advance over prices heretofore obtained, and are thus able to pay augmented prices for lumber.

The demand for mahogany lumber is constantly increasing and stocks are gradually growing very light.

The Dove of Peace.

While every lumberman in the country who has the interests, the well-being, and the integrity of his calling at heart will be rejoiced at the spirit of conciliation now manifest between the two great hardwood associations of the country, which—say what you will—have been at outs for the past five years, there is no element interested in the trade which will rejoice more thoroughly at the possibilities of an amicable outcome of hardwood inspection matters than the lumber trade press. Outside of the accomplishment of harmony and prosperity in the lumber trade, this result would be of far-reaching benefit to the "brief chronicler of the times" which attempts to publish the news and give publicity to ideas of interest to the calling. Without harmony of interests there must needs be a lack of harmony in reflecting facts pertaining to them, and it therefore goes without saying that the lumber trade press of the country will rejoice in pacification and unity of all branches of this great and important industry.

There is no faction that will not welcome this panacea for the evils that have beset the lumber business save the grade juggler. The present system is one that leaves the way open for his nefarious calling. The slight difference in the two systems of grading gives him an opportunity to make it still wider, until confusion worse confounded ensues. When the lumber manufacturer or merchant attempts to market his product abroad, he encounters difficulties

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attributable to this present two-system inspection prevailing in the United States.

As a matter of fact the actual difference in results, under competent interpretation of either system, amounts to very little. Many prominent buyers insist that they do not give a twopence under which inspection they buy, but nevertheless the rules are expressed a little differently, and there is always the chance for the line boards going one way or the other. There is really not difference enough to require more than a day's deliberation on various minor points, to get the two systems framed into one. This accomplished the formation of a disinterested, impartial, competent inspection bureau to handle reinspection on this uniform basis, not only for the two big associations, but for all the minor hardwood lumber exchanges of the country would logically follow.

Let the spirit of mutual concession, good will and common sense go on, and if the happy result be accomplished it should be recalled that the credit for the movement is largely due to the Indiana Hardwood Lumber Association, which for many years has so persistently advocated it.

The Hardwood Dimension Business.

The department of hardwood manufacturing known as the dimension business is at last coming into its own. For years it has been the "poor house" end of lumber production, and the average manufacturer who made it an important part of his operations has ordinarily charged up a good deal of money to experience. This dimension business covers a line of production suitable for wagon making, furniture making, chair making and an infinity of other purposes. Buyers long contended that it was a product resulting from mill offal and that they should pay for it only practically labor cost. As a matter of fact, while considerable dimension material can be made from slabs and crooked trunks, limbs and other forest and mill refuse, the greater portion of it requires material that would make good lumber, and it should command a price commensurate with its basic value.

Manufacturers have learned as the years go by, to properly make and season dimension material into forms entirely suitable to the specific requirements of the wholesale manufacturing trade, and have educated each other up to the values of their product, so that year by year they are getting a much increased price for their product. On the other hand, as consuming manufacturers become convinced that they can secure a sufficient supply of this sort of material to keep their plants going, they have grown not only willing but anxious to buy it in preference to lumber. With this feeling values are constantly increasing.

A leading furniture producer recently said: "In my business well-manufactured dimension material is worth to me fully twenty per cent more than firsts and seconds. When I buy it I am not buying firsts and seconds but I am buying clear lumber which goes through my factory without waste, and when I can buy this material at the price of firsts and seconds I am buying cheaper material than the highest lumber product." This is a common sense statement of fact and should be fully digested by every hardwood manufacturer and wholesale consumer.

Two years ago on the average dimension material was going upon the market at considerably less than the price of No. 1 common. Today it is vacillating between the price of No. 1 common and the price of firsts and seconds. Within this period there has been an average accretion of at least thirty per cent in the price of this stock, and it has considerably more coming to it before it commands its just value. Lumber manufacturers who in the past have "ducked" dimension production, can now undertake it with the surety of getting very good results from their mill and forest waste, and it should be produced by many operators whose offal now rots on the ground or goes to the burner.

The Memphis Meeting and Its Possibilities.

The recent meeting of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association at Memphis was the largest in attendance, the strongest in wise legislation, and the most thoroughly enjoyable one ever held by that organization. The legislation enacted makes for the betterment of

hardwood conditions; seeks to enlist governmental aid for the improvement of waterways and a drainage system for the Mississippi Valley; looks toward economy in hardwood production by the utilization of the small percentage of odd length lumber that accrues in manufacture, and endorses a plan whereby the buyer of lumber shall have a voice in the control of its reinspection machinery.

Of paramount and vital interest to the meeting was the spirit of fraternity manifested between its supporters and the many prominent and influential members of the National Hardwood Lumber Association present. Presidents of both the associations made most admirable speeches in advocacy of the entire hardwood trade of the country getting together on a basis of uniform inspection. If the wholesome advice of these principals is followed, in a very short time this desideratum will undoubtedly be an accomplished fact.

Another Interesting Hardwood Story.

A prominent West Virginia operator tells the RECORD of an experience he has had with the shipment of a car of lumber. At the instance of an alleged Columbus jobber, he shipped him, thoroughly mixed, a car containing one-third firsts and seconds poplar and two-thirds No. 1 common. Shortly afterward he received an inquiry from another alleged jobber stating that he understood the car had been shipped by him and inquiring the original contents. The jobber was truly advised, but came back with the statement that he had purchased the car for two-thirds firsts and seconds and one-third common. A week later the West Virginia millman had another inquiry relating to the same car from a Buffalo man, stating that he had purchased the car for a straight shipment of firsts and seconds and he also was anxious to know what the original shipment was. This man was also truly advised.

"Now," says the shipper, "both jobbers No. 1 and No. 2 have had the nerve to ask me for a rebate, in reply to which I have politely invited both of them to go to —!"

It may be that this method of certain intermediaries in the lumber business is going to continue forever, but the HARDWOOD RECORD has its doubts about it. The wholesale consumer, the manufacturer and the upright merchant in hardwood lumber are fast ceasing to countenance this sort of business, and the sooner it is ended, the better for all concerned.

Report of the Memphis Meeting.

This edition of the HARDWOOD RECORD contains the only complete report that has been printed of the fifth annual meeting of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association, held at Memphis January 29 and 30. Furthermore it will be noted that the report is illustrated with pictures of the officers, executive board and directors, and chairmen of all leading committees. The document will prove profitable reading to all those interested in the evolution and development of hardwood affairs.

January Building Operations.

Last month's building operations throughout the United States, as compared with January, 1906, show a falling off of seventeen per cent in the aggregate, according to reports from the American Contractor of Chicago. Optimists contend that this fact is occasioned by insufficient supply of building material; but before the year is over it will very likely be demonstrated that people who contemplate large investments in the way of structures of various kinds are deciding to take a chance on waiting for these new improvements until materials and labor cost seek a somewhat lower plane.

Although a seventeen per cent reduction in building operations seems large, the losses are so widely distributed, and so interspersed with gains in many cities, as to indicate that the movement is following the regular rule of supply and demand. In New York a falling off of twenty-nine per cent is reported, but this still leaves the enormous amount of more than \$14,000,000 expended for January of this year. The chief cities that show gains are Atlanta, Buffalo, Chicago, Chattanooga, Davenport, Duluth, Indianapolis, Memphis, Moline, New Orleans, Omaha, Philadelphia, Pueblo, Rochester, St. Paul, Syracuse, Washington and Worcester.

Pert, Pertinent and Impertinent.

So Wags the World.

Knock, and the world knocks with you;
 Boost, and you boost alone.
 When you roast good and loud you will find that
 the crowd
 Has a hammer as big as your own.
 Buy, and the gang is with you;
 Renig, and the game is off.
 For the lad with the thirst will see you first
 If you don't proceed to cough.

Be rich and the gang will praise you;
 Be poor, and they pass you the ice.
 You're a warm young guy when you start to buy,
 You're a slob when you haven't the price.
 Be flush, and your friends are many;
 Go broke, and they say "Ta-ta."
 When your bank account burns, you will get
 great returns,
 When it's out, you will get the ha-ha.

Be gay, and the mob will cheer you;
 They'll shout while your wealth endures;
 Show a tearful lamp and you'll see them all
 tramp,
 And it's back to the woods for yours.
 There's always a bunch to boost you
 While at your money they glance;
 But you'll find them all gone in the cold gray
 dawn,
 When the fringe shows up on your pants.

Always.

Always keep to the
 right and you won't
 go wrong.

Even That.

Being bad all the
 time even grows
 monotonous.

Rare.

Common sense is
 an uncommonly good
 thing to possess.

The Reason.

Many a man walks
 around on his nppers
 because he is unable
 to run into debt.

Essential.

Money isn't the
 only thing in the
 world—but it takes
 money to get the
 others.

Little Consolation.

About all the con-
 solation some men get
 out of losing their
 money is the belief
 that they are dead
 game sports.

A Definition.

Success is a con-
 stant sense of discon-
 tent, broken by brief
 periods of satisfac-
 tion on doing some
 especially good piece
 of work.

On the Way to the Top.

A man is a coward
 if he lets another
 knock him down
 when climbing, and
 still more of a cow-
 ard if he tries to rise
 by knocking another
 down.

Their True Mission.

"Heaven first taught letters for some wretch's
 aid,
 Some banished lover, or some captive maid."
 But now we know they're handy for devising
 Good, up-to-date, effective advertising.

His Lucky Stroke.

For years he toiled in penury,
 Then made a fortune in three weeks
 By taking down his junkshop sign
 And making it to read "Antiques."

Cold Consolation.

Don't let your troubles make you sigh,
 They're certain to disperse.
 You will have others, by and by,
 And maybe they'll be worse.

—Washington Star.

"OUT OF THE MOUTHS OF BABES."



First Boy—"I've got a bully ball!"
 Second Boy—"I've got a cracker-jack bat!"
 Both Boys—"Let's play ball!"

—From Hardwood Record, Jan. 10, 1905.

It is to be hoped that at last they have concluded to **PLAY BALL.**

Uncertain Fortune.

Fortune smiles on
 some people and
 laughs at many.

A Frequent Waste.

A decision without
 accompanying acts is
 a waste of brain
 power.

The Skeptic.

A skeptic is a man
 who uses testing
 acids on his golden
 opportunities.

Exciting.

A club is a place
 where middle-aged
 men sit around and
 tell each other what
 devils they used to be.

Big Majority.

Nine persons out of
 a possible ten are dis-
 satisfied either with
 what they have or
 with what they
 haven't.

The Point.

After all, getting
 replies to an adver-
 tisement is not half
 the battle. It is the
 follow-up that makes
 customers out of in-
 quirers.

Just So.

You will notice that
 the millionaires who
 talk so much about
 the certainty of re-
 ward for earnest ef-
 fort keep a pretty
 close watch on the
 payrolls to see that
 the promised reward
 doesn't make much of
 an inroad on their in-
 comes.

AMERICAN FOREST TREES.

FORTY-SIXTH PAPER.

Hardy Catalpa.

Catalpa speciosa—Warder.

The only region where this tree was originally found is southeastern Illinois, southwestern Indiana—along the lower ninety miles of the Wabash—and as far as the mouth of the Ohio. At the present time, however, it grows in many states, under cultivation, and intermingled with inferior varieties.

It is known as hardy catalpa in Illinois, Iowa, Kansas and Michigan; as western catalpa in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kansas, Illinois and Nebraska; as catalpa in Rhode Island, New York, Louisiana, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Wisconsin, Iowa, Nebraska and Minnesota; as the cigar tree in Missouri and Iowa, from the fact that children use the pods to smoke; as *bois puant* in Louisiana; as Indian bean and Shawnee wood in Indiana.

The bark of the tree is dark grey and broken. The leaves are large and simple; broad and ovate, with pointed apex; in color they are light green; the under side is pubescent, especially along the ribs. The flowers bloom in June or July and are white, with the inside showing streaks of rich purple and yellow; they grow in erect, terminal panicles and are very large and fragrant. The fruit is a slender pod, a foot or more in length, which contains sweet-scented, winged seeds. It matures in September or October.

In shape the tree is tall, slender and symmetrical, with spreading branches. In native forests the specimens are tall, straight and have few branches along the trunk.

When it is considered that only a hundred years ago *Catalpa speciosa* was confined to the district about the mouth of the Wabash and parts of states contiguous to Indiana, it is wonderful to what a variety of soils and climates it has since adapted itself under cultivation—the rich alluvial soils of the Mississippi valley as well as to the arid plains of the western states. However, pure sandy soil is its ideal habitat. Where abundant moisture and long hot seasons furnish the proper stimulus for rapid growth the tree often increases two inches in diameter within a year. It is frequently contended that this rapid growth will not furnish as substantial timber as more slow-growing trees. This argument, however, has been successfully refuted by prolonged and careful tests. Timber lands which have been cut over and are not of great value may be profitably planted with catalpa.

There is such a close resemblance between the different species of this genus, both those of Asiatic and American nativity, that it is only within the past few years that distinctions have been carefully and correctly drawn. Virginia, the original home of *Catalpa bignonioides* has large areas well adapted to the cultivation of *speciosa*, but most of the trees found there, as well as in

anists and the laity, who have thus been led to believe and propagate the doctrine that the catalpa is a valueless and unimportant tree. The Rio Grande Western Railroad planted 65,000 trees, supposedly *speciosa*, at Provo, Utah, in 1900, a large portion of which turned out to be *bignonioides*, which in equal time and under the same treatment will attain a height of only four or five feet, while *speciosa* will range from twelve to sixteen, and show a girth of perhaps eight inches.

Numerous hybrids are raised by intermixture of the several varieties, none of which are the equal of the great forest tree of the Wabash, which is an entirely distinct and much superior type—the only form which should be cultivated for any purpose. All other forms should be avoided, particularly the *bignonioides*, which is the most common, and hence fosters the general belief that the value of all catalpa for commercial purposes is practically nil; this variety, from its low growth and spreading habit, is indeed totally worthless as a timber tree. A photograph of a typical *bignonioides* is shown in the smaller halftone accompanying this article.

There are several means of identifying *speciosa*, not the least important of which is examination of the bark of an old tree. It is thick, heavy and deeply furrowed, while that of other kinds is inclined to scale off and does not form such prominent ridges. *Speciosa* usually blooms earlier and continues later than do others in the same locality. The flowers have a broad border of white, which makes the color tone considerably lighter than that of other varieties. It develops fewer seed pods and longer ones from the same-sized cluster of flowers, and the seed has a broad pencil of filaments at each end, while the inferior species have these filaments drawn together and even twisted. The low spreading trees of hybrid or Oriental origin are so prolific in the production of seeds and they may be so easily gathered that many thousand pounds have been scattered broadcast throughout the

country to the serious detriment of nurserymen and the great disadvantage of the *catalpa speciosa*, causing it to be condemned utterly because mistaken and unknown.

Of this tree as a timber producer, a leading authority and enthusiast says: "It is the most rapidly growing tree in America that possesses economic value. A greater quantity of valuable wood may be produced



TYPICAL FOREST GROWTH, *CATALPA SPECIOSA*, INDIANA.

the city of Washington, are the former, planted under the impression that they were *speciosa*, and almost without exception crooked, deformed, scrubby and worthless, naturally exciting the contempt of forestry experts, and explaining the violent opposition offered the catalpa by the Forestry Bureau. This mistake has frequently occurred, causing great confusion among bot-



FRANK F. FEE
NEWPORT, ARK.

upon a given area in a specified time than from any other American tree. The wood is the most enduring of all our trees. It succeeds over a greater range of territory than any other valuable tree of this continent. Its habit of growth is upright, with long trunk, where it has an opportunity, thus differing from all other forms of catalpa. The chemical constituents of the wood are so resistant of decay as to make expensive artificial wood preservation entirely unnecessary. The roots are strong, vigorous, large and deep, holding so firmly to the earth that storms do not blow them over. It is less subject to disease and attacks of insects than any other tree of my acquaintance. The wood has the same texture as butternut, firm enough for tie purposes and holds a spike well. For inside car finish it is admirably adapted, partakes of high polish, has a handsome grain and is a superb wood for furniture and inside finish. It is easily manipulated with edge tools. Its strength is ample for all requirements in railroad work."



TYPICAL CATALPA BIGNONOIDES GROWTH.

This last named fact is well recognized by railroad men. A prominent official of the Illinois Central stated as long ago as 1871 that the catalpa will make a tie which will last forever; that it is easily cultivated, of rapid growth and will hold a spike as well as oak, and will not split. An expert with the Iron Mountain wrote that a railroad once tied with catalpa will find its annual expenses for repairs diminished \$200 per mile.

Telegraph and telephone companies will speedily welcome relief from the increasing expense of obtaining poles, and this tree with its tall, straight bole, is peculiarly adapted to this purpose, quickly grown, and an admirable substitute for the rapidly diminishing cedar. For mining purposes, canoes, fence-posts, rails, cabinet work and

interior finish its lumber is desirable; it is suitable for the medium grades of furniture and as a base for veneering it neither warps, swells nor shrinks unduly, and holds the glue well.

The heartwood is brown, the sapwood lighter, nearly white; it is coarse-grained and compact, with the annual layers plainly indicated. Its open grain absorbs filling readily and it may well be employed for the purpose of imitating more expensive woods.

Builders of Lumber History.

NUMBER XXXVIII.

Frank F. Fee.

(See portrait supplement.)

The clean-cut, youthful-looking magnetic face depicted in the supplement to this issue of THE HARDWOOD RECORD will be recognized by a wide circle of lumbermen as that of Frank F. Fee of Newark, O., and Newport, Ark., one of the most prominent factors in the oak trade of the United States.

Mr. Fee was born in Ft. Wayne, Ind., in 1860, and comes of sturdy Scotch-Irish stock. His grandfather was an Ohio pioneer, removing from Massachusetts to the present site of Cleveland about 1800, when that city contained but five houses. His father was a furniture merchant at Ft. Wayne, and it was there that Mr. Fee received his education, graduating from the high school at an early age. He was about to take up a university course when stricken with a severe attack of malarial fever, and he was obliged to give up the plan. In lieu of it he decided to read law, and continued the study for three years. Before he was able to complete the course, illness again overtook him and prevented the consummation of that purpose, and forced him to take up some line of business less taxing and confining.

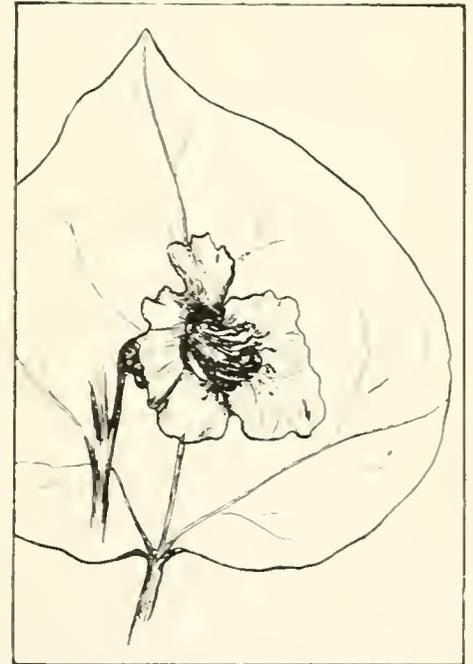
In 1881 he began his career as a lumberman in the office of the Peters Box & Lumber Company of Ft. Wayne, a position which he kept for two years. He then went into business on his own account, starting a hardwood sawmill at Markle, Ind., which he operated for eight years. At the end of that time, scarcity of timber caused him to abandon this site and he erected a mill at Lima, O., which he operated for the next six years. At the end of that time he closed out the business there and removed to Newark, O., where he has been manufacturing lumber for the past six years.

Mr. Fee has always been known as a specialist in oak, particularly quarter-sawn, and his thoroughness in everything pertaining to his business enables him to turn out a product which has established his reputation as a manufacturer of the finest oak lumber ever produced in the states of Ohio and Indiana.

Within the last few months he has organized the Fee-Crayton Hardwood Lumber Company, with temporary office at Newport, Ark. This new enterprise is a large and

THE HARDWOOD RECORD is indebted to John P. Brown of Connorsville, Ind., author of "Practical Arboriculture" for much of the information contained in this article, and for the photographs with which it is illustrated. Mr. Brown is the highest authority in the United States on this subject and is in charge of a number of plantations which have been established by railroads in this country and Mexico for the purpose of growing this wood in commercial quantities.

diversified one, including as it does the purchase of several large timber tracts; a band sawmill formerly owned by the Windsor Lumber Company at Dermott, Ark.; the building of a new band mill at Newport; the purchase of a circular sawmill and wagon material factory at Jacksonport, Ark., formerly owned by J. M. Gibson, and also a



LEAF AND FLOWER, CATALPA SPECIOSA

circular mill formerly the property of the Snyder Lumber Company at Strawberry, Ark. These extensive and important interests will make Mr. Fee's company one of the most prominent factors in the state of Arkansas in the production of oak, hickory and gum lumber, and in the manufacture of wagon material as well.

The timber properties and various lumber operations are all located upon the White and Black rivers, making the entire enterprise easily accessible, and on the whole a remarkably compact proposition. About 25,000,000 feet of hardwoods will be produced annually, a portion of this output going into the export trade by way of New Orleans; the rest will be marketed in the East. Mr. Fee's lumber is as favorably and extensively

known abroad as in the home markets, and the same high standard of manufacture and grading that he has always followed will be maintained in the new plant. Associated with Mr. Fee as secretary and treasurer of the new company is E. W. Crayton, who has long been prominent in real estate and banking circles in Ohio.

Mr. Fee at present resides at Newark, but is making plans to almost immediately move his family to Little Rock. He is married and has several children. Not only will he prove an acquisition to the social life of

that city, but a great addition to the lumber manufacturing element of Arkansas.

Personally he is an all-around "good fellow" in the very best sense of the term—companionable, agreeable and popular, but withal a man who holds out for high standards in everything he undertakes, and strict integrity in business methods. He is prominent in the affairs of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of the United States, and at its meeting in Memphis on Jan. 30 last was elected to membership on its Executive Board.

Lumber Insurance Affairs.

The Lumber Underwriters.

The Lumber Underwriters, 66 Broadway, New York City, announce that the results of last year's business are the most satisfactory of any in the history of the organization. It is constantly growing, although limited strictly to the lumber business, which includes lumber mills and woodworkers. The present quarters have been enlarged. The name has been changed, "at Mutual Lloyds" having been dropped. Eugene F. Perry is the present attorney, taking the place of F. W. Mattocks, resigned. The interests of J. J. McKelvey, Pendennis White and F. W. Mattocks have been bought by the company, and the remaining underwriters are C. H. Carleton, Frederick W. Cole, Lewis Dill, R. W. Higbie, W. A. Holt, W. C. Laidlaw, H. Shumway Lee, R. C. Lippincott, E. F. Perry, C. H. Prescott, Jr., Frank C. Rice, Horace F. Taylor and M. S. Tremaine. The Lumber Underwriters are in no way whatever, either directly or indirectly, connected with any other insurance company.

Pennsylvania Lumbermen's Mutual.

The annual meeting of the policyholders of the above company was held at its office, 943 Drexel building, Philadelphia, on January 22. The secretary's, treasurer's and auditors' reports were presented and the showing for the year was most satisfactory. During 1906 the premiums in force have increased from \$129,874 to \$149,727; the net cash resources have grown from \$205,390 to \$247,123; securities invested amount to \$200,242. This is the market value on December 31, 1906, and shows an increase of \$47,055 for the year. The surplus increased yearly \$32,000 and amounted on December 31, 1906, to \$172,260. The company was most for-

tunate in its fire record during the past year; its losses amounted to \$36,755. As a result of the very excellent reports for the year, the board of directors unanimously agreed to a 35 per cent dividend. This is an increase of 5 per cent, the dividend paid during 1906 having been 30 per cent. The company is writing insurance at full board rates where these rates are regarded as adequate, relying upon the dividends to effect a saving for its policyholders.

The officers for the ensuing year are as follows: Edward F. Henson, president; Richard Torpin, first vice president; W. Z. Sener, second vice president; Edwin H. Coane, treasurer; Harry Humphreys, secretary.

Lumber Insurers' General Agency.

The Lumber Insurers' General Agency, of which R. H. McKelvey is secretary, has issued financial statements of the three companies under its management for the year ending January 1, 1907. These companies are the Lumber Insurance Company of New York, the Toledo Fire & Marine Insurance Company of Sandusky, O., and the Adirondack Fire Insurance Company with headquarters in New York City. The latter, the youngest company of the group, began business May 1, 1906, and in its short existence has accumulated a volume of business almost equal to the average amount of insurance carried by the ten or twelve specializing lumber companies in the United States. This record certainly emphasizes the fact that the lumber trade is awake to its opportunities and quick to take advantage of the facilities of a new company entering the field. The Toledo Fire & Marine Insurance Company was organized in 1848, and reorganized under the present management in 1902, since which time the fire losses paid have amounted to but \$158,494.01.

times. In the case of the more pretentious work in mahogany as many as twelve coats are given the wood, and as each one tends to render the surface smoother and the grain clearer a most beautiful effect is produced.

After the coat of varnish is applied it is left to stand until it thoroughly dries, a period of some ten days, before it is given to the rubbers to be polished. The rubbers use a felt mitt with oil in order to rub in the substance and sweep the surface from end to end, being careful to rub slowly in the direction of the grain. Too fast and too hard rubbing induces a heat that destroys the effect. After the coat has been thoroughly polished, another surface is put on and again left to stand until it thoroughly dries when the same careful process of rubbing is gone through again.

It is when natural colors are stained to other than their natural color that the skill of the finisher becomes most apparent. For instance, the back and arms of a rocking-chair may be made of mahogany, and the legs and rockers of birch which is a strong, tough wood and better suited for the purpose than the other. In order to secure a uniform appearance, the birch is stained a mahogany color and as the grain is somewhat similar it is exceedingly hard for anyone not an expert to tell the difference. Birch takes all the shades of dark stain with beautiful effect, has a fine grain and takes a high polish.

The filler must be a good one, having as its basis silex, and thoroughly penetrate the wood, for if it is only a species of cheap varnish it will remain on the surface and fail to cover the marks and pores.

In order to secure the best results the better practice is to use a thinner filler on open-grained woods such as oak, ash, cypress, etc., than on close-grained woods such as maple, birch, etc.

In making uniform the color of a piece of furniture or finishing one wood to resemble another stains are employed, either lighter or darker as the case may require. The wood then stands until it is dry before the varnish that gives it a durable and glassy appearance is put on. In the weathered oak effects, which are very popular, wax plays a great part in the final surface, being thoroughly rubbed into the wood after the filler and stain have been applied. It also shows a surface that does not mar, is durable, and what is of more importance to the average housekeeper can be renewed with little trouble, by using beeswax with a very little paraffine and enough turpentine to dissolve it. When this is rubbed into the surface it renews the finish and makes it more durable than ever, so that each time the operation is performed, the coat becomes more substantial and lasting.

The preparation of fillers, stains, varnishes and wax is now being done so scientifically that the most beautiful results are being attained. When it is considered that there is little difference in the price of good and bad varnish, and that one coat more or less does not materially affect the cost of production, but on the other hand results in an increased degree of attractiveness in the piece, the economy in a hurried and slovenly treatment of furniture in the finishing room can hardly be recognized.

The Modern Furniture Factory.

THE FINISHING ROOM.

The value of the finishing room as an aid to selling goods is exemplified in the experience of a Michigan firm less than three years old. In the short time they have been in the business of furniture making they have seen their sales increase over 300 per cent, and they trace their success to the care bestowed on their stock in the finishing room. Before the pieces were sent out they were filled, stained, and varnished most carefully; in fact, considerable more time was spent on them than is usually the case in the modern furniture factory. The result was that when trial orders were secured their stock stood out so decidedly on the floor among competing products that sales were rapid. Their furniture was not better made, but it had been given a finish that was a little more expensive and had been put on more carefully than that of their competitors.

By the time a piece of furniture has been made up and assembled for the finishing room, the surface of its parts have been planed and sanded on the different machines

to an almost perfect face. It is then ready to have the filler applied to it. The fillers are compositions made up in different colors to prepare the surface of the wood previous to the varnishing. They fill up the pores of the wood, rendering the surface hard and smooth. In cases where the wood is to be finished in the natural no stains are applied, but after the filler has dried, which it does in about twenty-four hours, the first coat of varnish is applied. When shellac is used as a basis for the varnish it is dissolved in alcohol or some other solvent and applied with a brush over the surface of the piece. Good varnish ought to dry quickly and show a hard and tough film. It ought also to show a good and permanent gloss and be durable on exposure to the weather. When these qualities are found in a high degree the surface attained after several coats is one that will last without perceptible change for a generation.

In order to secure such a finish and be sure of a durable surface, fine class furniture is put through the varnishing process many

Fifth Annual Hardwood Manufacturers' Association.

On Tuesday and Wednesday, Jan. 29 and 30, Memphis, Tenn., was the Mecca of the hardwood manufacturers of the country. It was the occasion of the fifth annual meeting of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of the United States.

OPENING SESSION.

The convention was called to order in the assembly room of the Gayoso Hotel at 11 a. m. on Jan. 29, with practically every seat in the room occupied by delegates, President William Wilms of Chicago occupying the chair, and Lewis Doster acting as secretary. In point of numbers the meeting was by far the largest ever held by the association.

In calling the meeting to order President Wilms said: "Gentlemen, before I get into our regular session, I take pleasure in introducing to you Mr. George D. Burgess, president of the Memphis Lumbermen's Club."

Mr. Burgess was greeted with applause, and said:

Gentlemen—As the mayor of Memphis was unavoidably detained, he has delegated his first assistant windjammer to greet you this morning. Now, in every community they have their silver-tongued orator, but Memphis excels not only in the quality and quantity of its lumber but also in oratory. It gives me great pleasure to introduce this gentleman, and he might better be termed the golden-tongued orator than the silver-tongued orator. Gentlemen, I introduce the representative of the mayor, Colonel "Jack" Apperson.

Mr. Apperson then spoke as follows:

Address of Welcome.

Mr. President and Gentlemen My good friend Burgess has almost taken my breath away. It reminds me somewhat of the story of a fellow visiting New York, who went to Delmonico's for breakfast. He was very fond of beefsteak and onions, and he ordered beefsteak and onions, with the onions nice and crisp. The waiter handed him a bill for \$5. He said: "In Memphis we get that for 50 cents." "Well," the waiter said, "that's our price." The man paid the bill and went down the street and met a friend. He said, "Where are you going?" "Going to breakfast." "Where are you going to breakfast?" "At Delmonico's." "Well, how do you like beefsteak and onions?" "Why," he said, "that is my favorite dish." "Well, I can recommend beefsteak and onions at Delmonico's; the finest you ever ate." "No, I don't want beefsteak and onions this morning. I don't like the odor of onions on my breath. I am going to meet a young lady this morning." The other replied: "Don't be bothered about that. When the waiter brings you the bill it will take your breath away." [Laughter.]

On this occasion the mayor has kindly asked me to represent him. He didn't ask me on account of any personal qualities, but probably because he knew that I, as a son of the state of Tennessee and a volunteer, always volunteer on every occasion. I was told once of a fellow sitting in the congregation when the preacher was speaking in regard to the sheep and the

goats, who said: "Now, brethren, won't you come up and join this flock? Come up, now," he says. "Who is going to be the goat? Don't be the goat." He said: "Parson, if nobody else will be the goat I will." So the mayor, in looking over his flock could find no firsts or seconds, and he sent the common. [Laughter.]

I know not what to say about your organization. They tell me that Memphis is the largest hardwood lumber market in the world. I know very little about hardwood, yet it strikes me that the lumbermen are the pioneers of civilization. They blazed the pathways through the forests; they have made it possible for us to live in frame houses, as most of us do. You manufacture the cradle that rocks us in infancy; you manufacture the sideboard that holds the elixir of life; and when life is over, you make

the phrase "southern hospitality." Memphis does not extend to you southern hospitality; it gives to you Memphis hospitality. [Applause.] That is distinctive in itself.

The mayor said to me that some of you gentlemen might have that unquenchable thirst, and that he has provided the river with a full stage of water on this occasion. We sometimes cry "Fourteen feet of water from the mouth of the Chicago river to the gulf." We have got it. Whatever Memphis wants she gets. We have plenty of water. The mayor didn't mention a word in regard to the fire department or the police department, but he assured me that as long as each and every one of you behave yourselves you will have no trouble with either one of these departments.

In conclusion, gentlemen, allow me to say that the city of Memphis welcomes you; that our latchstring is always on the outside of our door; our hearts, our homes and our hands are always out for you. [Applause.]

President Wilms: Mr. Apperson, I thank you for the hearty welcome which you have extended to us. Individually we may be strangers within your gates, but as a class of business men we are well known to this community, and I have no reason to doubt that every member of our association will behave himself in such a fashion that the mayor will not be compelled to call on the fire department or the police department. Should anything of that nature occur and a member of our association be so found lacking, he can be readily recognized by the label which we have given him. You have mentioned the beauty of your city and Memphis hospitality; you have mentioned the close connection that this city has had for years with the trade, and that is the reason we came here. A good many of our members have business connections with your citizens. We felt that by coming to Memphis to hold our convention that we might bring about a better personal understanding and meet the lumbermen outside of your town as well as those within your gates. I thank you for extending this welcome to us.

Mr. Burgess: Gentlemen, it affords me great pleasure to extend to you, in behalf of the Memphis Lumbermen's Club, the right hand of fellowship. The mayor's representative has forgotten to tell you that the mayor authorized me to say that the keys had been thrown into the river—thirty-eight feet of water. Therefore, you need not fear the police department. If you do, simply ring up Colonel Apperson. He knows the chief of police. I also wish to extend to you the freedom of our mills and offices. We think it very proper that this organization should be holding a meeting in Memphis, as Memphis is without doubt the largest hardwood center in the United States. We job more hardwood lumber here than in any other point in this country. We are glad to have you with us. The Memphis Lumbermen's Club has arranged an entertainment for your organization and your friends tonight at 8:30, in the banquet room of this hotel. The proper credentials have been furnished to your

secretary, and if you have not received them I would ask you to call upon Mr. Doster for them.

President Wilms: Mr. Burgess, in accepting your invitation to this entertainment tonight, speaking in behalf of the association, we feel highly flattered and we shall be pleased to be there and attend with a full house. [Applause.] I now announce the opening of our fifth annual convention, and I take pleasure in submitting to you the few remarks which I have formulated for this occasion.

President's Address.

Gentlemen and Members of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of the United States—No better meeting place than Memphis could have been selected for this fifth annual meeting of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of



JOHN B. RANSOM, NASHVILLE, TENN. PRESIDENT-ELECT.

the coffins in which we are consigned to the grave.

Now, gentlemen, on behalf of the great city of Memphis and when I say "great city of Memphis" I say it advisedly, because it is a great city; it is a growing city; there is no question about that—the mayor wished me to impress upon you the fact that had you been here a few months ago all our thoroughfares would have been streets and alleys. Today they are avenues and boulevards. We have changed it for your benefit. I can't say that the mocking-bird sings a welcome to you, because the mocking-bird is not singing at this time of the year. I can't say that the beautiful magnolia is waving a welcome to you and that the flowers are emitting a fragrant welcome to you, but I say that we welcome you. There is nothing in



W. A. GILCHRIST, MEMPHIS, TENN., FIRST VICE PRESIDENT.

the United States, and I greet you here with particular satisfaction since, until lately, the opinion seems to have been prevalent that the efforts of our work were primarily devoted to the interests of the lumber industry located farther north and east. While it is true that our organization was conceived in a territory with no, or little, contact with this section of the country, our recognized policy and the effective work which we have accomplished in other parts of the country gradually have gained for us universal recognition, and we count today among our staunchest members some of the most successful lumber manufacturers of the southern Mississippi valley who, in the beginning of our existence, were indifferent to our work.

We have occasion to look back with much satisfaction on the commercial results of 1906. It probably touched the highest mark yet attained in point of individual and national prosperity. The products of the soil, of the mines and of the factories were in their aggregate never before equalled. I do not believe there can be found a single important item which was not in strong demand at good prices. The production of iron ore, copper, of the precious metals and of coal were limited only by lack of labor supply and adequate facilities for transportation.

Dun's Index of Commodity Prices shows that the average during the year was the highest of any within ten years past, and to find their equal we would have to go back before the resumption of specie payments. The high prices of commodities were counterbalanced by increased wages which in turn stimulated consumption. The lumber industry, and our own branch of that industry, shared in the general conditions. Each month showed an increase in demand and prices and while stumpage increased in value and prices for machinery, supplies and labor were higher than ever before, the value of our manufactured product has approximately kept pace, thus securing to us at least a normal profit on the volume of business done.

The improvement in the hardwood market affected all woods alike, but the results varied according to the supply. More oak and less poplar was turned out of the mills than during the previous year, the deficiency in poplar stimulating the demand for its competitors. The production of chestnut, cottonwood and gum was increased. In all hardwood lines, however, prices were firm. The development of certain comparatively new lines of industry has had its effect upon ours. The remarkable activity in the wagon and carriage industries, and the wonderful increase in the automobile output, together with some other industries requiring wide lumber, had a marked effect upon that class of material. But it is difficult to single out any particular items to which special credit can be given.

In former years timber resources were considered valuable only if located within easy access of consuming markets, and if susceptible of easy and inexpensive logging. Today quite different conditions obtain. The well located timber has been largely consumed, and the majority of manufacturers are operating in localities far removed from points of consumption, and presenting difficulties in logging which formerly would have been considered insurmountable. Greater efforts and more scientific methods have to be exerted in all branches of our business to keep abreast of the times and stay in line

with competition. Apparent changes in the climatic conditions in the hardwood timber belt have created additional hardships for those engaged in our line of business, and the occurrences during the last few months in various parts of the country bear out this statement.

Floods in some parts of our producing territory, excessive rains in others have created adverse conditions which all of us know only too well, and which have made themselves felt in the various departments of our business.

The government is well aware of conditions prevailing throughout the lumber industry and is endeavoring to render assistance by placing at our disposal the observations, researches and experiments of a trained corps of foresters, leaving it to the judgment of the individual to apply the remedies suggested, if in his opinion they will result to his benefit under his particular circumstances.

If depletion in forest supplies continues in the same ratio in which it has been experienced during the last decades, one may readily foretell that at no far distant date the scientific suggestions today offered by the Forestry Department of the United States will necessarily find greater recognition and more practical application in the future than is the case today.

The rapidly decreasing supply of some of the better known species of our hardwoods made the use of other kinds, which may be regarded as substitutes as it were, during late years a necessity, and by this means new avenues have been opened to our industry which might have caused disastrous competition in some quarters, had it not been for the fact that the entire hard-



JOHN H. HIMMELBERGER, MOREHOUSE, MO., SECOND VICE PRESIDENT.

wood industry has been confronted with steadily increasing difficulties in transforming its raw material into marketable product.

Applied forestry offers a means to prolong the life of our stumpage, increase the product of every acre of our lands, reducing the waste, either by teaching more modern and approved methods in the handling of timber or educating the consumers in the uses of woods once neglected and which are gradually coming into the market as substitutes.

Systematic and scientific drainage of the great basins of the Mississippi valley, which include a large percentage of our hardwood producing sections, is now being suggested in a number of states, both for the purpose of increasing the value of the soil for agricultural purposes and also with the object in view of creating conditions under which logging can be conducted for a longer period during the year and at less expense than heretofore. Wherever such drainage is being advocated or legislation is being suggested to improve existing conditions which retard the development of the country, the progressive lumber manufacturer should lend willing and active support to a movement which will result in benefit to the country in which he lives and will enable him to operate his business with less friction and better final results. There is but one step from drainage to improvement of waterways, and not infrequently these two subjects are worked harmoniously in conjunction where the particular conditions make such methods practicable.

The overburdened traffic of our great railroads has made improvement of existing waterways and creation of new ones an important topic of late. Some of the foremost railroad men and

engineers in the country, notably James J. Hill and Theodore P. Shonts, admit that the only solution of the present difficulty lies in supplying waterways for the transportation of the heavier bulk commodities which are tributary to them. The railroads are in development many years behind the country at large. Relieved of the burden which could and should be transferred to waterways, they would be better able to handle the remaining traffic, which, being ordinarily of a higher average class, would result in better profit to them. All kinds of freight are delayed in transportation because of the extent to which the railroads are burdened by the excess tonnage of bulk commodities. Fortunately, the production of those commodities is to a considerable extent in localities where they can be taken care of by means of natural or artificial waterways. It seems to me that it is a shortsighted policy which would object to improvements now greatly needed and which will be increasingly demanded as years go on on the ground of cost. I do not know that a 14-foot waterway from the lakes to the gulf is practicable from an engineering standpoint, but I do know that an eight or nine foot channel extending all along the main tributaries of the Mississippi, including the Ohio and Missouri rivers, would furnish highways for a commodity such as ours which would afford cheaper transportation and, strange as it may seem, more rapid movement during the season of navigation. I can speak positively in this matter because it has been thoroughly worked out and demonstrated abroad. In my native country, Germany, the waterways, consisting of improved rivers and canals, are to large sections of that country what the Great Lakes of this country are to the states adjacent to them. The waterways carry the bulk freight, thus leaving the railroads to care for lighter, miscellaneous business and the traffic of higher classification. When you are told that the average freight rates of German railroads are higher than this country you should remember that it is, in part at least, because the railroads there are largely relieved of the carriage of such commodities as lumber, coal and grain, which in the United States is in the main responsible for the low ton per mile charge of which we are so proud.

In connection with the conditions which have been prevailing in railroad traffic of late, it might be well to mention that remedies to relieve the situation have been sought in various directions. Early in January a reciprocal demurrage convention was held in Chicago, and your organization was represented by delegates from different parts of its field. This convention in which lumber interests were so dominantly represented made arrangements to urge the enactment of a national law to govern the movement of carload commodities and to promote more satisfactory car service. The executive committee from this convention visited Washington, and on January 16 and 17 held conference with President Roosevelt and the Interstate Commerce Commission, with the result that the commission was instructed to prepare recommendations for a law covering the subject which will be sent to congress accompanied by a special message from the president.

At the same time the officials of leading railroads have been formulating a car service organization which has for its main purpose the organization of a car clearing house or pool. It is hoped, therefore, that such wise legislation



LEWIS DOSTER, CHICAGO, SECRETARY.

will be adopted, to be cooperated in as to some of its features at least by the railroads, that the burden of inadequate railroad transportation service will be largely lifted from the lumber industry. I would suggest in this connection that when such a bill is introduced in congress as meets the requirements of the case, as individuals you will use every influence possible with your representatives in congress to secure its passage.

Inasmuch as applied forestry, improvement of present drainage systems, or creation of new ones, as well as active support to the movement, towards better utilization of our waterways, and active interest in proper railroad legislation is of paramount interest to the hardwood business at large and to the members of this association in particular, I desire to bring to the attention of this convention the advisability of devoting part of our time to these four subjects, and to legislate or to organize committees to represent and execute the ideas of this convention, and to aid in the furtherance of any plans that might be forthcoming, either from individual interests or public institutions along these lines.

Our method of grading lumber has for its principle harmonious cooperation between the manufacturer and the consumer of our product, and the efforts of our grading committees, carried into effect by an efficient corps of inspectors, has produced such a favorable impression among the consumers that it promises to bring about closer connections between the manufacturers and consumers; in fact, it has of late been seriously considered by your executive board to invite the consumers of our product to affiliate with our association, and I recommend to the committee in charge of this subject to present to this convention feasible plans for the consummation of such project.

In this connection I desire to add that during the past year the office of this association has been canvassing a list of 8,000 to 10,000 names of buyers of lumber, for the purpose of obtaining their wants. This plan originated with your former president, R. H. Vansant, and I am glad to report that the first publication of the book will be issued within a few weeks. The report of the secretary will show in detail this matter, as well as other points which I have brought out in this address to you. I believe that action should be taken at this convention relative to publishing a consumers' list in book form for the membership of the association.

During the past fiscal year our membership has increased steadily in a large territory. Our work has been made more effective by the establishment of state exchanges, which would enable circles of manufacturers adjacent to such exchanges to carry into effect with better success suggestions resulting from their particular requirements, and I recommend that the policy of this association in the future be continued along the same lines; that individual aims and circumstances be given the fullest recognition compatible with the broad policy of this association as a unit.

The National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, with which this association is allied, represents the entire lumber manufacturing industry of this country. It will hold its annual convention at Norfolk this coming May, and this convention should take steps for representation at that meeting.

The executive board met regularly during the



WILLIAM WILMS, CHICAGO, RETIRING PRESIDENT AND MEMBER EXECUTIVE BOARD.

past year and discussed different subjects, either in routine or business or brought before its meeting by members, and the policy of our association to give each member an opportunity of voicing his opinion has been steadily maintained.

Your executive board, as well as the association at large, met a serious loss during the year in the death of Ferdinand C. Fischer, one of its members, who was one of the leading spirits in this organization, as well as one of its most faithful supporters. We miss the services of his logical mind and his diplomatic talents, which were inspired by a genuine good fellowship and a broad and systematic knowledge of the difficulties with which we have to contend.

Another serious loss was sustained by the death of Charles A. Ward, who for years had been the vice president of this association for the state of Illinois. He was particularly identified with the industry in the lower Mississippi valley, and was a man whose conservative judgment and strong personality made his counsel and support particularly valuable.

In conclusion, I desire to thank the executive board, as well as the various committees, for the active and loyal cooperation and support which I have enjoyed during my administration. Realizing that such cooperation, both on the part of the committees and the membership at large, will be a fundamental necessity for the further success of our organization, I urge upon all of our members a continuance of faithful work along the lines which we have had heretofore, and feel assured that by such cooperation the success of this association will be a great and permanent one.

Gentlemen, I thank you.



R. H. VANSANT, ASHLAND, KY., EX-PRESIDENT AND MEMBER EXECUTIVE BOARD.

President Wilms—The report of the treasurer is the next business before us.

Secretary Doster then read the report of C. M. Crawford, treasurer, which is as follows:

Treasurer's Report.

Mr. President, in my report to you, owing to the fact that I was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of your former treasurer, F. C. Fischer, I desire to cover the work as shown by his records as well as that since I have taken charge by appointment:

Cash on hand January 1, 1906	\$ 765.60	
Cash received from secretary's office to November 1 by F. C. Fischer	21,072.42	
Cash received in November and December by C. M. Crawford	4,659.33	
Cash received in January to date applying on dues for past year	2,337.36	
		\$28,834.71
Voucher checks paid out in 1906 from B-134 to B-453 by F. C. Fischer	20,579.17	
From C-1 to C-72 by C. M. Crawford	5,865.98	26,445.15
Balance		\$ 2,389.56

Respectfully submitted,
C. M. CRAWFORD, Treasurer.



W. M. RITTER, COLUMBUS, O., EX-PRESIDENT AND MEMBER EXECUTIVE BOARD.

President Wilms—Mr. Doster, our secretary, will read his report.

Secretary's Report.

SUMMARY OF YEAR'S EVENTS.

During the past year we have set down as they occurred events transpiring that directly affected our office and general association work, which calendar shows the following items:

February 21 and 22—The Hardwood Dimension Association, after meeting several times in convention, decided unanimously to apply to our association for admission.

February 23—Meeting of our executive board in Cincinnati, at which was received full report of the meeting of the dimension stock manufacturers on February 21 and 22. The proposition made by them for admission was carefully considered and accepted, and that association was absorbed by accepting individually each member thereof.

March 7—The offices of the association were moved from the Harrison building, Columbus, O., to the First National Bank building, Chicago, where they are now located—suite 1535.

March 19—Conference of manufacturers of gum and cottonwood at Morehouse, Mo. This meeting was held for the purpose of developing proper methods of producing gum and cottonwood lumber, especially kiln drying gum and working it into planing mill stocks.

March 31—Meeting of manufacturers of hardwood, held at the Gayoso hotel, Memphis, Tenn., at which thirty-five were present, including President Wilms. A number of new members were added to the roll at this meeting and matters of vital importance to the manufacturers and members of the Memphis district were discussed and the secretary's office ordered to put into effect.

April 25—Meeting of Mississippi hardwood manufacturers held at Greenville, Miss.; thirty-eight were present. Matters pertaining to conditions in Mississippi were thoroughly discussed and association work made more prominent in that state. Old members were reinstated and new members added.

April 27—Meeting of hardwood manufacturers held at New Orleans. Owing to the fact that the Confederate Reunion was on at New Orleans the attendance was small, and it was felt that there should be a Louisiana state organization of this association and plans were made to hold the meeting in the northern part of the state at a later date.

May 1—District meeting held at Bristol, Tenn., at which time the Lumber Exchange of East Tennessee & Southwest Virginia was organized. Our official grading rules were adopted by this exchange.

May 5—District meeting held at Asheville, N. C., when the Asheville Lumber Exchange was organized. Our official grading rules were adopted by this body.

June 9—District meeting held at the Arlington Hotel, Hot Springs, Ark., at which time a committee was appointed to formulate specifications for hardwood logs, to act in conjunction with a similar committee of Missouri and other manufacturers. New members were enrolled and matters of importance besides the grading of hardwood logs were also considered. The asso-

grading of hardwood logs, dimension stock and tupelo.

MEMBERSHIP.

Our membership list the past year has steadily increased, applications being received both at the different district meetings which have been held from time to time and by correspondence to the office. Our total membership has thus been increased to 280 members, whose production represents the running of over 550 mills.

STOCK REPORTS.

Our system of sending out stock for sale and stock wanted memorandums has been carried on in practically the same manner as we have been working this department for the past two years, and we have endeavored to make this phase of our work of greater benefit to the members by sending it out as often as twice a month.

We have also added a page to this report, showing wants of consumers. Frequently we have requests from consumers to be put in communication with firms who can furnish certain items, and this information we are submitting under this department, so that you can communicate direct with the parties who want stock.

MARKET REPORTS.

We have continued the system put into effect a year or more ago of sending out a report showing the actual conditions of the consuming markets and the values which are being obtained for the woods represented in this association, and this information is obtained at first hand from the various members comprising the com-

mittees on the different woods, as well as other information which has been furnished to this office from time to time. Six reports were sent out in 1906 as occasion demanded, when there was a change shown in the market values at consuming points, or an average of one statement every two months.

In the publication of the list of market conditions at the present time we have used every effort we could to canvass not only the producing markets but the consuming markets as well, keeping in touch with both buyer and seller. The book form of statement which we have published has proven satisfactory. It is sent free to members in single copies, additional copies being furnished at 10 cents each.

Owing to the broadening of our producing sections the woods covering a number of states, such as oak, ash, etc., are based both on Ohio river and Mississippi river points, the latter taking Cairo as a basis.

I present herewith a comparative statement which shows the values of some woods of our association in 1906 as compared with the same periods of 1905.

COMMERCIAL REPORTS.

During the past year we have continued our system inaugurated in 1902 of sending out inquiries to all members relative to their dealings with certain firms, and have included under this department inquiries on 120 different concerns. On an average each inquiry was answered by ten members, which makes a total of 1,200 different reports received and submitted back to all members.

That this department is working to the benefit of those interested is shown from the fact that we have received as many as eight requests from the same member at one time. We endeavor to get these matters out to all members as quickly as possible, realizing that it is information wanted quickly. An immediate return of the inquiry when received will materially assist us in furnishing this information at the time it is wanted.

INFORMATION BUREAU.

In this department we have carried matters like the car stake equipment complaint, the freight rates to the Pacific coast, etc., both of which were of great importance to the members of the association. Statistics were obtained from different localities for the general committees to secure practical results, and along this line would suggest that as this association has not had a transportation committee, it should be provided at this meeting for such a committee to take care of problems of this kind.

At different times members of the association have wanted publicity in matters not only pertaining to rough lumber but logs, timber and sawmills, and under this department we have endeavored to supply that information to the members as soon as requested by those wanting to buy or sell these commodities.

GRADING RULES.

Our work during the past year on the grading rules has been in line with recommendations made at the last annual meeting by the various grading rule committees. We have canvassed thoroughly the committees on the different woods for their ideas as to how the rules should read, by showing a separate rule for each kind of wood, and to eliminate from the rules anything that was not necessary and to put them in the



CLINTON CRANE, CINCINNATI, O., MEMBER EXECUTIVE BOARD.

iation methods were thoroughly discussed and explained to all present.

June 12—District meeting held at Morehouse, Mo. The work of the association was thoroughly explained and new members were enrolled and subjects discussed regarding the product of this section. A committee was appointed to work in connection with the Arkansas committee for the purpose of arriving at a proper basis for the grading of logs.

June 16—District meeting held at the Galt House, Louisville, Ky. At this meeting the Kentucky operators were thoroughly instructed as to the proper methods of association work and much interest developed among all present.

August 14—An inspector was placed in the St. Louis district to make local inspections for members of the association and others who sold their lumber to be graded in accordance with our official rules, and for local consumption.

October 9—District meeting of hardwood manufacturers of Missouri at Cape Girardeau. Dr. von Schrenk gave an illustrated address.

October 13—Meeting of the executive board of this association at Chicago, at which time resolutions were adopted on the death of F. C. Fischer, treasurer, and ordered engrossed and sent to Mrs. Fischer. C. M. Crawford, secretary and treasurer of the Yellow Poplar Lumber Company, Coal Grove, O., elected to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Fischer, also being elected to fill Mr. Fischer's place on the executive board.

November 19—Edition of grading rule book published by the association, showing rules for



R. M. CARRIER, SARDIS, MISS., MEMBER EXECUTIVE BOARD.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF VALUES FOR 1906 AND 1905.

	Jan. to April, 1905.	May to Aug., 1905.	Sept. to Dec., 1905.	Jan. to April, 1906.	May to Aug., 1906.	Sept. to Dec., 1906.
POPULAR.						
Panel and wide, No. 1, 18 to 23".....	\$52.00	\$54.00	\$56.00	\$59.00	\$52.00	\$59.00
Box boards, 13-17.....	47.00	50.00	52.00	54.00	50.00	57.00
Fas. 7 to 17".....	43.00	45.00	46.00	49.00	43.00	50.00
No. 1 common.....	29.00	30.00	29.00	32.00	29.00	33.00
No. 2 common.....	20.00	20.50	20.00	22.00	20.00	23.00
OAK, PLAIN.						
Fas.....	42.50	47.00	45.00	48.00	44.00	49.00
No. 1 common.....	30.00	31.00	31.00	32.00	30.00	33.00
No. 2 common.....	18.00	19.00	19.00	21.00	18.00	22.00
COTTONWOOD.						
Box boards, 13-17.....	37.00	43.00	38.00	46.00	39.00	52.00
Fas.....	27.00	31.00	28.00	31.00	29.00	37.00
No. 1 common.....	22.00	22.00	22.00	22.00	22.00	25.00
No. 2 common.....	14.50	16.50	14.50	18.00	14.50	20.00
GUM.						
Red Fas.....	26.00	30.00	26.00	29.00	28.00	30.00
Sap Fas.....	17.00	21.50	17.00	21.50	19.50	21.50
Box boards, 13-17.....	22.00	29.00	22.00	29.00	25.00	32.00
Red common.....	15.00	18.50	15.00	18.50	17.00	20.50
No. 1 common, sap.....	13.50	16.00	13.50	17.00	15.25	20.00
No. 2 common.....	11.00	13.00	11.00	14.00	12.00	17.00
CHESTNUT.						
Fas.....	40.00	44.00	40.00	48.00	40.00	49.00
No. 1 common.....	28.00	31.00	28.00	35.00	28.00	36.00
Sound wormy.....	17.00	17.00	17.00	18.00	18.00	18.00
HICKORY.						
1" Fas.....	45.00	45.00	45.00	46.00	47.00	48.00
2" Fas.....	55.00	55.00	55.00	56.00	56.00	63.00
1" No. 1 common.....	25.00	25.00	25.00	26.00	26.00	27.00
2" No. 1 common.....	30.00	30.00	30.00	31.00	32.00	35.00
ASH.						
1" Fas.....	49.00	43.00	40.00	44.00	41.00	47.00
2" Fas.....	43.00	46.00	43.50	47.00	44.00	54.00
1" No. 1 common.....	27.50	29.50	27.50	30.00	28.00	33.50
2" No. 1 common.....	29.50	29.00	29.50	33.00	30.00	38.00

Above prices are based on inch, except ash and hickory. All prices are f. o. b. basing point.



FRANK F. FEE, NEWPORT, ARK., MEMBER EXECUTIVE BOARD.

clearest possible language. The replies from the different committee members have been carefully compiled and we have placed the result of such compilation before the executive grading committee for their report to you.

We should also state in further explanation that at the time the dimension manufacturers became affiliated with this association grading rules for their product were formulated, and have been inserted in our grading rule book.

Grading rules for hardwood logs have also been formulated during the year, adopted, and are now published in our official grading rule book.

Owing to the fact that a number of our members in the South manufacture a quantity of cypress and tupelo, we have inserted the rules as adopted by the Southern Cypress Manufacturers' Association for these woods.

Since January 1, 1906, we have sent out about 15,000 copies of our rule book, making a total of over 90,000 copies which we have furnished to the trade since 1902.

I find that in the study of the grading situation, it is the endeavor of all concerned to have grading rules so written when published that they will not be misunderstood either by the purchaser or the shipper. Your executive grading committee, which has been working during the year on the compilation of the rewritten rules, will no doubt report at this convention, and believe that your bureaus which handle this matter will be greatly assisted by such work.

BUREAU OF GRADES.

We have established a force of inspectors to exemplify our grading rules both at the mills and at destinations where cars are in dispute, and we are proud to state that this bureau is composed of men of the highest integrity and ability to carry on such work, they having given entire satisfaction in their rulings on the grades of lumber, with the result that settlement of disputed shipments has been made easy.

Our system of making reinspections is as follows: We have a card form to be used by members in submitting their instructions for reinspections which provides for the number of pieces, amount of feet, grade, thickness, kind of wood and any brand marks or mill marks on the lumber. This information is usually given us in the form of a letter. When we have received such instructions and information necessary, we acknowledge the same by postal card form, and at the same time by another postal card form advise the holders of the lumber that we have been instructed to reinspect certain lumber, and that stock should be held intact for reinspection purposes.

Our inspectors are then sent from the nearest point we can route them, and are provided with statement forms showing that all the lumber found in the said car is shown the inspector, or that the customer finds that he is able to use the stock or has used it and will settle for the car according to original invoice. One of these statements is signed by the customer and submitted by the inspector to the secretary's office together with his tallies, and together also with a letter form setting out the complaints made by the customer to them, the kind of defects found in the lumber reducing it below the grade invoiced, their treatment by the customer and any other information of value, all of which is submitted to the shipper.

After the inspector's tallies have been figured up they are carefully checked over and report

made out in triplicate form, the original being sent to the shipper, the duplicate to the holder of the lumber and the triplicate retained as the office copy.

At the time of sending to the shipper his copy of the report we determine the amount of variation shown by the report from his original invoice, and if more than 4 per cent variation in grade or measurement, we submit to them a statement of the actual expenses of the inspector in making the reinspection, the services of the inspector at all times in making the reinspection work being without charge. If the variation is less than 4 per cent no charge whatever is made, unless the labor to handle the lumber is supplied by the inspector, which is always charged. The above explanation refers only to the manner in which our work is handled to the members of the association, especially the matter of arriving at the basis of charges for the work.

Your bureau adopts this policy for the inspection of lumber requested by anyone regardless of their membership, and naturally such reports are always based only on the rules adopted officially by this association. Our services for this work are charged on a per diem basis and expenses.

The work of the inspection bureau has been very carefully watched by the members. Our system has been installed in new plants this year and would have been put in operation more thoroughly had the amount of logs been received, the climatic conditions and the car situation been favorable for visits of the inspectors to a



C. H. KRAMER, RICHMOND, INDIANA VICE PRESIDENT.

alphabetically arranged, it will be a credit to this association to employ the necessary means to keep it in active circulation. Specimen copies are provided for exhibition purposes, which can be seen at any time.

CLASSIFICATION OF EXPENSE.

In order to show the phases of association work which require the largest expenditures, we attach below a statement showing the cost of the various details in maintaining our inspection force and the office work:

Bureau of grades:		
Mill inspection work.....	\$1,541.17	
Reinspection department.....	8,881.11	
Miscellaneous — Printing.....		354.33
etc.....		
		\$10,776.61
Salaries, office.....		6,664.00
Traveling, office and field work.....		4,120.00
Printing and stationery.....		1,193.51
Postage.....		1,154.06
Rent.....		968.06
Telegraph and telephone.....		456.76
Assessment to the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association.....		388.79
		\$26,022.30

The expenses and the work of this association have been gauged on the amount of income derived, based on the regular dues of 5 cents per thousand. Your treasurer's report shows the amount of money that has been handled, and although the membership has increased, our income has not been increased in proportion, owing to the peculiar conditions which have surrounded the hardwood industry in this period. The excessive high waters of the southern district caused a decrease in the amount of logs delivered to the mills; the extreme car shortage also caused a diminution in the receipts of lumber on the markets and the lack of tides for the river mills prevented shipments, all of which was noticeable in the returns of our monthly assessments in the aggregate.

DEPARTMENTS.

The various departments are subdivided according to class of manufacture.

First, the sawmill man, for whom it is our endeavor to have lumber properly manufactured and graded and whom we endeavor to keep advised as to the correct thicknesses to be produced which are in demand, etc.

Second, the planing mill operator, who manufactures siding, both bevel and drop, ceiling, casing, base and mouldings, for which we have adopted standard grades and sizes to govern proper sale.

Third, the dimension stock operator who cuts for the vehicle and furniture trades. Grading rules have been adopted for this class of material, all of which has been a great benefit.

Fourth, we have now before us requests from producers of hardwood flooring who, realizing the benefits which we have obtained for the former three, have asked this association if it is possible to take up that class of work in addition to what we have already put in effect. This latter class is composed of people who are very close to the hardwood industry, and I offer as a recommendation, if it is possible to do so, that we establish a department of hardwood flooring.



G. E. W. L. EHRMANN, ST. LOUIS, ARKANSAS VICE PRESIDENT.

greater number of plants. It is our intention this year to cover in a systematic manner the different sections of the country for the purpose of demonstrating to the manufacturing industry the correct handling of our grading rules. Our manner of carrying on this work, in which we take up carefully the manufacture, seasoning, proper handling and careful shipment places upon the market a product of a higher class, and with the correct interpretation of the grading rules it reduces to a minimum the undesirable matter of complaints and at the same time protects the shipper from loss in overgrading.

CONSUMERS' LIST.

As outlined last year, we started a list of users of the different woods produced by our members. We have kept up our canvass this year, covering a list of over 10,000 names, sending out several requests at different times. The returns from these canvasses have been compiled and are now ready to be set up by the printer for publication. As a matter of fact, we have with us today some specimen pages of the manner in which this information is being prepared for publication, and which we hope to be able to complete in a very short time.

This book has been asked for by a great many members who are willing to purchase it, and we believe that the sale of this book confined to members of the association will be of vast interest. The receipts from the sale will enable us to keep the work current and show next year a larger book in proportion to the added information we are able to secure during the year.

The information contained in this book is not only valuable but necessary, and when such publication can be submitted, showing each kind of wood, each state, subdivided into cities, and all



D. P. MANN, MEMPHIS, TENN., MEMBER EXECUTIVE BOARD.



FLOYD DAY, CLAY CITY, KENTUCKY VICE PRESIDENT.

REMOVAL OF ASSOCIATION OFFICES.

The removal of the association headquarters to Chicago has been a great benefit to the organization, owing to the fact that Chicago is the largest consuming market for hardwoods in the United States, and we are able to meet a great many people who come to our offices, members as well as those in all lines of trade.

We are at the command of the trade at large which uses our offices for information which we are glad to furnish. Our inspection force, which covers the consuming markets of the country, is most easily handled from this section. In addition to this I believe our association has increased in membership by our action in coming to Chicago.

TRAVELING.

In my chronological history I covered some of the important events which occurred during the association year, all of which I attended, and will also state that I visited by invitation many meetings in other states, and was also asked to attend the regular meetings of the exchanges, all of which assisted the association in my being able to explain the benefits of our work. In covering this work the travel extended over about 50,000 miles.

SUGGESTIONS MADE TO THE SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Various suggestions have been made to the secretary's office at different times during the year, a great many of which have been acted upon by us with the result, I believe, of added benefits to the membership.

The following changes in our constitution have been suggested:

- Article III. Objects.
- Article VI. Questions in Issue.
- Article X. Duties of Secretary.

Also for the purpose of being used by members and the railroads in settling disputed weights for shipments of hardwoods, it is suggested that the secretary's office publish in card form the official weights of the association as set out in our statement of market conditions.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Your standing committee on grading and on market reports assisted the secretary's office immensely this year through a mail canvass and by holding meetings in various sections of the country, and the grading rules which have been prepared and presented to your executive grading committee and the statements of market conditions published from time to time were the result of such hearty co-operation.

The success of such results proved that their appointment was to the best advantage of the organization, and I trust that the committees to be appointed to serve for the ensuing year will continue such active communication with the secretary's office.

Your president and executive board have been in close communication with the office during the year by holding meetings, and such action has given to our office the proper methods of carrying on our work for the year.

I want to thank the officers and the different committees, also all the members, for their prompt action in various requests which we are sending from time to time, as such action allows us to obtain the proper results, which, when submitted back to the members of the association, enables them to reap benefits which not only keeps them closer to our organization

but adds new members who recognize the important work which this organization is effecting. Respectfully submitted,

LEWIS DOSTER, Secretary.

President Wilms: Gentlemen, the next in order of business is the report of our chief inspector, Mr. Hill.

Chief Inspector J. V. Hill then read his report. It was as follows:

Chief Inspector's Report.

MR. PRESIDENT I desire to submit the report of the Bureau of Grades for the year just closed. We have added to our inspection force during the year, having inspectors traveling in the consuming territories as follows: In the eastern district, east of Pittsburg; in the middle west, covering Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky; in the western district, covering Chicago, Michigan and vicinity, and in the St. Louis district, covering Missouri, southern Illinois and points west of the Mississippi. These inspectors travel to any point in their territory where there may be cars in dispute.

Of the claims that have been entered on our reinspection files the past year 83 have not been reinspected, owing to the fact that settlement had been adjusted before the arrival of the inspector—not infrequently it happens that the car is found to be up to grade upon explanation to the customer of what the grade should contain. Fifty one per cent of those reinspected for members have been found to be off-grade. Last year we showed 70 per cent off-grade, which shows a reduction of 19 per cent in off-

resawed, if not held intact as above, it is quite evident that one-half of the board would possibly be one grade lower than invoiced.

The inspectors of this association have the past year, with very few exceptions, received most courteous treatment at the hands of the customers, who have always waited with a great deal of interest for our men to visit destination for the purpose of establishing a basis for the adjustment of complaint.

At a number of places where we have been and complaint has been made, upon explanation of what the grade invoiced should be buyers have found that they had no cause for complaint and have indicated their willingness to accept the car as billed. Customers in different cities have also requested us to instruct their inspectors in the correct interpretation of our rules, so that they will feel competent to decide whether they are getting the grade they have purchased, and we are always glad to accede to such requests.

A great deal of confusion is being caused on account of lumber being purchased on one grade and sold as another, and we find in investigating that it is advisable when more than one grade is placed in a car, especially where it may be possible to manipulate them, that the grades be piled separately, and each board have a distinguishing grade mark. It cannot then be said that they were originally shipped for the higher grade.

A great deal has been said about uniform inspection, but I think that too much cannot be said on this very important point. The mill man should very carefully study this matter and see to it that his inspectors are careful in their interpretation of the rules. It is an excellent idea to have regular meetings of the inspectors and their interpretation of the rules lined up so that they will all grade alike.

Sawyers, edgemen and trimmers are now being taken into the meetings and discuss the grades the same as inspectors, both on the green and dry lumber, at various points, and I have in my routine work visited the mills of members and attended such meetings and we are always ready to continue such practice.

It is important that a certain grade of wood shipped from a mill in Mississippi should not be materially different from the same grade shipped from a mill in West Virginia. We have found that a great many consumers making complaint on a shipment had nothing to say as to whether it was graded strictly according to our rules or not, merely that it was not as good as another car they had received.

A very important point that has been impressed upon the members in previous conventions is the matter of having some mark of identification on their lumber. Our inspectors this year have had a number of cases come before them where it was absolutely impossible to identify the stock, even when the shipper himself was present, as was the case on one occasion. This could be very easily obviated by a brand mark on the end or side of the boards as a number of our members, I am glad to say, now use. There can be no question then about the inspector's getting the right lumber. This is for your own protection, gentlemen, not our convenience.

In closing I want to say that I would be very glad to receive, verbally or by letter, any inquiries regarding the proper interpretation of any part of our rules or fuller explanation of any point in our rule book; also if at any time



ELMER W. HARRIS, CEDAR FALLS, IOWA VICE PRESIDENT.

grade shipments in 1906. The reduction in the percentage of off-grade lumber is due to the fact that members are continually working closer to our official grading rule book, and each succeeding year we believe that by such action the percentage will be still further reduced.

Of the lumber reinspected in 1906 by non-members 85 per cent was found to be off-grade. The increasing interest in the proper application of the rules will reduce the percentage we hope with the proportion.

We make reinspection for anyone requesting such work, regardless of their membership, but who ship their lumber to the consuming markets graded according to our official rules of inspection. However, the charges to nonmembers differ from the charges to members.

When the car is not intact and only rejects are there to be inspected, it is impossible to report on the true condition of the car, for the reason that if the stock was invoiced as No. 1 common or any grade lower than that and the customer makes complaint for stock below grade, there is always a chance that the inspector, if loading out any low grade stock, may also put in some boards of a better grade to even up the shipment, and if the car is not intact, naturally these better boards would not be among the rejects, and the report under such circumstances would not be fair to the shipper.

Resawed stock at destination is impossible to reinspect properly unless the boards have been held intact, as they were loaded into the car, owing to the fact that the grade invoiced is decided upon before resawing, and as in cases where boards with clear face cuttings are sold



A. F. HALL, ASHEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA VICE PRESIDENT.

during the year there should come up in your business such points, a letter addressed to the secretary's office will be given immediate attention in as complete a manner as possible.

Respectfully submitted,
J. V. HILL, Chief Inspector.

President Wilms: Gentlemen, you have heard the officers' reports for the past year. What is your pleasure?

On motion of R. H. Vausant the chair was instructed to appoint a committee of five to review the addresses and reports of the officers and make a report thereon. The president appointed as such committee A. J. Gahagan, Frank E. Fee, W. C. Dewey, W. H. Dawkins and W. W. Dings.

Discussion on Grading Rules.

As chairman of the executive grading committee R. H. Vausant made a formal report covering the recommendations that had been authorized by his committee. The report so far as complete, covered general instructions on the subject of inspection and an attempt at clarifying the descriptions of poplar grades. After the reading of the report a general informal discussion ensued and special reference was made to the term "well manufactured." On this subject J. W. Taylor said:

We are not specific enough in our definitions. I bump into these words quite frequently and then wonder why the other fellow is so stupid. When the other fellow pulls the book on me and shows me why he is doing a certain thing in a certain way I am at fault. I think the rules should be lined up. I want to support what the majority decides upon. Personally I do not know what the word "judgment" means in lumber or what the term "well" defines as applied to quality of manufacture.

Mr. Vansant: "Well" is not as strong a term as "perfect."

Mr. Taylor: I would say "not allowing over one-eighth inch variation from standard widths." There are many ways to confine the definition so it will be understood. I have sawyers who do not know what "well" means and sometimes I think they do not know what "lumber" means.

The argument resulted in the committee's conclusion to omit the word "well" with the bald statement that lumber shall be manufactured of practically uniform thickness. The committee also on the basis of the arguments presented, was induced to change its base of standard thicknesses to read 3/4, 1/2, 3/8, 1/4, 1 inch and in successive



W. I. BARR, GREENFIELD, OHIO VICE PRESIDENT.

quarter inches up to and including 4 inches in thickness.

Dr. Herman von Schrenk asked to be enlightened on what constituted "equivalent defects." Mr. Vansant stated that in the past it had been determined by the actual waste in cutting but that it was now desired to change the rules so that the equivalent of standard defects should be the actual damage to the lumber.

The convention then adjourned until afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon session was not called to order until 4 o'clock, the delay being caused by important committee work. The program for the afternoon included addresses on important topics. President Wilms first introduced J. C. Clair, industrial commissioner of the Illinois Central, who delivered an address on the Coöperation of the Railroads and Lumber Interests in the South and the Developments Resulting There-



W. M. McCORMICK, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA VICE PRESIDENT.

from. Mr. Clair's most interesting address follows.

J. C. Clair's Address.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN—I appreciate the honor and happy privilege of being with you today and addressing such a brilliant body of representative business men. The subject assigned me is a very important one and covers a broad field—"Co-operation of Railroads and Lumber Interests in the South and Developments Resulting Therefrom." I will not undertake to cover the whole field, but will make a few suggestions pertinent to the great Illinois Central railroad system and roads tributary thereto.

Progress is the watchword of the twentieth century, and I do not know of any trade or industry that means so much to commercial and industrial development as does the lumber business. Without transportation, however, all commercial life would come to a standstill. It, therefore, stands to reason that the railroads and the lumbermen should co-operate for the mutual interests of both, and what applies to the lumbermen is correspondingly significant with reference to all trades and industries generally. The Illinois Central railroad is a producing railroad, when you take into consideration the great commodities that are handled and loaded upon its tracks, including lumber, cotton, coal, live stock, fruits and vegetables and general merchandise. I think, if you will allow me to make the remark, it is the prominent railroad of the world as a self-producing system of traffic, handling locally about 86 per cent of the traffic that goes over the system. There



S. LIEBERMAN, NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE VICE PRESIDENT.

was loaded on the Illinois Central and the Yazoo & Mississippi Valley railroads with the year ending June 30, 1906, 1,049,717 cars. That is not counting the traffic delivered from connecting lines. Of that most remarkable tonnage I am pleased to advise you that lumber comprised 73,071 cars loaded on the Illinois Central and Yazoo & Mississippi Valley railroads for the year 1906, or about 14 1/2 per cent of the traffic handled for the whole system. It, therefore, is most essential to the railroads as well as to the public at large to take into consideration the great importance of the organization you gentlemen represent. And I want to say that the Illinois Central recognizes the members of your association among its best and most substantial patrons. In the line of industrial development I might cite for your information that in the state of Mississippi alone are located upwards of 500 sawmills and wood-working plants, which demonstrates another great important feature of the lumber interests.

I want to say a few words, gentlemen, in regard to the great timber acreage of the delta country from 1881 up to the present time. Of the 756,000 acres of timber land owned by the Louisville, New Orleans & Texas railroad in 1881 there was turned over to the Yazoo & Mississippi Valley railroad in 1892 600,000 acres. The Louisville, New Orleans & Texas sold 156,000 acres in eleven years. The Illinois Central, through its land department, in thirteen years disposed of the 600,000 acres, the last sale having been made in November, 1905. Our company disposed of about four times as much as the Louisville, New Orleans & Texas in the same time. There is a reason for it. The first thing the company did was to reduce the profits. For what purpose? To not only have the advantage of disposing of the property to men who would develop it and give us the traffic but also to interest and assist agriculture and the general development of the great delta country. The Illinois Central sold that property to 6,000 purchasers. The largest purchaser bought 156,848 acres. The Illinois Central appreciated the importance of the general distribution of the land, and 600,000 acres means a great deal to any portion of our country in handling lumber or any other commodity.

There is a great future for your organization, apprehending, and if you will allow me to say, predicting, that with the completion of the Panama canal this great Mississippi valley is going to be the center of the commercial life of the United States. It is well to consider it now. The industrial department of a railroad looks out for tomorrow as well as today. The operating and traffic departments are busy looking out for the time being, and they are kept on the jump with the handling of the great traffic you are giving them and endeavoring to answer the complaints. That, however, is something I will not touch upon, although it is a serious matter for all of us. It is safe to predict, however, that the railroads have got to increase their mileage as well as their equipment, and in turn you people must also do your part in meeting us half way.

As I look into the faces of this audience I see a gentleman who, I trust, appreciative of his modesty, will allow me to make reference to him, to his work, what he has accomplished and is accomplishing for this great city of Memphis. If there is any one department of



A. JOHNSON, PENNINGTON GAP, VIRGINIA
VICE PRESIDENT.

railroad that is important in its development, as well as co-operating with the towns along the system, it is the industrial department. We must have a knowledge of the resources of the road and be ready at all times to present the opportunities and advantages for the location of industries along the line. My work, to a large extent, is to go about from Dakota to Louisiana, as our road covers twelve states, and co-operate with the citizens in forming industrial clubs, boards of trade, commercial organizations and such, calling their attention to the importance of being wide awake, taking advantage of their natural surroundings and being willing to co-operate with the railroad system for the upbuilding or greater development of their respective towns or cities. You are today holding your convention in one of the fastest growing, most progressive and in every way up-to-date cities in the United States. There has been a great deal accomplished here in the past five years. How much you have had to do with it I don't know.

But going back to my allusion of a moment ago—you have in your audience a gentleman who has had much to do with the building up of this city, I. F. Peters, secretary of the Industrial League of this city. I have co-operated with him, and the traffic officials in Memphis have done the same, and all in all we have brought about the great natural development here, thanks particularly to Mr. Peters. When he assumed the office he now holds in 1901 there was very little known of the general commercial advantages of this city, but with an excellent organization and the support of the people of this city progress has gone on. He has been instrumental in locating eighty-five industrial or manufacturing plants, with 10,000 employees, which, according to the customary way of numbering individuals of a family, would mean 50,000 additional population to Memphis since 1901.

I realize that you are great producers, great manufacturers of one of the greatest commodities in the United States. Beyond the sawing of lumber and its sales, how much have you gentlemen co-operated by way of bringing to the point of production woodworking and manufacturing plants? Possibly you have done a great deal; at least, you are the people who can accomplish a great deal, and in behalf of the Illinois Central railroad and its Industrial Department I today solicit your co-operation for future work.

I stepped into a store on Main street today, being attracted by some nice model pieces, and I thought I would ask the merchant where they were manufactured. I did so, and to my astonishment he said he didn't know. He said they came from the North, possibly Grand Rapids. I said, "Have you any furniture manufacturing plant in Memphis?" He said, "No, sir." I think you grasp the point.

In my opinion, from a railroad or traffic standpoint, it would seem to me that there should be an unusual and an extraordinary effort upon the part of the people engaged in your line to call the attention of your northern and eastern friends to the importance of locating at the point of production. There must be more or less waste, throwing out of the culls or small timber that would not be merchantable in the northeast or west that could be made so, practically at the mill door, by bringing the furniture man, the veneer manufacturer, the stove

man and all others in the woodworking industry to the point of production, which would mean not only profit to yourselves, not then having to call upon the railroad people to make quite so many cars, but you would also get a good price for your lumber and sell that part of it that is not merchantable now. It would give us the opportunity of cutting out the heavier traffic and handling that which is most profitable, a point your worthy president alluded to this morning in speaking of the merchandise and transportation of Germany. I assure you that this matter of getting together is wise—there is nothing like good fellowship, and certainly men can accomplish more where there is joint action than can the individual. We know that to be the case with railroads. I want to emphasize this point, if you have not already given it the attention it deserves. Upon returning to your respective homes, wherever they may be, whether on the Illinois Central or any other railroad, that if you have not already a commercial club in your town or city that you use your influence in bringing about such an organization. Through such organizations much may be accomplished. If you have a proposition to go before a railroad you can transact the business more quickly and satisfactorily through a committee from a commercial organization representing the town or city as a whole than you can by taking it up individually. "In union there is strength." The business man and the railroad corporation can do much by working together. We have at the head of our company an officer that every other official and every man is proud of a man who has studied the technical and practical points of railroading probably as no other man has done in this



C. L. RITTER, HUNTINGTON, WEST VIRGINIA
VICE PRESIDENT.

country. He is interested in the progress of our southern territory, the great Mississippi valley, and I am sure that he knows full well and appreciates the importance and magnitude of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of the United States. I refer to J. T. Harrahan.

In conclusion, in behalf of the railroad I represent, as well as personally, I thank you for your kind attention, and I sincerely hope that I may hear from some of you gentlemen, particularly those of you who desire the upbuilding of your cities, especially if they are located on our line. I will always give you a ready response and I will, to the best of my ability, work in the interest of all. [Applause.]

The next speaker introduced was Dr. Herman von Schrenk of the Missouri Botanical Garden at St. Louis, who is also associated with the Department of Agriculture. Dr. von Schrenk took up several topics of specific interest to the lumber trade and made quite a number of valuable suggestions. His scholarly address follows:

Dr. von Schrenk's Address.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Association—I feel like expressing my appreciation of the very cordial invitation I received to meet with the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of the United States, but I felt some hesitation

about coming here because of a fear of my inability to say something of interest to you. However, I feel that we are all working with one end in view: the best realization that we can get out of the development of the hardwood industry. I have no formal paper to present to you, but I jotted down some notes about some of the factors in connection with the hardwood industry and the lumber industry as a whole which have struck me and which may be of some interest to you.

All of the operators in the lumber industry nowadays are students, not only of the present situation but of the future. One of the things I want to talk about is the present method of operating the logging situation in a sawmill, the relation which that bears to market conditions and what it will be as the years go on. I think we have all felt sometimes that while we have a lot of things to count on at present, some of us feel rather shaky as to what will be the situation of a few years hence. But what are we going to do? If you will look over the present circumstances you will see that the source of supply of hardwood is limited. You realize that the trees now coming from the forests are not what they were some years ago. They are further removed from the center of operations: it costs more to get them to the sawmills; and you don't get the quality of lumber you did years ago. It is a condition that has brought into the market certain kinds of lumber which you did not consider five or ten years ago; which are growing in importance day after day, replacing some of the woods you counted on some years ago. The question is, What is going to be the character of the lumber, hardwoods as well as pines, in the future, and how best may the changed conditions be met? I am not a great believer in trying to pry into the future and say what will happen, but it is always wise to look a little into the future and see where we are going.

If you will look at the trend of business in the past you will find that the first operators in lumber were sawmill men. As they increased their business the yard business started, operated usually by another man. As the yard business increased and lumber was more difficult to get the yard man turned around and became a mill operator, and the lumber was obtained from one or more distributing points. As the result of this sort of policy we see the great manufacturing establishments of today holding vast areas of timber land, with a large daily output. Smaller plants have, to a large extent, gone out of existence—at least small in number compared with the larger ones—and hand in hand with that has gone an increased cut year after year of a certain definite hardwood supply which existed when the hardwood business first began.

What are we going to expect to happen in the next few years? With that increased output of the large mills will come a corresponding future decrease of supplies. A certain number of the largest sawmills have to stop in their operations because of the exhaustion of supplies, and whether it is going to be five or ten years from now I foresee the swinging back of the pendulum—the condition of the small operator going on to the tracts abandoned by the large operator, and you will have the small sawmills again, possibly with the return of the independent yards in our cities. Those are reflections of a general nature, which I want to prefix to something more specific and definite. I think most



A. DEUTSCH, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS
VICE PRESIDENT.

of you will agree with me that the United States is what you might call a wooden house building nation. In other words, a large percentage of the lumber manufactured in our sawmills goes into the construction of wooden buildings or allied products. That house building tendency is to be held responsible for the fact that our lumber products today are largely boards and board products. In other words, we take the logs from the woods and the tendency is to manufacture boards and laths, shingles and things of that character. The tendency has been, furthermore, on the part of each operator—perhaps I ought not to put it so strong—but the majority of operators put up a sawmill to saw as many boards as they can with the plant at their disposal. The aim is, by means of the application of improved machinery for logging operations, etc., to get out the greatest output. At the end of the day a man will rush into the office and say: "Hurrah, it has been our banner day," because they have sawed more lumber that day than ever before on any day.

My next topic is that our lumber is not as good as it was; that it is harder to get to the mill; that we cannot get quite the same quality of boards that we used to get. What are we going to do about it? Our supplies are decreasing. Is there anything that the manufacturers can do towards holding off the day that many fear in the near future when there will be a greater scarcity of supplies than ever before? In a little talk I gave a few weeks ago to some hardwood manufacturers I referred to this question under two terms, namely: specialization of manufacture as distinguished from specialization in sales. All of you are aware of the fact that if you take an oak tree as it stands in the woods today and measure the cubical contents—I don't mean the log scale, but the actual available wood in that tree from the time it stands in the forest until manufactured into a chair or a table or a floor—a large percentage has gone to waste, estimated at some 30 to 35 per cent, certainly a large per cent is lost. How can we make better timber out of it? That is the problem. Your cutting should be from mature trees, keeping the young ones standing for the future. The fires should be kept down in the forests. I personally do not believe that in the majority of cases at the present time our manufacturing operations are very profitable except for the very largest manufacturers. It is certainly a subject well worthy of the consideration of every manufacturer of hardwood lumber.

My second topic is economical methods. I said before the tendency seems to be to make the most lumber, irrespective of conditions. Let us follow the path of the log from the woods to the sawmill, until marketed. Trees are now felled usually without reference to any effect that the felling may have upon the log after it strikes the ground. The average woodchopper fells a tree because it happens to have a certain leaning or because it is more convenient to fell it in one direction, irrespective of whether it will strike another tree or fall over a fallen log. Thousands of feet of lumber are ruined every year in hardwood and pine operations by absolute inattention in logging operations to any kind of care, except in certain instances. I do not want you to accuse me of making suggestions that are highfaluting or theoretical. I am simply pointing out the channels through which a great deal of loss takes place. Sometimes there may be no remedies for that kind of operation, but in the majority of cases there is a remedy. The felling of logs cannot be done

according to any particular kind of scheme to save waste, but you can save the thrashing around of the log in the woods. No one is more conscious than I am of the difficulty of handling logs from the woods to the mill, but I have seen thousands of cases which appeared to me to be a useless and barbarous handling on the part of the log operators, destroying a large part of the log by careless operation, the driving in of bolts and spikes and hooks, mutilating the log without any particular gain.

The next step in logging operations is at the sawmill and here, it seems to me, most reform can be effected. We will say we are sawing boards so fast that as we stand by the band saw, as we stand by the re-saw, it is almost impossible, even for a person who is an expert in the matter, to take in at one glance the quality of the boards passing through. I have stood many an hour behind the saw table and tried to gain information from the sawyer as to how he managed to determine the grades of the boards, but I was unable to do so. Now, is it possible to decrease the speed of the output and accomplish a realization of the best grades of boards? I know one or two mills which are paying more attention to that feature now than heretofore. The decrease in the percentage of the cut and the better quality of the lumber was surprising even to themselves.

Closely following that is the education of the sawyer in the grading rules of the lumber he is handling. The sawyer can make or unmake the particular quality of the boards coming from the sawmill, and while we have men in the mill who are simply trained to pull up the saw automatically, the man who pays attention to the rules and tries to adjust himself to the situ-



DANIEL WERTZ, EVANSVILLE, IND., DIRECTOR



E. A. LANG, CHICAGO, DIRECTOR

ation is of considerable value. The inability of the sawyer, owing to the speed of operating, to judge fully the quality of the material he is using is responsible to a large extent for the present situation which may or may not be improved upon. At least, it is something worth thinking about. Following closely upon that is the handling of the lumber after it leaves the sawmill, checking and the process of kiln drying operations. In other words, the making of that particular lumber into the form which will be acceptable to the purchaser. I refer very feelingly to that particular phase, because I hate very much to see what I consider valuable timber ruthlessly mutilated by careless operating.

I have much interest in the question asked this morning as to whether any rule had been drawn up for warped lumber. Take, for instance, red gum. I hate to see a timber that is really very valuable and such a high grade product slaughtered and put upon the market. I say advisedly to you, gentlemen, you are responsible for giving it a name which it will take a great many years to overcome, simply because of failure to pay attention to drying. You may say, "Red gum is hard to dry and we don't know how to do it." If that is the case, find out how to do it. Experiment with the material. Some people can do it. I have seen red gum boards, two and three inch stock, irrespective of climate and other conditions, which has come out good. You will remember the cabinets that we had at the World's Fair. They stood out in the rain after the fire, and when they were sent to the cabinetmaker he did not have anything to do to make the drawers come out easily, and nothing to do but polish and adjust them.

There was another thing I would like to im-

press upon you, a thing that is bound to appeal to the consumer—to be proud of the inherent qualities of the wood you manufacture. It is your bounden duty to qualify yourselves as to values. Bring the attention of the consumer to the specific quality of the wood, and when you have done that, don't overcapitalize it. State the case fairly. Give the wood a proper chance and I am sure that none of you will ever be disappointed on account of having shouted for the particular product you deal in.

I have been going out among the architects somewhat during the last few years and have tried to find out their reasons for adopting certain kinds of wood in building houses, and I have been surprised at their ignorance as to many of the qualities of hardwood lumber. The hardwood industry more than any other is ceasing to be distinctly a board manufacturing industry. There is a demand for special manufacture, such as stringers and railroad ties in certain woods. You are dealing with materials which are fit for special manufacture, and I would like to put forth the idea that perhaps some of you now and then may find it advisable to consider the possibility of utilizing special logs in your mills. Your president will agree with me, I think, that when we regard the situation in Europe, no manufacturer of chairs or of furniture would dream of going to a lumber yard and buying twenty-five boards. He goes out into the woods or into the logging yard, selects his particular logs because of the grain and freedom from knots as far as can be told from the outside; he makes a contract with the sawmill man to saw that particular log, but he does not trim it or do anything to it as far as clearing it is concerned. He sells the whole log and it is put on a car and shipped to the spot where the manufacturer has his establishment, and he gets the whole thing. He not only reduces the waste, but pays a higher price for the log instead of doing what we do today. Certain oak logs are better fitted for making spokes, etc., and for chairs; certain hickory logs for railroad ties. Certain manufacturers may not realize that idea. I don't want you to think I am throwing this out as a thing you should begin tomorrow. It is an idea as to what line of work we may follow in the future, how it may develop so we can use what is in the log, because after all what we want is the most money for the material we have, and if you can get more by taking a selected log and using that, working up a sentiment for that kind of wood, I don't see why you should not get fancy prices for it.

As to specialization I will not say much because it is too extensive a subject—the desirability of showing the special fitness of particular woods. Take red gum, for instance. I always feel that an object lesson is worth more than any talk. I have been going around for some data to present to the long distance telephone company on the fitness of certain hardwood for manufacturing cross arms, for conduits and things of that character. They wanted to know about red gum. We went down the Mississippi valley and struck by accident in one town in Arkansas an electric light plant which had been furnished red gum for cross arms ten years ago. We had heard about red gum and we had been told, "That is no good; it will warp all to pieces." I brought with me a section of the cross arm that I cut from an electric light pole a few weeks ago. I want you to examine that—and there are hundreds of them in that condi-



H. W. MOSBY, HELENA, ARK., DIRECTOR



E. W. PRATT, JR., CROFTON, KY., DIRECTOR

tion. [Here the speaker passed among the audience a sample of red gum.] We furthermore found that an experiment had been made by some of the railroad lines in Louisiana for its purpose. Those ties have been thoroughly tried, laid in the ground and have given an average service of nine years in the sod. Those are factors of the lasting quality of red gum. As to finishing, etc., you know what this particular wood is capable of. The small difficulties which we meet in handling these woods in the forests, the question of insects getting into it and the question of rot, I regard as passing evils, not as anything derogatory to the lumber.

If I had the time I would like to go into the subject of the specific weights this is capable of sustaining. We can strip strain and warp and rot in the softer woods as easily as in some of the better woods for finishing purposes, because there is nothing inherent in any wood fiber, and I say this advisedly, which cannot be remedied in some way or other. The evils that wood is heir to are due to the natural organic substances therein. The disappearance of water at various rates from the wood makes it crack, split, warp, etc. The presence of these various organic substances makes wood decay. We can remedy these defects and bring out the character of the wood fiber which, in itself, may be a desirable thing.

I want to express my firm belief, and I don't think I am overoptimistic, in the continued progress and continued development of every phase of the lumber industry, and specifically the hardwood business, provided we keep doing as all of you have done in the past, and as I think all of you mean to do—informing ourselves of these qualities I have spoken of, and the way in which those materials can be handled best. Although there is intense competition between these woods, although we are blessed by great numbers, each has its place. I am sure that by concerted effort that optimism which I am willing to confess will not be misplaced. I thank you, gentlemen. [Applause.]

In introducing the next speaker President Wilms referred to his own address, in which, he called attention to the importance of waterways and drainage in the lower Mississippi valley. He said that while the subject might not be considered germane to the lumber convention, he regarded it of such manifest advantage to the lumber industry that he made no apology in calling upon John A. Fox of Blytheville, Ark., associate secretary of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress for an address on this subject. Mr. Fox spoke without notes, and the information he conveyed was a revelation to the majority of those present. At its conclusion he was heartily applauded. Following is his speech in full:

John A. Fox's Speech.

Mr. President and Gentlemen—The engineer is not usually gifted and versed in forensic elo-

quence, having to deal usually with figures of fact rather than figures of speech. So, if I should not entertain you with that glorious forensic ability, I hope you will pardon me.

Lord Bacon once said, "There be three things which make a people great and prosperous. They be productive mines and fields and forests and busy workshops, with easy means of transportation for man and things." I do not think that this epigrammatic expression of the great philosopher can be equalled anywhere and brought home more closely than to the business in which you gentlemen are engaged, because it comes directly to your minds when you have the forest at hand; your sawmills and your factories represent the workshops; your wide operations in getting your logs and the railroad facilities represent the means of transportation. It was extremely gratifying to me this morning to listen to the address of your president and hear him call attention to things which apparently are not germane to this particular line of business, but in the advancement of this country and in our great progress it is eminently proper that men of your capacity and of your great business ability should consider the questions that pertain to the economics of the country, and it is particularly gratifying that your president called attention to matters of drainage, to the protection of these lands and to the general importance of your waterways. I thank you for this opportunity of addressing you on this occasion and I hope you will not feel that some extraneous condition is being injected into your particular work.

Our country has advanced during the last twenty-five years in strides that exceed all the



W. H. DAWKINS, ASHLAND, KY., DIRECTOR.

dreams of the past dreamers. Our farms have grown in value in the last twenty-five years from \$12,270,000,000 to \$26,280,000,000. The products of our farms have increased from \$2,212,000,000 in 1880 to \$6,412,000,000 in 1905. The production of iron has increased from 3,225,000 tons in 1880 to 25,000,000 tons in 1905. The production of steel has increased from 1,247,000 tons in 1880 to 23,023,000 tons in 1905. The output of our coal mines has increased from 71,000,000 tons in 1880 to 392,000,000 tons in 1905. The ton mileage of our railroads during the last fifteen years has grown from 89,000,000,000 ton miles to 187,000,000,000 ton miles in 1905. Keeping pace with this great growth of our country our railroad mileage, which began in 1830 with but twenty-three miles of road, in 1880 was 180,350 miles and in 1905 more than 217,000 miles, and this year it is reckoned at more than 223,000 miles.

Although keeping pace with this development in our growth and in our railroad construction, the government of this country has been extremely negligent with regard to its development of those commercial highways which have fallen to us as a heritage. In England, in 1890, water transportation was the means of making England supreme in her commercial relations with the world, and England, because of her canals was held up to the world as the model nation, and we emulating her great example began, in 1832, to construct in addition 103,000 miles of navigable waterways, 16,800 miles of canals or artificial waterways. The railroads, however, coming as they did and helping to build up the country more rapidly, tended to destroy the great impetus that had been given to canalization and waterway development, until today the

waterways have practically gone into disuse. This government in its magnificent development and advance, while it has acquired territory in the Philippines, Porto Rico and Cuba; while it has built a navy that now ranks third among the nations of the world, and has expended over \$900,000,000 upon that enterprise, has expended upon its magnificent waterways the meager sum of \$470,000,000 in all the United States, or directly upon these internal water courses during the history of this government we have spent only a little over \$207,000,000.

How does that contrast with the magnificent empire that today in Europe stands commercially at the head of the nations of the world? Germany, in 1873, recognized that her cities, being far inland, she was at a disadvantage with England, whose cities stood close to the coast. Ellsbacher, who was appointed by the British government to investigate conditions in Germany in 1903 and report to the British parliament his success, returned and stated that Germany's supremacy was due to her magnificent system of waterways, connecting every city in Germany with every other city; that her manufacturing cities fifty to 300 miles inland from the coast had been put into communication with the seaboard, so that Germany could manufacture her products and carry them out by ship for export. He also ascertained that from 1875 to 1895 Germany had constructed 1,091 kilometers of artificial canal, bringing the sea coast inland; had undertaken the construction of 3,752 miles of additional canals at a cost of \$250,000,000. He also reported that while the internal commerce of Germany had increased from 410,000 tons per mile by rail to 590,000 tons in 1895, the internal commerce of her waterways had increased from 268,000 tons per mile to 790,000 tons. Or, in other words, the German waterways in their carriage of the commodities of Germany had exceeded the railroad carriage 150 per cent.

Now, while Germany striving to place herself at the head of commercial nations is expending these great amounts—and her territory is but 208,000 square miles, or 57,000 square miles less than the state of Texas—and while in her history she has expended \$1,400,000,000 in developing her waterways and making communication possible with all parts of her country, this magnificent government, with 3,000,000 square miles, has spent the meager sum of \$470,000,000, or only half a billion, and France has spent \$1,200,000,000 on her 3,000 miles of waterways.

Does it pay to construct these waterways and is it possible to construct waterways that will play a part in the commercial development of our great nation?

In the Mississippi valley alone—about which Napoleon said "the nation that owns that valley will be the nation that will rule the world"—there are 16,800 miles of waterways, 2,200 miles from St. Anthony's falls to the gulf, 940 miles from Pittsburg to Cairo, 2,680 miles from Fort Benton to St. Louis, and on all of these magnificent waterways the internal improvements that have been made have hardly exceeded \$1,000,000. On the Great Lakes there has been expended \$68,000,000 out of the total of \$470,000,000 that has been spent. As the result of the expenditure of that \$68,000,000 upon the Great Lakes alone a commerce has developed since 1830 that has grown from 12,500 tons as measured at the Sault Ste. Marie canal to 44,270,000 tons as measured there in 1905 and to 72,268,000 tons as is exemplified by the



WILLIAM E. LITCHFIELD, BOSTON, DIRECTOR.

report of Colonel Davis for the year just ended.

It is hard to comprehend what a commerce that is, but when you realize that it is twelve times as great as the commerce of the Suez canal and eight times as great as the commerce of the city of New York; when you realize that if that commerce were placed in freight cars it would reach from Duluth to Seattle nine times in cars of a carrying capacity of 30,000 pounds, you will realize the greatness of the commerce upon our inland seas. That commerce has been brought about at a total cost of \$68,000,000, resulting annually in the saving of more than \$232,000,000 to the people of this country. The average railroad rate ton mileage in the United States is 7½ mills, the rate per ton mile on the Great Lakes is .85 mills. As near as I can ascertain the rate which governs the railroads in their carriage—the average rate, I might say, because large tons of raw material are carried—is about 4½ mills on the lines which parallel the Great Lakes and enter into competition with its transportation. Apply the three mills there saved as the difference between railroad ton mileage and the lake ton mileage and it amounts annually to more than \$132,000,000, and multiply that by the commerce that must come in by that same route in manufactured products, and you have doubled the amount that goes out; that is, \$232,000,000 saved annually on an investment of \$68,000,000. But the railroads that parallel the lakes which make those rates are not the only ones which feel the effect of it, but Albert Fink testified that those rates were felt as far as the Gulf of Mexico; therefore, you can add an additional saving by reason of cheap transcontinental rates.

How would the rates be affected if the United States government—which owns the waterways and owns the canals of the country—if those rates were applied to the great systems of inland waterways? It would cost \$220,000,000 approximately to thoroughly improve the Missouri river from Omaha to the Mississippi, to improve the Ohio from Pittsburg to the Mississippi from St. Anthony's falls to the Gulf of Mexico and to improve the Cumberland and the Tennessee and Arkansas rivers. As the result of the expenditure of \$220,000,000 for the raw material that originates in the states adjacent to these magnificent water courses, taking advantage of water shipments for these commodities, such as iron, stone, coal, lumber and the cereals, and if we could succeed in getting the benefit of simply one mill per ton per mile out of 7½ mills, and it is reasonable to suppose they would get that much since the rate by water is only 1 mill on the Mississippi, .75 mills on the Ohio and .85 mills on the Great Lakes, and by rail it is 7½ mills, the difference in the clear being 6½ mills. If these commodities constituting the low class freights could have had the advantage of complete and extensive water transportation, it would have resulted in the output of 1904 in the saving of \$183,400,000 to the people. These figures seem incomprehensible, but they are based upon the statistics furnished by the Bureau of Statistics & Labor, and the rates are furnished by the commission and you can obtain them.

What is the solution of this great problem that confronts us today in keeping pace with the output of the country, one in which you gentlemen are particularly interested—the movement of freight? Mr. Hill, on October 6, said before the Commercial Association in Chicago that while the output of the country had increased 110 per cent, the railroad facilities for

taking care of that output had increased only 20 per cent. Mr. Hill further stated that it would take ten years to secure the equipment and railroad mileage to handle the output of the country and it would require an expenditure of \$500,000,000. He pointed out particularly that it behooves this national government to improve its large water courses at the estimated cost of \$700,000,000, so that it could take care of the low class commodities. If these water ways were improved there are certain freights which would seek them for cheap transportation, and among those freights are lumber and timber which enter into your business. Should we antagonize the railroads by any such move? By no means. Stuyvesant Fish, in a conversation once, remarked that the railroads were not antagonistic to the development of the waterways on a wholesome and judicious basis. He said that if the waterways were wholly developed and were not used simply as a subterfuge and a hammer for rates they would be beneficial to the railroads in that to the waterways and to water transportation would be relegated the low class tonnage; that an increased amount of this tonnage would be carried by water, and enhanced commercial development would add to the manufactured product for the railroads to carry, and no one would suffer. This was illustrated by the great to do that was made in New York when the elevated lines were started. The surface lines fought them because they believed they would take their traffic; but the elevated railroads were built and the surface



THOMAS W. FRY, ST. LOUIS, MO., DIRECTOR.

of drainage must be taken care of and handled before efficient logging in hardwood can be accomplished. In the immediate Mississippi valley there are more than 29,000 square miles of territory covered with large hardwood forests in which the rainfall is more than 54 inches per annum, greater than anywhere else in the United States, and this rainfall renders logging operations very expensive when drainage is not provided for.

The efforts to improve these conditions should receive the hearty support of every man in this country who is interested in the manufacture of hardwoods. Perhaps most of you are not familiar with the great question of levees and of the protection of this country, and it behooves you to take a direct interest in this matter in whatsoever locality you are situated; to join if possible with the levee boards and to familiarize yourselves with the methods in use that you may be largely responsible for the results that are obtained. Do not stand back in indifference and allow political parties and others to take charge of these affairs when your interests are at stake and it is your province to take a direct interest in them. These questions are particularly germane to your work, and you should not feel that we have injected something outside or foreign to the business of hardwood manufacturers. It is your duty as business men to investigate such things as indirectly bear upon your particular work, and I trust you will draw such resolutions before you adjourn as will commend the work which is now being promulgated to enhance the waterways of this country, and I trust that you will embody in those resolutions such clauses as will convince congress of the necessity of expending larger and more regular sums upon the development of our waterways. I also trust that you will interest yourselves in the question of drainage and the levees. I thank you very much for your attention.

The speaker then introduced Capt. A. J. Gahagan of Chattanooga, who read a paper on the "Relations Between the Manufacturers and the Manufacturing Consumers of Hardwood Lumber." Like all the previous papers delivered by Capt. Gahagan, this address proved a most interesting and timely one and was most thoroughly appreciated. It follows:

Capt. Gahagan's Address.

There is a well established rule in the conduct of business that the more closely the producer and consumer are related to each other the better for each of them.

The producer of hardwood lumber, or any other product for that matter, is interested in procuring the best values for his output, and the consumer of any product is directly interested in procuring his supply at the lowest possible prices.

Every time any commercial article, whether it be the product of the forest, the mine or the field, changes hands the transfer necessarily adds something to the cost as all commercial



W. B. MORGAN, MEMPHIS, TENN., DIRECTOR.

lines were still unable to take care of the traffic. The subway was built and still they are all unable to take care of the traffic.

I believe there should be fourteen feet of water between Chicago and the gulf, and I believe it is practicable because engineers have reported that it is so between Chicago and St. Louis and a survey is being made that will demonstrate that it is practicable between St. Louis and the gulf. I do not have any dreams of great vessels going up this channel, but I believe future transportation by water will be by large steel barges, such as are used on the German waterways, carrying 150 to 1,500 tons of freight at a low cost. If this river were placed in a navigable condition there would result a movement of freight originating adjacent to the rivers amounting to 27,000,000 tons carried at a saving of 3 mills per mile a distance of 231 miles—a saving of \$11,409,000 a year, or almost half the total amount invested, and if these waterways were systematically improved within the next ten years it would relieve the great congestion of freight now confronting you; it would awake prosperity in this country not now dreamed of; it would open up to the South American countries trade that would be marvelous.

It behooves every man in this association to study this question, and it behooves you gentlemen as a body to indorse certain movements that are being made to have this question investigated by the government, and a reliable scheme undertaken for the immediate improvement of these waterways.

As to the other question, the matter of drainage, I believe that the hardwood growth of the country is found largely in the alluvial valleys of the country, and that necessarily there is a great deal of rainfall where the hardwood forests exist, and therefore the perplexing question



W. J. CUDE, KIMMINS, TENN., DIRECTOR.



W. W. DINGS, ST. LOUIS, MO., DIRECTOR.

products are handled with a view of making something out of them in the way of a profit to each man handling the same.

In practically all lines of commercial business the jobber or distributor is a necessity as the medium between the manufacturer and producer and a certain class of buyers. It would be inconsistent to assume any position that meant the elimination of the jobber or distributor from the avenues of business. The manufacturer of any commercial product and particularly of lumber is interested in making large and permanent contracts. The consumer often buys in small quantities. In cases of this character the jobber or distributor is a necessary factor between producer and consumer. This rule will apply alike between producer and consumer of lumber the same as producer and consumer of agricultural or any other commercial product. In the relations between the large manufacturer of lumber and the large manufacturing consumer of lumber the more closely they can identify their interests the better for each. They can consistently cultivate and encourage mutual relationships between each other that will prove in every way satisfactory to the producer and likewise profitable to the manufacturer. If the large manufacturer of lumber distributes the products of his mill through the wholesale dealer or jobber, it must be on such a basis of prices as will give the wholesale lumber dealer or jobber a profit in his transaction with the consumer. The large manufacturing consumer in many cases employs men whose business it is to look directly after the lumber supply of the business they represent, and necessarily he must go either to the lumber manufacturer, to the wholesale lumber dealer or to the broker. In order to supply his wants at the lowest possible cost he naturally would seek the lumber manufacturer first. This class of buyers in many cases handle more lumber than many small wholesalers or jobbers do. In the list of large buyers there are many of the large furniture manufacturers, wagon and carriage manufacturers, car constructors, railway builders, agricultural implement manufacturers, bridge builders, etc. The successful conduct of commercial business in this twentieth century makes it necessary for the producer to sell his products at the very best price possible to obtain, and the same rule makes it necessary for the large manufacturing consumer to buy his supplies at the lowest possible basis of cost. To do this, in case of lumber, it is natural that he should look to the producer for his source of supply, consequently no two interests in handling lumber can possibly be more closely identified with each other than that of the lumber manufacturer and the large manufacturing consumer.

Another strong reason for mutual relationship between the lumber producer and large manufacturing consumer is that as a rule the manufacturing consumer requires nearly all the grades of lumber turned out by the mills, and in buying directly from the mills they will usually get about the proportions of each grade required in the conduct of the business. And, as a rule, lumber purchased under such conditions will run of a more uniform grade than if bought through the wholesale dealer. It is natural for the wholesale dealer to regrade his lumber in many cases and put in a higher grade when he sells lumber that has been bought on a lower grade.

Then again many wholesale dealers and jobbers are prepared to handle lumber and cut it up into dimension stock. In doing this they natur-

ally sell the dimension stock on grade, and very justly and appropriately there will be a great deal of the stock that was bought on the basis of the lower grade that when put into dimension stock properly belongs to the higher grade.

If the large manufacturing consumer buys from the mills direct, he saves to his factory all the advantages to be gained by cutting into dimension stock and by the improvement in grades in this way.

Now it would not be at all consistent to advocate that all manufacturing consumers of lumber should buy direct from the producer. The whole country is full of worthy and successful small manufacturing consumers of lumber who cannot for want of capital or piling space lay in large quantities such as the large manufacturing producer would want to sell. Hence that class of manufacturing consumers must necessarily go to the small mills or the wholesale lumber dealer for his supply.

In my opinion there has been no better system or rules for grading adopted than the rules approved by the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association. They appear to me to be simple, plain and fair alike to seller and buyer. If properly construed they are not accessible to so many constructions as other rules that are now and have been heretofore in use by lumber dealers. In the conduct of nearly all lines of manufacturing business, with the single exception of lumber, the methods of grading are fixed by the producer, or if not directly so by common consent and custom, and practically a uniform rule applies in all sections of the country. It would be far better for both producers and consumers



C. A. SCHENCK, BILTMORE, N. C., DIRECTOR.

of lumber to be governed by one uniform rule of grading. In this both the producer and consumer are alike interested.

The policy of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association should be to continue the high plane upon which the association was first organized. Its effort should be to cultivate the most intimate relationship between the manufacturer and producer and the manufacturing consumer of lumber, and to accomplish this end I would advocate extending the limitation of membership and making eligible planing mills, car builders, furniture manufacturers, wagon and agricultural implement manufacturers, bridge and ship builders, and in fact all legitimate enterprises using largely of wood products who could be classed as manufacturing consumers. This plan would interest a much larger number of manufacturing consumers and more closely identify them with the manufacturing producers.

There is probably no industry in the country today that is surrounded with more uncertainty and more complications than that of producing, distributing and consuming lumber.

The forests are being rapidly exhausted. Each year will show a greater shortage in the supply of lumber and necessarily a corresponding advance in its market value, and as lumber gets scarcer and more difficult to obtain, the interest of the producer and the manufacturing consumer will necessarily become more closely identified.

One of the greatest benefits to the lumber industries of the country, and this applies alike to producer and consumer, is the information and statistics derived, compiled and distributed through the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association, covering the supply and demand for lumber.

Every large manufacturing consumer of lumber is directly interested both in the supply and

price. Information covering both of these points can be no more accurately obtained anywhere than through the office of the secretary of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association; through that medium the producer is enabled to locate the buyer, and the buyer is advised where he can find the producer.

The relationship brought about between the manufacturing producer and the manufacturing consumer through the systematic methods of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association tends largely to minimize losses through bad debts and the sale of lumber to irresponsible buyers.

As the scope of the association is extended and its membership increased the extent of the benefits to both buyer and seller will be increased. There will perhaps never be a greater number of sawmills in operation in the United States than at the present time. It is very doubtful if there are as many mills in operation now as there were five years ago. This condition is being brought about by the depletion of the forests, and as this process goes along greater economy in the production of lumber and its distribution and uses must be practiced both by the producer and the consumer.

Through the work of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association since its organization great improvements in the conduct of producing and distributing lumber have been made. Its mission has by no means been finished. Its policy should be to mutually identify in its work every interest embracing production, distribution and consumption of lumber.

It should continue to advocate a uniform method of grading, and in every possible way encourage a closer relationship between the manufacturing producer and the manufacturing consumer of lumber.

Report of Committee on Reports of Officers.

Next was received the report of the committee appointed at the morning session to consider the addresses and reports of the association officers. Their report, which follows, was on motion adopted:

Mr. President—We your committee have thoroughly digested the reports of the president, secretary and treasurer in their details, and believe that the association can be greatly benefited by bringing out the important subjects that have been fully covered by their recommendations.

The first subject is one of great importance to the entire producing sections of the hardwood industry embraced within the territory drained by the Mississippi river or its tributaries. Under this head is embraced the most important source of transportation that interests lumber manufacturers, and we therefore recommend that every possible encouragement be given to the development and improvement of the waterways of the country by appointing a committee of five.

In the past we have been asked as an organization to take active part in matters which have not been fully developed, regarding the methods of transportation by rail—rates, weights, specifications, etc., and the suggestion that a transportation committee of five be appointed is one of importance to the association as one of its great items of cost.

We recommend that the rules of the association be so amended as to admit manufacturing



W. H. NIGH, IRONTON, O., DIRECTOR.

consumers of lumber to membership in this association, and that the president appoint a committee of three to take up the methods by which they can be admitted.

Your committee has looked on the consumers' list, as suggested by the president and secretary, with a great deal of interest, and feel that this work is of the highest advantage to the members of the association, and we believe that when its usefulness is thoroughly known there is nothing of equal value that has come up to our association for years past. We take great pleasure in recommending and praising the work that has so far been accomplished, and we believe that this work alone should be the cause of largely increasing our membership. We therefore recommend that the incoming executive board adopt the methods best suited to the interests of the association for the publication and distribution of the work. Our opinion is that the sale of this book should be confined to the membership of the association.

We recommend that the convention authorize the president to appoint delegates at the proper time to represent this association at the meeting of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association at Norfolk, Va.

We recommend the creation of an executive grading commission that will be composed of men whose interests are directly identified with the manufacture, sale and purchase of your products. The number of members to be fixed by the executive board of the association as circumstances may require.

In line with our usual procedure, the variety of the woods in the methods of grading have been controlled by standing committees, subdivided into the different woods, and we recommend that such plan still be retained and that committees be appointed as follows:

- Poplar and basswood, to consist of seven.
- Oak, ash and chestnut, seven.
- Cottonwood, seven.
- Gum, seven.
- Cherry, walnut, sycamore, hickory and pecan, seven.

- Beech, birch, soft and rock elm, hard and soft maple, three.

- Vehicle dimension stock, five.
- Furniture dimension stock, five.

We recommend that a statistical committee, for the purpose of maintaining proper services for the benefit of the members of the association in disseminating information regarding the stocks on hand, market conditions and other information of value which can be submitted to the membership, be appointed and be subdivided as follows:

- Poplar and basswood, to consist of seven.
- Oak, ash and chestnut, seven.
- Cottonwood, seven.
- Gum, seven.
- Cherry, walnut, butternut, sycamore, hickory and pecan, seven.
- Beech, birch, soft and rock elm, hard and soft maple, three.

- Vehicle dimension stock, five.
- Furniture dimension stock, five.

Hardwood flooring being a product that is closely related to the production of woods represented in this association, we recommend that the policy of this association should be to create a department of hardwood flooring for this association, and that a committee of three be appointed to draft the proper rules and regulations for the admission of this class of manufacturers.



W. H. HERBERTSON, PITTSBURG, PA., DIRECTOR.

We have noted the treasurer's complete and concise report, and congratulate the association upon its financial condition.

The chief inspector's report is a very interesting document. He is entitled to the recognition of the association for his efficient services.

The president is entitled to the thanks of this association for the unselfish work he has done during the past year. By his strict attention to the interests of the association he has endeared himself to every member of the organization.

The association is to be congratulated in consequence of the efficient work of the president.

The association is to be congratulated greatly in consequence of the efficient work done by its secretary, Lewis Foster. His continuous reelection to the position he has held since the organization of this association is the strongest possible evidence of our appreciation of his services. Respectfully submitted,

- A. J. GAHAGAN.
- W. H. DAWKINS.
- FRANK F. FEE.
- W. W. DINGS.
- W. C. DEWEY.

Discussion on Odd Lengths.

R. H. Vansant, chairman of the executive committee, presented the recommendations of his committee on the matter of grading rules, and moved they be adopted. One of these recommendations was to the effect



J. J. MEAD, PITTSBURG, PA., DIRECTOR.

that standard lengths be eight to twenty feet inclusive, and that standard thicknesses be increased, so as to provide for an increase of one-fourth of an inch in the standard thicknesses of all lumber more than one inch thick and up to four inches, this division giving one-fourth, one-half and three-fourths of an inch of each unit up to four inches.

C. Crane amended the recommendation with the words "odd lengths shall be considered standard lengths, the same as even lengths."

The President—We are going back to the point we had up this morning as to whether or not the expression "8 to 20 feet inclusive" would really include odd lengths. This is the point to decide now. We will put it to a vote as to whether these words properly express what the committee which brought in the report intended to convey or whether the committee shall bring in another report. There is danger of becoming too technical in these matters, as I said before.

Mr. Crane—I quite agree with you that it is a technical point but think the other statement is plainer. People will know what we mean if we put in such words and it will not hurt anyone.

Mr. Love—I am opposed to odd lengths. We have always sold lumber on even lengths. If we put in odd lengths, we will have to buy on them. If the report is left as it is, eight to twenty feet, everyone will know what is meant.



M. F. GREENE, NASHVILLE, TENN., DIRECTOR.

Mr. Crane—In other countries there is a preference for odd lengths.

Mr. Vansant The executive committee does not agree with Mr. Love in his attitude on what eight to twenty feet means. We say "all lengths and widths are inclusive." That will enable us to measure 9-inch boards as well as 10-inch boards. It was considered that eight to twenty feet would mean odd lengths the same as seven to seventeen inches means odd widths.

Mr. Love—There is a question as to whether I am mistaken or not. In Nashville we have no eleven or thirteen foot lumber. I do not think anyone would want to buy odd lengths.

Mr. Fee—It strikes me these words read a little bit different from what Mr. Vansant thinks they read. Why, under that construction, are we not forced to measure twelve feet nine inches? We have had a custom for years of measuring walnut and cherry in odd lengths. Hickory is used in the same way. The point that I want to bring out especially is that if you make eight to twenty feet there is no provision as to measuring inches. I move, therefore, that in measuring lengths the standard shall be eight feet, adding a foot for each length up to twenty feet.

A member—I believe if you will leave it as you had it, "eight to twenty feet," there will unavoidably be discussion as to what is meant. Say a customer objects to a carload of lumber. The inspector says he is not sure whether the odd lengths are standard or not. There is a question as to what is meant. In the past we have always measured our lumber in lengths separated by two feet. Buyers will point to this custom and on the strength of the custom will assert that the seller is not justified in claiming that he must adapt himself to the seller's views.

Mr. Gahagan—The universal rule has been to cut lumber even lengths. As timber gets scarcer every producer is anxious to get every foot there is in a board. I would suggest that the rule be changed to read: Standard lengths shall be eight to twenty feet and no fraction of a foot to be counted.

Another amendment was offered reading "lengths eight to twenty feet in whole feet." A suggestion was made that odd lengths be specified thus: eight, nine, ten, eleven feet, etc.

Mr. Crane—I think it is just as much to the advantage of the consumers as it is to the producers and it should enable the latter to sell lumber a little cheaper and probably would make a difference of \$1 a thousand feet in lumber cut from logs coming from the mountainous districts. Ninety per cent of the orders we have from Europe contain specifications for odd lengths.

J. B. Ransom moved that standard lengths shall be 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20 feet, and this was supplemented by the statement that if anyone wanted to sell odd lengths he was at liberty to do so.

One or two of the motions and amendments to the motion were withdrawn and the propo-



A. J. GAHAGAN, CHATTANOOGA, TENN., DIRECTOR.

sition to adopt odd lengths as standard was lost.

The convention then adjourned until 10:30 the following morning.

WEDNESDAY'S SESSION.

On reassembling on Wednesday morning President Wilms announced the following committees in conformity with the recommendations contained in the report of the committee on officers' addresses and reports:

Committee on Drainage and Improvement of Waterways—S. B. Anderson, Memphis, Tenn.; R. E. Lee Wilson, Wilson, Ark.; Clinton Crane, Cincinnati, O.; G. E. W. Luehrmann, St. Louis, Mo.; W. C. Dewey, Marked Tree, Ark.

Committee on Transportation—R. L. McClelland, Chicago; J. W. Mayhew, Columbus, Ohio; J. S. Garetson, St. Louis, Mo.; W. B. Morgan, Memphis, Tenn.; J. R. McIlvaue, Nashville, Tenn.

Committee on Consumers' Membership—R. H. Vansant, Ashland, Ky.; John B. Ransom, Nashville, Tenn.; Clinton Crane, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Executive Grading Commission—R. H. Vansant, Ashland, Ky.; W. A. Gilchrist, Memphis, Tenn.; E. A. Lang, Chicago; John W. Love, Nashville, Tenn.; W. M. Ritter, Columbus, Ohio; John H. Himmelberger, Morehouse, Mo.; F. W. Webster, Decatur, Ala.; George E. Breece, Charleston, W. Va.

Committee on Poplar and Basswood, Grading—C. M. Crawford, Coal Grove, Ohio; C. M. Clark, Clay City, Ky.; J. W. Mayhew, Columbus, Ohio; S. Lieberman, Nashville, Tenn.; F. A. Kirby, Scranton, Pa.; John W. Kitchen, Ashland, Ky.; T. E. Powe, St. Louis, Mo.; W. E. Delaney, Cincinnati, Ohio; W. J. Cude, Kimmins, Tenn.

Committee on Oak, Ash and Chestnut, Grading—John W. Love, Nashville, Tenn.; R. M. Carrier, Sardis, Miss.; W. L. Watson, Mahan, W. Va.; Clinton Crane, Cincinnati, Ohio; W. E. Delaney, Cincinnati, Ohio; W. W. Dings, St. Louis, Mo.; J. W. Mayhew, Columbus, Ohio.

Committee on Cottonwood, Grading and Statistics—E. A. Lang, Chicago; W. A. Gilchrist, Memphis, Tenn.; W. C. Dewey, Marked Tree, Ark.; R. E. Lee Wilson, Wilson, Ark.; W. B. Morgan, Memphis, Tenn.; C. H. Moore, Memphis, Tenn.; Thos. W. Fry, St. Louis, Mo.

Committee on Gum, Grading and Statistics—Howard Rule, Morehouse, Mo.; W. H. Greble, Memphis, Tenn.; Thos. W. Fry, St. Louis, Mo.; W. W. Dings, St. Louis, Mo.; P. L. Throne, Fair, Ark.; John W. Dickson, Memphis, Tenn.; E. E. Sweet, Memphis, Tenn.; Geo. F. Riel, Memphis, Tenn.; F. E. Gray, Memphis, Tenn.

Committee on Beech, Birch, Soft and Rock Elm, Hard and Soft Maple, Grading and Statistics—Thos. W. Fry, St. Louis, Mo.; F. A. Kirby, Scranton, Pa.; J. W. Mayhew, Columbus, Ohio.

Committee on Vehicle Dimension Stock, Grading and Statistics—George E. Breece, Charleston, W. Va.; E. W. Pratt, Jr., Crofton, Ky.; O. C. Galloway, Clarendon, Ark.; E. L. Davis, Louisville, Ky.; W. W. Dings, St. Louis, Mo.

Committee on Chair and Furniture Dimension, Grading and Statistics—F. W. Webster, Decatur,

Ala.; George E. Breece, Charleston, W. Va.; Frank P. Fee, Newport, Ark.; Van B. Ferrine, Fort Wayne, Ind.; O. C. Galloway, Clarendon, Ark.; J. S. Garetson, St. Louis, Mo.; C. M. Clark, Clay City, Ky.; R. M. Carrier, Sardis, Miss.; John W. Love, Nashville, Tenn.

Committee on Poplar and Basswood, Statistics—A. J. Gahagan, Chattanooga, Tenn.; A. Loveman, Nashville, Tenn.; J. W. Kitchen, Ashland, Ky.; J. W. Mayhew, Columbus, Ohio; C. M. Crawford, Coal Grove, Ohio; F. A. Kirby, Scranton, Pa.; Floyd Day, Clay City, Ky.; W. H. Dawkins, Ashland, Ky.; A. B. Ransom, Nashville, Tenn.

Committee on Oak, Ash and Chestnut, Statistics—A. P. Steele, Sardis, Miss.; Clinton Crane, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. W. Mayhew, Columbus, Ohio; W. L. Watson, Mahan, W. Va.; John B. Ransom, Nashville, Tenn.; Daniel Wertz, Evansville, Ind.; G. O. Worland, Evansville, Ind.; W. A. McLean, New Albany, Ind.

Committee on Cherry, Walnut, Butternut, Sycamore, Hickory and Pecan, Grading and Statistics—W. I. Barr, Greenfield, O.; Wm. Burke, Dayton, O.; Robert Vestal, Knoxville, Tenn.; F. A. Kirby, Scranton, Pa.; J. W. Taylor, Columbus, O.

The Odd Length Question.

R. H. Vansant, on behalf of the executive grading committee, advised that during the recess this committee had gotten together and would amend its report by recommending that standard lengths shall be from four to twenty feet in length, and that odd



ROBERT VESTAL, KNOXVILLE, TENN., DIRECTOR.

lengths be admitted up to 10 per cent of the total in any shipment. This recommendation proving acceptable, the report of this committee was then adopted as a whole, as follows:

INSTRUCTIONS FOR MANUFACTURE, INSPECTION AND MEASUREMENT.

MANUFACTURE.

Lumber shall be manufactured of practically uniform thickness and parallel edges, with all ragged and bad ends trimmed off.

INSPECTION.

The location, size and kind of defects have much to do with the value of a board, and the inspector must depend to some extent on his own judgment, guided by the following rules:

1. In inspecting all lumber, both sides of the piece shall be taken into consideration in making the grade, bearing in mind that 90 per cent of all lumber shows only one face when finished.

2. The face side of lumber is the side showing the best quality or appearance.

3. Wide pieces of lumber that would take two or three standard defects may have one large defect equal in damage to two or three standard defects.

4. In woods where no select grade is provided, boards 8 inches and over wide with one clear face shall be raised a grade above the reverse side.

5. Lumber shipped rough must be accepted on

grades as shown in the rough, and not subject to any changes which may be caused by future mill working, except as to stained sap as hereinafter stated.

6. Sap that will show bright after dressing to standard thickness shall be considered bright; all sap to be estimated in the average.

7. Sound heart in firsts and seconds, if longer than the width of the piece, will reduce it to the next lower grade.

8. Splits that do not diverge more than one inch for each foot in length are to be considered straight splits.

9. Ordinary season checks are not to be considered defects and are those that come in lumber when it has been properly piled and protected after manufacture.

10. A straight split not exceeding 6 inches in length in one end of a piece of lumber 8 inches and over wide shall not be considered a defect.

11. The rules for the inspection of lumber are intended to define the poorest piece that will go into a given grade; all the better boards up to the next higher grade being also included in the grade described. When the defects are slightly beyond the specifications, 12-foot and longer shall be given advantage in grade, and 10-foot and shorter reduced.

12. Clear face cuttings must show one face clear of all defects excepting bright sap, as hereinafter stated.

The reverse side of clear face cuttings may contain two or three small defects, or one large defect not exceeding two inches in diameter that will not materially weaken the strength of the piece and that will not show through the face when worked.

13. Sound cuttings may contain firm knots; pin worm holes, sap and other defects which would not materially weaken the strength of the piece.

The word "cuttings" is intended to include both rippings and cross cuttings.

14. Log Run means the full run of the log with all grades excluded that will not cut 50 per cent into sound cuttings.

MEASUREMENT.

1. 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.

2. In the measurement of all lumber, fractions exactly on the half foot are to be dropped and all fractions above the half-foot are to be counted to the next higher figure on the board rule.

3. A careful piece tally must be kept of all lumber showing the face measure. This shall be considered the board measure in all lumber one inch and thinner. To obtain the board measure in stock thicker than one inch, multiply the face measurement by the thickness in inches.

4. In the absence of 8-foot lengths in the grade where the same is allowed, the per cent of 10-foot lengths may be increased proportionately.

5. Tapering lumber shall be measured at one-third the length of the board from the narrow end, except strips.

6. All widths and lengths mentioned in these rules shall be inclusive.

7. The standard lengths are 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20 feet, admitting the percentage of lengths as designated under each grade. Ten per cent of odd lengths in feet in any grade admitted.



H. FUGATE, RICHLANDS, VA., DIRECTOR.

B. In all grades above No. 1 common, standard lengths are 8 to 20 feet, admitting to not exceed 5 per cent of 8-foot and 15 per cent of 10-foot, except walnut and cherry.

C. In No. 1 common the standard lengths are 6 to 20 feet, admitting not to exceed 10 per cent of 6-foot, except walnut and cherry.

7. The standard thicknesses are: $\frac{3}{8}$ ", $\frac{1}{2}$ ", $\frac{5}{8}$ ", $\frac{3}{4}$ ", 1", $1\frac{1}{4}$ ", $1\frac{1}{2}$ ", $1\frac{3}{4}$ ", 2", $2\frac{1}{4}$ ", $2\frac{1}{2}$ ", $2\frac{3}{4}$ ", 3", $3\frac{1}{4}$ ", $3\frac{1}{2}$ ", $3\frac{3}{4}$ ", 4".

STANDARD DEFECTS.

1. Each one of the following items constitutes a standard defect, any of which may appear in the board up to the limit specified in the rule covering its quality.

A. One knot not exceeding $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter.

B. Two knots so located that they will not exceed in damage one standard knot.

C. Worm holes, grub holes or rafting pin holes not exceeding in damage one standard knot.

D. Heart, shake, rot, dot or any other defects not exceeding in damage one standard knot.

E. Bark or waney edge not to exceed one inch in the average, running not to exceed one-third the length of the board, only showing on one side and to be measured.

Following came action on the report of the committees on grading of various woods. These rules will be printed in full in the HARDWOOD RECORD within a short time. The general changes inaugurated were slight and the entire tenor of the document was rather to simplify the wording of the rules than to make any decided alterations.

Concerning Consumers.

R. H. Vansant, as chairman of the committee on consumers' membership, addressed the convention, stating that the committee deemed it eminently desirable to get in as close touch with the manufacturing consumers as possible, and submitted the following report:

Manufacturing consumers are eligible to membership based on the following rules:

First, Inspection—They are to have all privileges of calling for the inspection of hardwoods, subject to the rules and regulations of the Bureau of Grades as interpreted by the secretary's office.

Second, Mail—To be privileged to the information of stocks for sale, market condition reports and such other information as the executive board may determine.

Third, Representation—To have proper representation on the executive grading committee and other committees of importance to their interests.

Fourth, Dues—To be subject to the annual dues of \$—, payable in advance, the amount of

dues to be decided by the executive board on a basis of not less than \$10 nor over \$25 per annum in advance.

R. H. VANSANT,
J. R. RASSON,
C. CRANE.

One member stated that he thought it bad policy to admit consumers into the association; that their sole interest was buying as high grades at as low prices as possible, while the producers, if their attitude be resolved to a finality, were as insistent on selling as low a grade for as high a price as possible.

Chairman Wilms stated that it was not intended to invite the membership of consumers with a view to having them control the policy of the association, but to establish friendly relations with consumers and give them an opportunity to conserve their own interests. The subject was thrashed out at some length by various members, and Frank F. Fee analyzed the situation as follows:



W. L. WATSON, MAHAN, W. VA., DIRECTOR.

There is perhaps one line of thought which has not been touched upon, or, if so, it was during my absence. Those of us who go into the offices of buyers or who are on the road have to defend ourselves whenever prices are mentioned. We say conditions force the advance in prices. We try to convince them so that they will accept our ideas. This idea of introducing the consumer as I understand it is that he may represent preferred stock and we the common stock, but the government of the association remains with the producers. I believe if they come in here on the floor where in detail the causes of higher prices are explained they will appreciate our position a great deal better; they will understand that we are losing logs by excessive rains, that insects are damaging timber and that stumpage values are increasing. Where would it be possible to impress them more thoroughly with these facts than on the floor of this association? I think we could do this better here as an association than we can on the road.

The report was referred to the executive committee with the instructions to act in the matter to the best interests of all concerned.

On motion of R. H. Vansant the recess provided for was dispensed with and it was decided to complete the work of the convention before adjournment.

On motion the chair was instructed to appoint a committee of three on resolutions



S. B. ANDERSON, MEMPHIS, TENN., CHAIRMAN DRAINAGE AND WATERWAY IMPROVEMENT COMMITTEE.

and nominations. He appointed as such committee: A. J. Gahagan, chairman, A. Loveman and W. W. Dings.

On motion the committee on statistics and market conditions governing the various woods was instructed to report direct to the secretary instead of going into the detail of the work on the floor.

Report of Committee on Drainage and Improvement of Waterways.

The committee on drainage and improvement of waterways, through R. E. Lee Wilson of Wilson, Ark., submitted the following resolution as its report, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, This country is gifted by nature with a matchless system of water courses which could be made use of for transporting cheaply large volumes of commerce if adequately improved; and

WHEREAS, The present congested condition of the freights of the country and the inability of our railroads to cope with the proposition demonstrate the need for the immediate development of these water courses; and

WHEREAS, Improved commercial relations with the South American countries and the construction of the Panama canal will tend to promote such additional inland commerce as to accentuate the present congested condition; and

WHEREAS, It has been demonstrated by other countries that water transportation for inland commerce is six times as cheap as it is by rail and is in every way practicable; and

WHEREAS, The general improvement of this country has never entered upon a systematic and comprehensive plan for the proper utilization of our water courses; and

WHEREAS, There is now being promulgated generally throughout the United States a sentiment in favor of larger and more regular appropriations for river and harbor development to the end that these waterways may be speedily and adequately improved; therefore be it

RESOLVED, By the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of the United States, assembled in Memphis this 29th day of January, 1907:

First, that we heartily approve of such a policy for improved waterways as of direct benefit to the lumber traffic generally throughout the United States and that we heartily commend the National Rivers & Harbors Congress in their efforts to bring about the desired end.

Second, that we aid both as an organization and as individuals in disseminating such information and in creating such a sentiment in our several congressional districts as will cause the general government to adopt such a policy and carry it out immediately.

Third, that copies of these resolutions be sent to President Joseph E. Ramsdell of the National Rivers & Harbors Congress, to Chairman Theodore E. Burton of the rivers and harbors committee of congress, to the Hon. Joseph Cannon, speaker of the House of Representatives, and to President Theodore Roosevelt.



E. L. DAVIDSON, PARKERSBURG, W. VA., DIRECTOR.



J. S. GARETSON, ST. LOUIS, MO., TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE.

Chair and Furniture Dimension Stock.

F. W. Webster of Decatur, Ala., chairman of the committee on oak chair and furniture dimension stock, prefaced his report by saying that:

Last year at an annual meeting in Louisville the idea was conceived by some members of this association to organize a dimension department. The matter was taken up later and at Cincinnati it was consummated. Manufacturers of dimension stock found themselves quite disorganized and at the Cincinnati meeting we found some of us were selling the same class of goods at \$10 more than others were receiving. We thought if the information was given to others they would be able to get as much as we did for their products.

Through systematized efforts, members whom we have talked with in regard to this matter said that they were able to get more satisfactory results than before the organization of this association. We are getting a little above the prices of firsts and seconds for quartered oak chair backs—in other words about the same prices as for lumber out of which chairs are cut. We are now selling quartered red oak backs at within \$1 of the price of quartered white oak firsts and seconds. It seems there are various members of this association who are wasting a great deal of their products they could convert into salable stock for furniture, chair and other dimension business. If they will take care of it and manufacture such stuff as they are now shipping as lumber to the consumers to manufacture such stock out of they would get more out of their timber. Any information this committee can give we will be glad to furnish at any time.

C. M. Carrier and others observed that they believed the association should take up this dimension stock trade in order to get it into shape, and that stuff was being burned up which ought to be utilized. A manufacturer of wagon stock found that there were a great many small mills manufacturing specialties, dimension stock, etc., not posted on prices. He said he received more than most of them, and that he was very careful to make a good grade of stock, but thought others should be able to get the same for equal stock, and that they should belong to the association. Of about twenty-five mills in his section only two were members.

The chairman suggested the idea of district meetings to get others into the fold.

The committee's report, which was adopted, was as follows:

At a meeting of the people interested in manufacture and sale of oak furniture and chair dimension stock held at Cincinnati on February 23, 1906, this committee was appointed to look after the dimension stock affairs in the above two lines. We have done our best the past year to stimulate through the market reports of this association the manufacture of oak and chair dimension furniture stock and to give the manufacturers of this stock an opportunity to realize quite a nice sum for the waste of their saw-mills, and to give the consuming trade at large well manufactured stock at reasonable prices,

and we report fairly satisfactory results. Our experience is that there are quite a few small manufacturers of this class of material who are not particular and careful about their methods of manufacture, and are manufacturing their product unevenly and are not careful about their grades, consequently have to sell for a very much lower price than the real value of the well manufactured product should be. Too much stress cannot be put upon careful and correct manufacturing and proper grading. We should not ship dimension stock that does not come up to the grade as laid down in the grading rules of this association, and if we ship it according to these grading rules our experience has been that the shipments give satisfaction. Since the organization of this department of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association more universal prices have prevailed, and if our work is kept up we see no reason why all producers of dimension stock will not very soon obtain prices for their output at least equal to the price of firsts and seconds lumber out of which the consumer of dimension stock will be compelled to cut his dimensions in the event that he can buy it from some producer. We urge upon all members of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association their hearty cooperation and help for this committee.

F. W. WEBSTER.
J. S. GARETSON.
C. M. CLARK.

Vehicle Dimension Stock.

E. W. Pratt, Jr., of Crofton, Ky., sub-



J. W. MAYHEW, COLUMBUS, O., TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE.

mitted the following report on vehicle dimension stock, which was adopted:

At the beginning of the season 1906 the vehicle dimension stock trade was in a very unsatisfactory condition. General trade was good, a large volume of business was being done, but owing to the vast difference in the value placed upon the product by the different manufacturers, the difference in the manner of grades, the arbitrary and at times unjust methods of inspection by the purchasers buying this class of material, all made the business unprofitable.

In February, 1906, there was a meeting held in Cincinnati of the manufacturers of dimension stock. At this time it was decided to unite with the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association. A committee was appointed for arriving at a satisfactory basis of grading, etc. After carefully considering the different conditions rules were formed for grading the different material and adopted. The results accomplished during the past season have been very satisfactory.

We would recommend that there be no changes made and that the present rules continue in effect for the grading of vehicle dimension stock.

E. W. PRATT, JR.,
W. W. DINGS,
O. C. GALLOWAY.

Election of Vice Presidents and Directors.

The next subject taken up was the election of vice presidents and directors for the several states, which resulted as follows:

ARKANSAS.

G. E. W. Luehrmann, vice president, Indiana & Arkansas Lumber & Manufacturing Co., St. Louis.

R. E. Lee Wilson, director two years, R. E. Lee Wilson & Co., Wilson, Ark.
H. W. Mosby, director one year, Helena Box Co., Helena, Ark.
F. E. Gary, Baker Lumber Co., Turrell, Ark.

ILLINOIS.

William Moore, vice president, Moore & McFerrer, Memphis.
E. A. Lang, director two years, Paepcke-Leicht Lumber Co., Chicago.
E. T. Scott, director one year, Metropolis Lumber Co., Metropolis, Ill.

INDIANA.

C. H. Kramer, vice president, C. & W. Kramer Co., Richmond, Ind.
Daniel Wertz, director two years, Maley & Wertz, Evansville, Ind.
Frank May, director one year, May Bros., Evansville, Ind.

KENTUCKY.

Floyd Day, vice president, Swann-Day Lumber Co., Clay City, Ky.
E. W. Pratt, Jr., director two years, Pratt-Worthington Co., Crofton, Ky.
W. H. Dawkins, director one year, W. H. Dawkins Lumber Co., Ashland, Ky.

IOWA.

Elmer W. Harris, vice president, Harris & Cole Bros., Cedar Falls, Iowa.

MASSACHUSETTS.

George E. French, vice president, Atlantic Lumber Co., Boston, Mass.
William E. Litchfield, director two years, Litchfield Bros., Boston, Mass.

MISSISSIPPI.

W. B. Burke, vice president, Memphis, Tenn.
W. J. Cude, director two years, W. J. Cude Hardwood Lumber Co., Kimmins, Tenn.
W. B. Morgan, director one year, Anderson-Tully Co., Memphis, Tenn.

MISSOURI.

J. H. Friant, vice president, Himmelberger-Harrison Lumber Co., Morehouse, Mo.
Thomas W. Fry, director two years, C. F. Luehrmann H. L. Co., St. Louis, Mo.
George B. Wheeler, director one year, Ferguson & Wheeler, Poplar Bluff, Mo.
W. W. Dings, Garetson-Greaseon Lumber Co., St. Louis, Mo.

NORTH CAROLINA.

A. F. Hall, vice president, W. T. Mason Lumber Co., Asheville, N. C.
G. N. Hutton, director two years, Hutton & Bourbonnais, Hickory, N. C.
C. A. Schenck, director one year, Biltmore, N. C.

OHIO.

W. I. Barr, vice president, Greenfield, O.
W. H. Nigh, director two years, Nigh Lumber Co., Ironton, O.
H. C. Hossaford, director one year, Dayton, O.

PENNSYLVANIA.

W. M. McCormick, vice president, Little River Lumber Co., Philadelphia.
W. H. Herbertson, director, two years, Cheat River Lumber Co., Pittsburg, Pa.
J. J. Mead, director one year, Mead & Speer Co., Pittsburg, Pa.

TENNESSEE.

S. Lieberman, vice president, Lieberman, Loveman & O'Brien, Nashville, Tenn.
M. F. Greene, director two years, Davidson-Benedict Co., Nashville, Tenn.



C. M. CLARK, CLAY CITY, KY., POPLAR AND HARDWOOD GRADING COMMITTEE.

A. J. Gahagan, director one year, Loomis & Hart Manufacturing Co., Chattanooga.
Robert Vestal, Vestal Lumber & Manufacturing Co., Knoxville.

VIRGINIA.

A. Johnson, vice president, Pennington Lumber Co., Pennington Gap.
H. Fugate, director one year, The H. Fugate Co., Richlands, Va.

WEST VIRGINIA.

C. L. Ritter, vice president, C. L. Ritter Lumber Co., Huntington, W. Va.
E. L. Davidson, director two years, Parkersburg Mill Co., Parkersburg.
W. L. Watson, director one year, John W. Mahan Lumber Co., Mahan, W. Va.

TEXAS.

A. Deutsch, vice president, San Antonio, Tex.

ALABAMA.

F. W. Webster, vice president, Huntsville Lumber Co., Decatur, Ala.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

N. W. Gennett, vice president, Gennett Lumber Co., Madison, S. C.

Miscellaneous Business.

C. M. Carrier, chairman of the committee on hardwood flooring, asked for permission to refer the matter of making a division of hardwood flooring manufacturers of the Manufacturers' Association to the executive committee, which permission was granted.

On motion a change was made in the rule covering log run lumber, so as to specify that log run lumber shall include at least 50 per cent of sound cuttings.

Secretary Doster made a brief statement concerning the proposed book to be issued by the association covering a list of wholesale consumers and their requirements. He said that the sale of this book would be confined entirely to members of the association and that the price would be \$25 per annum. Subscriptions were received from about fifty members.

Referring to another subject, Mr. Doster said:

I have noticed that the assignment of committees is much larger than in 1906 and think we should get together as often as possible. It is our intention this year to keep up more thoroughly the system of canvassing conditions. We want to know what you are selling lumber for. The information which we obtain from you is held absolutely confidential. None of our reports show from whom our information is received.

If there are any questions at any time from

any committees we would like to have them and to keep closer in touch with you and we can give you information only when we get it from all sources and compile it for your benefit. We want members to feel at liberty to call on us at any time. I believe you have all felt at liberty in the past and I want this policy to continue.

Mr. Dings—Mr. President, Mr. Doster in his report, while it was very complete, did not dwell very strongly on the fact that we have in St. Louis a local inspector. I wish he would explain to this association why that inspector is there.

Secretary Doster—I am glad to do so. I tried to cover as many details as I thought advisable in my report. The Executive Board authorized me as the superintendent of the Bureau of Grades to further that bureau in every section of the country in whatever manner it must be handled in different districts. The St. Louis market is peculiar and different from any other city market in the United States. It has there a system which has been in use for many years of establishing the inspection at destination. Practically all lumber is inspected when it is unloaded from the cars instead of when it is loaded. Prior to our establishing a system many members of our association refused to ship lumber to St. Louis, owing to the fact that the lumber was not taken care of properly on arrival, and such conditions were felt by the buyers and handlers of hardwood products in that market. Upon the request of members of our association we inaugurated our inspection system in St. Louis, placing a man there to meet conditions and work expressly for that market. Since the establishment of this bureau we have found that



JOHN W. LOVE, NASHVILLE, TENN., CHAIRMAN OAK, ASH AND CHESTNUT GRADING COMMITTEE.

because of the change which this association has brought about. At our first meeting there was reticence—there was some vicious snapping among us all. We had a lack of confidence in our competitor whom we thought a villain to whom truth was unknown and if he told the truth we did not believe it. Today we work as one man, as a body and instead of it being a bear market as it was heretofore we have made it a seller's market. I recall years ago when selling lumber in New York City we had to figure a price that would admit of a deduction of \$75 to \$100 a car. If we could not stand for this we had no call to send lumber into the general market. Conditions have changed. We have not told them what they should buy but said this is the price we are willing to sell raw material for which admits of a fair and reasonable profit. Lumber today is like money from the mint. It has value. We all believe in that value. We are not a trust but we talk these things over and our prices are based on the principle used by Uncle Sam in paying his soldiers—a fair price.

I can only thank you for this opportunity of presenting these ordinary facts. I believe there are more happy smiles in our hearts and larger rolls in our pocket books than were there before we started this association.

Election of Officers.

A. J. Gahagan, chairman of the committee on resolutions and nominations, submitted the following report:

Mr. President, your committee on nominations recommends as follows: For president, John B. Ransom of Nashville, Tenn.; for first vice president, W. A. Gilchrist of Memphis, Tenn.; for second vice president, John H. Himmelberger of Morehouse, Mo.; for treasurer, C. M. Crawford of Coal Grove, O. For members of the Executive Board: W. M. Ritter, Columbus, O.; Clinton Crane, Cincinnati, O.; R. H. Vansant, Ashland, Ky.; William Wilms, Chicago; D. P. Mann, Memphis, Tenn.; W. A. Gilchrist, Memphis, Tenn.; R. M. Carrier, Sardis, Miss.; John B. Ransom, Nashville, Tenn.; Frank F. Fee, Newport, Ark.

We also recommend the adoption of the following:

WHEREAS, The cordial reception of the city and the generous hospitality of the Lumbermen's Club of Memphis on the occasion of the fifth annual meeting of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of the United States will be a pleasant memory to every member of the association present at this meeting, as an evidence of our appreciation of hospitalities never surpassed by any city in which the association has held its former meetings; therefore,

RESOLVED, That the thanks of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of the United States be and is hereby tendered to the city and also to the Lumbermen's Club of Memphis. As guests of the Lumbermen's Club our pleasure has been full to overflowing, and in its membership we have found an ideal host. We will part with them as warm friends, and we will leave with them good wishes in lavish abundance for their future prosperity as individuals and continued usefulness to the city of Memphis as a social and business organization.

We tender to Mr. Wilms, our retiring presi-



W. E. DELANEY, CINCINNATI, O., POPLAR AND BASSWOOD GRADING COMMITTEE.

shipments have increased to a great extent, and such increases were rated within thirty days after the establishment of our system. This is one of the peculiar markets we must contend with for such shipments on grading. Practically we do for all members of the association the same inspecting and reinspecting that we do in other markets, but we have not established this local work in any other section of the country, and we do not think it necessary to do so, other than by using our traveling force for the inspection of lumber. The system of charges is made according to the amount of work handled by the inspector.

Address of Mr. Fee.

While awaiting the return of the committee on nominations and at the request of President Wilms, Frank F. Fee addressed the convention on the subject of the benefits of association work:

This is a very unexpected pleasure, gentlemen. In this case I really have not any prepared notes.

Relating to our work as an association I think there is very little to be said negatively. It is all for our good. I look around this assemblage and at the friends that have met here and am impressed. Comparing this gathering with that which met four or five years ago I am sure that we have better faces, better clothes and some of us now are able to shine our shoes. I am sure our bank accounts have been increased. I believe as successful men that our wives and children find a little better husbands and fathers



J. W. KITCHEN, ASHLAND, KY., POPLAR AND BASSWOOD GRADING COMMITTEE.



J. W. DICKSON, MEMPHIS, TENN., GUM GRADING COMMITTEE.

dent, the sincere thanks of the association for his unselfish work and his untiring interest in its behalf. His administration has been one of unbounded success. By his labors he has added much in usefulness to the association. Its value as a business organization representing one of the great industries of the country is becoming more appreciated every year. In his retirement as president he carries with him the thanks of every member of the association. We appreciate his good fellowship as a man and his executive ability as a presiding officer.

It was with sincere regret that the membership of this association learned of the death of its former treasurer, Mr. Ferdinand C. Fischer. The association will miss his advice and presence at our meetings. He was a splendid business man, one who made friends among all he met. We tender to his family our most sincere sympathy in his death.

To our efficient secretary, Mr. Lewis Doster, this association is very much indebted for the work he has done during the five years since organization. He has proven an official who has given of his time and energy without limit. He has met every demand that has come upon him in the discharge of his duties. It is rare that we find embodied in any one man such a pleasant associate such a faithful employee and one so well qualified to discharge the duties that have devolved upon him as secretary of the association. He has been the strong right arm of each one who has held the position of president since the first organization of this association. We would not pretend to dictate to the incoming Executive Board who it should elect to fill the various places at its disposal, but we earnestly hope that in their wisdom they will find it to the continued interest of the association to retain Mr. Doster as its secretary. All of which is respectfully

A. J. GABAGAN,
A. LOVEMAN,
W. W. DINGS.

The report was unanimously and enthusiastically adopted and the nominees declared elected. President Wilms thereupon surrendered the chair to the new president, John B. Ransom of Nashville, who said:

Gentlemen, I am really too full for utterance—of gratitude, I mean. This is the greatest honor that I have ever had thrust upon me, and I hope I shall be able to get through this year without anything to regret. I understand that our vice president, Mr. Gilchrist, is a good speaker. I will ask him to do the speaking and I suppose Mr. Doster will do the other work. I realize that I am in the presence of a very distinguished body of business men and I really believe that some of them have been hypnotized in selecting me as your president. I really don't feel equal to the occasion, as I so told some of the committees who waited upon me, but I am going to do the best I can—and we now are ready for business.

Mr. Gilchrist—Gentlemen, I don't know just what to say, but I thank you very much. I will do the best I can.

President Ransom—I realize, gentlemen, that I am taking the place of a very strong man who was our former president, and I would like to hear from him—Mr. Wilms.

Mr. Wilms—Gentlemen, in retiring from the

office of president I take with me a recollection of the cooperation of the members and the Executive Board that will be permanent, and I can't express it more fittingly than by saying that, in spite of the labor and extra work put upon me, it has been a pleasure to serve you. I desire to express to you my gratitude for having had sufficient confidence in me to place me at the head of this association. If, in withdrawing from that place of honor, you feel that I have performed my duties to your satisfaction, I shall go home with my heart full of gratitude to you and the association. I shall continue the same loyalty to the association in the future as I have in the past and if at any time my services may be of benefit to the association I will serve you with the same effort as heretofore. [Applause.]

The Chair—I know our secretary is always ready to talk, and we would be pleased to hear from him.

Mr. Doster—Gentlemen, I have not any committee reports to read. [Laughter.] That is all I know—association work and association talk.

I am certainly pleased with the manner in which you have taken hold of the association and the manner in which you have transacted the business. It gave me a great deal of pride to listen to your applause, and that is worth traveling 50,000 miles to hear. This association has broadened me out by meeting men of this class. I never shall forget the kind treatment which you have given me during the year, while my work was in progress and at the convention. The members of the committees and the individual members of the association have always laid aside their business whenever I have called upon them. The manner in which they have



E. L. DAVIS, LOUISVILLE, KY., VEHICLE DIMENSION COMMITTEE.

treated me with their hospitality, as well as commercially, has almost spoiled me, for it makes me feel like traveling when I have office work to do.

I want to thank you for your kindness, but I want you to feel that I have been supported not only by the members but I have also been supported by the lumber press. The office assistants I have obtained have also enabled me to produce the results from which I get the benefits. The inspection bureau also works in your interests and we have been working together like one large family. While we continue that policy we should be successful, and I believe everyone should be given due credit. I thank you very kindly. [Applause.]

The Chair—Gentlemen, we are always glad to hear from the biggest man in the association—the biggest man in many ways—and I will call upon Mr. Vansant.

Mr. Vansant—Gentlemen, it is hardly necessary for me to undertake to respond to the problem given me, because I know Brother Ransom was not sincere. I have in mind one matter which I think Mr. Gabagan and his committee overlooked in their resolutions. I think all lumbermen will recognize that one of the most potent factors in this organization has been the practically united support of the lumber press. [Applause.] They are as essential to our business as are our inspectors and bookkeepers. It is our duty not only to encourage them in their business, but to support them. I move that the thanks of this convention be tendered unambiguously to the lumber press, which has so ably assisted us in carrying on our work.

The Chair—Another heavyweight with us whom we would be pleased to hear from is Mr. Crane.

Mr. Crane—Well, I don't believe I can add much to what has already been said. I have watched the progress of this association. I was one of the first at the organization; I attended the meeting at St. Louis and have never missed one. I have tried to attend all the Executive Board's meetings and perform my duties the best I know how. I am impressed with the growth of the association, and I think this is one of the grandest meetings we have ever had. Everybody is pleasant; everybody is looking well and mighty few are hunting up buyers for lumber. They seem to be getting ready to manufacture some—which, I think, is the general condition of the whole country. I don't know whether the association brought that condition about or not, but I shouldn't wonder. The difference in inspection and method of doing business is worth hundreds of thousands of dollars a year, and I hope the association will continue along the lines we have been running on. After we get the consumers a little closer with us we will be stronger and the misrepresentations some people are making about us will be at an end. [Applause.]

On Mr. Vansant's motion the lumber press received the thanks of the association.

Mr. Gabagan, chairman of the resolutions committee, then spoke as follows:

Mr. President—There is one word of explanation due from the Committee on Resolutions. It is impossible for the most intelligent committee to cover all the delicate points which come to our attention inside of fifteen minutes. When I looked at this splendid body of newspaper men, representing, to my mind, one of the greatest business organizations in all the world, I felt that we had forgotten something. At the time I could not get the committee together to make another report, hence we overlooked the newspaper men.

While I am not identified with any newspaper in a business way, they always have found in me a business friend and one who has been always ready to serve them. I have been called upon from time to time to give them information and have always done so.

I notice also that we omitted any reference to the death of a splendid man, Mr. C. A. Ward, who has rendered valuable service to the association, and we ask your pardon for that omission and request that Mr. Doster add a supplement to our report referring to the death of Mr. Ward.

To look into the faces of the gentlemen who constitute this organization and who make up an industry that is one of the greatest and most important that pertains to the welfare and growth and development of this entire country gives me great pleasure. I have never missed a single meeting of this organization. I am a busy man at home, having but a few hours for anything except the details of business, but I come to these meetings and spend two or three days of real recreation and go home feeling about ten years younger, better qualified to discharge my obligations.

Cooperation is the watchword of the day. Good fellowship has as much to do with the promotion of business as dollars and cents. As men go along and time passes and as men become educated in the details of business they come closer together. There was a time when a man, in the conduct of business regarded every fellow as his enemy and "the devil take the hindmost."



VAN B. PERRINE, FT. WAYNE, IND., FURNITURE DIMENSION STOCK COMMITTEE.

That condition does no longer exist. Men cooperate in their business relations. Their fellowship is warmer than ever before.

One thing that pleases me—and I am talking to the younger gentlemen here—in my associations with business people wherever I go is the fact that we are associating with sober men [applause]; men who have an idea of the real proprieties of life; men who regard manhood as worth more than anything else; men who stand flat-footed on their feet, ready to be governed by the Golden Rule. There is less deception today than ever before in the world. There is more real business manhood today than ever existed before. We have better business men today than the world ever knew before, and we have a better class of newspapers today than were ever published before. We are living in a new day, under new environments. There is no land in the world, my friends, like this splendid southland. I am a southern man myself. There is no spot that appeals to me stronger than this great southland—Memphis. The development of the cotton crop, the development of the mines, what is produced by felling the forest, meets with no parallel in all the world's history. With thousands of millions of wealth being added to the country with every decade, and growth and development in population the like of which the country has never known, I cannot but stand on my feet today and almost envy the young man in his enjoyment of the resources and advantages which fifty years will bring about. [Applause.]

W. E. Delaney of Cincinnati made a complimentary reference to Chief Inspector Hill, stating that his work had been found entirely satisfactory and suggested that Mr. Hill should be duly complimented on the splendid service he had rendered the association. At the suggestion of the chair Mr. Hill responded:

From the Chief Inspector.

There is only one subject I can talk about at all, and that is inspection of lumber. The other details of the association work are carried out by others. Since I have been with the association we have endeavored to treat every man, members of the association and consumers of lumber, strictly impartially. We have tried to give you just what you have shipped. We have tried to give to the consumer just what he bought, and if at any time the report of our inspections or re-inspections does not suit the shipper and he feels that possibly the lumber might have been better, I want to impress this upon you—that we have done exactly what the rules prescribed for us to do. I am proud that I am employed by an association such as this that is strictly honest in everything that it undertakes. I am proud to say that I have been instructed by the president and our secretary, and Mr. Vansant, our expert, to be strictly impartial in all things. I thank you. [Applause.]

The meeting then adjourned.

The Attendance.

Apperson, J. W. acting mayor, Memphis, Tenn.
Anderson, S. B., Anderson-Tully Co., Memphis, Tenn.

Anderson, W. R., Southern Lumberman, Memphis, Tenn.
Allen, J. D., Richman Crosby Lumber Co., Memphis, Tenn.
Allen, J. D., Jr., Brasfield-Thompson Lumber Co., Memphis, Tenn.
Bacon, H. E., Lamb-Fish Lumber Co., Memphis, Tenn.
Barksdale, W. R., W. R. Hancock Lumber Co., Memphis, Tenn.
Bryant, F. C., Newfoundland S. & R. Co., St. John, Newfoundland.
Barr, William L., Greenfield, O.
Burgoyne, George W., Chicago, Ill.
Bodman, F. D., Fullerton-Powell Hardwood Lumber Co., South Bend, Ind.
Bartholomew, C. A., Ozark Cooperage Co., Memphis, Tenn.
Blair, James R., L. H. Gage Lumber Co., Memphis, Tenn.
Borcharding, Oliver, Kentucky Lumber Co., Greenville, Miss.
Calcutt, N. W., N. W. Calcutt & Son, Dyersburg, Tenn.
Carrier, R. M., Carrier Lumber & Manufacturing Co., Sardis, Miss.
Clair, J. C., Ind. Com. Ill. Central, Chicago, Ill.
Cochran, J. L., Vansant, Kitchen & Co., Ashland, Ky.
Crenshaw, W. L., Crenshaw & Cathey, Memphis, Tenn.
Crane, C., C. Crane & Co., Cincinnati, O.
Cheeley, J. M., Kentucky Lumber Co., Wilhamsburg, Ky.



J. K. WILLIAMS, FAYETTEVILLE, TENN.



GEO. F. RIEL, MEMPHIS, TENN., GUM GRADING COMMITTEE.

Darnell, R. J., R. J. Darnell, Inc., Memphis, Tenn.
Deutsch, A., San Antonio, Tex.
Dolph, W. A., E. M. Darnell & Sons Co., Memphis, Tenn.
Doster, Lewis, secretary H. M. A., Chicago, Ill.
Estes, T. H., Prewitt-Spurr Manufacturing Co., Nashville, Tenn.
Emmons, Benjamin, Brinkley Car Works & Manufacturing Co., Brinkley, Ark.
Ehemann, George C., Bennett & Witte, Memphis, Tenn.
Ferguson, W. B., Phoenix Lumber Co., Little Rock, Ark.
Fellows, George D., G. D. Fellows Lumber Co., Racine, Wis.
Fry, Thomas W., C. F. Luehrmann Hardwood Lumber Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Fox, John A., National Rivers & Harbors Congress, Washington, D. C.
Fassold, George, Indiana Lumber Mutual Insurance Co., Indianapolis, Ind.
Foote, George H., Fullerton-Powell Hardwood Lumber Co., South Bend, Ind.
Friant, J. H., Himmelberger-Harrison Lumber Co., Cape Girardeau, Mo.
Foshe, George W., New York Lumber Trade Journal, Memphis, Tenn.
Gredle, W. H., Three States Lumber Co., Memphis, Tenn.
Gary, F. E., Baker Lumber Co., Turrell, Ark.
Garrett, E. L., Page, Bull & Co., Ltd., London, Eng.
Gibson, Henry H., Hardwood Record, Chicago, Ill.
Gilchrist, W. A., Three States Lumber Co., Memphis, Tenn.
Gilchrist, F. W., Three States Lumber Co., Memphis, Tenn.
Garetson, J. S., Garetson-Greason Lumber Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Galloway, O. C., J. B. Galloway Co., Clarendon, Ark.
Grant, J. R., Buffalo Hardwood Lumber Co., Buffalo, N. Y.
Gladden, C. S., Memphis, Tenn.
Gladding, N. A., E. C. Atkins & Co., Inc., Indianapolis, Ind.
Harris, L. L., Harris & Cole Bros., Cedar Falls, Iowa.
Hill, G. S., Three States Lumber Co., Memphis, Tenn.
Hale, James L., Hale & Keiser, Memphis, Tenn.
Hiller, J. R., Memphis, Tenn.
Hannahs, M. F., Memphis, Tenn.
Hossafoms, H. C., Dayton, Ohio.
Heaton, N. L., H. M. A., Chicago, Ill.
Hill, J. V., chief inspector H. M. A., Chicago, Ill.
Hartzell, George W., Dayton, Ohio.
Jeffris, T. J., Chicago Car Lumber Co., Chicago, Ill.
Johanning, A. W., Johanning Lumber Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Johnson, A., Pennington Lumber Co., Pennington Gap, Va.
Joy, Loyd, Arthur Hardwood Flooring Co., Memphis, Tenn.
Kitchen, J. W., Vansant, Kitchen & Co., Ashland, Ky.
Kirby, F. A., Cherry River Boom & Lumber Co., Scranton, Pa.



W. A. McLEAN, NEW ALBANY, IND., OAK, ASH AND CHESTNUT STATISTIC COMMITTEE.

Kellogg, C. M., Barksdale-Kellogg Co., Memphis, Tenn.
 Keyser, W. E., Stone-Keyser Lumber Co., Memphis, Tenn.
 Kibbe, M. G., Kibbe-Sullivan Lumber Co., Sullivan, Ill.
 Kramer, H. M., C. & W. Kramer Co., Richmond, Ind.
 Knight, W. W., Long-Knight Lumber Co., Indianapolis, Ind.
 Loveman, A., Lieberman, Loveman & O'Brien, Nashville, Tenn.
 Lang, E. A., Paepcke-Leicht Lumber Co., Chicago, Ill.
 Lockwood, R. J., Paepcke-Leicht Lumber Co., Memphis, Tenn.
 Lippman, E. C., Tupelo, Ark.
 Lucas, A. W., A. W. Lucas & Co., Waverley, Tenn.
 Lewis, R. N., Memphis, Tenn.
 Love, John W., Love, Boyd & Co., Nashville, Tenn.
 Lamb, F. M., Earl, Ark.
 Love, A. M., Darnell-Love Lumber Co., Lealand, Miss.
 McCulloch, E. B., Lamb-Fish Lumber Co., Memphis, Tenn.
 Maphet, Ed J., Logan & Maphet Lumber Co., Knoxville, Tenn.
 McElvaine, J. R., Southern Lumber & Mfg. Co., Nashville, Tenn.
 Mann, D. P., Chapman & Dewey Lumber Co., Memphis, Tenn.
 McCausland, A. J., W. E. Kelley & Co., Chicago, Ill.
 Meadows, J. E., Advance Lumber Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
 Morgan, W. B., Anderson-Tully Co., Memphis, Tenn.
 Mayhew, J. W., W. M. Ritter Lumber Co., Columbus, Ohio.
 McClure, J. W., Thompson & McClure, Memphis, Tenn.
 Major, S. J., S. J. Major Lumber Co., Memphis, Tenn.
 Mallory, J. H., Commercial Agent Illinois Central, Memphis, Tenn.
 Newman, R. H., Simonds Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill.
 Nash, G. V., Wisarkana Lumber Co., Nettleton, Ark.
 Nolan, E. H., Nolan Bros., Memphis, Tenn.
 Nolan, L. C., Nolan Bros., Memphis, Tenn.
 Oakford, James W., Cherry River Boom & Lumber Co., Scranton, Pa.
 Powe, Thomas E., Plummer Lumber Co., St. Louis, Mo.
 Pratt, E. W., Jr., Pratt-Worthington Co., Crofton, Ky.
 Palmer, W. C., Wiborg & Hanna Co., Cincinnati, O.
 Philpot, W. S., Chicago, Ill.
 Peterson, C. F., Morehead, Miss.
 Peters, Col. I. F., commissioner Industrial League, Memphis, Tenn.
 Powell, C. G., Fullerton-Powell Hardwood Lumber Co., South Bend, Ind.
 Reichman, J. A., Reichman-Crosby Co., Memphis, Tenn.
 Rush, J. C., Brodhead-Garrett Co., Clay City, Ky.
 Ransom, John B., John B. Ransom & Co., Nashville, Tenn.
 Richards, H. A., Grand Trunk, St. Louis, Mo.
 Rhodes, T. W., Jackson, Tenn.
 Ravesties, R. H., Standard Lumber Co., Memphis, Tenn.
 Roper, G. L., Senoth, Mo.
 Rolly, A. A., French Lumber Co., Crawfordsville, Ark.
 Ransom, W. A., Gayoso Lumber Co., Memphis, Tenn.
 Russe, W. H., Russe & Burgess, Memphis, Tenn.
 Riel, George F., Paepcke-Leicht Lumber Co., Memphis, Tenn.
 Sweet, E. E., Lamb-Fish Lumber Co., Memphis, Tenn.
 Stevens, S. J., Forest City Land & Lumber Co., Woodruff, Miss.
 Smith, F. H., Lumber World, Chicago, Ill.
 Steele, A. P., Carrier Lumber & Manufacturing Co., Sardis, Miss.
 Scheve, J. L., W. D. Reeves Lumber Co., Helena, Ark.
 Sterling, S. W., New Orleans Cooperae Co., New Orleans.
 Scott, G. E., Stevens Lumber Co., Dyersburg, Tenn.
 Stoneman, E. C., Stoneman Lumber Co., Clarksdale, Miss.
 Smith, A. V., Smith & Sons Co., Lanark, Ark.
 Stoneman, G. W., Stoneman-Zearing Lumber Co., Devall Bluff, Ark.
 Schlosser, E. J., Forrest City Manufacturing Co., Forrest City, Ark.
 Stonebraker, F. E., Lansing Wheelbarrow Co., Parkin, Ark.
 Stetson, C. B., Standard Lumber Co., Memphis, Tenn.

Smith, J. H., Rittenhouse & Embree Co., Chicago, Ill.
 Taylor, J. W., General Lumber Co., Columbus, O.
 Thompson, J. W., J. W. Thompson Lumber Co., Memphis, Tenn.
 Throne, P. L., American Wash Board Co., Fair, Ark.
 Taenzer, E. E., E. E. Taenzer & Co., Memphis, Tenn.
 Thompson, A. N., Thompson & McClure, Memphis, Tenn.
 Vansant, R. H., Vausant, Kitchen & Co., Ashland, Ky.
 Von Schrenk, Dr. Hermann, Missouri Botanical Gardens, St. Louis, Mo.
 Vestal, Robert, Vestal Lumber & Manufacturing Co., Knoxville, Tenn.
 Wilms, William, Paepcke-Leicht Lumber Co., Chicago, Ill.
 Wertz, Daniel, Maley & Wertz, Evansville, Ind.
 Worland, G. O., Thompson, Thayer & McCowen, Evansville, Ind.
 Webster, F. W., Huntsville Lumber Co., Huntsville, Ala.
 Walker, James C., Mississippi Valley Lumberman, Minneapolis.
 Westbrook, P. H., Sowell Lumber Co., Marked Tree, Ark.
 Williams, E. E., E. E. Taenzer & Co., Memphis, Tenn.
 Warren, R. W., E. H. Warner, St. Louis, Mo.
 Wolesski, E. J., Fitzhugh-Luther Co., Chicago, Ill.



J. V. HILL, CHICAGO, CHIEF INSPECTOR.

Williams, J. K., Williams-Haas Lumber Co., Fayetteville, Tenn.
 Watson, W. L., J. W. Mahan Lumber Co., Mahan, W. Va.
 Wilson, R. E. Lee, R. E. Lee Wilson & Co., Inc., Wilson, Ark.
 Wheeler, C. L., J. W. Wheeler & Co., Madison, Ark.
 Wall, J. O., Chapman & Dewey Lumber Co., Marked Tree, Ark.
 Waldron, J. E., Columbus, O.
 Westfall, Martin, Dayton, O.
 Woods, Earl, E. E. Taenzer & Co., Memphis, Tenn.
 Young, B., Young & Cutsinger, Evansville, Ind.
 Zupke, Fred, E. E. Taenzer & Co., Memphis, Tenn.

LUNCH AND SMOKER.

On Tuesday evening the members of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association were the guests of the Lumbermen's Club of Memphis at a "lunch," which developed practically into a banquet and smoker, in the main dining room of the Gayoso Hotel. This function was presided over in a most pleasing manner by George D. Burgess, president of the club. The great room was beautifully decorated with palms, American flags and bunting, and incident to the feast and its concomitants of liquid refreshments and cigars, a delightful entertainment of song and story was rendered

from a temporary stage erected at the side of the room. Interspersed was orchestral music of a very high character. Seated at the tables scattered about the room were more than 300 guests and hosts.

President Wilms' Address.

As the cigars were lighted, President Burgess introduced William Wilms, president of the Manufacturers' Association, who said:

Lumbermen of the Universe—I believe that in addressing you tonight, as president of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of the United States, I should broaden on my authority the limits that have been placed upon us as an association. We should henceforth call ourselves the Lumbermen of the Universe. And the thought that dictates this almost sacrilegious assumption comes to me on account of the fact that Mr. Burgess has presented to us tonight stars in various lines of business who have cost the lumbermen of Memphis an enormous amount of money. If in keeping with the policy followed tonight by the most representative lumbermen of the United States [applause] we follow up what we might call a universal lumber policy, we will all go broke. There is one satisfaction, however, gentlemen—that if we go broke we will do so in a jolly way. Mr. Burgess, in announcing the various numbers of entertainment, pointed out to us the expense that the Memphis Lumbermen's Club had to go to to afford us these pleasures. He omitted to state, however, the cost that was imposed on the Lumbermen's Club in getting us to come here. No one will ever know what the expense was in getting us here.

A Voice—Cheap at that.
 Mr. Wilms—No, I don't think it was cheap, not in comparison to what they produce. Whatever was produced here tonight was first class, irrespective of expense, and I think all that was produced during the day by our association was just as much first class. [Applause.] We are placed in rather a peculiar position tonight from the viewpoint of a man who is an association man. At the bottom of our hearts we are all jolly good fellows. There are some little points of divergence in our opinions; some slight disagreements have created members in both associations who can well be classed by the general name, "the big men from Cincinnati." No matter whether they are from Cincinnati or elsewhere, they have some idiosyncrasies that have developed to such a state that they cannot be eliminated. I believe this meeting tonight has done more for the benefit of the lumber fraternity than anything else that could have been done. [Applause.] Points of friction have been smoothed over in such a way that in the future, if not we, perhaps our descendants or our grandchildren will say, "Well, boys, there was a meeting once in Memphis when all these troubles were eliminated," and if there is a possibility of foreseeing such a time, nearer to the present than to the future, I think every one of you gentlemen should contribute your share towards its realization. [Applause.]

In reviewing this assembly I see faces and expressions, particularly Bill Russe's, that might be misinterpreted if it were not for the fact that George Burgess, who is sitting over there, explained to him before we came in to be quiet. But I think there is more to this meeting than mere personality. The last few years' experience in our business has taught us that trifling misunderstandings among the members of either one of the associations should not be a cause for disrespect, disregard or what you might call the lowering of our opinions in the esteem of one another. I believe, as president of our association, that the time will come when the interests of all lumbermen, irrespective of their possession of timber land or not, will be universal, and when that time comes we will see what we have experienced at this meeting tonight. We have been received in Memphis in a spirit of hospitality that exceeds anything that has ever been experienced in the history of our association. [Applause.] And if I say to you that every member of our Executive Board, every member of our association, is touched deeply by this reception, I believe I am saying what everybody in this hall feels at this moment. If the seed that has been planted tonight grows, as it ought to grow, under the sun of prosperity, that means benefit to all of us, then in the future we will realize that we are not enemies, that we are friends on a common ground, that we are friends carrying on a business that stands third in the development of our national prosperity. I desire to thank the president of your club and to thank every member of your club for the spirit that has been manifested here, and I hope if anyone here still has the idea that we are dictating our policy from a central place you will meet us at that central place, and we shall try to prove to you that we are not lacking in hospitality, but full of the spirit that tends to

make an understanding among men who are representative business men of the United States. [Applause.]

Mr. Burgess—We will now hear from the president of the opposition.

W. H. Russe Speaks.

Mr. Russe, president of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, then addressed the audience as follows:

I think the president of the Memphis Lumbermen's Club should not have used that word "opposition." [Applause.] When I listened to the songs here, especially the one entitled "Dreaming," I did not want you members of the Manufacturers' Association to think you were dreaming. We of Memphis realize that you are lumbermen, and that covers the ground. I am only too glad to welcome you here tonight, not as president of the National Association, but as a member of the Memphis Lumbermen's Club, and I hope that you will all realize that we are lumbermen; that we are not one faction fighting another, and I hope that the seeds sown here tonight will bear fruit. I believe that the two associations as far as inspection is concerned, should get together. [Applause.] And I don't see why they should not. If the lumbermen had been left alone they would have been together long ago. [Applause.] In one of the songs tonight they said "Remember me." They should have said "Remember us." We realized when you came here in the stronghold, I might say, of the National Hardwood Lumber Association that we should recognize only one fact that you are brother lumbermen, and we wanted to show you that we did not take into consideration whether you think just as we do but that we are all one. We as lumbermen should paddle our own canoe; we should not allow anything to come between us. I had a talk with Mr. Crane tonight—and I want to come right down to a little business. I know it is not the proper place to bring it forward, but I understood that you were considering today dividing on the half inch; that is, that you were going to divide, give and take. I don't believe in that. I believe in measuring on the half inch; don't give anything and don't take anything, but let a man get what he purchases. The man that is receiving for the buyer will forget where the division comes in. Don't adopt that rule, but make it on the half inch. Make your tallies 6, 6½, 7, 7½, 8, 8½, and then don't forget the odd lengths. [Applause.] With timber getting scarce, in trimming your lumber why should you cut off two feet when there is only six inches had in the board? Cut off one foot. There is not a single buyer in the furniture trade or house furnishing trade but can use odd lengths. Why should we throw that away? Timber is getting too scarce. There is one thing that I want to bring out, and that is that our interests are mutual. Everything that we adopt should be on mutual ground. We should get together, and I can't see any reason why we should not have an inspection rule that will govern this country. [Applause.] Why should we imagine—and it is all imagination—that the Manufacturers' Association is fighting the National, or the National is fighting the Manufacturers'? It is all imagination, and there is no reason under God's sun why we should not get together. I am only too glad that you came to Memphis to hold your meeting. We have in our Lumbermen's Club a vast majority belonging to the National Association and not to your association; but we realize that you are all lumbermen, and that means that we are brothers, and we want you to understand that there is no fight between the National and the Manufacturers' Association. [Applause.]

I believe that a scheme can be brought about by which we can get together. [Applause.] The National can have their organization, the Manufacturers' theirs; but we can get together on one inspection rule, and I don't see why we don't.

A Voice—Do it now.

Mr. Russe—We have paved the way, my friend. We have shown that, regardless of whether you are members of the Manufacturers' Association or members of the National Association, we have gathered together here as lumbermen. We have paved the way, and I believe that with the talk we have had and the understanding that the leaders of your association have, there is no reason why we should not get together. Is there, Mr. Crane?

Mr. Crane—None that I know of.

Mr. Russe—It is true that there has been antagonism, because the Manufacturers' Association will have to admit they were part of the National up to the time of the St. Louis convention. It is like a family quarrel—a little bitter. We can't overlook these little things. We are suspicious of each other. But why should we be? Let us wipe it out. There is no reason why we should not wipe it out; there is no reason why we should not all stand together. I hope and pray that this meeting will bring about just what it ought to bring about—universal inspection. [Applause.] We can bring it about. Inspection is like law; it is like every bill that Congress passes; it is a matter of compromise.

We don't all think alike. There has never been an inspection rule made yet that pleased

everybody. There never will be one that pleases everybody, but we can get together on a basis of give and take as is done in making laws for the government of this country.

Now, let this be the foundation of getting together. We can do it, and there is no reason why we shouldn't. Let us wipe out the feeling that we don't want to do it because we favor certain ideas of association. I feel so strongly about this, and I am so satisfied that if the lumbermen would get together and consult with each other, we would wonder why we were ever part. I hope and pray that this next year, when you hold your meeting in Memphis again—and I think you will do it—that we will be one and together. I don't want to bring in newspaper talk. I may be mistaken, but I have felt for the last three years that if the lumbermen had been left alone there would have been no differences. We want the newspapers and we need them, but let us make our own fight. Let us get together with our own differences. Don't let us have that feeling that talk and editorials can keep us apart, as no doubt, to my mind, has been the case in some of our disagreements. I feel that, whether you are a National man or a Manufacturers' man, we are together and will be together if we simply take up and discuss the questions with each other.

I hope the members of the Manufacturers' Association have enjoyed themselves, and as a member of the Memphis Lumbermen's Club I can say that I am glad we have had the opportunity of showing to you that we want you here; that we are pleased to have you with us and that we want you again. [Applause.]

Mr. Burgess—We will have a few remarks in response to Mr. Russe's address by Mr. Wilms.

Mr. Wilms—Gentlemen, it would be out of place tonight to go into a detailed discussion of the subjects that Mr. Russe has placed before us. There is no doubt that our interest as lumbermen is a common one. There is no doubt that on the principle of give and take and on the principle of mutual understanding an amalgamation between the two factions which now represent the two largest hardwood organizations in the United States could be brought about. I, as presiding officer of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of the United States, feel that it is my duty to thank Mr. Russe for his expressions and words of kindness. The point which is the center of friction is grading rules and could be harmonized, I think, by an amalgamation, if I may call it that, of the lumber interests of the hardwood trade of the country. [Applause.]

Reviewing the subject of grading rules, which as you know has been the subject of divergence among us, you will recall that in spite of the very best efforts on both sides nothing was accomplished when committees were appointed to represent both of our associations in pursuance of an agreement that might have resulted in amalgamation. Our association, representing that part of the hardwood industry that derives its profits from standing timber, has justly or unjustly been accused of following a policy that in its finality would be disastrous to those who were not as fortunate as we are or some of our members are, I might add, because all of our members are not in possession of timber lands. Be that as it may, no success in any organization, in any association, in any business that has had for its principle cooperation on the part of those interested in it was ever attained if personal interest and personal viewpoints were given preference to the benefit of the unit represented in such trades and organizations. I believe that all of us, that all the members of our association feel tonight that never in the history of our business have we met with a reception equal to the one we have met tonight. [Applause.] Whether it be ascribed to the sense of hospitality or to the sense of fraternity that should prevail among lumbermen is immaterial at this moment. If during our deliberations tomorrow and in presenting to the Lumbermen's Club of Memphis our vote of thanks we should come to the conclusion that we were not brothers on the same plane, we better had not come to Memphis. [Applause.] If, on the other hand, any member of the National Association should think that the hospitality offered us tonight was not highly appreciated and was not received in the same manner in which it was tendered, I believe the other members of the National Association should not regard such a member worthy of retaining his membership. [Applause.]

Now, to sum up the situation. We are all lumbermen; each of us represents in a financial way his business interests. What that means was well expressed by Carl Schurz, one of the greatest men that the German nation ever sent to this country. When asked what he considered the most sensitive point in a man's makeup, he said: "The most sensitive point of a man, of a community, and even of a nation in its makeup centers in the pocketbook." Now, gentlemen, that is in a manner the vital point upon which we do not agree, and upon which we should agree. This disagreement on one of the vital points, but primarily on personal questions, has been the reason why we have not been able to get together. I don't believe that in an open meeting like this we will ever be able to accom-

plish anything. But I do believe that if the National Association will appoint a committee to meet a committee of our association on the basis of mutual understanding, and on the basis of absolute fairness, the millennium of the hardwood lumber industry can be attained. [Applause.] And if that can be made possible we will have accomplished more than was ever brought about by hospitality and meeting on a common ground. We will have buried the past; we will have buried small, inferior ideas that should not interfere with our business, and if during the time of my administration (which will end some time tomorrow) anything on the part of the National Association can be presented, I shall make a special effort to bring it before our committees and shall take pains to bring about the result that all of us desire.

Gentlemen, I thank you again in behalf of our association for your hospitality. We have held meetings in a good many places, but never in our history have we met a reception equal to the reception we have had here. [Applause.] I will now ask you to join me in three cheers for the future prosperity and the future welfare of a town that has long been recognized as the center of the hardwood business of the world.

CONVENTION NOTES.

John B. Ransom of Nashville, president-elect of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association, has occupied the position of vice president for two years, and this year for the first time was prevailed upon to accept the presidency. Mr. Ransom is one of the foremost hardwood manufacturers of the United States, and has achieved distinguished success in his commercial enterprises. His range of experience is extremely wide, as in addition to being a manufacturer of many varieties of hardwood lumber, poplar and oak being the principal ones, he has for many years operated planing mill enterprises, is associated with several large hardwood distributing houses and is head of the great Nashville Hardwood Flooring Company, producer of oak and beech flooring. Mr. Ransom is a man of broad and catholic commercial attainments, has a reputation for sagacity and probity second to none in the trade, and will undoubtedly prove a most excellent president for the Manufacturers' association.

W. A. Gilchrist of Memphis, elected to the office of first vice president, although a comparatively young man, has had experience in lumber manufacturing pursuits since early boyhood, especially in the state of Michigan, where he was for many years associated with his father, F. W. Gilchrist of Alpena. Today he is at the head of the second largest cottonwood manufacturing enterprise in the country—the Three States Lumber Company of Memphis. Mr. Gilchrist is a man of remarkable force and his energy, backed by his enthusiasm for the tenets of the Manufacturers' association, will make him a very desirable officer.

John H. Himmelberger of Morehouse, Mo., elected to the second vice presidency, is one of the best known hardwood manufacturers of the country and is at the head of the Himmelberger-Harrison Lumber Company, the largest red gum producing institution in the United States. Mr. Himmelberger's characteristics of conservatism and sagacity in the conduct of his own business prove his selection for this office a very wise one.

C. M. Crawford, re-elected to the office of treasurer, is at the head of the great poplar manufacturing house—the Yellow Poplar Lumber Company of Coal Grove, O. Mr. Crawford is a close student of hardwood affairs, and although of a retiring and unostentatious disposition, his counsel in association affairs will be extremely valuable.

The executive board held a hurried meeting immediately after the conclusion of Wednesday's session, and the only business transacted was the reelection of Lewis Doster as secretary. Mr. Doster's record in this position is so well known as to scarcely need comment. His reelection followed as a matter of course, as he is undeniably the right man for this arduous position.

The badges used at the convention were in the similitude of a miniature map of the United States, stamped out of bronze. Across the face of the map in gilt appeared the name of the association and on the back was inscribed "Fifth Annual, Memphis, Tenn., January 29-30, 1907." The map was suspended by a chain to a swivel catch, and now does duty as a watch fob for many members.

The Gayoso hotel, the leading hostelry in Memphis, did everything in its power to make the stay of its guests at the convention pleasant, and while it was well filled with its regular trade, the management took special pains to accommodate the lumbermen. It further complimented its visitors by preparing a very beautiful souvenir menu card for the occasion.

George D. Burgess, president of the Memphis Lumbermen's Club, the host of the occasion, is to be congratulated on his graceful handling of the smoker, over which he presided as toastmaster.

Hardwood Record Mail Bag.

[In this department it is proposed to reply to such inquiries as reach this office from the HARDWOOD RECORD clientele as will be of enough general interest to warrant publication. Every patron of the paper is invited to use this department to the fullest extent, and an attempt will be made to answer queries pertaining to all matters of interest to the hardwood trade, in a succinct and intelligent manner.]

Hardwood Used for Pipes.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Jan. 26.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: The interesting article under the above head appearing in the HARDWOOD RECORD of January 10 did not furnish quite enough specific light on the subject of the possibilities of American substitutes for what is known as French briar in pipe making. The price of pipes may advance, but there is nothing to indicate that the supply of what is termed French briar is anything like exhausted, because to the initiated it is well known that quite a lot of this product has been furnished for some time from the mountains of North Carolina. When the great World's Fair was held in St. Louis there was exposed in a showcase in connection with the North Carolina exhibit a number of pipe blanks somewhat similar to those illustrated in the RECORD's article. Prof. H. H. Brimley, who had charge of this display, was very much interested in this pipe material and the manufacture of the finished article. He said the product was gotten from a species of mountain laurel, and the pipe blanks or blocks were cut by small sawmills and shipped to Rochester, N. Y., where they were made into finished so-called French briar pipes. One object in displaying this product was to interest capital with a view of having established in that part of North Carolina a factory for finishing these pipes so the entire industry might be maintained there. It is the root of the mountain laurel that is used in this work, and it is grubbed out by mountain dwellers and sold by the ton.

There are a number of members of the laurel family and it is difficult now, without specific information at hand, to recall just which member of the family it is which is employed so extensively for pipes. However, Professor Brimley said it is the same species that is found along the northern shore of the Mediterranean, the old source of supply of French briar. Possibly it

is what is known as the purple laurel, or mountain rose bay.

It is said to have been owing to the color effect of these flowers that Roan mountain received its name, and it seems that in many of the mountain sections this laurel forms veritable jungles, sometimes in small patches and sometimes covering many acres.

While there is of course a limit to the supply of the North Carolina mountains, there is probably no immediate danger of its being exhausted, and the little flurry in the pipe market will doubtless give fresh life to the industry down there and enable it to attain a little more conspicuous place in the hardwood world.—J. C. T.

Apropos of this subject, Consul James A. Smith of Leghorn writes that the larger part of Italian briar wood is found along the Mediterranean coast and the islands of Corsica and Sardinia furnish an abundant supply. The work of excavating the root of the briar wood tree is carried on from October until the end of May. A kind of grubbing spade with one sharp edge for cutting away the large billet or heart of the root (the valuable part) from the surrounding small roots is used in this work. After being thoroughly cleaned and trimmed it is brought to the mill and by means of circular saws cut into small blocks corresponding roughly to the shape of a pipe bowl and stem. These blocks are of various sizes, depending upon the dimension and shape of the billet. Afterward they are immersed in boiling water for a period of about twelve hours and then thoroughly dried.

This process completed, they are sorted, the imperfect pieces thrown aside, placed in large jute bags, and are then ready for shipment. The pieces unsuitable for pipes are sold for firewood. Exports of briar wood from this district to the United States have shown a decided increase during the past few years.—Editor.

News Miscellany.

Yale Forest School.

Several very important changes are shown in the latest catalogue of the Yale Forest School. Most important among them is the institution of a course in practical lumbering. The endowment fund of \$150,000 being raised for this purpose by the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association has not been completed, but arrangements have been made whereby the new work has already been started. For the present and until the fund is all raised the work will be under the direction of a committee of lumbermen, no regular professor having been appointed. The committee consists of N. W. McLeod of the Grayson & McLeod Lumber Company, St. Louis; C. I. Millard of the Chicago Lumber & Coal Company, St. Louis, and F. E. Weyerhaeuser of Weyerhaeuser & Co., St. Paul. Lectures will be given by practical lumbermen from different sections of the country, each expert in his special line of work. The school will soon be ready to announce the names and subjects of the several lecturers secured for this purpose. Aside from these special lectures, pupils will be given instruction in the economics of the lumber industry; its position in commerce; the many industries dependent upon it; prices of stumpage; the trend upward of prices for lumber; future sources of supply; transpor-

tation of exports and imports; markets; cost of logging of various kinds of woods in different sections of the United States.

The field work is in charge of R. C. Bryant. It will consist in laying plans for lumbering a given woodlot near New Haven. Amount of timber on the tract must be estimated; local methods, cost of logging and milling, character of material required in local markets, values, etc., must all be fully investigated by the students. In this field work Mr. Bryant has the assistance of a prominent lumberman who accompanies the students to the lot and discusses for their benefit economy in utilization of the timber, methods of logging, etc., and criticizes the work of individuals.

It has been the custom of the school to send the senior class into the woods about Thanksgiving time for three weeks, and again in the spring for final field practice. This year the class will remain in New Haven until March, and will then be sent out to remain until graduation, covering the field work in one trip to a region where the climate is favorable for work at that season and conditions suitable for thorough instruction.

During the spring term pupils will be given final practice in estimating; surveying; laying out logging roads for engines and wagons; se-

lection of camp sites; logging; transportation; handling logs at mills; sawmills—character, management, capacity; grading lumber; piling; drying; shipping; fire protection, etc.

The work in forest management will be conducted by H. H. Chapman, and it is expected that Henry Gannett, geographer of the Geological Survey, will be secured for the purpose of giving instruction in topographic surveying.

The catalogue shows that the new course in lumbering will be taught in a remarkably practical and comprehensive way, and that it will impart to the student information and actual experience not usually gained until the graduate has done several years' hard work as an actual forester.

Meeting National Lumber Exporters' Association.

On January 23 the National Lumber Exporters' Association convened at Norfolk, Va., in the rooms of the Virginia Club. The business transacted consumed the greater part of two days, adjourning on the afternoon of the 24th.

The first session opened with Vice President John L. Alcock of Baltimore in the chair, President W. H. Russe being delayed by floods, as were several members of the association en route from Memphis and other points west and south. The meetings convened at 10 a. m., 2:30 p. m. and 8 p. m. the first day. No regular routine or program was laid out, the proceedings being executive; plans for future work were laid and matters of interest brought up. The secretary was instructed to write the Interstate Commerce Commission approving the bill which will be presented to congress providing for better railroad facilities. Certain members expressed themselves as much opposed to the practice of foreign brokers who send circulars to lumbermen in this country offering big profits on lumber to be shipped on consignment, and it was understood as the sense of the association that this misleading system should be discouraged as much as possible.

The matter of rates at Norfolk was taken up and the association will endeavor to equalize railroad and steamship rates for the good of the port. A committee was named to take up the matter of the system of measuring lumber now in force at Liverpool, and one to look after shortage, breakage and other claims against transportation companies.

The Thursday session transacted little business of general interest with the exception of election of officers, which resulted as follows:

John L. Alcock, John L. Alcock & Co., Baltimore, Md., president; George M. Speigel, George M. Speigel & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., first vice president; Harvey M. Dickson, Dickson Lumber Company, Norfolk, Va., second vice president; R. W. Price, Price & Heald, Baltimore, Md., treasurer, and E. M. Terry, secretary.

The following committees were appointed:

Transportation—Harvey M. Dickson, chairman; William Wilms, George M. Speigel, Max Kosse, John L. Alcock, Edwin Barber, Max Sondheimer, A. L. Foster, W. A. Powell, Richard W. Price, R. J. Camp and Elliott Lang.

Arbitration and Complaints—L. Methudy, chairman; E. E. Taenzer, Fred Ann, J. L. English, E. E. Price and George Burgess.

It was decided to move the headquarters of the association from Memphis to Baltimore.

A vote of thanks was tendered Messrs. Dickson and Brenner who so ably provided for the entertainment of members, and they then visited Cape Henry in a body to enjoy an old-fashioned clam bake.

Those attending the convention were:

John L. Alcock, John L. Alcock & Co., Baltimore, Md.

Richard W. Price, Price & Heald, Baltimore, Md.

W. O. Price, Baltimore, Md.

Edwin Barber, Ellingworth, Ingham & Co., Cincinnati, O.

E. Stringer Bogges, Clarksburg, W. Va.

Max Kosse, K. & P. Lumber Co., Cincinnati, O.

George M. Speigel, George M. Speigel & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Harvey M. Dickson, Dickson Lumber Company, Norfolk, Va.

Ferd Brenner, Ferd Brenner Lumber Company, Norfolk, Va.

W. F. Rest, Ferd Brenner Lumber Company, Norfolk, Va.

Mr. Patterson, Dickson Lumber Company, Norfolk, Va.

Fred Arn, J. M. Card Lumber Company, Chattanooga, Tenn.

W. H. Russe, Russe & Burgess, Memphis, Tenn.

George D. Burgess, Russe & Burgess, Memphis, Tenn.

G. A. Farber, Memphis, Tenn.

W. E. Weakley, W. M. Ritter Lumber Company, Columbus, O.

The Saw.

The pleasant "surprise" to be perpetrated by E. C. Atkins & Co., Inc., of Indianapolis, alluded to in these columns a short time ago, has materialized in the form of an exceedingly handsome souvenir book entitled *The Saw*, commemorating the fiftieth or golden anniversary of this

tuted, from its humble beginning in 1856 to its present worldwide fame and greatness.

The book reflects great credit upon Rogers & Co. of Chicago, who prepared it. It is printed upon diamond-enameled paper, and all illustrations are made by the half-tone process, from actual photographs when possible, and from drawings by skilled artists after authentic descriptions or history, in other cases; some are in three colors and vignettted so as to impart a shaded effect to the page. The cover is of Japanese hand-made veneer paper, with a wide binding of T-grain vellum de luxe cloth, while the insheets are of taffeta paper with prominent conventional design of which the Atkins trade mark forms the center. To combine simplicity with beauty is the hardest task of the designer, and this exquisite little volume embodies them both, representing in its entirety the acme of the bookmaker's art.

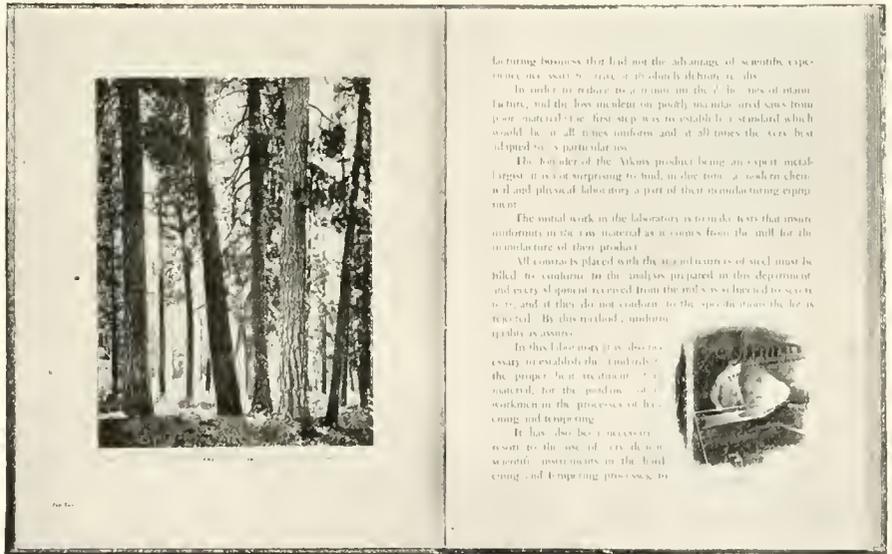
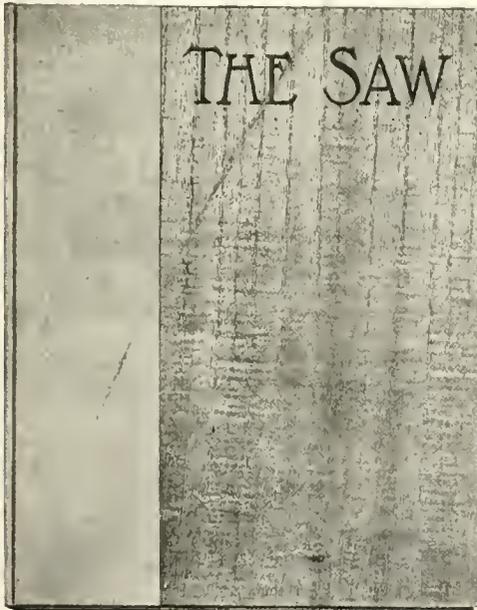
Arrangements for Hoo-Hoo Annual.

Jerome H. Sheip, vicegerent snark for the eastern district of Pennsylvania, held a concatenation on February 8 at the Hotel Walton which in point of attendance was the largest ever held in Philadelphia. An important executive meeting, attended by several members of the Supreme Nine and by all the vicegerent and

City Hoo-Hoo. The crowd will then proceed to New York, where the Concatenated Order of that city will keep them alive and breathing until a special steamer of one of the Old Point Comfort lines, which is to be specially chartered, will have cast off her mounfings en route to the exposition. On this ocean trip the western members will be accompanied by the Philadelphia, New York and Baltimore hosts. The cost of the transportation on all the excursions projected will be well within the reach of all and special efforts will be made by the entertainment committee to so arrange affairs that it will be possible for the younger members resident throughout the middle and far west to spend some days at Atlantic City and complete their eastern trip by a visit to New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and the Jamestown Exposition. Vicegerent Snark Sheip has been assured of considerable financial assistance and will be able to follow out the elaborate schemes of entertainment proposed.

An Envious Record.

During the year 1906 the Coe Manufacturing Company of Painesville, O., the famous manufacturer of veneer cutting machinery, made and sold 152 machines for veneer mills, weighing in the aggregate 4,158,350 pounds, or 2,079 tons.



COVER OF ATKINS ANNIVERSARY BOOK.

PAGES IN ATKINS ANNIVERSARY BOOK.

house. Although such a remembrance constitutes an excellent advertisement for the Atkins product, the book cannot by any means be considered wholly in that light, since it is not in any sense an exploitation of the company's line of tools, but rather a text book or treatise on the saw, its history and evolution, so complete in every particular that it will become a part of the library of all who are favored with a copy.

It tells of the earliest uses to which iron was put, and the crude methods of manufacture employed by the ancient Ethiopians, Egyptians and Phenicians; of the bronze saws with jeweled teeth which were used to cut stone and thus facilitate the building of the pyramids of the Pharaohs; of the earliest process of sawing logs—the pit over which timber was placed, while one man stood above and the other below to operate the tool; of the primitive water power sawmills erected in Germany as early as 1322; and of the invention of the circular saw by Brunel in 1790; concluding with the life of E. C. Atkins, founder of the house which bears his name—to write which is to write a history of the development of the modern saw—and the evolution of the business which he insti-

vicegerent snarks of the eastern states, was held in the afternoon in the parlors of the hotel, at which plans were formulated and arrangements made for the annual at Atlantic City next September.

The concatenation ceremonies took place at 6 o'clock and a promising class was admitted. At 7:30 a dinner was served in the banquet hall and addresses made by Snark Sheip and various members prominent in the order. A fine musical program was rendered and a high class vaudeville entertainment presented.

In regard to the annual at Atlantic City next September, it was decided to run special trains from St. Louis, Chicago and Pittsburg direct to Atlantic City, each train taking up separate bodies of Hoo-Hoo at various points. Members of the order prominent in the passenger traffic service of the railroads pledged themselves to secure proper train facilities and a fair reduction in rates to the seaside city. The tickets will be good from western points to Atlantic City and thence to New York and the Jamestown Exposition. When the pilgrims return from the annual at Atlantic City there will be a grand sendoff awaiting them in Philadelphia in the well known hospitable manner of the Quaker

facturing business that had not the advantage of scientific experience, was used to give a product of definite quality.

In order to reduce to a minimum the losses of manufacture, and the loss incident on poorly manufactured saws from poor material the first step was to establish a standard which would be of all times uniform and at all times the very best adapted to a particular use.

The founder of the Atkins product being an expert metallurgist, he was scrupulous to hold in his own hands the chemical and physical laboratory a part of their manufacturing equipment.

The initial work in the laboratory is to make tests that insure uniformity in the raw material as it comes from the mill for the manufacture of their product.

All carbon is placed with the ingredients of steel must be filled to conform to the analysis prepared in this department and every shipment received from the mill is analyzed in this way, and if they do not conform to the specifications the lot is rejected. By this method, uniform quality is assured.

In this laboratory it is also necessary to establish the standards of the proper heat treatment of the material for the production of workmen in the processes of hot cutting and tempering.

It has also been necessary resort to the use of scientific scientific instruments in the hot cutting and tempering processes, to



To its already great facilities for handling a large amount of business, the company has recently added 30,000 square feet of floor space and a large number of the most expensive and up-to-date tools that money can purchase, so that it will not be surprising if the enviable record of last year's production is doubled in 1907. The Coe machines, as is well known to the veneer trade, embody every known appliance necessary to accurate work and rapid and economical production of perfect stock.

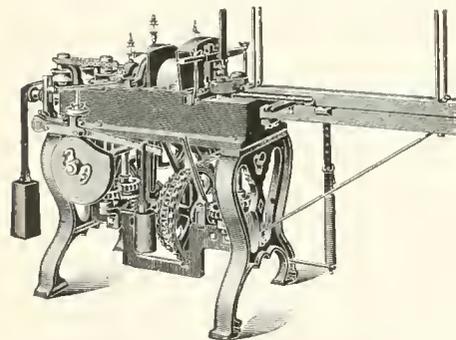
Keys-Fannin Removal.

On February 5 the general offices of the Keys-Fannin Lumber Company, manufacturers and dealers in hardwood lumber at Ashland, Ky., were removed to Herndon, Wyoming county, West Virginia, where the company has large sawmill interests. This step was taken in order that the business of the concern may be handled direct from the mills and that it may be continually posted regarding stocks on hand—width, length, dryness, etc., and therefore in better position to make quotations. The Keys-Fannin Lumber Company is manufacturing a fine assortment of both band and circular sawed poplar, oak, hemlock, basswood, chestnut and

lath at its Herndon operations, where it has about 15,000 acres of virgin forest; the poplar is of particularly fine quality; the oak is mostly red. On the tract are located one large band sawmill with lath machinery, one circular mill for handling bill stuff, eight miles of 35-pound steel rails, three 20-ton logging engines and one loader. Herndon is of course the principal manufacturing point but the company has several other mills in the vicinity, and this establishment of its general offices in West Virginia is doubtless a wise move.

Utility and Simplicity Combined.

The cut herewith shown represents a very simple, strong and durable machine for turning fork, hoe, rake, mop and broom handles, pike, trolley, tent and curtain poles, dowels, rods and other work of this class. It is the No. 10 lathe made by the Ober Manufacturing Company of Chagrin Falls, O. The lathe has an entirely automatic feeding device, the operator having only to pile the squares between the guides, and is provided with a lever and clutch for starting or stopping the feed. The first knife rounds the work to the size of the die, and the finishing knife, automatically moved toward or from the center of the die by the cam pattern, makes the



OBER MANUFACTURING COMPANY NO. 10
LATHE.

shape of the handle. The work done by the finishing knife can be made large or small by turning a screw on the arm which is raised and lowered by the cam pattern. The latter is of wood and any pattern can be made and put upon the lathe very quickly and at little expense. The taper or knob on any article can be lengthened or shortened without changing the cam pattern. The machine will turn from 500 to 700 broom handles per hour, and other work accordingly. The regular size will turn up to 1 11-16 inches diameter and is supplied with four dies, any sizes desired, and with gearing to turn from 2 to 18 feet long. Extra dies and extra gearing can be supplied at additional cost, or special lathes may be made to turn 2, 2 1/4, and 2 3/4 inches in diameter.

New Veneer Plant Booming.

The National Veneer Products plant of East Mishawaka, Ind., is doing a steadily growing business, and has added three or four new buildings, although a comparatively young institution. Seventy men are now employed by the company, and within a year it is probable that 200 will be required to take care of the business. The line of manufacture includes beer cases, trunks and barrels. It will soon include suit cases made of veneer, which will be strong, light and durable. The concern cuts its own veneer from logs steamed on the premises.

W. M. Ritter Lumber Company.

An eastern contemporary in its last issue, under a display head, says: "As we go to press we receive advices of the formation of a gigantic lumber company, etc." The article presumes to be of a news character, and refers to the W. M. Ritter Lumber Company of Columbus, O. Un-

fortunately such statements as are true are not new, and such as are new are not true.

The facts of the case are that in March, 1906, the capital stock of the W. M. Ritter Lumber Company was increased from \$1,000,000 to \$8,000,000. At this time there was issued \$2,500,000 in preferred stock and \$5,500,000 in common stock. At the present time there is outstanding \$2,000,000 preferred stock and \$5,000,000 of the common stock, the remainder being held in the treasury of the company. The personnel of the concern remains unchanged and the stock is held by comparatively few people, most of whom are identified with the enterprise. Blair & Co., the well-known New York bankers, are stockholders. The W. M. Ritter Lumber Company is the owner of upwards of 1,000,000,000 feet of hardwood stumpage, growing on some 300,000 acres. A part of this land is held in fee and the remainder in timber rights. The company operates seventeen mills and is cutting lumber at the rate of over 100,000,000 feet per annum.

The officers and directors are as follows: W. M. Ritter, president, Columbus, O.; Isaac T. Mann, vice president, Bramwell, W. Va.; James L. Hamill, secretary, Columbus, O.; C. B. Weakley, treasurer, Columbus, O.; J. Mortimer, general superintendent, Panther, W. Va.; Harvey Berne, superintendent manufacturing, Panther, W. Va.; J. W. Mayhew, sales manager, Columbus, O.; directors, W. M. Ritter, I. T. Mann, James L. Hamill, J. M. Barr, Norfolk, Va.; Edwin Mann, Bluefield, W. Va.

Market Conditions.

The Hardwood Manufacturers' Association has just issued a new statement of market conditions in conformity with suggestions made at the recent Memphis meeting. As compared with this report as published in the two last issues of the Hardwood Record, wide poplar stock shows an advance of from \$2 to \$5 and regular width \$1; both plain and quartered oak are advanced \$1; ash, \$3 to \$5; wide cottonwood, \$4 to \$9; regular widths, \$1; gum, 50 cents to \$1.50. Slight advances were also made in hickory, maple, and furniture dimension stock.

\$250,000 Fire.

The woodworking plant of the Wilts Veneer Company at Plymouth, N. C., was burned on February 1. Nothing was saved but the office. Loss is estimated at \$250,000, on which there was partial insurance.

Hardwood News.

(By HARDWOOD RECORD Special Correspondents.)

Chicago.

E. C. Mershon and Harry Patchelor of Saginaw, Mich., were in town recently en route to Mexico for a short trip.

The partnership previously existing between A. W. Wylie and Howard D. Casey & Co., in the hardwood and yellow pine department of their business, has been dissolved by mutual consent and both will continue along the same line. Mr. Wylie will engage in business under his individual name, with office at 1101 Fisher building, Chicago.

E. D. Pennell, representing the Briggs & Cooper Company, Ltd., of Saginaw, Mich., was in Chicago last week and favored the RECORD with a call.

William H. White, president of the W. H. White Company of Boyne City, Mich., was in the city last week. With Mr. White were his two sons, Thomas and Lyle. The party was en route to the Pacific coast on a combined business and pleasure trip, and expects to be there about two months.

A welcome visitor from Nashville, Tenn., recently was D. S. Hutchinson of the Nashville Hardwood Flooring Company, who spent a week among the Chicago trade.

Miscellaneous Notes.

Ed. L. Williams of Rogersville, Ala., who has been out of the hardwood business for some time, has just commenced operating his sawmill again and will manufacture red and white oak exclusively.

Prices of woods labor in the north country are very high this winter and still going up. Woodsmen are getting from \$35 to \$45 a month, and even this apparently high wage scale seems to be little inducement.

J. R. Newberry of Riverside county, California, is about to plant eucalyptus trees on his 600-acre ranch along the Santa Ana river. His expectation is to produce merchantable timber within a short time.

The Continental Realty Company has sold to the Southern Timberland & Mineral Company of Nashville, Tenn., 52,000 acres of coal and timber lands in Breathitt, Knox and Perry counties, Kentucky, for sums ranging between \$800,000 and \$1,000,000.

The Allen Powell Company of Orange, Tex., recently purchased 300,000 feet of ash timber for export.

The Huntsville Lumber Company of Decatur, Ala., has disposed of its retail yard at Huntsville and in future will confine itself entirely to the manufacture of rough and dressed hardwoods and dimension stock at Decatur.

It is reported that W. H. Alexander has purchased 2,000 acres of hardwood timber land near Pineville, Miss., and will install a stave and heading factory at once.

W. H. Hatten and W. H. Dick of New London, Wis., have purchased 15,000 acres of hardwood timber land in Mississippi. The property includes the village of Phillips, with stores, hotel, churches, schools and sewer and waterworks systems. The town is situated on the main line of the Illinois Central railroad, which is now building a branch line through the timber.

The White Oak Lumber & Plantation Company has been incorporated at Milwaukee; capital, \$100,000. Its principals are Herman Wegwart, Louis J. and Arthur C. Friend.

The West African Timber & Trading Company has been incorporated in Edinburgh, Scotland, with a capital of \$10,000.

The Foster-Latimer Lumber Company of Melton, Wis., has sold to the Ashland Iron & Steel Company 50,000 acres of hardwood timber in northern Wisconsin, a large producer of charcoal, pig iron and by-products, and now controls 200,000 acres of timber land.

THE HARDWOOD RECORD is in receipt of several pamphlets published by the Bureau of Forestry of the Philippine Islands, of which Maj. George P. Ahern is director, one covering his report for the period of the year ending June 30, 1906, containing valuable statistics and profusely illustrated, showing methods of logging, wanton destruction of valuable trees, etc.; another on the mechanical tests, properties and uses of thirty Philippine woods, the Philippine sawmills, lumber market, and prices; two giving preliminary working plans for the public forest tracts of the Insular Lumber Company of Negros Occidental, and of the Mindoro Lumber & Logging Company of Bongabon; the latter also contain many handsome illustrations.

Wagstaff - Lumber - Oshkosh - Chicago - last week - very busy.

The Lumbermen's Credit Association, 77 Jackson boulevard, Chicago, publishers of Clancy's Red Book, have just issued a new edition for January, 1907. The book now contains approximately 60,000 names; it has been carefully revised and a great deal of money spent in bringing it up to date. There has been the usual percentage of increase in names, and additions to this number over the last issue amount to some-

thing like 2,000. The Red Book is exceedingly valuable to lumbermen, and none of them should attempt to "keep house" without it.

For several years past the office of the big timber house of J. D. Lacey & Co. has been migratory, it having been located in the Old Colony building, Chicago, during the summer season, and in the winter in the Hennen building, New Orleans. With the increased business of this big concern it was obliged to open an office at Seattle last year, and during the greater part of this winter it has been obliged to keep open its Chicago office as well. Victor Thrane of this house has spent a good portion of his time in Chicago to care for the wants of clients, but has made occasional trips to the coast and to New Orleans.

F. W. Gilchrist, the eminent Alpena, Mich., lumberman and ship owner, spent a day in Chicago last week en route home from Memphis.

A. B. Baker of the F. J. Hellmann Company, of Soddy, Tenn., was a Chicago visitor February 7 and honored the RECORD with a call.

F. A. Curtis has retired from the firm of Houston & Curtis, 737 Marquette building, manufacturers of wagon wood stock, to take the management of the Vehicle Woodstock Company, with offices in the Fisher building. His entire interest in the firm of Houston & Curtis has been purchased by J. S. Houston, and will be continued under the firm name of J. S. Houston & Co. J. S. Houston & Co. have just purchased a large tract of land near Grenada, Miss., and are now erecting a sawmill which will be ready for operation in March. They will produce oak, poplar and yellow pine. The firm will also continue the operation of its band mill and bending factory at Memphis, and its circular sawmill at Newport, Ark.

A welcome Chicago visitor on Thursday last was Seelye Parker of Parker Brothers, the well known lumbermen of Findlay, O. Mr. Parker is a large lumber buyer through the Chicago market, and was in town placing orders to replenish stock.

The HARDWOOD RECORD is indebted to the Ross Lumber Company of Jamestown, N. Y., and C. M. Crim & Son of Salem, Ind., for very artistic calendars.

Boston.

Theodore P. Green, for many years active in the lumber business, died in Boston January 23. Mr. Green has not been engaged in active business during the past five years, but up to that time he was widely known as a manufacturer and had a Boston office in the Exchange building.

C. P. Chase of C. P. Chase & Co., Springfield, Mass., has recently returned from a trip to New York.

Chas. S. Wentworth of C. S. Wentworth & Co. returned last week from a trip to the province of Quebec.

Henry A. Grimwood & Co., Providence, R. I., have recently sustained a loss of \$50,000 by fire.

John M. Rice, president and treasurer of the Buttrick Lumber Company, Waltham, Mass., died suddenly at his home January 31 of heart failure. Mr. Rice was a Mason and member of the G. A. R. As a young man he engaged in the lumber business in his home town, Hampden, Me., and about twenty-five years ago came to Waltham and purchased an interest in the lumber business of Francis Buttrick, which concern later became the Buttrick Lumber Company. A widow and one daughter survive.

Herbert A. Fuller has been engaged by Furber, Stockford & Co. as salesman, to take the place of the late Frank W. Holmes. Mr. Fuller is of the well known lumber family of Fullers of Brighton, Mass. For the past year he has been in the employ of Lindsay Shepard.

Charles C. Batchelder of the Boston Lumber Company is making an extensive trip through the south.

Samuel C. Hutchinson of the Hutchinson

Lumber Company, Lynn, Mass., with Mrs. Hutchinson is making a trip to the Mediterranean and will visit Egypt and the Holy Land before returning home.

A slight change has been made by the new Metropolitan Lumber Exchange of Boston relative to location. Quarters have been secured at 7 Merchants' Row instead of in the Broad Exchange building, as was first suggested.

New York.

The twentieth annual banquet of the New York Lumber Trade Association, which was held in the grand ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria on the evening of January 22, was pronounced one of the finest of its kind ever held. Dinner was served to 400 members and guests, the latter representing many prominent associations of the country. Dinner was served in the Waldorf's famous style, the ballroom being beautifully decorated, and one of the most attractive features was the presence of the many women who occupied the boxes surrounding the ballroom. Each was served with fancy ices and cakes and a handsome box of candy as she entered the box, and the social interchange between box parties added greatly to the enjoyment of the evening. At the close of the dinner President James Sherlock Davis made a brief but interesting address and called for Secretary J. D. Cray, to whom he presented a handsome Tiffany purse containing a certified check for \$3,500 as a token of appreciation of the members for his long and valued services to the organization covering the past twenty years. The balance of the evening was devoted to the enjoyment of an excellent vaudeville entertainment.

John M. Woods of J. M. Woods & Co., prominent Boston hardwood house, has sailed from this port for a six weeks' pleasure trip abroad.

J. S. Coleman, general manager of the J. S. Coleman Lumber Company of Asheville, N. C., was a recent visitor, accompanied by Mrs. Coleman.

Hugh McLean of the Hugh McLean Lumber Company, Buffalo, N. Y., is spending several days in town in the interest of business.

John J. and Frank T. Rumbarger of the Rumbarger Lumber Company of Philadelphia, Pa., were recent visitors, attending the annual dinner of the New York Lumber Trade Association.

Vicegerent Charles C. Fischer, the prominent Manhattan hardwood retailer, is arranging a concatenation to be held here on February 21, at which a big class of the Yale Forestry students and a number of other candidates will be initiated.

The annual meeting of the New Jersey Lumbermen's Protective Association has been called for February 26 at the Board of Trade rooms, 764 Broad street, Newark, N. J., to be followed by the usual banquet.

Church E. Gates & Co., extensive Harlem dealers, have sold their entire yard property at 138th street and Mott avenue, running through to the Harlem river, for a consideration amounting to more than \$500,000.

Halfpenny & Hamilton, spruce and hardwood wholesalers at Philadelphia, have opened a branch selling office in room 325, New York Life building, 346 Broadway, under the management of George E. Demming.

The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad last week shipped a carload of veneers for Ferguson & Clark, the leading Brooklyn hardwood house, to Toledo, O., in two days. This is certainly a record for quick shipment in these days.

President P. B. Yates of the Berlin Machine Works, Beloit, Wis., was a recent visitor in the city, combining business with pleasure. He was accompanied by Mrs. Yates. They were interested attendants at the Automobile Show.

Edward Hines, the distinguished Chicago lumberman, sailed from this city on January 26 on Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse for a three months' pleasure trip abroad. C. F. Weihe accompanied him east.

Philadelphia.

The Saltkatchie Lumber Company of Ulmers, S. C., in which Schofield Brothers are heavily interested, has completed the building of its sawmills and is installing the necessary machinery. The company has approximately 10,000 acres of timber land wooded principally with cypress and a very fair grade of poplar. R. W. Schofield is manager of the new concern. The product will be handled chiefly through Schofield Bros., whose experience in manufacturing and in marketing lumber insures a successful future for the new company.

Jos. P. Dunwoody & Co. are preparing for extensive hardwood dealings and will handle the output of the Norva Land & Lumber Company of Wallacetown, Va., in which they are interested, Mr. Dunwoody having recently been elected treasurer. The company is a new one and is located near Norfolk, Va.; it has acquired the sawmill plant of the Virginia Land & Lumber Company and expects to start sawing about March 1. It owns some 11,000 acres of timber land, the product of which comprises principally poplar, gum, pine and cypress.

The Lumbermen's Exchange held its regular monthly meeting on February 7. Only routine business was transacted. Recent visitors to the Exchange were G. W. Hoover of Williamsport, Pa., and Chas. G. Blades of the old Blades Lumber Company of Elizabeth City and Newbern, N. C.; the latter left New York on February 7 for an extended Mediterranean trip.

The Philadelphia Hardwood Lumber Company has engaged the services of William D. Kaufman as buyer. Mr. Kaufman will have his headquarters at Elkins, W. Va.

The Philadelphia Veneer & Lumber Company is installing a new taping machine for dimension veneer in its mills at Knoxville, Tenn. A recent heavy tide in the Holston and Clinch rivers brought the company a large quantity of choice logs. It now has on hand a lot of saweditches selected for width and figure. The past year was the most successful in the history of the company, an increase of 69 per cent in sales being noted.

Shelp & Vandegriff are installing a new electric light plant in their establishment on North Lawrence street. They have also added several of the latest woodworking machines to their factory lately.

The hardwood department of the Righter-Parry Lumber Company, lately established, is now in full swing. The company is handling mostly southern hardwood. Among its output are beech, birch, maple, chestnut, poplar and oak.

T. N. Nixon of Wistar, Underhill & Co. has just returned from an extensive southern trip. Mr. Nixon reports that conditions in the sections he visited are excellent. He brought back a bunch of orders.

Recent visitors to the local trade were T. H. Fugate of Richmond, Va., a well-known hardwood lumberman of this section, and R. H. Phillips of William Phillips' Sons of Charlestown, W. Va.

J. W. Floyd, a popular young lumberman with the Boice Lumber Company, Inc., was married on January 31 to Miss Emma Campbell of 4433 Chestnut street.

Samuel H. Shearer & Son are making extensive preparations to push their hardwood business. They have established a southern office at Charlestown, W. Va., with John Hall as buyer.

Chas. L. Mackley is rapidly coming to the front as a hardwood dealer. He makes a specialty of ash, oak and elm squares. He recently made a ten days' tour through Tennessee and contracted to handle the entire output of two small mills in that section, the product comprising red and white oak, chestnut, poplar and elm.

Plans have been posted for erecting a new building for the Boyertown Burial Casket Company of Boyertown, Pa., on the lot at 1211 to

1217 Arch street, Philadelphia, purchased several months ago for \$250,000. The new building will be ten stories and basement, covering 80 by 120 feet, and will cost about \$250,000.

William M. McCormick has sold to the Henry C. Patterson Company the old lumber yard at Dauphin street, Glenwood avenue and the Pennsylvania railroad, an area of about 292 by 418 feet.

The Potter Graham Timber Company has been organized with a capital stock of \$25,000, to be located at Philadelphia. The incorporators are James R. Potter, Philadelphia; W. M. Graham, Malvern, Pa., and Frederick W. Fecht, Norristown, Pa.

Schofield Bros. have engaged James Mc Nerney as salesman. He entered upon his duties February 1 and will cover eastern Pennsylvania, Maryland and neighboring states. Mr. Mc Nerney was formerly with the Wiley, Harker & Camp Company.

Baltimore.

Much gratification is expressed here over the election of John L. Alcock to the presidency of the National Hardwood Exporters' Association at the annual meeting in Norfolk. The new head of the organization has many warm friends and his popularity is by no means confined to the export trade. He has been for years active in all endeavors to promote the interests of the lumber business, being a member of the Lumber Exchange and having served as chairman of the Hardwood Inspection Committee of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, besides filling other positions that called for the expenditure of much time and energy in the pursuit of unselfish aims. Mr. Alcock also stands high in the councils of Hoo-Hoo, having been Vicegerent Sparrk, and being at the present time one of the officers. He is engaged in the export business under the firm name of John L. Alcock & Co., maintains extensive connections with different foreign houses and is unusually well posted on the export trade. Though an Englishman by birth he married an American and has become thoroughly identified with Baltimore institutions.

The Exporters' Association at the Norfolk meeting resolved to transfer headquarters from Memphis to Baltimore. The transfer has been made with great alacrity by Secretary E. M. Terry, who was busy last week securing quarters and making arrangements necessitated by the change. He has secured offices in the Equitable building, Calvert and Fayette streets, and is now ready for business. Mr. Terry has also brought his family to Baltimore. He is not a stranger, having lived here for a number of years and attended the local schools.

One of the reasons that dictated the transfer of the office of secretary was the fact that the president lives here, and the change will make it possible to consult him frequently, which is necessary. Furthermore, the leading steamship and other transportation lines with which hardwood men maintain relations can be more easily reached from an eastern point. It is especially important now, when hardwood men have under consideration various questions, among them clean through bills of lading, the car shortage, and other matters affecting transportation, that the secretary be in close touch with the common carriers over which the members of the association ship most of the lumber.

Norman James of the N. W. James Lumber Company, who is largely interested in the Pigeon Lumber Company, on the Pigeon river, North Carolina, made a trip to the scene of the company's operations last week.

Lewis Dill, president of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, was in Buffalo last week on business and also conferred with Mr. Seatchard concerning the Washington meeting.

A number of Baltimore Hoo-Hoo will go over to Philadelphia on the 8th to meet members of the order from all the other eastern jurisdic-

tions and make arrangements for the next annual concatenation of the national body at Atlantic City in September.

During a fire which broke out on January 23 in the building of the Williams Slate Company in Richmond, Va., the Whitehurst dry kilns were destroyed among other property. The loss on the kilns is \$18,000, with no insurance.

Pittsburg.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has appointed A. A. Sterling, formerly assistant forester in the Department of Agriculture at Washington, as forester of its great properties. He will be the first railroad forester in America. During the last five years the Pennsylvania has planted 1,500,000 trees to furnish a supply of cross ties in the future. Now it proposes to plant 680 acres of land near Altoona, Pa., with chestnut and red oak seedlings this spring and next. The Pennsylvania is now using 5,500,000 ties a year and the price has risen steadily the last few years until some first class ties have been sold lately for 70 cents each.

Among the last week's visitors to Pittsburg wholesalers were J. Natwick, lumber agent for the Baltimore & Ohio railroad; George N. Comfort, secretary of the Central Lumber Company of Cleveland; W. B. Ingram of Ingram & Gibson, wholesale lumber dealers at Uniontown, Pa.

The American Lumber & Manufacturing Company sold over \$150,000 worth of hardwood lumber in January, according to its general manager, J. N. Woollett, who was last week elected vice president.

John M. Hastings, president of the Davison Lumber Company of Nova Scotia, Can., is confident that by spring the company will have 25,000,000 feet of logs ready for cutting at its mill. The company uses nothing but horses in its operation, having discarded all the "Canuck" oxen, and had over 1,000 men on its pay roll in January. It is shipping enormous quantities of lumber to England and other European countries.

The Western Reserve Land Company of Warren, O., one of the oldest hardwood concerns in the Pittsburg district, has elected officers for 1907 as follows: President, W. D. Packard; vice president, S. A. Corbin; secretary and treasurer, C. L. Wood. The company declared a 6 per cent dividend.

A tract of 2,500 acres of timber near Titusville, Pa., forty miles from Pittsburg, has been bought by Thomas McCabe of Kinzua, Pa., and C. W. Stone of Warren, Pa. The price is \$75,000. The timber consists of oak, chestnut, Virginia pine and hemlock, and will be cut off at once.

James I. M. Wilson & Co. report that birch is playing some part in their business this winter, as it is coming to be used considerably for fine interior finish, a mahogany stain adding greatly to its attractiveness.

Manager Craig of William Whitmer & Sons, Inc., has gone to West Virginia and Virginia for a general survey trip.

Frank M. Willson of Willson Brothers says there is a noticeable scarcity of good labor at the hardwood mills of the South. He has just returned from a long trip among the West Virginia mills.

A. D. Knapp of the Nicola Lumber Company has gone to the Northwest for an extended trip.

The W. E. Terhune Lumber Company has moved to a very desirable suite of offices on the ninth floor of the House building. F. G. Lillo of this firm is making quite an extended trip through West Virginia in search of new stocks of hardwood.

The mill and tract of timber land of J. S. Bell at Moore, W. Va., near Elkins, has been sold to a capitalist from Baltimore, Md. There are about 4,000 acres of hemlock and hardwood on the tract and the price is said to have been nearly \$200,000.

Louis Germain of the Germain Company has

gone to Mobile, Ala., to attend the annual Mardi Gras there in company with fellow officers in the Lewis Land & Lumber Company, which supplies the Germain Company with its southern woods.

Buffalo.

Report from the Batavia Woodworking Factory, of which concern J. N. Seatchard is president, says that it has never employed so large a force as now. It caters entirely to the eastern hardwood door and finish trade.

The Hugh McLean Lumber Company is able to report a very satisfactory supply of logs at Memphis, considering the general scarcity in that section, and a prospect of a fair run of them for at least a while yet.

A. Miller is now drawing his supplies of plain oak and poplar from West Virginia and other points south, and getting enough of it to give his yard all of the former appearance of full stocks.

O. E. Yeager will be in the market early with a supply of oak and poplar from the other side of the Ohio.

This month will see A. W. Kreinheder off to the Kentucky and Tennessee mills of the Standard Hardwood Lumber Company, press of business at home having prevented his going sooner.

The Empire Lumber Company's yard has several times the amount of stock that it carried a year ago, as the plan is now to keep it filled up and not go out of the yard business, as was contemplated.

J. F. Knox will soon make another of his long southern raids after oak for the yard of Beyer, Knox & Co.

I. N. Stewart & Bro. are still able to show a fine assortment of cherry and are in line for more when wanted. No lumber has such an "air" in yard as cherry.

The Buffalo Hardwood Lumber Company expects to open a factory for its new Plus & Minus Desk business in the city soon, but for the present it builds the desks at the Blasdell factory. A good trade has already set in.

Saginaw Valley.

The week has been marked by the coldest weather of the winter. In the woods conditions are favorable for logging and there is just snow enough for hauling. Not in years have conditions been better. The output of hardwood will be probably a little larger than last winter because the trade is in much better form than it was a year ago. The demand is much better and prices are more of an inducement to operators than they were a year ago.

Between Bay City and the straits there are some thirty portable sawmills in operation, some located in patches of timber where the haul is quite lengthy. For instance, Wolf Brothers have a mill in operation in Iyerness township, Cheboygan county, cutting hardwood lumber and they have five teams hauling the lumber to Cheboygan, where it will be shipped out to market by rail.

The Embury-Martin Lumber Company, at Cheboygan, started its sawmill Monday on hardwood logs and has a number of million feet to cut. The mill will run through the year.

Bliss & Van Auken have installed a large Wickes tubular boiler in their plant, which is running day and night, with business in sight to keep the saws humming.

Robert Larkins of St. Louis, Mich., is buying lumber for the Ranney Refrigerator Company of Greenville; has 700,000 feet at St. Louis ready to ship and 400,000 feet of logs ready to be hauled to the railroad.

A. P. Bertram has had the Schadig sawmill at Moltke, Presque Isle county, cutting several hundred thousand feet of hardwood lumber, which is being hauled to the dock at Rogers City for shipment when navigation opens.

The Ottawa Hardwood Lumber Company at

East Tawas manufactured 850,000 feet of hardwood lumber last season. The company expects to manufacture 3,500,000 feet this year.

Walter McVittie and Frank Barnaby have bought fifty acres of hardwood timber on the Towar farm two miles north of Ann Arbor. They have put in a portable sawmill and will manufacture 3,000,000 feet of lumber and ship it to Detroit.

The Prescott-Miller Company, at Rose City, manufactured 1,000,000 feet of hardwood lumber last year and is operating a number of camps this winter.

The Kneeland-Bigelow Company and the Kneeland, Inell & Bigelow Company, operating two large sawmills at Bay City, manufactured 21,808,066 feet of hardwood lumber last year, the largest output of any one concern in Michigan.

At Millersburg, S. F. Derry & Co. manufactured last year 4,340,000 feet of hardwood lumber last year, and are putting in only 1,000,000 feet of logs this winter.

S. G. M. Gates is putting in 7,500,000 feet of logs near Rosecommon, which will come here to be manufactured, mostly hardwood.

E. H. French of Columbus, O., has been here this week on business. He says that in 1902 he designed, equipped and completed a chemical plant in Bay City for the manufacture of wood alcohol and other products from refuse wood from the sawmill operated by W. D. Young & Co. The plant was subsequently sold to the Dupont Powder Company of Wilmington for \$100,000 and is at present being actively operated by that company. Mr. French claims the plant was constructed under a partnership arrangement between Young and himself and he is here for the purpose of securing an accounting and to settle the respective rights of the partners.

Grand Rapids.

The Emmett Lumber Company of Grand Rapids has filed notice of an increase of capital stock from \$125,000 to \$175,000. The company has been operating a mill in Emmett county, but has cut out there, and the reorganized company has bought a tract of 9,500 acres of hardwood, pine and hemlock located in Iron county, Wisconsin. Officers were elected as follows: President, John J. Foster, Greenville; vice president, Walter C. Winchester; secretary, Claude Hamilton; treasurer, Henry Idema.

The G. N. Wagner Lumber & Shingle Company, paid up capital \$30,000, has been incorporated, succeeding the G. N. Wagner Shingle Company.

N. J. G. VanKeulen of the VanKeulen & Wilkinson Lumber Company tells us that January was a record breaking month with that concern in the matter of shipments.

W. N. Kelley of the Kelley Lumber & Shingle Company, Traverse City, was in the city February 4.

The Cadillac Handle Company of Cadillac has increased its capital stock from \$65,000 to \$200,000.

W. W. Mitchell of Cadillac has offered to subscribe \$10,000 to the Young Men's Christian Association fund in that city contingent on the securing of \$20,000 additional by February 15.

The Grand Rapids Lumbermen's Association held its annual banquet at the Livingston hotel this year. President Carroll F. Sweet was toastmaster and the principal address of the evening was made by Manager Booth of the Evening Press, the topic being "The Commercial Value of Character." A business meeting was held afterwards and G. B. Daniels, H. G. Dykehouse and J. F. Retting were elected directors to serve three years. At a board meeting held February 2 the following officers were elected: President, Carroll F. Sweet; vice president, Harry C. Angell; secretary, George B. Daniels; treasurer, William E. Cox. Mr. Angell was made chairman of the railroad and transportation committee and Charles W. Fish head of the membership

committee. L. L. Skillman, who has served as secretary since the association was organized, declined reelection. He was voted \$50 for his faithful services. The association will meet again February 26.

The Ranney Refrigerator Company of Greenville has 700,000 feet of lumber at St. Louis, Mich., ready for shipment and has 400,000 feet of logs bought in that vicinity ready for hauling to the railroad. At Elwell the company also has 800,000 feet of lumber ready for shipment.

Cleveland.

The J. N. Hahn Box Company is erecting an addition to its box factory. It will be a two-story brick building 54x37 feet and 64x80 feet.

The Southern Lumber Company has been incorporated by the following: C. H. Prescott, Jr., W. H. Prescott and O. W. Prescott of the Saginaw Bay Company; F. W. Sandfear and R. E. Gannon, who have been with that company for a number of years, and F. E. Kimball. They will do a general wholesale business.

F. E. Kimball, formerly secretary and manager of the Central Lumber Company, resigned the first of the year. J. W. Wagner, a number of years manager of the yellow pine department of the R. H. Jenks Lumber Company, and G. N. Comfort, manager of the hemlock department of the same company, resigned the first of the year to join the Central Lumber Company, Mr. Wagner being vice president and manager and Mr. Comfort secretary.

J. H. Jenks and J. L. Sands of the R. H. Jenks Lumber Company have returned from a trip to Kentucky and West Virginia mills.

J. C. West of R. M. Smith & Co., Parkersburg, W. Va., and James Miller, representing William Whitmer & Sons, Pittsburg, were recent visitors.

Indianapolis.

The Southern Lumber Company has been incorporated in Indianapolis and has a capital stock of \$15,000, held by some of the best known lumbermen in the state. The directors are Oscar A. Jose, Lee Burns and J. T. Shimer.

John Ghere has been arrested at Frankfort on a charge of embezzlement upon the complaint of John M. Buck, proprietor of the Bluffton handle factory. Ghere has bought timber in various parts of the state for the company for several months and was intrusted with various sums of money. It is charged that he embezzled about \$130. He has refused to discuss the case further than to declare that he is innocent.

The Foster Lumber Company of Indianapolis, one of the largest lumber companies in that city, has just entered the jobbing business in oak and birch veneered doors. In order to care for this new part of its business the company has recently completed a large building.

Representatives of a number of lumber companies have invaded the big deer park of the late Col. Tom Johnson, near Petersburg, in Knox county. The park consists of about 300 acres of primeval forest that until now has never been disturbed. Johnson died some time ago and his heirs were unable to keep the big forest intact.

Among recent incorporations is the New Haven Lumber & Supply Company of New Haven. With a capital stock of \$20,000 the company will enter business on a large scale. Directors have been elected as follows: Diederich Rodenbeck, F. K. Albersmeyer, C. H. Rodenbeck and H. C. C. Wehrenberg. It is expected that the company will be ready for business in a short time.

Asheville.

A. J. Coumbe, a prominent lumberman of western North Carolina, residing at 93 Bearden avenue, this city, died Thursday, January 29, after an illness of three days. Pneumonia was the cause of death. Mr. Coumbe was probably the wealthiest lumberman in this section and had large holdings in this city. He had been engaged in the lumber business in this city and section for a number of years and was highly

respected. He was 60 years of age and leaves a widow.

Col. George W. Clark of New Jersey has purchased from W. H. Silver what is known as the Long boundary in Haywood county, consisting of nearly 2,000 acres of timber land. The price paid was \$17,000. Another tract of 900 acres of land in Haywood was sold recently to S. Montgomery Smith, while an option has been taken on a third tract of 1,700 acres at a fixed price of \$10 per acre. A Philadelphia concern has this option. The work of constructing a flume for the transportation of lumber and acid from these properties to the railroad will begin in a few days.

The hardwood men are enthusiastic over the bright prospect of securing the passage of a reciprocal demurrage law by the present North Carolina general assembly. More than 3,000 letters have been sent to lumbermen by the Asheville Lumber Exchange requesting that the hardwood men of the state cooperate with the Asheville association in securing an equitable law in the interest of the hardwood industry. Replies to a majority of these letters have been received and in every instance hearty cooperation is assured. The legislators—many of them at least—favor such a law as the hardwood men desire enacted and will seek to have the bill now pending passed.

The Fry-Buchanan Lumber Company of this city has been adjudged bankrupt by United States Circuit Court Judge J. C. Pritchard. The cause came before Judge Pritchard on petition of the Rumbarger Lumber Company seeking a receiver for the insolvent company. R. M. Ramsey of Marshall was appointed receiver. He has given bond in the sum of \$8,000 and has taken possession of all the lumber and other property of the alleged insolvent company. J. J. Britt of this city has been appointed special master to take testimony and report facts and conclusion of law to the court. The receivership of the Fry-Buchanan Lumber Company came as a result of the suit recently instituted by Dr. J. E. Hawthorne against the Fry-Buchanan concern in which false pretenses and fraud are alleged.

Bristol.

James A. Stone and William R. Stone of the Stone-Huling Lumber Company of this city and Hugh Allen of Middlesboro, Ky., are preparing to organize the Allen Lumber Company at Middlesboro, Ky. The organization of the company is for the purpose of supplying the heavy demand for building lumber in the coal fields of Kentucky and Virginia and for the manufacture of hardwood lumber for the eastern trade.

G. L. Wood of the R. E. Wood Lumber Company of Baltimore came to Bristol on business last week en route to the company's operations at Buladeen, Tenn.

The Eagle Hardwood Company, recently organized at Charlottesville, Va., is getting ready to begin active work.

J. A. Wilkinson has returned from a business trip to Philadelphia. Work on Mr. Wilkinson's new band mill in South Bristol is progressing and he hopes to have same completed and in operation in March. The mill is being built in addition to the big planing mills which he has just completed on the same site.

W. R. Stone of the Stone-Huling Lumber Company left this week for an important business trip to New Orleans, Mobile, Birmingham and Atlanta.

George W. Peter of the Paul W. Fleck Lumber Company has returned from a trip to Johnson county, Tennessee, where he has been looking after his company's interests.

Emil Guenther of Philadelphia, Pa., a wholesale lumberman of that city, was in Bristol last week in company with Valentine Luppert, en route to Butler, Johnson county, Tenn. Mr. Guenther has purchased an interest in the Luppert Lumber Company, Inc., and will handle the

output of its Johnson county operations formerly handled by the Paul W. Fleck Lumber Company of this city.

The Paul W. Fleck Lumber Company has leased twenty-two acres of land on the V. & S. W. Railway in South Bristol and will establish big assorting yards there. The site was formerly used by the James Strong Lumber Company and is suitable for a lumber yard. A million feet of stock will be piled on the Bristol yards at once.

Cincinnati.

At a meeting of the Manufacturers' Club held at the Queen City Club recently, A. G. Brunnsman of the Anchor Huggy Company and Thomas J. Moffett of the Maley, Thompson & Moffett Company delivered very interesting addresses. Mr. Brunnsman dealt with "Transportation," and he referred to some concessions recently granted by the railroads to Cincinnatians in regard to switching, but held that in general the switching system in Cincinnati is altogether out of date. "It is absurd," he said, "to narrow the switching limits to the basin of the city. The extension of the limit to Lockland is a step in the right direction, but the terminal limits should be extended also to North Bend on the west, Oakley on the east and Latonia and Erlanger (Kentucky) on the south." T. J. Moffett, chairman of the Belt Line System, declared "Railroad facilities have been outgrown everywhere. The shippers say the trouble is the lack of cars," said Mr. Moffett, "while the railroad men declare it is the lack of terminal facilities and trackage. It often takes longer to switch a car from across the river to Ivorydale than it does to haul the car from Nashville to Cincinnati. Thus the effectiveness of the car is reduced 75 per cent. Traffic has increased 100 per cent in recent years, while railroad facilities have only increased 15 per cent. The business of Cincinnati is being throttled by these inadequate railroad facilities. The belt line will fill a great want. We wish to enroll a hundred leading shippers as stockholders in the belt line company, each to take ten shares at \$100 a share. With such an improvement Cincinnati will soon be the gateway for 40 per cent of the business into the South, whereas now only 15 per cent passes through the city. There are only fifteen miles of spur tracks and sidings in the city, an amount totally inadequate. The belt line will cost about \$5,000,000."

M. B. Farrin of the M. B. Farrin Lumber Company left for an extensive tour through Europe and a trip up the Nile and through the Holy Land. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Farrin and will not return until May.

Sixty kittens were made members of the Concatenated Order of Hoo-Hoo on January 23. It was an extra large class, and a number of special surprises were sprung by some of the Cincinnati members on some of the oldest and most hardened of the Hoo-Hoos, as well as on the kitten candidates. The officers who conducted the initiation were: A. D. McLeod, Bojum; C. W. Thomas, Junior Hoo-Hoo; H. H. Gibson, Senior Hoo-Hoo; J. S. Hayward, Archnoper; E. L. Edwards, Gurdon; George Dewey, Custocian; J. M. Powers, Scrivenoter; Walter Cook, Jabberwock; E. F. Dulweber, Snark.

The Stewart-Roy Lumber Company of Cincinnati was incorporated recently with a capital stock of \$50,000 by Charles J. Hunt, Norwood J. Utter, O. W. Bennett, Gregory S. Stewart and William H. Stewart to succeed the firm of G. S. & W. H. Stewart. The company will conduct a wholesale lumber business.

The total number of lumber cars received in Cincinnati during the month of January was 5,040, and cars shipped out 4,167. The above figures will show distinctly that cars can be received more rapidly than they can be shipped.

C. F. Thauwald & Co., manufacturers of hardwood mantels, have made preparations for the

erection of a large dry kiln, seventy-five feet square and twelve feet high.

Building operations in Cincinnati for the month of January were more than 100 per cent greater than for the same month a year ago. Total permits aggregate \$532,219.

The monthly meeting of the Lumbermen's Club was held at the Business Men's Club on February 4. The meeting was a strictly business affair.

By the collapse of a scaffold which the men themselves had constructed, J. A. Cook was killed and Charles M. Noble and Alonzo Secher, carpenters, were injured at the new mill being erected by C. Crane & Co. The men fell forty feet, landing on a pile of timber.

The Thomas Kelsall Company, large manufacturer of office furniture, was visited by fire recently and the plant almost totally destroyed. The total loss on building, stock and machinery is estimated at \$75,000.

Harry D. Reimeier of the Reimeier Lumber Company is the proud father of a baby boy that recently arrived at the Reimeier homestead.

Chattanooga.

Snodgrass & Field, the largest producers of poplar in this market, whose mill was burned last fall, have met with considerable opposition in getting a permit to rebuild on their old location. They are now rebuilding and will have a new mill in operation before a great while unless some other complications arise. Recently a number of citizens residing near the plant of this concern filed a bill in the chancery court alleging that the plant is a nuisance because of danger to fire, the smoke, odors, etc. The court, however, dissolved the injunction, requiring Snodgrass & Field to give bond in the sum of \$20,000 to indemnify these citizens against any loss by fire. The concern has commenced the erection of the new mill, but the city has now taken action to have its property condemned for street purposes. The Bluff View Land Company owns land in that vicinity which it proposes to develop, and it is understood that it wants streets extended through the property of Snodgrass & Field.

Fred Arn of the J. M. Card Lumber Company recently attended the meeting of the National Hardwood Exporters' Association at Norfolk, Va. J. M. Card, president of the company, is on a business trip through the South.

Capt. A. J. Gahagan of the Loomis & Hart Manufacturing Company, one of the busiest lumbermen in this city and one of Chattanooga's most enterprising citizens, attended the meeting of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association at Memphis on January 29 and 30. Captain Gahagan is one of the leading members of the new county court, being chairman of the finance committee.

T. W. Brazelton, a lumber broker of this city, recently filed a bill in bankruptcy, giving his liabilities at about \$4,000.

A. J. Garrett of Page-Bull & Co. of London, England, was a recent visitor among the lumbermen of this city.

Nashville.

After twenty-five years' association with the well known Prewitt-Spurr Manufacturing Company, John N. Baskette, general manager and secretary, has severed his connection with the company and will at once establish the Helena Woodenware Company at Helena, Ark. This new enterprise represents an investment of \$50,000 and will manufacture candy and oyster buckets and lard tubs. Mr. Baskette will continue to live in Nashville, although he will be in Helena most of the time. The Prewitt-Spurr Manufacturing Company which he is leaving operates the only red cedar bucket factory in the world. T. H. Estes has been appointed treasurer in Mr. Baskette's place; the general manager has not yet been named.

The grand jury of Davidson county has returned five indictments against Jim Miller and John Dodd, charging each with housebreaking and larceny. These cases grow out of the cutting of a number of fine rafts of timber loose from their moorings in the river just above Nashville. The prosecutors in the indictments are Davidson & Benedict, Lieberman, Loveman & O'Brien, the Standard Lumber & Box Company and the Nashville Tie & Pole Company. The defendants cut five rafts loose that contained about \$20,000 worth of timber and then sold the ropes with which the logs had been tied.

Arthur B. Ransom of the firm of John B. Ransom & Co. has been appointed by President Douglas of the Board of Trade as a member of the transportation committee of that organization. This is one of the most important committees of the organization.

The railroad commission of Tennessee has just taken a step that will be of interest to every lumber dealer in the state. The commission has addressed letters to every railroad in the state, stating the public is complaining of delays on account of car shortage, and information is asked concerning delays in moving freight from initial points and delays on the roads. The commission desires to know if the delays are attributable to the car shortage alone or to the general industrial conditions that have produced freight for shipment in excess of the capacity of the railroads to handle it. They ask further if the conditions are due to shortage of cars alone or to a shortage of engines and tracks as well. The railroads are asked what steps they have taken or are taking looking to the relief of their patrons. President Finley of the Southern was the first to reply, and he states that his road has already placed orders for thousands of new cars.

The Louisville & Nashville railroad has notified the Tennessee river packet lines that it will not receive any more lumber from river packets consigned to St. Louis and Chicago. The general shortage of cars and the heavy business in other lines are given as the reasons for the discontinuance of such hauls.

One of the biggest suits heard by the supreme court of Tennessee at the present term was that of John B. Ransom & Co. for the use of a number of insurance companies against the North Carolina & St. Louis railway. The insurance companies are suing the railroad to recover more than \$100,000 they paid when the Ransom lumber yards burned several years ago. They are merely using the name of the lumber company for the purpose of suing in proper form. They claim the yards were fired by sparks from one of the company's passing engines.

A special from Benton, Tenn., announces that Pennsylvania capitalists have purchased the Parmentier timber lands near there for a consideration of about \$100,000. The tracts comprise some 30,000 acres. A spur track is to be run from the new portion of the Louisville & Nashville to the mouth of Greasy creek, a distance of twenty-eight miles, and tapping the heart of this lumber region.

The work of installing the huggy stock and handle plant of Muesse Bros. & Grant Lumber Company of St. Louis in the old Rhyne mill near Clifton is under way. The company claims to have located enough hickory nearby to run the plant ten years.

O. G. Fitzgerald of Clifton, Tenn., has bought a tract of hickory timber lands containing half a million feet on Hardin's creek, and is erecting a mill on the site for the purpose of manufacturing carriage stock.

A special from Bolivar, Tenn., announces that the Ward-Kent Company of Greenfield has purchased a tract of 3,000 acres of elm and gum timber for \$20,000.

Several northern capitalists have visited Charlotte, Tenn., within the past few days looking at a valuable tract of timber land with a view

of locating a wagon and buggy factory there.

The Hartzell Handle Company of Shelby county has been granted a charter with a capital stock of \$10,000. The incorporators are Irvin Hartzell, B. W. Marr, J. W. Canada, L. B. McFarland and A. L. Foster.

Memphis.

Secretary E. M. Terry of the National Lumber Exporters' Association, which had headquarters in Memphis during the past year, has removed to Baltimore, where they will be maintained in future. He had been here only a year but made many warm friends during that period. Former President W. H. Russe, in speaking of what was accomplished at the annual meeting at Norfolk, said that the association placed itself strongly on record in favor of equalization of rates through the various southern and eastern ports on export lumber traffic, a thing which has been impossible since the new rate law went into effect late last August. Mr. Russe says that the forcing of all lumber exports through New Orleans is injurious to the trade because resulting in delay and congestion.

The American Car & Foundry Company at Binghamton, a suburb of Memphis, is making excellent headway in the production of cars, its output during January having broken all records, averaging, including Sundays, sixteen and one-half cars per day. This is one of the largest woodworking plants in this section and its activity has no small bearing on the hardwood situation.

The American Hardwood Lumber Company of St. Louis has opened a buying agency here in the Randolph building, in charge of R. B. O'Leary.

The E. Sondheimer Company has brought suit against the Rock Island system for the purpose of restraining the latter from removing a quantity of rails loaded at Beth, Ark., by Isaac Williams, on the ground that the rails are the property of the complainant and have been removed from their place on a narrow gauge railroad, used for logging purposes, without right or authority.

The Howard County Lumber Company is putting in a large hardwood plant at Dial, Ark. The machinery is on the ground and the plant will soon be ready for operation.

Dispatches from Perryville, Ark., are to the effect that Reynolds & Quenliven have sold their sawmill west of that place to Leo Patterson and that Thomas Reynolds has been engaged as manager of the business.

The owners of the Fremont Lumber Company at Farmerville, Ark., have decided to build a road from their mill that will connect with the road running through that place with a view of facilitating the handling of their output.

The Ayer & Lord Tie Company of Chicago, which is under contract for supplying large quantities of ties and bridge timbers for the Rock Island system in Arkansas and other states, has purchased a site of 120 acres for the purpose of erecting thereon a large plant to be used in treating by chemical process the material used in the manufacture of these products. The site is located near the central portion of Arkansas and when completed will be the second largest in the country.

The Sowell Lumber Company at Marked Tree, Ark., of which R. E. Lee Wilson of Memphis is president, has authorized the construction of a line of railway about twenty miles south to Earle, Ark., for the purpose of facilitating the handling of its output. The new road will be an extension of the Marked Tree & Southern railway and connection will be established direct with the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern into Memphis.

C. C. Cameron, who has been prominent in the southern freight department of the Illinois Central for some time, has been promoted to the head of the freight traffic department of that road, with headquarters in Chicago.

The first main mill building of the Ford-Johnson chair manufacturing plant at Helena, Ark., is now being rushed to completion. The company has already purchased about 1,000,000 feet of lumber.

The following have been received into membership in the Lumbermen's Club of Memphis, thus bringing the total to 102, the largest in the history of the organization: D. P. Mann, C. R. Ransom, E. E. Sweet and F. I. Williams of Clarksdale, Miss.

The fact that the Lumbermen's Club of Memphis is composed of members of the National Hardwood Lumber Association to the extent of 90 per cent brought forth frequent expressions to the effect that the officials of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association builded better than they knew when they accepted the invitation of Memphis to hold a convention here. Developments making for peace between the two associations and for universal inspection were very striking, the addresses of President Wilms and President Russe, leaders of the two organizations, sounding the keynote that may be followed with resultant harmonious amalgamation and universal inspection.

The flood situation is one of the absorbing topics of conversation among lumber interests and especially among those lumber and woodworking companies in North Memphis whose plants have been forced to suspend operations and whose stock is being damaged by the enormous volume of backwater in that stream resulting from the record breaking stage reached here this week by the Mississippi. The gauge here Sunday showed a level of 40.3 feet. The levees are holding well and there is less danger of these breaking than for some days. The river has begun to fall here and the pressure is rapidly being relieved to some extent. There is a very serious handicap to many mills in eastern Arkansas in the fact that there is so much backwater from the various rivers and smaller streams in that section. Some of them are closed down now and will not be able to resume operations until there has been a decided decrease in the volume of water.

The rise will have the effect of further delaying logging, interfering with the supply of timber and preventing operations on anything like a normal scale. The woods of this entire district and especially those in the lowlands are either covered with water or too soft to admit of the cutting or hauling of timber. There is very little timber in hand now and prospective supply is much reduced.

Minneapolis.

Minneapolis lumbermen interested in Wisconsin hardwood mills report that because of the recent heavy snows logging operations will be hindered for some weeks. Up to a week or so ago they had enjoyed fairly good weather for logging, but the snows have made considerable trouble. P. R. Hamilton and W. H. Sill of the Minneapolis Lumber Company and the Ruby Lumber Company have returned from Ruby, Wis., and they say they have little dry stock left, and that is going fast. The output of the Ruby mill in most lines has been sold for the coming year.

C. F. Osborne of Osborne & Clark, Minneapolis, has gone south for an extended trip, expecting to be gone two weeks. He will first visit two brothers whom he has not seen in several years, living near Chandler, Okla., and will go from there to Arkansas and Tennessee, looking over the hardwood situation in that part of the country, and returning up the Mississippi valley, stopping at Erie, Ill., where the firm owns a retail lumber yard. Mr. Osborne says that they have been having a surprisingly heavy demand for lumber in the past week or two, and that dry stocks are going fast.

The F. W. Buswell Lumber & Manufacturing Company has secured the services of N. K. Henderson as superintendent of the mill at Buswell,

Wis. Mr. Henderson is an experienced mill superintendent. He recently returned from a timber estimating expedition to the Bahamas, where several Minnesota lumbermen have secured timber limits.

E. Payson Smith of the Payson Smith Lumber Company has returned from a trip into southern territory, where he was negotiating for some oak lumber. George S. Agnew is still in that section of country looking up stocks.

F. J. Lang, representative of the Wisconsin Land & Lumber Company of Hermansville, Mich., who is maintaining headquarters here for a while, reports that the company has recently made three large purchases of hardwood logs. One lot of several million feet was secured from the William Mueller company at Blany, Mich., one of a million and a half feet from the White Marble Lime Company of Manistique, Mich., and a million and a quarter from the Bay de Noquet company, Nehma, Mich. These will help out the company's supply of logs, which has been made necessary by the demand for their flooring and other specialties.

R. H. Grinstead, manager of the hardwood department of the Pacific Fir Company, is back from a short business trip to Milwaukee and other Wisconsin points.

E. H. Trump, with the Thomas & Proetz Lumber Company of St. Louis, was a visitor here a few days ago. He offers an exceptionally wide line of southern stock, including oak, ash, maple, birch, cherry, hickory, gum, poplar and cottonwood.

Wausau.

Messrs. W. C. Zachow, Joseph Black, Aug. Anderson, A. Kuckuk, J. F. Gallagher and others of Shawans have gone to Louisiana to look over timber lands they have secured an option on. These lands comprise some 5,000 acres covered mostly with oak.

The Lloyd Manufacturing Company of Marinette has been incorporated with \$400,000 capital. The incorporators are Franklin A. Ulmstead, John Henes, C. I. Cook, Warren S. Carpenter and Marshall L. Lloyd. Furniture, wheeled vehicles and hardwood novelties will be manufactured.

The Spalding Lumber Company recently sold 25,000 acres of timber lands in northern Wisconsin and Michigan to the Cedar River Land Company. The consideration was \$129,000.

The Nash Lumber Company of Shanagolden will in the future saw nothing but hardwood lumber. It has disposed of its other stocks to the Foster-Latimer Lumber Company of Mellen.

C. F. Stewart of Vassar, Mich., will start a dowel pin factory in operation in Tomahawk, Wis. For the past year he has been perfecting machinery for the manufacture of that stock.

A satisfactory settlement to all parties was made in the circuit court in Wood county last week of a civil suit entitled F. H. Johnson vs. the Marshfield Land & Lumber Company and the Upham Manufacturing Company. In the summer of 1906 the defendant companies gave an option on hardwood lands in Lincoln and Taylor counties to J. S. Crosby of Greenville, Mich., at a price of \$500,000. Crosby transferred the option to F. H. Johnson of Rhineland and while the latter was engaged in looking over the lands, he claimed, they were sold to the Copper River Land Company for \$600,000. He claimed the lands were worth at least \$1,000,000 and he brought suit to recover the difference between the option price and that amount or to compel the transfer of the lands to him in consideration of the payment of the option price. It was the largest civil suit ever brought in Wisconsin. The purchasing company has acquired veneer mills, and much of the timber on the lands involved will be cut into veneer.

The newly incorporated Stange-Ellis Lumber Company of Grand Rapids has purchased the saw mill, office, etc., of the Grand Rapids Lum-

ber Company. In addition to this a factory 120x160 feet will be built in the spring and a warehouse 60x100 feet, both two stories.

Aside from the scarcity of labor, logging operations were never more favorable in northern Wisconsin than at present.

The Wisconsin Box Company and the Wausau Land Company, both Wausau concerns, have consolidated under the firm name of the first mentioned. The capital stock has been increased to \$210,000. With the transfer of the latter company's stock is included 10,000 acres of timber lands. The box company, in addition to manufacturing all kinds of boxes, deals largely in hardwood lumber, dressed and undressed.

Fifteen miles of railroad will be built in the vicinity of Athens for the purpose of giving an outlet to millions of feet of timber which will be cut, hauled to and sawed in the Upham mill in Marshfield.

The E. E. Winch stave and heading plant in Clark county has been purchased by Messrs. McBride and Montague of Cairo, Ill.

Ashland.

The Southern Timber Land & Mineral Company of Nashville has bought from the Continental Realty Company 52,000 acres of coal and timber lands in Breathitt, Knox and Perry counties, Kentucky, for sums ranging from \$800,000 to \$1,000,000. The land involved in the deal lies principally on the proposed extension of the Louisville & Nashville railroad and is the richest land in coal and timber in eastern Kentucky's mountains. The Commercial Realty Company will invest the money made on this sale in other eastern Kentucky coal and timber lands. The purchasing company will clear the land of its timber and establish large sawmills on the tracts as they are cleared.

A company has been formed at West Liberty, Morgan county, to begin at once the development of timber and coal tracts, with a capital of \$300,000. Delaware people are at the head of the company, which owns about 5,000 acres of land in Morgan county, containing several million feet of oak, poplar, hemlock and ash timber. The company will build a large sawmill to handle the timber.

Henry Osborn, a timberman of Catlettsburg, Ky., died lately from pneumonia, contracted in taking up logs during the late rise. Mr. Osborn was 38 years old. He leaves a wife and two children.

The January high water caused the loss of much property to West Virginia timbermen. The Elk Lick lumber railway sustained a loss of \$2,000 in damage done to their trestles. The Otter Creek mill lost about \$1,000 in damaged trestles and lumber washed away. The mills along Dry Fork were also heavy losers.

A fine son has arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. T. N. Pannin.

Charleston, W. Va.

The recent heavy tide brought out considerable timber, but nearly all of it belongs to the mills in Ashland and vicinity. Even with the present supply stocks of poplar are exceedingly short and nearly all mills have all the orders they can handle for some time to come. Wide panel and No. 1 poplar are bringing top prices, with very little on hand.

Low-grade poplar suitable for crating and boxes is out of the market, being shipped out just as fast as sufficient quantity to make a car-load accumulates.

Hardwood Market.

(By HARDWOOD RECORD Exclusive Market Reporters.)

Chicago.

The heavy snows and stormy weather of the last few days have contributed materially to the lessening of the hardwood demand locally. As a matter of fact, it is the first time in many

months that the Chicago call for hardwoods

in nearly all varieties has not been active. However, the lull is only temporary, and with good weather a continued strong demand is certain.

Local dealers are hustling in all the producing

fields for supplies for spring business. In fact, more effort is being made to supplement depleted stocks than to sell. The prevailing opinion concerning the demand for the coming season is that it will be the strongest buying year, at the highest prices, that the hardwood industry has ever known.

Boston.

The hardwood market in this vicinity is not active, yet in the aggregate the volume of new business is fair. Prices are firm. Many buyers who have been holding out of the market for several weeks are now making inquiries and few are refusing to buy when good dry stock is offered, although in some instances they feel that prices are too high to permit of buying in a large way in anticipation of their wants. Furniture manufacturers are fairly busy and are constantly in the market for supplies. Manufacturers of house finish are also busy.

The principal feature of this market is ash. Prices have materially advanced of late under a good demand and short supplies. The largest handlers of white ash report that the demand exceeds the supply. But little one-inch stock can be had at less than \$55 and two-inch stock and larger is even firmer. The call for brown ash is also good with prices firm, due to small offerings of desirable stock. Whitewood is another wood showing increased strength. Several buyers are considering using substitutes for this wood, owing to the high level of values. Stocks are small on spot, and offerings of dry stock from mills are not large. There is a very fair call for basswood. Western white pine is exceedingly firm and prices are advancing. A fair call for mahogany is reported. Cypress is firm with the demand fair. Plain oak is moving in a moderate way. Quotations for one-inch, ones and twos, range from \$55 to \$57. Offerings are not large and dealers show no disposition to make concessions in order to secure orders. Quartered oak remains firm, on a higher level; one-inch is quoted at \$80 to \$85, according to shipper. Elm is not active. Maple is in moderate request.

New York.

Local hardwood conditions continue strong and reports indicate a strong and active market, including the usual spring trade. The salient feature continues to be the shortage in supplies of the better grades of hardwoods, with prices accordingly bullish. During the past thirty days prices on the better grades have moved up from \$1 to \$3 per thousand, due to the scarcity at mill points and the consequent opportunity for good profits. Buyers returning home all bring the same story of short stocks and high prices, the only accumulation of stocks being due to inability to move them, but mill points are practically cleaned up of unsold stock. Those local dealers and buyers of hardwoods who have been farsighted enough to accumulate their winter and spring wants are congratulating themselves, for there is a large demand still unfilled.

The conditions above noted are particularly striking in connection with poplar, oak, ash, chestnut and birch, in all of which the movement is such as to keep stocks in shipping condition absorbed pretty much to the limit. But perhaps the best feature of the situation is the fact that current conditions are not fictitious in any sense, but are due to weather conditions which have long been decidedly unfavorable to securing timber. Poplar is particularly scarce. Ash is practically out of the market, and the balance of the list is ruling very firm, with good call all along the line. Maple, which has been sluggish for some time past, is showing increased activity, and thick stock from three inches up is going to be a mighty scarce article between now and spring. The whole situation is in very good shape for this season of the year.

months that the Chicago call for hardwoods in nearly all varieties has not been active. However, the lull is only temporary, and with good weather a continued strong demand is certain.

Local dealers are hustling in all the producing

Philadelphia.

There has been general activity in the hardwood business for the last fortnight. All wood-working concerns are anxious to obtain dry stock. Prices are firm and stocks are light. Railroad service is invariably deficient and there is nothing to indicate a change. Poplar continues in front rank, and ash and chestnut are quoted among the leaders. A considerable call for basswood is noted; cherry is doing well, and all grades of oak apparently sustain the activity which has lately characterized them. Flooring manufacturers seem to have no difficulty in disposing of their product, maple especially being in firm demand. Both in flooring and interior finish there has been a noticeable call for the high grades of all kinds of hardwoods. In this movement poplar and quartered oak have shared to a considerable degree. Furniture and wood implement factories still continue to take large quantities of the woods sold in this market. The erection of numerous large buildings requiring the best grades of interior finish is a constant stimulus to sales of that commodity, and permits for buildings for spring erection are a sufficient guarantee for another big year in this line. Veneer and cigar box manufacturers are rushed to the limit, and trolley and railroad building show no let up. It is noticeable that numerous firms, which formerly were exclusive handlers of softwoods, are now making extensive preparations to handle hardwoods.

Baltimore.

There has been no improvement in the lumber situation the past two weeks. Bad weather and floods have greatly interfered with sawmill operations, while car shortage and a bad condition of the roads have prevented distribution, with the result that stocks at points of consumption are decidedly low and the users of hardwoods are unable to get supplies in desired quantities. High quotations are current and in not a few instances, even when an intending buyer agrees to pay what the seller asks, he is not sure of having his wants filled, at least not without more or less protracted delay, so that the figures given do not always bear an accurate relation to the trade. Stocks at the mills are reported to be low, various conditions having combined to check production. The manufacturers are making every possible effort to get out lumber, but they meet numerous obstacles and there is not likely to be an adequate offering of supplies for some time to come. Meanwhile the inquiry remains active, all the dealers here being unanimous in the expression of the belief that the trade will remain good and that there will be an opportunity to dispose of stocks in any quantity which can be turned out. The recent floods, which are just about subsiding, have complicated matters, large numbers of logs having been washed away and many mills put out of commission for the time being, though these plants are generally located on elevated ground and did not suffer by reason of the high water. The roads are in such a condition that hauling is impossible and weeks are likely to elapse before a marked improvement can be expected. As far as can be learned the trade requirements are certain to continue large, so that business will be brisk even after the mills are once more in a position to turn out a maximum of stocks. There is such a shortage of output at the present time that much lumber will be needed to fill the channels of trade to a normal extent. Poplar continues in fine shape, with values rather higher than otherwise, and the market decidedly receptive. Buyers are out again scouring the mill sections, and the lumber is snapped up wherever it can be found. The exporters state that business with them is quiet, and they do not expect a marked increase in activity until some of the present drawbacks are overcome. The range of values is fair, and under ordinary circumstances the shipments might be expected to attain a relatively large volume.

Pittsburg.

If the year 1907 does not prove to be the banner twelve months' period in the history of hardwoods in Greater Pittsburg, the judgment of every wholesaler in this city is at fault. The demand for hardwood lumber of all kinds is going to be enormous. On every hand firms are trying to replenish their stocks of lumber or to buy more timber near their present operations, or where it can be easily reached by railroad.

The shortage in stocks is apparent in nearly every line of hardwoods, due to the fearfully bad roads that have prevailed for weeks in the South and West. Wholesalers say that sound wormy chestnut and elm are very hard to obtain and that all kinds of chestnut, or in fact any hardwoods that go into the making of boxes, are practically out of market. Birch and cherry are in excellent demand and are bringing a fancy price in many instances. King of all hardwoods in the market is oak. It matters not what kind, just so it is oak, and every man in the city who pretends to handle oak is worrying day and night how and where to supply his customers. In the face of this demand it is not strange that prices are advancing.

Building lags fearfully this month. This applies only to the city. In all the outlying towns there is a big movement in house building. Add to this the enormous activity that is manifest in the building of railroads and traction lines and the large amount of work that is being done on the local rivers and it makes a mighty satisfactory volume of inquiry for hardwoods. Then, too, the industrial plants within a radius of 100 miles of Greater Pittsburg are enlarging their capacity and other concerns are building new plants—conditions that call for much hardwood lumber. The manufacturers of furniture and vehicles and implements were never so busy and are calling upon the Pittsburg wholesalers to furnish a lot of the hardwood lumber they use.

Buffalo.

There is all of the former activity in the hardwood lumber trade, so that there is fear that it will not last till the new cut is in, oak and maple especially being low for the time of year. Oak does not come in as it should and it promises to be slow all year, on account of the bad logging weather south, so that prices are very strong here and the outlook not as pleasing as it might be.

There is all possible effort to get all sorts of hardwood lumber in from the South. About the scarcest lumber that used to be plenty is poplar, so that the trade has about given up the receipt of a good supply of logs at southern mills. There is a little better supply of cars from the South now, but it is not easy to keep lumber moving at a good rate, for the roads are slower than ever before after the cars are loaded and they do not promise to do much better right away.

There has been a big movement of birch both in and out of Buffalo yards of late, and if the supply is a trifle low now there is said to be enough to come in to make up for it. Birch has been a great help to the trade in general, as it takes the place of so many other woods that have run short.

Buffalo is doing very well still in the building line and promises to use rather more hardwood lumber than formerly. Hardwood dealers say that the move of the retail dealers to stop retailing by the wholesalers does not hit them to any extent, as they sell almost exclusively in car lots to eastern customers. This city has always been so hard to classify into wholesale and retail interests that it has been pretty well left alone in that respect, everybody selling about as he pleased.

Saginaw Valley.

The market continues strong and featureless. For the present trade is fully satisfactory and some large lots have been sold, which are still

in the woods. There isn't a large stock of dry lumber available. Two or three are carrying a good deal, but both manufacturers and dealers as a rule are carrying small stocks. The old trouble of shortage of cars affects some operators. Basswood, No. 2 common, is quoted at \$25 to \$28, and mill culls are worth \$18. Elm is quite firm at \$22 to \$29, and mill culls are quoted at \$13 and \$14. Log run beech is held at \$15 and No. 2 birch is \$20 and \$25. Maple firsts and seconds are firm at \$24; No. 1 common, \$17 and \$18; No. 2, \$11 or \$12. Ash is strong at \$30 and red oak \$35.

Indianapolis.

The hardwood market is especially active just now, the furniture factories of this and adjoining cities taking all that can be supplied as quickly as they can get it. There is a general shortage of hardwoods, which the local men are at a loss to understand. The greatest shortage is in oak, walnut and heavy ash, although there is not enough of any of the other hardwoods. With the opening of spring the market is expected to become still more active, with a slight raise in prices. At present, so far as prices are concerned, the market is about stationary. There is, of course, the usual car shortage, although this does not seem as bad as it has been in past months. The reason for this is that lumbermen are loading the same cars upon which they receive consignments, and thus keep the cars in service all of the time. What car shortage there is is said to be due to the fact that the railroad yards in Indianapolis are filled with broken down and disabled cars, while the railroad repair shops are also filled to their full capacity.

Because of the recent high waters, rather serious conditions prevail at Evansville, according to Young & Cutsinger of that city. The market for all kinds of hardwood lumber is good, with quartered white oak, poplar and ash in the lead. Foreign buyers are clamoring for oak strips, although they do not seem to want to pay the prices prevailing. Prices on all kinds of lumber are still soaring and it is said that there is no telling where they will stop. It is believed, however, that when they reach the highest point there will be a reaction. Evansville mills are about out of logs and will probably have to close down soon unless dry weather intervenes to let them get logs to run their mills.

Asheville.

Prices of hardwood in western North Carolina remain firm and the dealers are enjoying a good season. The demand for poplar is greater than for months past and the price of this wood has increased since the close of the past year. The price of chestnut and oak remains practically unchanged. The same price prevails that has obtained for the past ninety days. The good weather in this section during January has resulted in the getting out of much wood. The demand, however, is still greater than the supply, and the hardwood men say that there is only a limited supply of choice wood to be had. The serious car shortage is practically at an end. While in instances the lumbermen are unable to secure an adequate supply of "empties" yet as a whole the supply is almost equal to the demand.

Bristol.

The past fortnight has seen little or no change in lumber trade conditions in this section. An appreciable improvement is noted in the car conditions within the past few weeks, in fact since the advent of the new year. This increase in supply of this class of railroad equipment is, however, regarded as more or less temporary and due to local conditions. The improvement is more apparent on the Virginia & Southwestern than any other of the roads. There has been little or no improvement in the conditions on the Southern. The improvement which, as above

stated, is regarded as temporary, is attributable, doubtless, to the decrease in shipping generally during the months of January and February, the most inactive of the year.

A heavy demand exists for all kinds of stock, especially oak, poplar and chestnut.

Cincinnati.

While some loss was sustained by various lumber concerns here by the recent flood, it will in the near future benefit them, as much lumber will be required for repairs on buildings that were damaged by the water.

The demand for hardwoods continues excellent, the main trouble being the difficulty to get enough lumber to supply the inquiry. Poplar heads the list, and despite the advance made some weeks ago large sales are being made. Oak is the next most desired in this market, and large dealers say that prices are being held at a firm range. A number of transactions are being made in cypress, chestnut, mahogany and sycamore at firm prices. Cottonwood, basswood and gum are going a lively pace. Taking everything into consideration, the hardwood market is at its best, and with the advent of spring a record breaking trade will undoubtedly result. Little lumber is being put into stock; most of it has a ready sale as soon as it leaves the mills.

Chattanooga.

There has been no material change in lumber conditions in the Chattanooga market during the past thirty days other than increased demand, and higher prices are being offered. The trouble in this market just now is shortage of stock, and very few of the mills or lumber yards have any considerable surplus in shipping condition. There seems to be no holding up in local building operations, consequently all kinds of lumber required for building purposes are finding ready sale and at high prices.

Poplar has been scarce here for the past twelve months and stocks have been nothing like what they were during former years. Each year shows not only smaller amount of poplar cut, but a greater percentage of the lower grades. The Loomis & Hart Manufacturing Company, the H. L. Judd Company and the Central Manufacturing Company are the only river mills now in operation here, and each of these mills has only a limited supply of logs.

The continued wet weather during the last six months of 1906 very much hindered logging operations on the Tennessee river and tributaries above Chattanooga. Logs now have to be hauled as a rule a long distance, over bad roads, as a result of rain, which makes it very expensive and inconvenient to haul heavy loads from the timber to the river.

Again, the great scarcity of standing timber is becoming more apparent each year, consequently there are not nearly so many people engaged in the logging business as formerly. The year 1907 will show the shortest supply of logs by river of any year since 1880.

Chestnut is in good demand. The coffin manufacturers are finding trouble in buying chestnut at satisfactory prices to meet their wants. There is considerable oak handled in Chattanooga, but the bulk of it is used right here. The furniture manufacturers and other woodworking enterprises take a very large percentage of what is offered, and at prices as a rule satisfactory. Of low grades of poplar, basswood and gum the box manufacturers take everything that is offered.

Wagon manufacturers are all the time on the lookout for poplar box boards. The great scarcity of this grade of poplar has made it necessary to substitute tupelo gum, cypress, etc., but nothing has yet been found to as fully meet this demand as does poplar. Wide poplar stock is almost entirely out of the market. Boards 30 inches and up in width are now bringing fancy prices. There is a good deal of elm, gum and water birch, which are being

used for a good many commercial purposes, and stocks are rapidly being exhausted. The furniture manufacturers and car builders are among the greatest users of oak. Ash is still very popular in many lines of work and the supply is very limited.

Nashville.

Nashville lumbermen have been taking advantage of the recent cold spell to wind up their stock taking and closing out of accounts for the year that has just passed. A glance backwards shows the year just passed was a most prosperous one. The shortage in stocks and car shortage was in a measure compensated for by good prices. Little relief is expected in the near future in the car situation, as the fertilizer movement is on now and that is being given the right of way.

The river is low just now and the movement in new stock is rather slow. During the recent high water, however, considerable timber was brought down the Cumberland. A good spring trade is anticipated by all dealers. Prices remain firm and there is a steady call for all lines of hardwoods. Nothing seems inclined to drag and that of itself is taken as an excellent indication.

Memphis.

The demand for hardwood lumber continues excellent while the volume of business is somewhat restricted by the limited quantity of dry stock available. The holdings are now the lightest they have been for years at this season, and production is likewise small. There is scarcely an item on the list which is not selling at the best figure in its history. There is some business in export channels, but the bulk of the lumber from this city and section is going into domestic consumption.

The call for cottonwood is particularly active. The call for the lower grades is very persistent, with offerings limited. The higher grades are firm but show less strength than the lower. Ash is strong in all grades, and sales would be much larger if there were more of it available. Plain oak is a ready seller in all grades and thicknesses and quarter-sawn oak is moving about as rapidly as the offerings will allow. Gum is in excellent position. Cypress is holding its own, the quantity offered being comparatively small. Poplar sells readily and prices are reported satisfactory.

Minneapolis.

The Northwest is snowed under and has had some extremely cold weather, a condition which usually produces stagnation in the lumber trade. Nevertheless business is active, stocking up for spring trade being fairly under way. The trade is evidently aware of the scarcity of dry stock which exists in all hardwoods except birch, and even that wood is not anything like as plentiful as it was. Low grade birch has practically all been picked up for grain doors, crating, etc. Basswood is splendid property just now, and there is not enough in the market to supply the prospective demand. Culls are almost exhausted and prices are high.

Everything in dry stock is higher, even birch, which has advanced on part of the list. Oak is about cleaned up, and the southern mills are out of business because of high water and car shortage, so that the northern stocks remaining unused have to supply the trade. There is a good demand for maple flooring, and elm and ash are both active, but vanishing fast. There is a big buying movement in progress on the new cut and a number of mills have already sold every foot they will produce this year at good prices. The logging conditions are bad now because of recent storms and the output will be somewhat curtailed. Wholesalers are busy rounding up stocks and already are selling lumber for summer delivery. Fear of a shortage is prompting a good many buyers. All know that the present assortment of dry lumber

is the best they can get for six months and that prices are not going to get any better.

Toledo.

The local demand for hardwoods is not strong, as cold weather has stilled building operations to a marked degree. On the other hand, the city filed sixty-two building permits, with a total valuation of \$167,365, during January, as compared with sixty-four permits, with a total valuation of \$141,890, for January, 1906. This looks good for the first month of the year and, while building operations will not really begin for six or eight weeks yet, the indications point to big business when the spring season opens up.

The car shortage proposition is not quite as serious as it was, and this is permitting local dealers to get in their stocks in readiness for the spring rush. Local yards show stocks quite low on almost all lines of hardwoods, but by the first of the month these stocks will have been greatly added to. In view of business being somewhat light, the present stocks of hardwoods among the local yards seem to be sufficient to meet all the demands of the trade.

As to prices, oak quotations are the stiffest. No local dealer is looking for a decline in any line. Instead there is a tendency to stiffen the prices all along the lines. It is rumored that the carpenters of the city will demand more pay, which indicates that local interests may have to deal with the strike question.

Liverpool.

The mild weather that has been experienced here during the past few weeks has been a big drawback to trade. It is a good thing for all the merchants here that the imports have been only light or we would never have succeeded in getting the quays cleared. Good prices are without doubt being obtained for different kinds of hardwoods. Oak planks are very valuable just now, especially if the specifications can show a good proportion of 15-foot and up. There is quite a little famine of poplar boards and prices have considerably advanced. Ash planks are in demand and we have heard of several good sales. A large contract has been placed with one of our leading engineers which will require a large quantity of 3-inch planks. If shippers have any to offer let them write or cable for an order, but do not let them ship on consignment. The old contracts we mentioned some weeks ago are still unexecuted; the latest excuse for non-delivery we heard was that they were waiting for cars to load the planks. Cottonwood is firmer, following the lead of white-wood, but is not in much demand at this market. Hickory is better again and we think will be very scarce before the end of March. Buyers have been frightened off by the shipments on consignment, which have been sold at low prices. Southern hickory, or in fact any wood with a large proportion of white, would bring good prices. We are afraid, however, that buyers on contract would be difficult to find, and we think shippers would be well advised to ship to a firm of reliable brokers, if such a thing can be found, and give them instructions not to sell under a certain limit. The mahogany sales, as we anticipated, failed to realize the higher prices we heard of. There is far too much stock on this side and we will not see higher for some few months to come. The best advice we can offer to buyers in the United States of America is to buy from hand to mouth.

POPLAR

Rough and Dressed
SOUTHERN HARDWOODS

M. A. HAYWARD

1021 Saving and Trust Bldg., Columbus, O

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For plant 8,000,000 feet per annum Cypress in South Carolina; must be competent and worthy as treasurer, office manager and handle sales. Address "D 39," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

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One familiar with Hardwood Flooring details. None but experienced and high class desired. Address "E. J.," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

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WANTED.

An experienced man in the handling of Quartered Oak Veneers to take charge of our shipping department at Knoxville, Tenn., mill. PHILA. VENEER & LBR. CO., INC., 817 N. 5th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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Five cars each 4/4, 6/4 and 8/4" Sound Wormy Chestnut. Quote delivered f. o. b. Cincinnati. DUILMEIER BROTHERS, Cincinnati, O.

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Wanted—From reliable mills who understand how to manufacture No. 1 Pole stock, clear and straight grain quality, free from all defects excepting sap. AMER. LBR. & MFG. CO., Pittsburg, Pa.

BASSWOOD AND POPLAR.

10 carloads Cull and Common Basswood wanted. Also 5 carloads Poplar. SHEP & VANDEGRIFT, 814 N. Lawrence St., Phila., Pa.

HICKORY AXLES WANTED.

100,000 ft. 4x5x6 No. 1 Hickory Axles. Can be shipped green. AMER. LBR. & MFG. CO., Pittsburg, Pa.

WANTED—DRY CYPRESS.

2x5" and wider, 8 or 16', 1sts and 2nds, selects or sound common. AMER. LBR. & MFG. CO., Pittsburg, Pa.

RED AND WHITE OAK WANTED.

No. 1 and No. 2 common 4/4 plain in any quantity you have to offer. FENN BROS. CO., Memphis, Tenn.

YELLOW PINE CAR MATERIAL.

Long Leaf Car Sills, Switch Timbers and Decking wanted, rough or dressed. Also Long or Short Leaf Car Siding, 1x4 6"-9 or 18", also 16' kiln dried and worked to pattern. Quote cash price f. o. b. mill. AMER. LBR. & MFG. CO., Pittsburg, Pa.

OAK AND POPLAR WANTED.

We are in the market for plain and quartered sawed oak and poplar—all thicknesses and grades. Send list stock. Describe, quote price. E. BAILEY & SONS, Patchogue, N. Y.

DRY SOFT YELLOW POPLAR.

All grades and thicknesses, rough or dressed, wanted. Prompt cash. Willing to contract. AMER. LBR. & MFG. CO., Pittsburg, Pa.

WANTED—HARDWOOD LOGS.

200,000 ft. 28" and up White Oak logs.
200,000 ft. 12" and up Walnut logs.
50,000 ft. 12" and up Cherry logs.
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50 M ft. 6/4, 75% 1st and 2nds, 25% No. 1 common.
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To be cut and ready to ship on or before May 1, 1907.
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Plain White Oak 1sts and 2nds, 1", also No. 1 common 3/4", 1" and 2". Make offers f. o. b. cars Norfolk, Baltimore, New Orleans or other shipping port, stating quantity and shipment. Terms cash less 2%. Address "PLAIN OAK," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

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OAK WANTED.

3 and 4 inch White Oak; also Mixed Oak; also 12x12 Timbers and Piling of all kinds. CONTINENTAL LUMBER CO., 1213 Monadnock Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

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RAILS AND LOCOMOTIVES.

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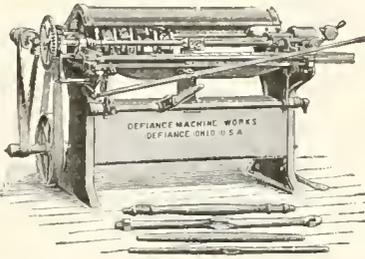
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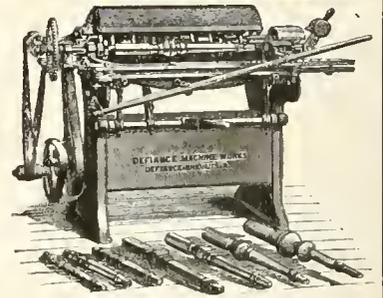
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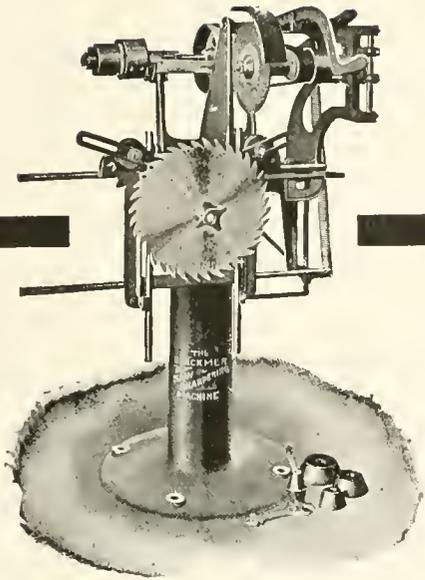
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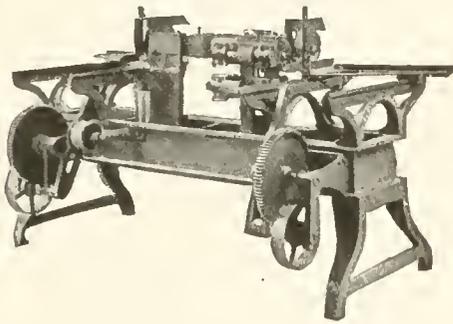
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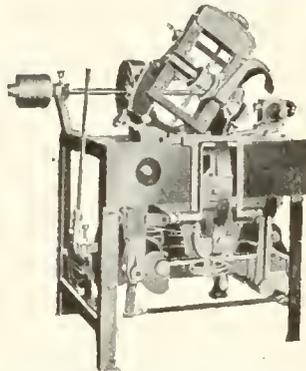
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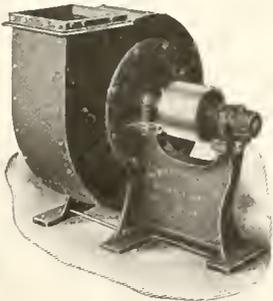
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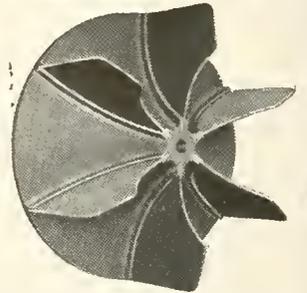
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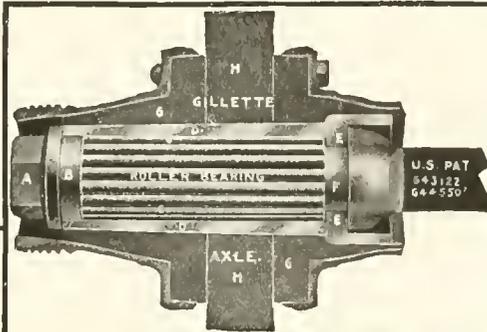
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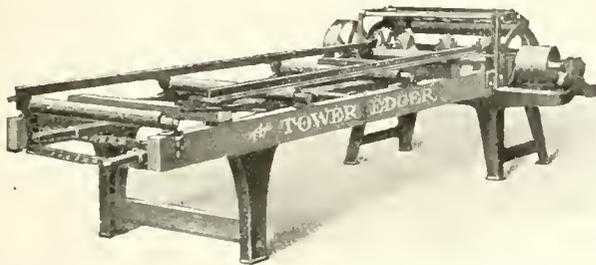
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The "Tower" 32-inch Edger, New Model



Especially designed for mills cutting not to exceed 20,000 feet in ten hours. The fruit of sixteen years devoted exclusively to the manufacture of blast grates, edgers and trimmers. This edger is not, however, cheap in any sense but that of price. It contains everything that is essential and nothing that is superfluous. There are over 2500 of them in daily use, which alone speaks volumes. Its wonderful popularity is due to exceptional merit, which makes every machine sold a standing advertisement.

**It takes up little room.
It requires little power.
It costs little.**

At the same time it is strong and thoroughly practical, fulfilling every requirement.

WE MANUFACTURE

THE CELEBRATED GORDON HOLLOW BLAST GRATE

The "TOWER" Edgers, comprising thirty different sizes and styles, and the "TOWER" Trimmers, made in ten different sizes and styles.

The Gordon Hollow Blast Grate Co.

GREENVILLE, MICHIGAN

The largest manufacturers of blast grates, edgers and trimmers in the world

Hanchett - Hanchett - Hanchett

Hanchett Saw Swage

Every one made Perfect

The Swage with a Name

☞ A poor Swage Ruins a Good Saw, and for that reason the manufacturers of the **HANCHETT ADJUSTABLE SWAGE** employ only the Best Mechanics and use only the Best Material in their construction.

It Pays Us to make The Best Send for Catalog No. 10 **It Pays You to use The Best**

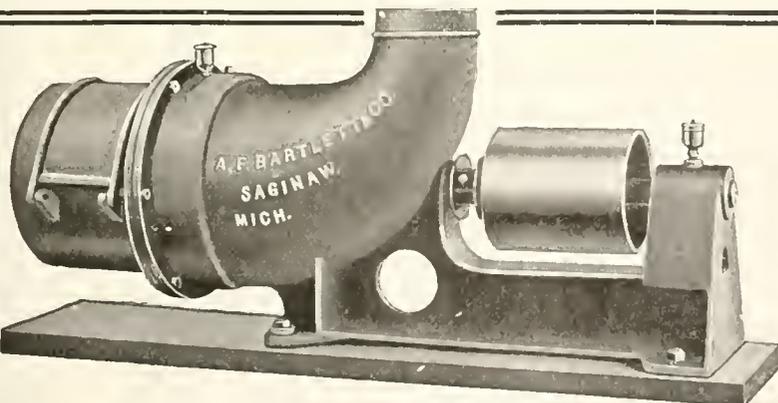
It tells you all about them

MANUFACTURED BY

Hanchett Swage Works

Big Rapids, Michigan

Hanchett - Hanchett - Hanchett



Bartlett's No. "O" Hog, used with Hardwood Flooring Scrapers.

H O G S

We Build All Kinds
Tell Us What Kind You Need

A. F. BARTLETT & CO.

Manufacturers of
SAWMILL MACHINERY

960 South Tilden Street
Saginaw, Mich.

We are Prepared to Supply Your Wants in

Veneered AND Solid Stave Columns

In all Hardwoods with the

**Koll's
Patent**

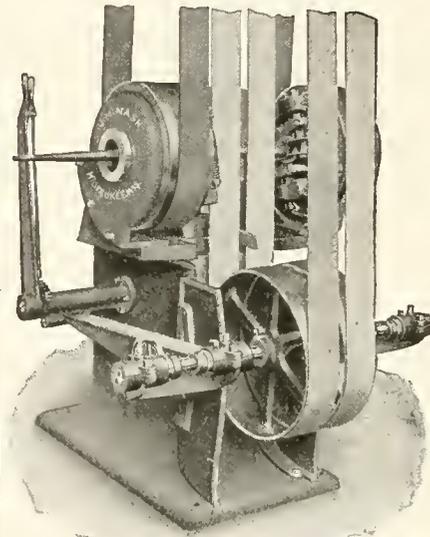


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Write today for prices

Henry Sanders Co.

900 Elston Ave., Chicago



The Nash Automatic Sander

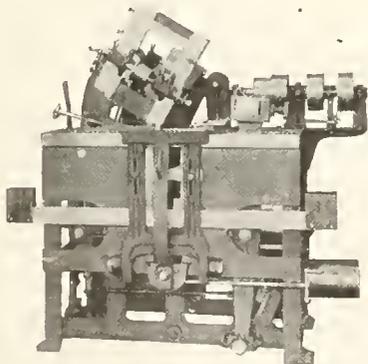
FOR ALL ROUND STOCK WORK

A wonderful labor-saving machine.
Pays for itself in a short
time. For particulars
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J. M. Nash 842-848 Thirtieth St.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Broom,
Hoe, Rake,
Fork and
Shovel
Handles,
Chair Stock,
Dowel Rods,
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Rollers,
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THE NEW 1907 CATALOG



also our New No. 109 Stretcher with
automatic Re-toother.

is ready, ask for
one. It describes
the most com-
plete line of fil-
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factured, includ-
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99 Automatic
Sharpener, as
shown by cut,

Covel Manufacturing Co.
Chicago, U. S. A.

SAWS

☛ Good saws, that do their
duty, plus.

☛ Cutting edge that comes
from best material skill-
fully manufactured.

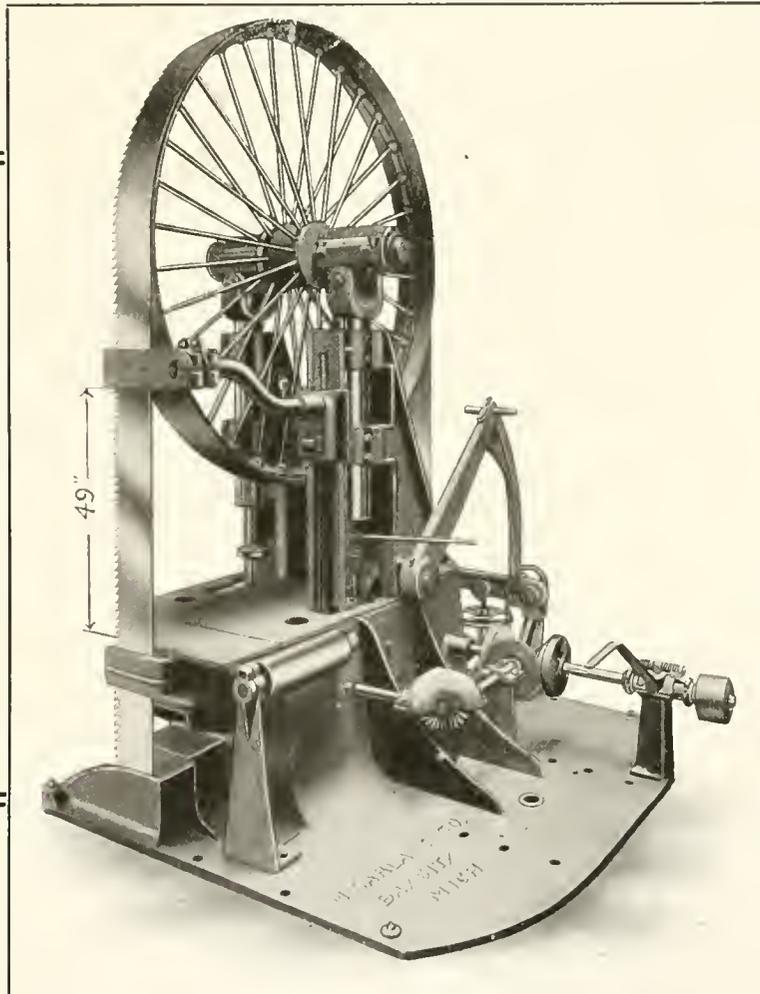
CHAMPION SAW CO.

BEAVER FALLS, PA.

GARLAND

Special Hardwood 7-ft. Band Mill

There are many good features about this mill that we will be glad to tell about. Write for catalogue and descriptive circulars.



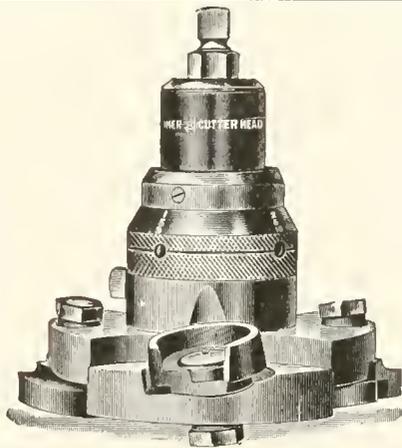
Simplicity, Capacity, Economy on Saws. We manufacture a full line of Sawmill and Conveying Machinery.

A few hardwood sawmill machinery installations:

Kneeland-Bigelow Co..... Bay City, Mich.
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 E. C. Hargrave..... Bay City, Mich.
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 Salling, Hanson & Co..... Grayling, Mich.
 Johannesburg Mfg. Co..... Johannesburg, Mich.
 Michelson & Hanson Co..... Lewiston, Mich.

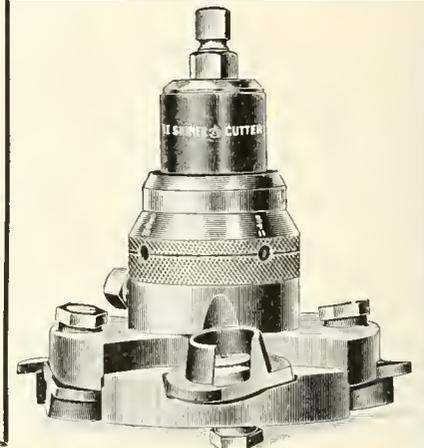
Harbor Springs Lumber Co..... Harbor Springs, Mich
 W. H. White Co..... Boyne City, Mich
 Mud Lake Lumber Co..... Raber, Mich
 Engel Lumber Co..... Englewood, La
 Hardgrove Lumber Co..... Hardgrove, Mich
 Churchill Lumber Co..... Alpena, Mich
 Waccamaw Land & Lumber Co..... Wilmington, N. C
 Embury-Martin Lumber Co..... Cheboygan, Mich

The M. Garland Co.
 BAY CITY, MICHIGAN



The Worth of a Cutter Head

Is based upon that which it will do
and the length of time it
will continue in satis-
factory service



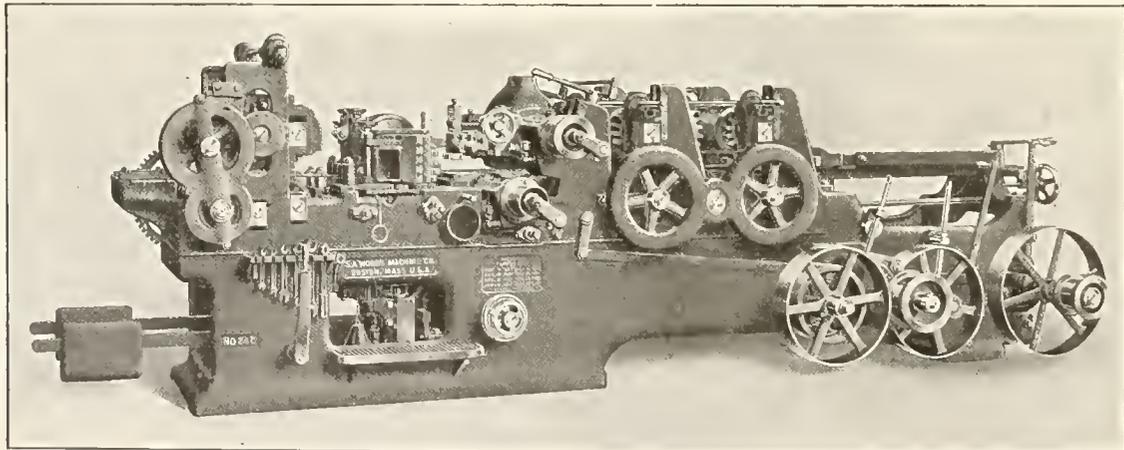
Its best service will always depend upon the material of which it is made as to whether it will be a good and lasting investment. A Cutter Head runs at high speed and is subjected to enormous strains depending on the kind and quality of lumber that is being worked. Hard and knotty maple tests the material of which the Head is made.

STEEL FORGINGS, with a guaranteed tensile strength, form the basis of material for the SHIMER CUTTER HEADS—that is why they stand the tests which are so remarkable for endurance. That is why you should equip all your machines with the Shimer Cutter Heads and reap the benefit of their best service.

We make a number of Heads for special purposes. Upon any design of material you get out in quantity let us give an estimate on the Head to do the work. Our prices are all uniformly low—our goods of best quality.

ADDRESS **Samuel J. Shimer & Sons, Milton, Pennsylvania.**

No. 24 C Flooring Machine



Features such as WEDGE PLATEN, VERTICAL ADJUSTMENT OF SIDE SPINDLE AND BELT-RELEASING DEVICE applied to our Flooring Machines INCREASE THE OUTPUT and DECREASE THE OPERATING EXPENSES. EIGHT FEED ROLLS.

S. A. Woods Machine Co., Boston

CHICAGO

Specialists in
Planing and Moulding Mill Machinery

SEATTLE

We Made and Sold

**152 Machines for Veneer Mills, Weighing
4,158,350 Pounds or 2,079 Tons,
in the Year 1906.**

TO OUR facilities to handle this amount of business, we have recently added 30,000 square feet of floor space and a large number of up-to-date machine tools—the best that money can buy—and we are now prepared to double the above output during the current year. The workmanship on our machines is that of skilled mechanics working under expert supervision in highly organized shops.

Those who contemplate manufacturing thin lumber and veneers for any conceivable purpose, cannot do better than consult with us and get the benefit of our advice, based upon an intimate knowledge of every detail of the business which has been gained from more than thirty years' experience.

We make veneer lathes in sixty styles and sizes, slicers, veneer sawing machines, roller dryers, clippers, wringers, knife grinders, drag saws, etc., to meet any and all practical requirements. Our machines embody every known appliance necessary to accurate work and the rapid and economical production of perfect stock—and every machine is absolutely guaranteed. These machines passed through the experimental period many years ago. They are considered standard the world over, and are strongly and unqualifiedly endorsed by the largest and most prominent users—by those who have had unlimited experience in the management of veneer mills.

We do not go into details as to the manner in which these machines are constructed, as their leading features are well known to most of the veneer manufacturers of the country. To those, however, who contemplate entering the veneer industry and who are not familiar with our machines, we shall be pleased to send detailed descriptions, circulars and catalogs.

Our experience of over thirty years in the building of veneer machinery quite naturally places us in position where we can intelligently and readily handle any practical proposition in the veneer industry; and with our extensive and unequalled facilities of every nature, we can render prompt and efficient service.

We solicit correspondence from those who are interested. Have you seen our catalog No. 5?



**The Coe
Manufacturing Co.**

105 Bernard Street

PAINESVILLE, OHIO, U. S. A.





ATKINS Silver Steel SAWS

cost more than other Saws, because they are BETTER. The First cost of a Saw does not count for much. What you want is your Money's Worth. Isn't it better to pay a fair price and get the best rather than a low price and get poor goods? Try an ATKINS SAW. They're better.

E. C. ATKINS & CO., INC.

The Silver Steel Saw People.
Home Office and Factory, Indianapolis.

Branches: Atlanta, Chicago, Memphis, Minneapolis, New Orleans,
New York City, Portland, San Francisco, Seattle, Toronto.

POWER and SPEED are strong points with the

McGIFFERT Log Loader

Its heavy steel construction and great power were designed for constant strain and big lifts. Its ability to stop and switch its own cars increases its speed in loading. It can skid logs out 1000 feet each side of track.

Ask for booklet

CLYDE IRON WORKS, Duluth, Minn.



How About You?

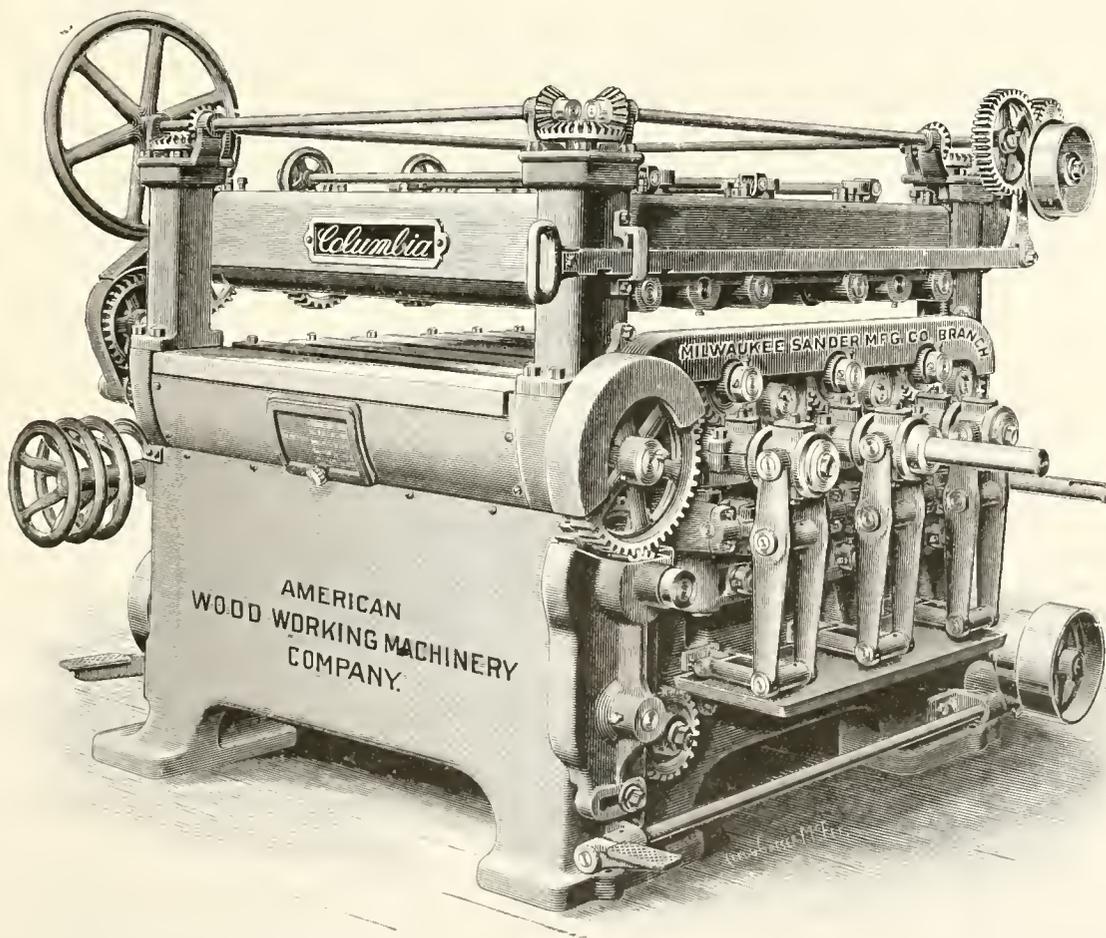
Perfect sanding can only be accomplished by sandpaper being kept at an even tension at ALL POINTS and at ALL TIMES.

Accomplished ONLY on the "Columbia." Investigate.

Take the "Show Me" treatment.

Built all sizes from 30 in. to 84 in. wide.

Other sizes when so ordered.



American Wood Working Machinery Co.

SALESROOMS

NEW ORLEANS
Hennen Building

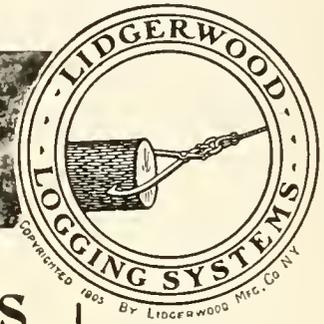
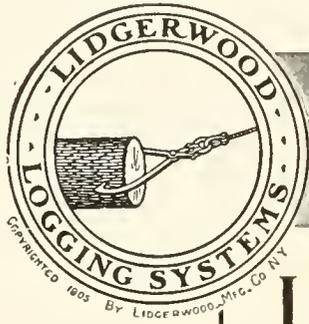
CHICAGO
43 S. Canal Street

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Skidders

Snakers



Lidgerwood Machines Will Stock Your Mill

Lidgerwood Skidders
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Lidgerwood Cableways

LIDGERWOOD MFG. CO.

NEW YORK
ATLANTA
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NEW ORLEANS



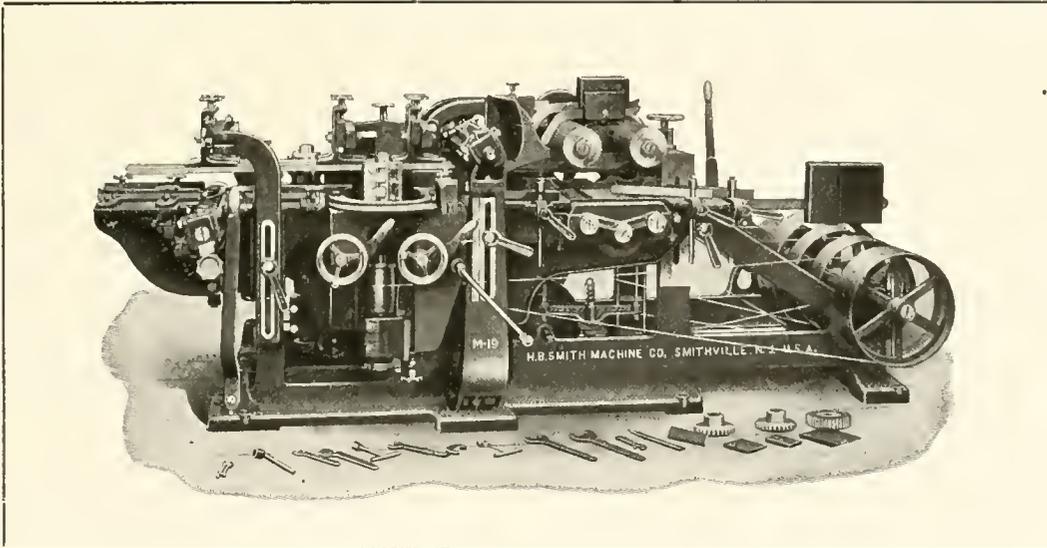
Loaders

Cableways

**SMITH of
SMITHVILLE**

The Profit Builder

**SMITH of
SMITHVILLE**



NO. 105-A, EXTRA HEAVY 12-INCH MOULDER



IT HAS been our purpose during the last half century to develop a line of wood working machines containing the best workmanship and material that American skill and wisdom can afford. This fact we are proud to say is well established in the minds of our many patrons. We have, however, now exceeded ourselves by the development of a remarkable Moulder, the excellence of which is due to our obtaining written suggestions from more than a thousand operators throughout America. This machine stands alone as being the composite idea of the thinking operators of this country. One year's test of its work has convinced us that it is impossible for you to compete successfully against the Smith Moulder with any other machine. Can't we send you prices and literature?

**Branches:
New York, Chicago,
Boston, Atlanta**

H. B. SMITH MACHINE CO.
SMITHVILLE, N. J., U. S. A.

**Branches:
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American Hardwood Lumber Co.

14,000,000 ft. Hardwood Lumber

YARDS AT BENTON, ARK., NEW ORLEANS, LA., ST. LOUIS, MO.,
DICKSON, TENN.**Wanted—to Buy or Contract for Future Delivery**500,000 to 1,000,000 ft. Poplar, all grades
500,000 to 1,000,000 ft. Cypress, all grades
500,000 to 1,000,000 ft. Ash, all gradesCash—Mill Inspection **PLUMMER LUMBER CO.** ST. LOUIS MISSOURI**Vestal Lumber & Mfg. Co.**Manufacturers and Wholesalers
of all kinds of**HARDWOODS****BEVELED SIDING A SPECIALTY.
UNSURPASSED FACILITIES
FOR DELIVERING.****Knoxville
Tennessee****ALWAYS IN THE MARKET**For choice lots of hardwoods.
Walnut our specialty.
Inspection at Mill Points.**The Walnut Lumber Company**

Indianapolis, Indiana

Q For items of Hardwood Stock or
Hardwood Machinery, you will
find it advantageous to write our
advertisers. Get in touch!**NASHVILLE**

HEADQUARTERS FOR ALL SOUTHERN HARDWOODS

JOHN B. RANSOM & CO.,

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

We want to move quickly the following old dry stock. All of it has been on
sticks 6 to 18 months. Write us for delivered prices. We are prepared to
furnish promptly mixed cars of rough and dressed hardwoods of all kinds:

QUARTERED WHITE OAK	QUARTERED RED OAK
90 M 4/4 first and second	100 M 4/4 first and second
15 M 5/4 first and second	58 M 6/4 first and second
80 M 6/4 first and second	15 M 8/4 first and second
10 M 10/4 first and second	95 M 4/4 No. 1 Common
120 M 4/4 No. 1 Common	84 M 6/4 No. 1 Common
85 M 6/4 No. 1 Common	72 M 8/4 No. 1 Common
58 M 8/4 No. 1 Common	
20 M 10/4 No. 1 Common	PLAIN OAK
70 M 5/8 first and second Poplar	50 M 4 4 1st and 2nd White
80 M 5/8 No. 1 Common Poplar	100 M 4 4 No. 1 Common White
15 M 4 4 1st and 2d Quartered Sycamore	100 M 4 4 first and second Red
10 M 4 4 No. 1 Com. Quart'd Sycamore	100 M 4 4 No. 1 Common Red

Nashville Hardwood Flooring Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

**“Acorn Brand”
OAK AND BEECH FLOORING****“The product de Luxe.”**Market price on car lots. Less than car lot orders shipped
promptly. We especially invite inquiries for Flooring, Oak
and Poplar lumber and other Hardwoods in mixed cars.

DELIVERED ANYWHERE.

Nashville, Tennessee**INDIANA LUMBER CO.****Manufacturers Lumber
DIMENSION STOCK A SPECIALTY.**Office and Mills: Corner Oldham
Street and Cumberland River**NASHVILLE, TENN.****GEO. C. BROWN & CO.**

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Hardwood Lumber

Tennessee Red Cedar Lumber a Specialty.

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

LOVE, BOYD & CO.

NASHVILLE, TENN.

Will make special prices on:

150,000 ft. 1 in. Tennessee Red Cedar
300,000 ft. 1 in. to 4 in. Hickory
400,000 ft. 1 in. No. 1 Com. Plain White Oak
500,000 ft. 1 in. to 2 1/2 in. Qrtd. Red Oak.
40,000 ft. 2 1/2 in. 1s & 2s Qrtd. White Oak
60,000 ft. 2 1/2 in. No. 1 Com. Qrtd. White Oak
13,000 ft. 5-8 Sound Wormy Chestnut**ALL BONE DRY****OUR OWN CUT**

ST. LOUIS

LARGEST OF ALL HARDWOOD MARKETS

Roland F. Krebs

Manager Hardwood Dept.

Ozark Cooperaage & Lumber Co.

FRISCO BUILDING

FOR SALE: The Following Stocks, Shipped Direct From Our Mills:

12 cars 1 in. No. 1 Common Cottonwood, Dry. 5 cars 1 in. Log Ran Elm (Bone Dry.)
 8 " 1 in. 1st & 2nds Sap Gum, Dry. 5 cars 1 in. No. 1 & 2, Com. Pin. Red Oak " "
 2 " 1 in. " " Red " 200M ft. 1 in. and 2 in. Dry Cypress, (all grades)

Write Us for Prices

MASSENGALE LUMBER CO., ST. LOUIS

Manufacturers and dealers in

HARDWOODS

In the market to buy and sell OAK, POPLAR, ASH, CYPRESS
 Large stock dry lumber always on hand

W. R. CHIVVIS, Lesperance Street and Iron Mountain Railroad.

WHOLESALE HARDWOODS

BLACK WALNUT LUMBER MY SPECIALTY. Always in the market to buy Walnut and Cherry Lumber. Pay spot cash and take up at shipping point when amounts justify.

STEELE & HIBBARD

North Broadway and Dock Streets

Wholesale Manufacturers, Dealers and Shippers

ASH, CYPRESS, MAHOGANY, OAK, POPLAR, &c

Mills: Yazoo City, Miss.; McGregor, Ark.; England, Ark.; Dermott, Ark. O'Hara, La.; Dexter, Mo.

Wanted—Cypress, Ash and Cottonwood

INSPECTION AT POINT OF SHIPMENT WHEN QUANTITY JUSTIFIES

Hafner Manufacturing Co.

CYPRESS, HARDWOODS

Mail orders receive our immediate attention.

YARDS: FOOT OF DOCK STREET

Stoneman-Zearing Lumber Co.

203 Frisco Building

We have the following Dry Stock for sale piled at our mill:

QTD. WHITE OAK :	COTTONWOOD :
3 Cars 4/4 Common.	3 Cars 1" 1 and 2.
2 Cars 4/4 Common and Better Strips.	1 Car 1x13 to 17" Box Boards.
GUM :	ELM :
5 Cars 1" Common Red.	1 Car 6/4 Log Run.
1 Car 1x13 to 17" Box Boards.	4 Cars 4" Log Run.
1 Car 2" 1 and 2 Sap.	
6 Cars 1 1/2 Common and Better Sap.	

This Stock is All Band Sawed and Equalized

Thomas & Proetz Lumber Co.

CASH BUYERS OF OAK, ASH, CYPRESS, POPLAR, CHERRY AND ALL

HARDWOODS

SEND INSPECTOR WHEN QUANTITY JUSTIFIES

Office and Yards: Hall and Angelrodt Sts.

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GUM LUMBER OUR SPECIALTY

Carload Shipments Direct from Our Own Mills

519 Bank of Commerce

LOTHMAN CYPRESS CO.

AIR DRIED

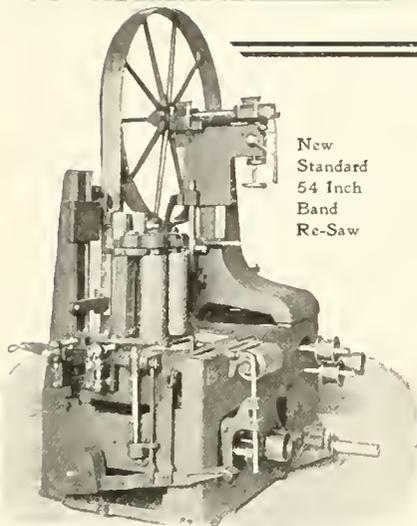
Louisiana Red Cypress

FOOT OF ANGELICA STREET

CHAS. F. LUEHRMANN HARDWOOD LUMBER COMPANY

Carry a complete stock of Hardwood and are constantly in the market to purchase large blocks of stock for cash. Are also the largest manufacturers of the famous St. Francis Basin Red Gum.

General Offices: 148 Carroll Street



New
Standard
54 Inch
Band
Re-Saw

MERSHON

BAND-RESAWING EQUIPMENT

25 MODELS
ADAPTED TO
EVERY REQUIREMENT

Wm. B. Mershon & Co., Saginaw, Mich., U.S.A.

Why lose good money By poor kiln drying?

By our new method, we dry hardwood lumber so that it is absolutely free from swelling or shrinking.

We do this in half the time of any kiln sold and can apply our system to your present kiln.

After installing the apparatus, if it does not do all we claim, we will take it out free of expense to you.

You can't lose in a trial.

Grand Rapids Veneer Works

Dept. D
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

You can't go astray when in the market

IF YOU WRITE THE

Northern Lumber Company

RUSH CULVER, Pres.

BIRCH, MICHIGAN

☐ We manufacture from our own forests, the finest line of Northern Hardwoods on the market. ☐ We have the woods, the machinery, the experience, enabling us to fill your orders right.

A machine that declares saw mill dividends



AUTOMATIC SWING SAW GAUGE.

☐ An inexpensive little device that *saves a dollar a day* and upwards.

☐ Stops one of the biggest profit leaks at the mill. Pays for itself several times over during a year.

☐ Isn't it worth investigating?

FRANCIS MARSHALL, - - Grand Rapids, Mich.

The **KNEELAND-BIGELOW CO.**

MANUFACTURERS OF LUMBER

Annual Output:

20,000,000 ft. Hardwoods.
20,000,000 ft. Hemlock.
4,000,000 pcs. Hardwood Lath.
9,000,000 pcs. Hemlock Lath.

Mills Run the Year
Around.

Bay City, Mich.

W. H. WHITE, Pres.
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THOS. WHITE, Treas.

W. H. WHITE COMPANY

BOYNE CITY, MICHIGAN

**Manufacturers of Hardwood and Hemlock Lumber, Cedar Shingles,
White Rock Maple Flooring.**

WE CAN TALK BUSINESS WITH YOU ON

Poplar—Oak—Ash—Chestnut

ALSO OTHER HARDWOODS—ALL GRADES
AND THICKNESSES

SCHULTZ BROTHERS & COWEN

1225 to 1240 Old Colony Building, CHICAGO

International
Felloe INCORPORATED *Manufacturing Co.*

MANUFACTURERS OF STANDARD SIZE

WAGON FELLOES AND WAGON STOCK

Send your requirements and receive price.

COLUMBUS, MISS.

PITTSBURG

HARDWOOD DISTRIBUTING CENTER OF PENNSYLVANIA

Willson Bros. Lumber Co.

MANUFACTURERS

WEST VIRGINIA HARDWOODS

FARMERS BANK BLDG. :: PITTSBURG, PA.

Linehan Lumber Company

PERFECT

MAPLE FLOORING

SEND US YOUR INQUIRIES

STOCK LIST

The following list covers the hardwoods we now have on hand. Special price f. o. b. cars mill for all one grade. We would be pleased to have you favor us with your inquiries and orders.

4-4 Maple, No. 1 Common	2 Cars
5-4 " " "	2 Cars
5-4 " " " and Better	59,000 Feet
6-4 " " "	1 Car
6-4 " Firsts and Seconds	2 Cars
8-4 " No. 2 Common	2,500 Feet
10-4 " Firsts and Seconds	1 Car
10-4 " No. 2 Common and Better	71,000 Feet
12-4 " No. 1 "	1,500 Feet
12-4 " " 2 "	1,000 Feet
4-4 Basswood, Log Run m. c. o.	1 car
8-4 " " " "	1 car

DRY STOCK

Favorable Freight Rates to the East.

BABCOCK LUMBER CO., Ashtola, Pa.

Hardwoods a Specialty

FOR SALE

POPLAR	CHESTNUT	PLAIN OAK
125,000' 4/4 1s and 2s	200,000' 4/4 Sound Wormy	60,000' 4/4 No. 1 Com.
40,000' 4/4 No. 1 Com.	80,000' 5/4 Sound Wormy	18,000' 4/4 No. 2 Com.
325,000' 4/4 No. 2 Com.	100,000' 6/4 Sound Wormy	QUARTERED OAK
228,000' 4/4 No. 3 Com.	48,000' 8/4 Sound Wormy	2 cars 4/4 No. 1 Com.
150,000' 4/4 Mill Cull		1 car 4/4 No. 2 Com.

OAK TIMBERS SAWED TO ORDER.
WRITE FOR PRICES.

CHEAT RIVER LUMBER COMPANY, Pittsburg, Penna.

The Nicola Lumber Company

One million feet 4-4 Bay Poplar.
Can be shipped log run; or sold
on grade. Bone dry; band
sawed. Send your inquiries.

A. M. Turner Lumber Company

Everything in lumber. We buy hardwoods
as well as sell them. If you have anything
to offer, please submit same to us. :

WE WANT

ORDERS! ORDERS! ORDERS!

For

- 1/2 Car 1x18 to 25" 1st and 2nds Cottonwood.
- 1/2 Car 1x13 to 17" 1st and 2nds Cottonwood.
- 15M ft. 1x6" and up 1st and 2nds Cottonwood.
- 200M ft. 1x4" and up No. 1 common Cottonwood.
- 210M ft. 4-4 1st & 2nds plain Red and White Oak.
- 240M ft. 4-4 No. 1 com. plain Red and White Oak.
- 190M ft. 4-4 No. 1 com. quartered White Oak.

~ ~ ~

American Lumber & Mfg. Co.

PITTSBURG, PA.

CLEVELAND

HARDWOOD DISTRIBUTING CENTER OF NORTHERN OHIO

THE ROBERT H. JENKS LUMBER COMPANY

FOR SALE

60 M feet 1" 1st and 2ds Poplar
223 M feet 1" No. 1 Common Poplar
125 M feet 1" No. 2 Common Poplar
25 M feet 2" 1st and 2nd Poplar, 14" and up
125 M feet 8 4" Sound Wormy Chestnut
275 M feet 1" Sound Wormy Chestnut
153 M feet 1" 1st and 2nd Plain White Oak
85 M feet 1" 1st and 2nd Plain Red Oak
125 M feet 1" No. 1 Common Plain Red Oak

Quartered White and Red Oak.—We have a good assortment of dry stock, $\frac{3}{8}$ to 4 inches thick. Your inquiries solicited.

Plain White and Red Oak.—A limited amount of nice stock, ready for shipment.

The Martin-Barriss Company

Importers and Manufacturers

MAHOGANY

and Fine Hardwoods

HARDWOODS

Dry Stock is Scarce

Mill Shipments are Slow in Coming Forward

We therefore call attention to stock of upwards of SIX MILLION FEET seasoned HARDWOODS we offer for quick shipment from Cleveland. WANT TO CLEAN IT OUT.

Are you interested?

The Advance Lumber Company

13th Floor, Rockefeller Bldg., CLEVELAND, O.

Manufacturers and Dealers

In White Pine, Yellow Pine, Hemlock and Hardwoods

SYMBOLS FOR GRADE MARKS

Adopted by the Hardwood Manufacturers Association of United States

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------|
| ○ Panel and Wide No. 1 | △ Selects |
| △ Wide No. 2 | ① No. 1 Common |
| B Box Boards | ② No. 2 Common |
| ② FAS or Firsts and Seconds | ③ No. 3 Common |
| S Saps | ④ No. 4 Common |

Every Manufacturer should stamp the grade on his Lumber. Set of 10 Rubber Stamps, 1 1/4"x1 1/2" in size, Pad, Pint of Ink, and Spreader, packed for shipment \$3.50.

MARTIN & CO. 191 S. Clark St., CHICAGO, or
LEWIS DOSTER, Sec'y 1535 First Nat. Bank Bldg. CHICAGO

FRAMES FOR HARDWOOD RECORD SUPPLEMENTS

Complete with backing, but without the glass, made from Flemish Oak, are to be had delivered by express, charges prepaid to any point east of the Missouri river, at 50 cents each; or at the HARDWOOD RECORD office, at 30 cents each. Prepay orders with two-cent stamps or postal notes, addressed

Hardwood Record, 355 Dearborn Street, Chicago

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EXPORTER
OF

WALNUT, POPLAR AND BIRDSEYE MAPLE LOGS

Cash paid for Black Walnut Logs at point of shipment. If you have any walnut logs to offer, write me. I have some Sycamore, Red Oak, Ash and other hardwood logs which I am prepared to saw to order. Correspondence solicited. Can also supply Black Walnut lumber, sawed to any specification required.

PORT CLINTON : OHIO

WISCONSIN

WHERE THE FINEST NORTHERN HARDWOODS GROW

John R. Davis Lumber Company

PHILLIPS, WISCONSIN

The Leading Manufacturers

Wisconsin Hardwoods

"SHAKELESS" HEMLOCK and WHITE CEDAR PRODUCTS

WE HAVE THE FINEST BLOCK OF

4-4 UNSELECTED BIRCH

ON THE MARKET

Write for our Price Lists
and Stock Sheets

Mixed Cars, Even Grades
Prompt Shipments

Ingram Lumber Co.

WAUSAU, WIS.

We have
to offer
the
following
stock in
pile at
Ingram,
Wis.

400,000 ft. 1 in. No. 1 Com. & Better Pl. Birch.
12,000 ft. 1 1/4 in. First & Second Plain Birch.
20,000 ft. 2 in. No. 2 Common Plain Birch.
24,000 ft. 1 in. First & Second Red Birch.
15,000 ft. 1 in. No. 1 Common Red Birch.
2,500 ft. 1 1/4 in. First & Second Red Birch.
11,400 ft. 1 1/2 in. First & Second Red Birch.
4,700 ft. 2 in. First & Second Red Birch.
2,144 ft. 1 in. Curly Birch.
2,350 ft. 1 1/4, 1 1/2 and 2 in. Curly Birch.
22,000 ft. 1 in. End Dried White Birch.
42,000 ft. 1 in. No. 1 Com. & Better Soft Elm.
44,000 ft. 1 in. Select Pine.
57,000 ft. 1 1/4 in. No. 3 Shop & Better Pine.
19,000 ft. 1 1/2 in. Select Pine.
26,000 ft. 1 1/2 in. No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3 Shop
Pine.

Your
orders
and
inquiries
solicited

We are prepared to furnish mixed carloads

And solicit your inquiries and orders. At present we are offering Red Birch in thicknesses, 1" to 2 1/2" common and better, also Maple, Birch and one quarter sawed

RED OAK FLOORING

Basswood Ceiling and Siding and Finish, also Molding

Our hardwood flooring "A. H. L." Brand, is the highest grade as to workmanship and quality.

ARPIN HARDWOOD LUMBER CO.

GRAND RAPIDS, WISCONSIN

Saw Mill, Planing Mill and Yard at Atlanta, near Bruce, Wis. on "Soo" Line.

VOLLMAR & BELOW

MARSHFIELD, WISCONSIN

Basswood, Birch

and Other Wisconsin Hardwoods

LET US KNOW WHAT YOU ARE IN THE MARKET FOR

C. P. CROSBY

RHINELANDER : : WISCONSIN

Wholesale Hardwood Lumber

Hard Maple a Specialty in all thicknesses from 1 inch to 4 inch. Finest Birch in Wisconsin. Soft Elm, Red Oak, 35,000 feet 3 in. Birch, Red all in.

DIFFICULT AND MIXED ORDERS A SPECIALTY

For Sale:

NATIONAL
INSPECTION

3,000,000 ft. inch Birch.
100,000 ft. inch Black Ash.
50,000 ft. inch Soft Elm.
All No. 1 Common and Better.
20,000 ft. 1x4 and wider, 6 ft., 1st & 2nd Birch.

Dells Lumber & Shingle Co.

EAU CLAIRE, WISCONSIN

Mason-Donaldson Lumber Co.

Rhineland, Wisconsin

WE HAVE TO OFFER

25 cars 1 inch No. 2 Common & Better Soft Elm
5 cars 1 1/2 inch No. 1 Common & Better Soft Elm
3 cars 1 inch No. 3 Common Soft Elm
15 cars 1 inch No. 1 Common Plain Birch
8 cars 1 inch No. 1 Common & Better Red Birch

2 cars 1 1/4 inch No. 1 Common and Better Red Birch
3 cars 1 1/2 inch No. 1 Common and Better Red Birch
4 cars 2 inch No. 1 Common and Better Red Birch
3 cars 1 inch 1st & 2nd Clear Basswood, 14 and 16 feet
25 cars 2 inch No. 3 Hemlock, Rough

WISCONSIN

WHERE THE FINEST NORTHERN HARDWOODS GROW

North Western Lumber Company

MANUFACTURERS OF HAND-SAWED

Wisconsin Hardwoods

CAREFUL GRADINGS - PROMPT SHIPMENTS

General Offices, EAU CLAIRE, WIS.

Mills at STANLEY, WIS.

Frank Carter Co.

MANUFACTURER

Wisconsin Hardwood

SPECIALTY-HARD MAPLE

Mills: DURAND
SPRING VALLEY
GLEN FLORA
ELMWOOD
HILLSDALE

General Offices:
MENOMONIE, WIS.

Wisconsin Veneer Co.

RHINELANDER, WIS.

Largest and best equipped Veneer cutting plant in the country. High-grade product from Birch, Maple, Elm, Basswood, Ash and other native woods.

Veneers for Door Work a Specialty.



R. CONNOR CO.

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS

Wisconsin Hardwood

PINE AND HEMLOCK LUMBER

Mills at
Auburndale, Wis., on W. C. R. R.
Stratford, Wis., on C. & N. W. R. R.

Marshfield, Wis.

WE ARE NOW
OFFERING

**5,000,000 ft. Winter Sawed
Basswood, Elm and Birch**

Carefully manufactured from
logs of superior quality

Sawyer-Goodman Company Marinette, Wis.

The Morton Dry Kiln
MOIST AIR SYSTEM

Recording
Thermometers.
Transfer
Cars.



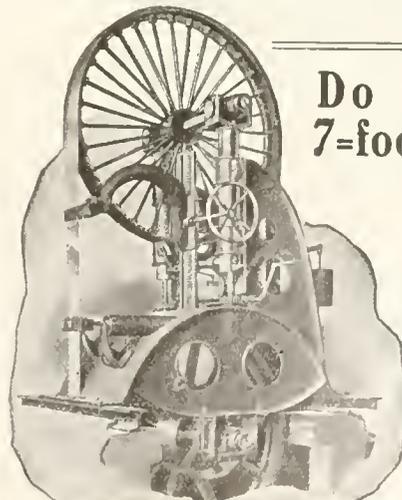
Trucks.
Canvas
Doors.

HOW TO DRY LUMBER

As exemplified in our Catalog D. Free on application.

MORTON DRY KILN CO., Chicago, Ills.

**Do you want a
7-foot band mill?**



This is a first-class machine and will give the best of results. It is strong, well made, and as good as it looks. Write us and we will give you full particulars.

Phoenix Mfg. Co.
Eau Claire, Wis.



MICHIGAN



FAMOUS FOR HARD MAPLE AND GREY ELM

The Stearns Company

MANUFACTURERS OF

Northern and Southern
HARDWOODS

Grand Rapids, Mich.

Cincinnati, O.

Evans & Retting Lumber Co.

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers

Hardwood Lumber

RAILROAD TIMBERS, TIES AND SWITCH TIES

541 and 543
Michigan Trust Building

Grand Rapids, Mich.

SALLING, HANSON & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Michigan Hardwoods

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN

DENNIS & SMITH LUMBER CO.

Wholesale Hardwood Lumber

Office and Yards, FOURTH AND HOLDEN AVENUES,
DETROIT, MICH.

MILLS AT: Orndorff, W. Va., Heaters W. Va., and Parkersburg, W. Va.



The North Shore Lumber Co.

MANUFACTURERS

Hardwood and Hemlock Lumber

Rail and water shipments

THOMPSON :: :: MICHIGAN

WE WANT
Basswood—Basswood

WRITE US WHAT YOU HAVE TO OFFER.

SKILLMAN LUMBER CO., Grand Rapids, Mich.

BOYNE CITY LUMBER COMPANY

BOYNE CITY

MICHIGAN ROCK MAPLE and other HARDWOODS

LARGE CAPACITY PROMPT SHIPMENTS RAIL OR CARGO

S. L. EASTMAN FLOORING CO.

SAGINAW BRAND

MAPLE FLOORING

SAGINAW, MICH.



J. S. GOLDIE

Cadillac, :: Michigan.

SPECIAL PRICES on 500M pieces
1 1/2" to 3" Maple Squares 16" to 27" long
250M feet Maple cull

INQUIRIES SOLICITED FOR MICHIGAN LUMBER.

MICHIGAN

FAMOUS FOR RED BIRCH AND BASSWOOD

DENNIS BROS.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

HARDWOOD LUMBER (by water or rail)
"NATIONAL" MAPLE & BIRCH FLOORING

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN THE FOLLOWING:

- 120M feet 4 4 Log Run Birch
- 125M feet 5 4 Log Run Birch
- 2 Cars 8 4 Common and Better Birch
- 1 Car 1x4 Clear Birch
- 2 Cars 1x7 and Wider No. 1 Common Birch
- 140M feet 5 4 Log Run Beech
- 150M feet 4 4 Log Run Soft Elm.
- Hard Maple—All grades and thicknesses

Main Office :
 205-209 Michigan
 Trust
 Company
 Building

Thos. MacBride Lumber Company

HEADQUARTERS FOR
HARDWOODS
 IN MICHIGAN

Michigan Trust Building, Grand Rapids, Mich.

BIRCH

WE WANT YOUR ORDERS FOR
4-4 and 5-4 No. 1 Common Birch

A No. 1 STOCK

Simmons Lumber Company
 SIMMONS, MICHIGAN

IXL POLISHED Rock Maple Flooring

Our slow method of air seasoning and kiln drying
 IXL Hardwood Flooring has stood
 the test for 20 years.

Please write for prices and booklet

Wisconsin Land & Lumber Co.

HERMANVILLE, MICHIGAN

QUOTE ON SMALL OR LARGE LOTS.
 WILL PLACE ORDERS FOR STOCK TO
 BE MANUFACTURED

Wanted—Soft Maple

One-inch and Two-inch Log Run, Mill Culls Out, Pin
 Worms no Defect. Will also buy Mill Culls.

BROWNLEE & COMPANY, Detroit, Mich.

McCLURE LUMBER COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS OF
Hardwoods

Main Offices, DETROIT, MICH.
 Mills, EUTAW, ALA.

SPECIAL OFFERINGS:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 5 cars 1" 1st & 2nds & Com. Qtd. White Oak | 10 cars 1" Log Run Brown Ash |
| 2 cars 2 1/2, 3 and 4" White Ash | 10 cars 1" to 4" Dry Hard Maple |
| 2 cars 1" White Ash | 10 cars 1" Log Run Birch |
| 1 car 1 1/2 and 2" No. 1 Com. Brown Ash | 10 cars 1" Log Run Basswood |
| 2 cars 2" Log Run Soft Elm | 5 cars 6 4 and 8 4, Green Log Run Hickory. |
| 4 cars 2, 3 and 4" 1st and 2nds and No. 1 Com. Green White Oak | |
| 500M feet 1" to 2", 1's and 2's, selects and common, Dry Poplar: | |
| 2 cars 6 4 and 8 4, Log Run, Second Growth White Ash, | |

"Chief Brand" Maple Flooring

Will commend itself to you and your trade on
 its merits alone. * Comprises all the features
 desirable in good flooring. * Made by the latest,
 most approved machinery methods and best
 skilled labor. * We believe we can make it to
 your interest to handle our "Chief Brand" and
 will appreciate your inquiries.

Kerry & Hanson Flooring Co.
 GRAYLING, MICHIGAN

Hackley-Phelps-Bonnell Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

**Northern and Southern
 Hardwood Lumber**

Main Office, Michigan Trust Company Building

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

CINCINNATI

THE GATEWAY OF THE SOUTH

OUR AIM is to ship the highest standard of lumber at lowest consistent price

We are manufacturers and ship direct from our band mills

Oak
Poplar

W.H. & G.S. Stewart

Chestnut
Basswood
Yellow Pine

Main Office: Cincinnati, Ohio, U. S. A.

FRAMES,
SASH, DOORS,
BLINDS, MOULDINGS,
COLUMNS, GLASS,
STAIRWORK,
INTERIOR TRIM.



PAINTS,
BUILDERS' HARDWARE,
MANTELS, ETC.
LARGE CINCINNATI FAC-
TORIES MAKE PROMPT
SHIPMENTS POSSIBLE.

THE HOUSE OF STONE

The One of Good Grades

Poplar, Oak, Chestnut, Cottonwood, Ash, Basswood and Gum

T. B. STONE LUMBER CO.

CINCINNATI, OHIO

CYPRESS LUMBER CO.

Manufacturer of Hardwoods and Cypress

Main and Quartered White and Red Oak, Yellow Poplar,
Yellow Pine, Walnut, etc. Mills in Tenn., Ala. and Va.

OFFICE AND YARDS, GAST AND DALTON AVE., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

C. CRANE & COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS

Poplar, Oak, Ash, Chestnut, Sycamore,
W. Va. Spruce, Pine and Elm

YEARLY CAPACITY 100,000,000 FEET

LONG BILL STUFF A SPECIALTY

Mills and Yards: CINCINNATI, OHIO

OAK FLOORING

Thoroughly Kiln Dried.
Perfectly Manufactured.

We are located in the best Oak Timber section in the
United States; have new and modern machinery and
experienced operators.

Why should we not be able to furnish the best Oak
Flooring?

Write us and we will convince you that we can.

The **INTERNATIONAL HARDWOOD COMPANY**

Catlettsburg, Kentucky

W. T. SCHNAUFER

H. G. CHAMBERLAIN

CRESCENT LUMBER CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF



Hardwood Lumber

MARIETTA, O.

W. H. Dawkins Lumber Co.

Manufacturers of Band Sawed

Yellow Poplar

ASHLAND, KY.

CINCINNATI

THE GATEWAY OF THE SOUTH

THE WIBORG & HANNA COMPANY

CINCINNATI, OHIO

PLAIN
AND
QUARTER
SAWED

White and Red Oak

CHESTNUT
POPLAR
GUM AND
CYPRESS

Flooring, Siding, Ceiling, Base, Case and Molding. Rough, Dressed and Re-sawed. Mixed Carloads.

**THE
MALEY, THOMPSON & MOFFETT CO.**

Always in the Market for
**BLACK WALNUT LOGS,
SELECTED WHITE OAK LOGS,
LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.**

CINCINNATI, : : : OHIO

Cash buyers for stock in our line.
Cincinnati Hardwood Lumber Co.

GEST AND SUMMER STREETS
Wholesalers Mahogany, Thin Lumber, Veneers
Finely figured quarter sawed oak veneers a specialty.

THE E. E. BECK LUMBER COMPANY

Cash Buyers
Poplar, Oak, Chestnut
And Other Southern Hardwoods
ALL GRADES AND THICKNESSES. WE BUY MILL CUTS.

KENTUCKY LUMBER CO.

CINCINNATI, OHIO

BUYERS OF EVERYTHING IN
SOUTHERN HARDWOODS

POPLAR, OAK, ASH, CHESTNUT, BASS, GUM, CYPRESS, COTTONWOOD. Can handle mixed or straight cars

WILL INSPECT AT SHIPPING POINT WHEN QUANTITY JUSTIFIES
WE PAY CASH WRITE US WHEN READY TO SELL

L. W. RADINA & COMPANY

Correspondence Solicited with Buyers and Sellers of All Kinds of
HARDWOODS
Wanted for cash—desirable blocks of 1 inch to 4 inch Poplar, all grades, Especially 1½-inch stock, for immediate shipment.
CLARK STREET AND DALTON AVENUE

PLAIN OAK—BASSWOOD

Are what we want. All thicknesses and grades. Spot cash. Send us list of your offerings with prices.

DUHLMEIER BROS., CINCINNATI, O.

IN THE MARKET FOR

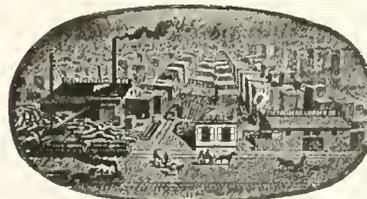
OAK—ASH—POPLAR

ALL GRADES AND THICKNESSES

MOWBRAY & ROBINSON

Office:
1219 West Sixth Street

Yards:
Sixth Street, below Harriet



THE FREIBERG LUMBER CO.

Manufacturers of
**Tabasco Mahogany
Walnut, Oak**
Poplar, McLean and Findlay Aves.
CINCINNATI, O.

"BUY GUM"

We are in the market to buy Dry Gum Lumber in any quantity, from a single car load to a million feet. Will take all grades and thicknesses. We receive lumber at shipping point, pay cash and are liberal in inspection.



THE FARRIN-KORN LUMBER COMPANY

General Office, Yards, Planing Mills, Dry Kilns, Cincinnati, Ohio
Purchasing Office, Randolph Building, Memphis, Tenn.
Cypress Red Gum Oak



INDIANA



WHERE THE BEST HARDWOODS GROW

THE WOODS FOR
WHICH INDIANA
IS FAMOUS.

Quart'r'd White Oak

Plain White Oak

Quartered Red Oak

Plain Red Oak

White Ash

Poplar

Black Walnut

Cherry

Sycamore

Red Gum

Hickory

Beech

Maple

Veneers of

Indiana Hardwoods

PERRINE-ARMSTRONG CO.

Long Timber up to 60 feet—Hardwood Specialties

The largest Band Mill in Indiana.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

J. V. STIMSON

All Kinds of Hardwood Lumber Manufactured

HUNTINGBURG, IND.

YOUNG & CUTSINGER

Manufacturers and Wholesalers

Our Specialty Fine Figured Quartered Oak

EVANSVILLE, IND.

CHARLES H. BARNABY

Manufacturer of Band Sawed Hardwoods

Quarter Sawed Indiana White Oak a Specialty

GREENCASTLE, IND.

D'HEUR & SWAIN LUMBER CO.

Manufacturers and Wholesalers

Our Specialty Quartered Oak and Sycamore

SEYMOUR, IND.

C. I. HOYT & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Quartered and Plain Oak, Poplar, Ash and Chestnut

Specialty in Difficult Orders in Wagon Stock.

PEKIN, IND.

LONG-KNIGHT LUMBER CO.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS

Quarter Sawed White and Red Oak a Specialty

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

MALEY & WERTZ

Manufacturers, Wholesalers and Exporters of Hardwood Lumber

EVANSVILLE, IND.

BUFFALO

THE GREAT WHOLESALE LUMBER CENTER OF THE EAST



Manufacturers and Dealers in

Ash
White and Brown

Basswood

Birch
Red and White

Butternut

Cherry

Chestnut

Cottonwood

Cypress

Elm
Soft and Rock

Gum
Red and Tupelo

Hickory

Maple
Hard and Soft

Red Oak
Plain and Quartered

White Oak
Plain and Quartered

Black Walnut

White Wood
Poplar



STANDARD HARDWOOD LUMBER CO.

OAK, ASH AND CHESTNUT

1075 CLINTON STREET

I. N. STEWART & BROTHER

Specialties: CHERRY AND OAK

892 ELK STREET

T. SULLIVAN & COMPANY

Specialties: BROWN ASH, BIRCH, PACIFIC COAST FIR AND SPRUCE

50 ARTHUR STREET

ORSON E. YEAGER

Specialties: OAK, ASH AND POPLAR

932 ELK STREET

BEYER, KNOX & COMPANY

ALL KINDS OF HARDWOODS

Office and Yards, 69 LEROY AVENUE

BUFFALO HARDWOOD LUMBER CO.

We want to buy for cash:
Oak, Ash and other Hardwoods, all grades and thicknesses.
Will receive and inspect stock at shipping point.

P. O. Box 312. MEMPHIS. TENN.

940 SENECA STREET

EMPIRE LUMBER COMPANY

Our specialties are PLAIN and QUARTERED OAK and ASH.

1142 SENECA STREET.

G. ELIAS & BROTHER

BUY AND CARRY LARGE QUANTITIES OF ALL KINDS OF HARDWOODS

955 TO 1015 ELK STREET

HUGH McLEAN LUMBER COMPANY

Specialty: INDIANA WHITE OAK

940 ELK STREET

ANTHONY MILLER

HARDWOODS OF ALL KINDS

893 EAGLE STREET

SCATCHERD & SON

HARDWOODS ONLY

Yard, 1555 SENECA STREET

Office, 886 ELLICOTT SQUARE

Vansant,

MANUFACTURERS OLD-FASHIONED
SOFT YELLOW
POPLAR

5-8 AND 4-4
IN WIDE STOCK,
SPECIALTY

Kitchen &

Ashland, Kentucky

Company

Three States Lumber Co.

250M DRY 13" TO 17"
COTTONWOOD BOX BOARDS

Prompt Shipment

Memphis, Tennessee

Lamb-Fish Lumber Co.

SUCCESSORS TO LAMB HARDWOOD LUMBER COMPANY, BACON-NOLAN-HARDWOOD COMPANY GUIRL-STOVER LUMBER COMPANY

Manufacturers

OAK, ASH, COTTONWOOD, GUM AND CYPRESS

MAIN OFFICE: 720 MEMPHIS TRUST BUILDING, MEMPHIS, TENN.

Three Band Mills

Memphis, Tenn.
Chaney, Miss.
Stover, Miss.

Our Specialties

Well Manufactured Stock
Good Grades
Prompt Shipments

YELLOW POPLAR

MANUFACTURERS
BAND SAWED
POPLAR
LUMBER

ALL GRADES
DRY 5-8, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 8-4, 10-4, 12-4, 16-4
Bevel Siding, Lath & Squares
SPECIALTY, WIDE STOCK

LUMBER CO.

Coal Grove, Ohio, U. S. A.

Hardwood Record

Twelfth Year. }
Semi-monthly. }

CHICAGO, FEBRUARY 25, 1907.

{ Subscription \$2.
{ Single Copies, 10 Cents.

2,000,000 Feet

CHERRY

FOR SALE

ROSS LUMBER CO.

JAMESTOWN, NEW YORK

The life of our business is the production of

RED GUM

properly manufactured and treated for every use, in accordance with methods developed by twenty-five years' experience.

30,000,000 Feet Per Year

HIMMELBERGER-HARRISON LUMBER COMPANY

Marshfield, Missouri

The present DIVIDEND OF 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % TO POLICY HOLDERS represents a RETURN OF ONE-THIRD OF THE PREMIUMS received by:--

THE LUMBER MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF BOSTON, MASS.

YOUR INVESTIGATION INVITED

The Davidson-Benedict Company

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

Everything in

Southern Hardwoods

POPLAR, CHESTNUT, ASH, OAK
(Plain and Quartered.) Straight or Mixed Cars.

DRESSED POPLAR ANY WAY YOU WANT IT. YOU GET WHAT YOU BUY FROM US. ASK FOR OUR DELIVERED PRICES, ANY RAILROAD POINT.

DRY STOCK FOR IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT

163,000 ft. 1 inch No. 1 and No. 2 Quartered White Oak
104,000 ft. 1 inch No. 1 Common Quartered White Oak.
285,000 ft. 1 inch No. 1 and No. 2 Plain Oak.
360,000 ft. 1 inch No. 1 Common Plain Oak.
22,000 ft. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch No. 1 and No. 2 Plain Oak.
38,000 ft. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch No. 1 Common Plain Oak.
46,000 ft. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch No. 1 and No. 2 Plain Oak.
24,000 ft. 2 inch No. 1 and No. 2 Plain Oak.
16,000 ft. 2 inch No. 1 Common Plain Oak.
170,000 ft. 1 inch Scented Tennessee Cedar.
217,000 ft. $\frac{3}{4}$ inch No. 1 Common Poplar.
Poplar Bevel Siding

THE ATLANTIC LUMBER CO.

2 KILBY STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

COMPANIES SPECIALIZING IN LUMBER AND WOODWORKING RISKS:

LUMBER INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK

66 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$300,000

ADIRONDACK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

66 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$300,000

LOUISVILLE

MANUFACTURING AND DISTRIBUTING CENTER OF KENTUCKY

McLean - Davis Lumber Co.

Successors to

Hugh McLean Lumber Co., Highland Park, Ky.
Edward L. Davis Lumber Co., Louisville, Ky.
Berry-Davis Saw Mill Co., Louisville, Ky.

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Hardwood Lumber

Daily Capacity:
80,000 feet.

Sales Offices:
Louisville, Ky.

Ornamental Hardwood Floors

400 STYLES AND PATTERNS

Illustrated Catalog on Application

WOOD=MOSAIC FLOORING CO.

Rochester, N. Y.

New Albany, Ind.

Dry Stock W. P. Brown & Sons Lumber Co. Louisville, Ky.

PLAIN RED OAK.

55,000' 1" 1st & 2d.
25,000' 1 1/4" 1st & 2d.
49,000' 1 1/2" 1st & 2d.
57,000' 2" 1st & 2d.
18,000' 2 1/2" 1st & 2d.
16,000' 3" 1st & 2d.
131,000' 1" No. 1 Com.
84,000' 1 1/4" No. 1 Com.
44,000' 1 1/2" No. 1 Com.
47,000' 2" No. 1 Com.
8,000' 2 1/2" No. 1 Com.
15,000' 3" No. 1 Com.

14,000' 1 1/2" 1st & 2d.
5,000' 2" 1st & 2d.
15,000' 1" No. 1 Com.
7,000' 1 1/2" No. 1 Com.
13,000' 2" No. 1 Com.

PLAIN WHITE OAK.

80,000' 1" 1st & 2d.
28,000' 1 1/4" 1st & 2d.
12,000' 1 1/2" 1st & 2d.
42,000' 2" 1st & 2d.
23,800' 2 1/2" 1st & 2d.
16,000' 3" 1st & 2d.
227,000' 1" No. 1 Com.
60,000' 1 1/4" No. 1 Com.
80,000' 1 1/2" No. 1 Com.

50,000' 2" No. 1 Com.
17,000' 2 1/2" No. 1 Com.
22,000' 3" No. 1 Com.

QUARTERED WHITE OAK.

50,000' 1" 1st & 2d.
28,000' 1 1/4" 1st & 2d.
45,000' 1 1/2" 1st & 2d.
49,000' 2" 1st & 2d.
19,000' 2 1/2" 1st & 2d.
18,000' 1" No. 1 Com.
30,000' 1 1/4" No. 1 Com.
40,600' 1 1/2" No. 1 Com.
22,000' 2" No. 1 Com.
10,000' 3" No. 1 Com.

ASH.

9,000' 1" 1st & 2d.
65,000' 1 1/4" 1st & 2d.
16,000' 1 1/2" 1st & 2d.
10,000' 2" 1st & 2d.
8,000' 2 1/2" 1st & 2d.
14,000' 3" 1st & 2d.
6,000' 4" 1st & 2d.
4,000' 1 1/4" No. 1 Com.
16,000' 1 1/2" No. 1 Com.
8,000' 2" No. 1 Com.

POPLAR.

12,000' 1" 1st & 2d.

12,000' 1 1/4" 1st & 2d.
11,000' 1 1/2" 1st & 2d.
12,000' 2" 1st & 2d.
10,000' 2 1/2" 1st & 2d.
10,000' 3" 1st & 2d.
50,000' 1" No. 1 Com.
28,000' 1 1/4" No. 1 Com.
10,000' 1 1/2" No. 1 Com.
10,000' 2" No. 1 Com.
15,000' 1" 18" & up 1st & 2d.
8,000' 2" 18" & up 1st & 2d.
6,000' 2" 24" & up 1st & 2d.
4,000' 1 1/2" 18" & up 1st & 2d.
3,000' 1 1/2" 24" & up 1st & 2d.

All thicknesses in cut poplar, ash, chestnut.

Your inquiries will be appreciated.

Prompt delivery guaranteed

Appleton, Wis., 2-25-07.

Consumers of Hardwood,
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40M ft. 1 in. l&2 Red Birch.
100M ft. 1 in. l&2 Plain "
50M ft. 1 in. No. 1C. Red "
100M ft. 1 in. No. 1C. Plain "
15M ft. 1 in. No. 2C. Red " 8 in & up.
15M ft. 2 in. l&2 "
300M ft. 1 in. No. 2C.&B. Maple.
50M ft. 1 in. l&2 Red Oak.
50M ft. 1 in. No. 1C. Red Oak.
50M ft. 1 in. l&2 Sap Gum.
75M ft. 1 1/4 in. No. 1C. Red Gum.

OAK BRIDGE PLANK AND GAR STOCK UP TO 5000M ft.

Very truly yours,

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Manufacturer
Hardwood Lumber and Timber
Dimension Stock
Board of Trade Bldg., Louisville, Ky.

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Wholesale
Poplar, Rough and Dressed.
Oak, Chestnut and Other
Hardwoods

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Band Sawn Plain and Quartered
Oak and Poplar.
North Vernon, Ind., and
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We do what you can't do.

We measure your stumpage correctly.

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78,000 ft. 4/4 Birch No. 2 Common and Better
 4,000 " 4/4 Cherry " "
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 40,000 " 8/4 Gray Elm 1st and 2nds
 59,000 " 4/4 Hard Maple "
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Good assortment of dry stock on hand ready
 for immediate shipment in Hard Maple, Beech,
 Birch, Soft Elm and Cherry.

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Offer all grades of the following special dry stock

MAPLE—5/4, 6/4, 8/4, 10-4, 12-4, 14-4, 16/4
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 BASSWOOD—4/4
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Our own manufacture. Perfect Mill Work. Uniform Grades.

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Northern Michigan Soft Gray Elm

What our old cork pine was to the regular
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 inate in favor of something better than the ordi-
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10 cars 8-4 firsts and seconds.
 1 car 10-4 firsts and seconds.
 2 cars 12-4 firsts and seconds.

Wide, choice stock, our own product, seasoned right,
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WRITE US ABOUT IT.

COBBS & MITCHELL
 (INCORPORATED)
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PLAIN AND QUARTER SAWED
WHITE AND RED OAK, ELM,
COTTONWOOD, POPLAR, GUM,
WHITE ASH AND CYPRESS



CABLE ADDRESS:
"SONDERCO" MEMPHIS
CODES USED:
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Main Office: Tennessee Trust Building

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Offers the following specials:

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- 20 Cars 1¼ in. No. 1 Common Quartered White Oak
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Direct shipments from our own Mills of Lumber from our own Timber our Specialty

We manufacture and put in pile 300,000 ft. Hardwood every 24 hours

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OFFERS STOCK FOR SALE

100,000 ft. 1 in. firsts and seconds Cottonwood 13 in. and up wide
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One car 4-4 firsts and seconds Plain Red Oak
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Quartered White	Hollow Backed
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1½ in. 100,000 ft.	BIRCH	GRAY ELM
3 in. 50,000 ft.	1 in. 500,000 ft.	1 in. 300,000 ft.
4 in. 50,000 ft.	1½ in. 100,000 ft.	1½ in. 200,000 ft.
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OFFERS THE FOLLOWING STOCK
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40 Cars 1 inch 1st and 2nds Plain Red Oak
 20 Cars 1 inch 1st and 2nds Plain White Oak
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 2 Cars 3 inch 1st and 2nds White Ash
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DRY KILNS AND PLANING MILLS. ALL OUR MILLS RUN THE YEAR ROUND.
 SEND US YOUR INQUIRIES AND ORDERS!

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Quartered Oak Flooring

Manufactured for

HIGHEST CLASS of trade only.

Also Plain Oak, Maple and other Hardwood flooring.
The name **DWIGHT** on flooring is a guarantee of its
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DWIGHT SPECIAL pattern of thin flooring is the
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What Do You Want In Hardwood and Building Lumber?

Ash.....	275,000 ft.	Oak.....	1,300,000 ft.
Chestnut.....	2,225,000 ft.	White Pine.....	828,500 ft.
Cypress.....	675,000 ft.	Yellow Pine.....	775,000 ft.
Hemlock.....	1,100,000 ft.	Poplar.....	832,500 ft.
Maple.....	810,000 ft.	Cherry.....	210,000 ft.

WE WILL BE GLAD TO RECEIVE YOUR INQUIRIES
FOR THESE OR ANY OTHER SPECIAL LUMBER.

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56th to 58th Streets and Woodland Ave., PHILADELPHIA PA.

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817 NORTH FIFTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

SLICED AND SAWED

Quartered Oak Veneer

CUT TO DIMENSION SIZES (JOINTED AND TAPED)

WE HAVE A GOOD STOCK OF PLAIN AND QUAR-
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WILLIAM WHITMER & SONS, Inc.

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Sales Agents: Long Pole Lumber Co., Case-Fowler Lumber Co.
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Wanted--Dimension Oak, Plain and Quartered,

White and Red. Send for specifications.

Indiana Quartered Oak Co.

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ESPECIALLY IN MARKET FOR PLAIN RED OAK

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WANTS: Poplar, Plain Oak, 147 MILK STREET
Quartered Oak and Cypress. BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

Manufacturers please send stock lists and prices.

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In the market for all thicknesses of
OAK, ASH and CHESTNUT.

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WM. E. LITCHFIELD

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Specialist in Hardwoods

Manufacturers are requested to supply lists of stock for sale

PAEPCKE-LEICHT LUMBER COMPANY

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Large stocks of well seasoned Lumber always carried at our yards and mills.

General Offices: 140 W. Chicago Ave., CHICAGO. Mills: Cairo, Ill., Marked Tree, Ark., Greenville, Miss., Arkansas City, Ark., Blytheville, Ark.

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We have been established since 1880. We employ a larger force of expert timber cruisers than any other firm in the world. We have furnished banks and trust companies with expert reports on timber properties upon which Millions of Dollars of timber certificates or bonds have been issued. We solicit correspondence with bonafide investors. Our Specialty: Timber lands in the South, Pacific Coast and British Columbia. We furnish detailed estimates, thus enabling you to verify our representations at very little expense and without loss of valuable time.

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WE CARRY IN STOCK FROM TEN TO FIFTEEN MILLION FEET OF ASH, BEECH, BASSWOOD, CHESTNUT, CHERRY, MAPLE, PLAIN & QTD. OAK, POPLAR, WALNUT, &C. OUR PLANING MILL FACILITIES ARE UNSURPASSED.

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We seek the trade of wood-working factories who want a dependable lumber supply and fair treatment.

Just now we want to move 4/4 No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3 Common Oak.

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4/4 1 and 2 Cherry.
4/4 No. 1 Common Cherry.
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**Poplar, Oak, Ash and Car and R. R.
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25 M ft. 1½" No. 1 Common, standard widths and lengths.
40 M ft. 2" No. 1 Common, standard widths and lengths.
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60 M ft. 3" No. 1 Common, standard widths and lengths.

ROCK ELM

200 M ft. 5 4 No. 1 Common and better
500 M ft. 8 4 No. 1 Common and better

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50 M ft. each 4 4, 5 4 and 6 4 No. 1 common and better

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100 cars car oak framing
25 cars white ash from 1" to 4" green or dry, 1s and 2s

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In the Market to buy Hardwood Logs for
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ALL GRADES

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Manufacturer and Wholesale

**Northern and Southern
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CHAS. DARLING & CO.

Southern
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The Keith Lumber Co.
MAHOGANY

5,000,000 feet ma-
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Large and fine stock
of Cuban wood.



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Kiln Dried
Bored
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Hollow
Backed
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Bundled

"Ideal" Steel Burnished Rock Maple Flooring

is the flooring that is manufactured expressly to supply the demand for the best. It is made by modern machinery from carefully-selected stock and every precaution is taken throughout our entire system to make it fulfill in every particular its name—"IDEAL."

Rough or Finished Lumber—All Kinds

Send us Your Inquiries

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"Michigan" Maple Flooring

Our model factory is equipped with the highest class tools and appliances made for Flooring production.

We produce our lumber from the best rock Maple area in Michigan and have 20 years' supply.

Our brand "Michigan" is a guaranty of quality. Perfect mill work and excellent grades distinguish our Flooring and our prices are reasonable.

WARD BROS., Big Rapids, Mich.

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☐ Indispensable to every lumber sales manager.

☐ Specimen bulletin for the asking.

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But in the Matter of

FIRE INSURANCE

But Don't Delay Too Long For
IT IS DANGEROUS.

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We have in stock

150,000 ft. 4-4 White Maple Cross piled with 2½-inch dry crossers.

125,000 ft. 4-4 Log run Birch red in. No thick cut out.

Please favor us with your orders.

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TIMBER LAND 6% BONDS

Secured by first mortgage on Southern timber lands at less than 50 per cent of their present market value. Issued by large, well established, responsible lumber companies. Full particulars will be mailed on request.

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SUCCESSORS TO

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THE "FINEST" MAPLE FLOORING

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Producers from TREE to TRADE of the highest type of Michigan Forest Products. Large stock of Maple Flooring and 15,000,000 feet of Hardwoods—1 to 4 inches thick—on hand.

Maple, Birch and Beech Lumber

Hardwood Record

Published in the Interest of Hardwood Lumber, American Hardwood Forests, Wood Veneer Industry, Hardwood Flooring, Hardwood Interior Finish, Wood Chemicals, Saw Mill and Woodworking Machinery.

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No. 9.

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THE HARDWOOD COMPANY

HENRY H. GIBSON, President

FRANK W. TUTTLE, Sec.-Treas.

OFFICES

Sixth Floor Ellsworth Bldg., 355 Dearborn St. Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.

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ASSOCIATION MEETINGS.

National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association.

This association will hold its next annual convention on Wednesday and Thursday, March 6 and 7, 1907, at the New Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C.

National Hardwood Lumber Association.

The tenth annual convention of this association will be held on Thursday and Friday, May 23 and 24, 1907, at Atlantic City, N. J.

General Market Conditions.

On another page of the HARDWOOD RECORD will be found a comprehensive review of the hardwood stocks on hand in the state of Michigan on Jan. 1 of this year, together with a record of unfilled orders at that time. These figures are based on the reports of manufacturers controlling about eighty-five per cent of the total hardwood output of the state, and reflect the prospective shortage of hardwoods in that state for the coming year. Further statistics show that the estimated lumber cut for 1907 is 417,000,000 feet, as against an actual cut of 387,000,000 feet during 1906. It can scarcely be expected that this prospective increase of 30,000,000 feet will be realized. This analysis of supply for the year to come carries out the prophecy that has been made by the HARDWOOD RECORD for some weeks past that the supply of hardwoods from that state will be short and that prices will surely, on the basis of supply and demand, show an upward tendency. Undeniably, an analysis of the condition of the present and prospective supply of hardwoods in Wisconsin will show a very close parallel to that of Michigan, save that the quantity will be considerably less. In fact, it is fair to presume that the total output of Wisconsin for 1907 will not be very much in excess of 300,000,000 feet. It is well known that the dry stock in Wisconsin is fully as closely sold up as it is in Michi-

gan, and that like weather conditions during the logging season have prevailed.

In the hardwood producing sections of the South there has been a couple of weeks of good weather and of receding waters, which has enabled loggers to again resume operations. It is very likely that the majority of mills will receive a fair quota of logs and that sawing will now be resumed on a normal scale. In the Memphis district, which depends very largely on railroads for log supplies, the capacity of the mills will probably not be reached this season, owing both to the shortage of the general log supply and to the fact that there is insufficient railroad capacity to transport the logs. Good weather conditions have also contributed to letting the mountain mills again get into operation and nearly all of them are now sawing lumber. The river mills are fairly well stocked with poplar and they will have a stock of reasonably dry lumber by mid-summer. However, as a good many logs delivered on the extremely high tides of the past few months have laid out for several seasons, there will be only a moderate supply of the good end produced, owing to rotted sap and stained timber.

Oak of all kinds still remains in very active demand and prices are ranging high. Even quartered red oak, which has been quite sluggish for a while, is receiving a fair call, and a good many transactions have been made in this variety of late.

The foreign demand for both thin oak and thin gum continues very strong and exporters are shipping just as fast as their stocks reach a fairly merchantable condition.

The call for vehicle and furniture dimension stock is manifestly increasing and buyers seem willing, in view of the high price of lumber, to pay a much increased price for this variety of product.

The flooring trade is active. The present demand is fully up to the capacity of the factories and quite a number of new establishments for the production of oak, maple and beech flooring are projected. Among other hardwoods seeking recognition as a flooring material gum may be mentioned. Several houses contemplate manufacturing this wood into flooring on an extensive scale, as it is meeting with the approval of many large buyers.

The veneer situation is very spotted. The old-time operators, who have had long experience and training in the manufacture of veneers and panels, seem to be having an excellent trade at fair prices, but there are others new to the business who are not succeeding in making any money out of their enterprises. In spite of the active demand, quite a number of veneer plants have closed down simply because the managers have failed to make any money.

The enhanced price of oak is tending to constantly increase the consumption of and consequent demand for mahogany, and in most of the mahogany distributing centers stocks are very short and prices firm, though not unduly high. High-class Cuban wood seems to be in better supply than that from Africa and Central America.

The Status of the Merchant in the Hardwood Business.

Under conditions that have prevailed in the hardwood trade during the last eighteen months, the average lumber jobber avers that he is being crowded out of business by reason of increased cost in buying and assembling stocks and in marketing his lumber. Some even go so far as to say that they think they can see the beginning of the end for the hardwood jobber. This observation refers not only to the dealer who carries stocks of lumber at trade centers, but

also to the jobber who buys stocks outright and ships to his customers direct from points of manufacture.

While there has been a tendency on the part of large hardwood producers during the last few years to assort and distribute their lumber by cars to the wholesale consuming trade through an organized sales department, it is the belief of the **HARDWOOD RECORD** that there is nothing permanent in conditions that should warrant the opinion that the wholesale hardwood merchant is going to be driven out of business. During the last eighteen months there has been a marked shortage of most varieties of hardwoods. Many manufacturers have supplemented their stocks by outside purchases from minor manufacturers and have practically entered into competition with the old-time merchants in the producing sections of the country. This is the feature that has caused jobbers to think they were being driven out of business. They have been up against an increased expense in securing stocks as well as in selling lumber. One of the largest jobbers in the country reports that his cost account during 1906 was \$2.65 a thousand. This sum is probably very much below the average and an analysis of the books of many jobbers will show that their cost has run \$3, \$4 and even up to \$5 a thousand. Thus it happens that high lumber values have not meant large profits for the majority of lumber jobbers during the year 1906.

With the renaissance of a normal supply, which will obtain only with a diminishing demand, the hardwood lumber jobber will undoubtedly find that his business will be just as profitable as it has ever been. The jobbing of lumber is a peculiar business from the fact that it does not show steady profits year by year, but about every third year shows extraordinary profits. The following year it may show fair gains and perhaps the next a loss. On the whole, last year was not a very advantageous one for the majority of wholesale merchants in hardwoods. Furthermore, when people talk about the elimination of the wholesale merchant from the hardwood business, they are talking "through their hats." He will be an important factor of the trade as long as hardwood is manufactured. As a matter of fact, he constitutes not only the safety valve but the governor of the business. To be sure, he buys lumber at the lowest possible price and must secure on sales this cost price, a considerable expense account and a reasonable profit. The hardwood jobber doing business on legitimate lines tends to foster good and increasing values for the product rather than diminishing ones. Through hardwood jobbers many small manufacturers are enabled to carry on their business because of the advances made to them and by securing a fair price for their output which otherwise they might sacrifice to buyers less scrupulous than wholesale merchants.

The Small Millman and the Prices He Gets.

The average small millman who produces one, two, three or even five million feet of hardwood per year professes to fail to understand why he cannot get as much money per thousand for his output as does the man who produces ten, fifteen or thirty million feet a year.

There are two distinct departments in a lumber manufacturing enterprise. One consists in manufacturing lumber and the other in marketing it. The average large producer latterly has, in addition to conducting his manufacturing enterprise, also introduced into his business an organized sales department, and disposes of his lumber through one general organization in varying quantities to various classes of trade, which may include jobbers, retailers and wholesale manufacturing consumers. He enters this division of the business because he thinks that he can assort and sell his lumber at a lower cost per thousand feet than he can through the jobber, and thus secure a maximum price with a minimum cost.

A sales equipment for a lumber manufacturer is an expensive proposition, but the cost per thousand feet is decreased as the output is increased. While a man manufacturing 25,000,000 feet of lumber a year may be able to market his output at from fifty to sixty cents a thousand, the same expense being entailed in a sales organization for the marketing of 3,000,000 to 5,000,000 feet might cost \$2 a thousand. Therefore, many small manufacturers contend that they can sell their output through the medium of the lumber merchant in bulk and secure a net revenue from their stock in excess

of what they would secure if they peddled it out to the wholesale consuming trade in car lots. This is patent from the fact that the jobber who buys 3,000,000 feet from one small millman may buy a like quantity from a dozen others, and thus secure a quantity of stock of sufficient size to enable him to develop a sales organization, and thus he is able to reduce his cost to a comparatively small amount per thousand feet.

Undeniably the small manufacturer of hardwoods is at a disadvantage as compared with the large operator in this particular. He may manufacture his lumber just as cheaply as the big man, but owing to his small output he cannot market it as cheaply. Again the small manufacturer cannot take advantage of large and desirable orders. He must sell his product mill run or in mixed orders in order to keep his stock cleaned up. Often he does not make as good lumber on his small ground mill as is manufactured by the large and up-to-date band equipment. Again, perhaps he does not handle his product as well. All these reasons make up the sum total of why the small operator cannot secure for his product the same average per thousand feet as does the large operator.

Cottonwood.

Cottonwood lumber is coming into appreciation. For many years this wood has been made into lumber, but only in limited quantities and in sections where it constituted a very scattering growth. Latterly, since operations on a considerable scale have been undertaken in the lower Mississippi valley, which contains a large aggregate stand of the wood, it is fast assuming the position of a standard lumber material of the country.

The wood shows a high percentage of good grades, is soft in texture, and, weight considered, is perhaps the strongest known wood. The growth is of such size that it produces a good percentage of white stock suitable for high-class box boards, panels, etc. For many purposes it is scarcely inferior to poplar, and it is assuming a range of values almost equal to poplar prices. Cottonwood holds paint remarkably well, and it has been demonstrated that it makes a very good material for bevel and patent siding; in fact, for years it was manufactured and sold as poplar sap siding. The merits of the wood have now become recognized, and it is possible to market it on its own qualities.

Recent tests on box material made by the government have demonstrated that cottonwood and gum in breaking strength are superior to any of the yellow pines, to white pine or to western spruce.

Waste of Lumber in Cigar Boxes.

A secular contemporary says that there is a continual hue and cry being raised by the forestry division of the Department of Agriculture over the remarkable waste in forest products. This paper notes that one of the regulations of the government forbids the use of cigar boxes the second time and demands that they be destroyed. Spanish cedar is one of the most valuable woods that is imported to this country, and it seems as if the government should be able to protect itself in some way if cigar boxes were repacked many times. There should certainly be some way of cancelling the stamp on a cigar box without destroying the box itself. This willful waste of valuable box material entails an expenditure of many thousands of dollars annually which might be saved.

The World's Timber Supply.

People have come to look upon the United States as the only country on this continent, other than Canada, able to supply large quantities of timber, as, save for fancy cabinet woods, it is doubtful if Mexico will ever furnish any great supply of woods to the world at large, but will need and retain its lumber output for domestic uses. In Europe there are five countries that are capable of supplying a good deal of timber to the world at large for years to come—Austria-Hungary, Sweden, Norway, Finland and Russia. Outside of Russia's timber holdings there is no considerable stand that is not already seriously threatened by increase of population and industrial development. Say what you will, the same conditions will soon prevail in the United States, and the warnings of forestry experts that this country is approaching the beginning of the end of its vast wealth in timber resources is far from idle talk. It would not be surprising if fifty years hence the central and northern portion of South America became the center of lumber industry and development.

Pert, Pertinent and Impertinent.

'Fame Is a Food That Dead Men Eat.'

Fame is a food that dead men eat—
I have no stomach for such meat.
In little light and narrow room,
They eat it in the silent tomb,
With no kind voice of comrade near
To hid the banquet be of cheer.

But friendship is a nobler thing—
Of friendship it is good to sing.
For truly, when a man shall end,
He lives in memory of his friend,
Who doth his better part recall,
And of his faults make funeral.

—THE CENTURY.

In the (Wedding) Ring.

Peter, Peter Overeater
Once, upon a summer's day,
Had a wife and tried to beat her
In the good old-fashioned way.

How the Women New do vex us!
Wife let loose her bunch of fives;
Soaked him in the solar plexus,
Broke his nose and blacked his eyes.

She was born in Minnesota;
Female champion was she;
Peter fled to North Dakota—
(In-combat-ability!)

—SATURDAY EVENING POST.

The Germ-Theory Optimist.

There are germs of wheat 'mid the germs of weevil;
There are germs of good 'mid the germs of evil;
There are germs of right 'mid the germs of wrong;
'Mid the germs of weeping are germs of song.
There are germs of peace 'mid the germs of strife;
'Mid the germs of death there are germs of life.
There are germs of truth 'mid the germs of faking;
There are germs of square deal 'mid the germs of muck raking.

—STRICKLAND W. GILLILAN.

Good Remedy.

Hard work worries
the life out of worry.

Advisable.

Look out for things
that won't bear look-
ing into.

True.

The man who pities
himself always is piti-
able.

Grafting.

Large fortunes from
small grafts soon
grow.

The Difference.

Everybody can say
nothing. Few know
when to say it.

Preferable.

It's better to crawl
out than to be thrown
out.

And More.

An ounce of hustle
is worth a pound of
rabbits' feet.

Belated Aids.

Our tact and good
judgment invariably
show up the day
after.

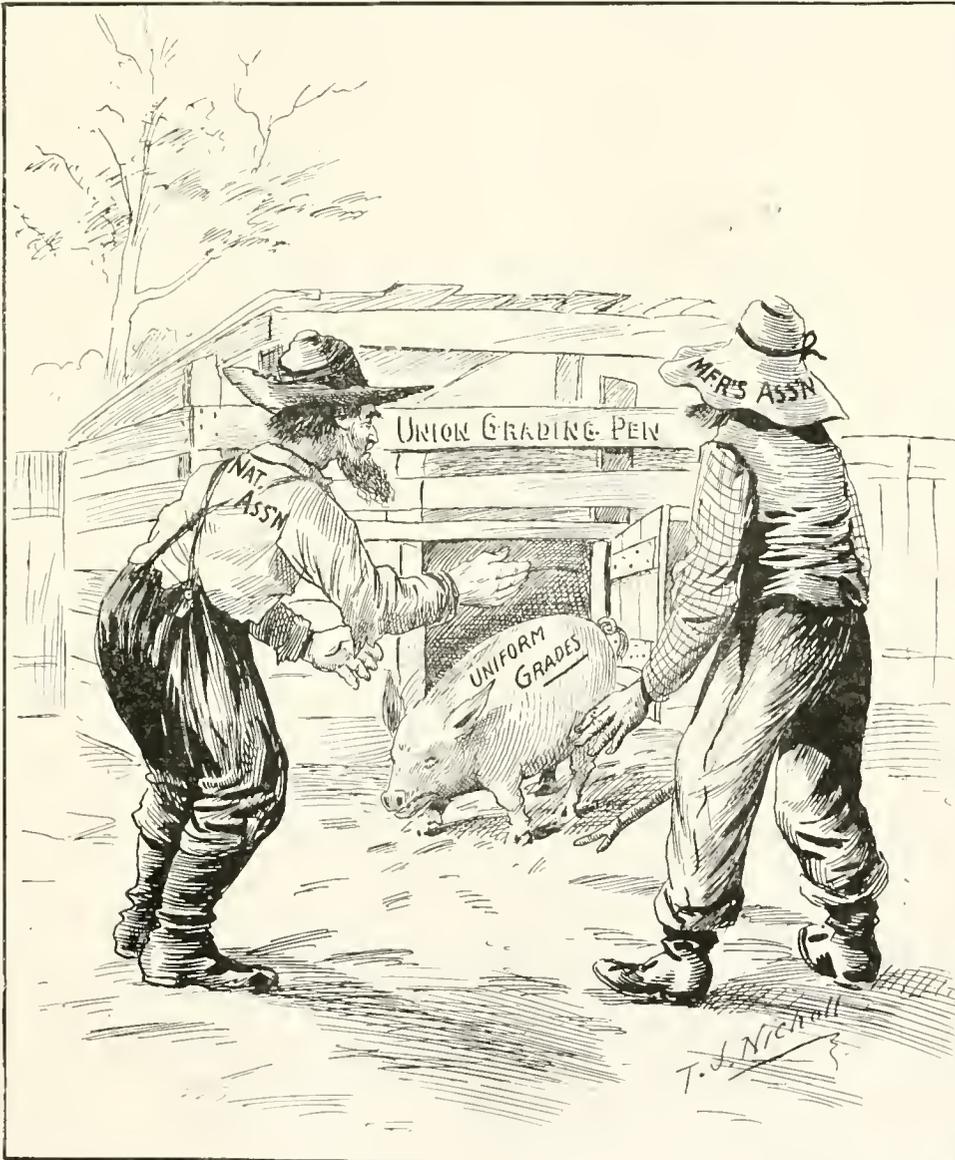
Good Advice.

In ease of doubt
tell the truth.

Hard to Please.

Some men are not
satisfied when they
kill two birds with
one stone—they want
the stone back.

A LAUDABLE ENDEAVOR.



For Heaven's sake, boys, get him into the pen, and don't let him get away from you again!

Domineering.

To hamper the
body is to subdue the
spirit; when man
wanted to insure his
dominion over wo-
man he provided her
with skirts.

Always.

Pleasure before
duty means that
duty will lose out.

Accommodating.

Other people die
that the undertaker
may live.

Very Few.

In the country
young men sow
wheat and raise corn.
In the city young
men sow wild oats
and raise Cain.

The First Step.

A man begins to
acquire wisdom when
he discovers that he
makes just about as
many mistakes as his
neighbor.

True.

It's all right to
hurry home after
you leave the office,
but some people only
hurry until they get
outside of the office.

Worthless.

Consistency is a
jewel—but it doesn't
interest the three-
ball merchant.

The Ubiquitous Lumber Trust.

Come, bow about the frugal board
That while our blessings we may number—
A newer board we can't afford
Because we have a trust in lumber.
Be thankful for this seamy roast
Which will be carved for us to eat;
He eats the least who pays the most,
Because we have a trust in meat.

The soup sends up no fragrant scent,
'Tis weaker than the weakest gruel—
Our heads in humbleness are bent
Because we have a trust in fuel.
The rolls are dark and flat and cold,
But we'll not let our hearts grow sour,
But keep them light, as we are told,
Because we have a trust in flour.

The stuff we spread upon our rolls
May bring us thoughts we cannot utter,
But we will not stir up our souls
Because we have a trust in butter.
The vegetables may be "fat"
And otherwise we might find fault,
But we shall not now dwell on that,
Because we have a trust in salt.

—St. Louis Republic

AMERICAN FOREST TREES.

FORTY-SEVENTH PAPER

Butternut.

Juglans cinerea—Linn.

Butternut thrives best in rich moist soil, along the banks of rivers and on low, rocky hillsides. It is found through southern New Brunswick and the valley of the St. Lawrence river in Ontario, westward to Dakota, into southeastern Nebraska, central Kansas, northern Arkansas and Delaware, and along the Appalachian mountains to northern Georgia and Alabama where it grows at the headwaters of Black Warrior river in Winston county.

It is known as butternut in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Arkansas, Kentucky, Missouri, Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Kansas, Nebraska, Ohio and Ontario; as white walnut in Delaware, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Kentucky, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota and South Dakota; as walnut in Minnesota; as oil nut in Maine, New Hampshire and South Carolina; as buttnut in New Jersey, and is occasionally referred to as white mahogany.

The leaves of butternut are compound, consisting of nine to seventeen leaflets, which are unevenly toothed and attached to pubescent, sticky petioles; the stem of the entire leaf is noticeably horse-hoof-shaped. The leaflets are alternate, and oval in shape, tapering to a point, and blunt at the base. They are light green above, and extremely fuzzy below. The butternut loses its leaves very early in the fall. When the first heavy frost comes, perhaps at the beginning of October, its effect on the tree is lasting and exceedingly destructive. The next morning the leaves and stems wilt and die, dropping rapidly from the branches, so that in the course of perhaps a single day, it will be almost entirely stripped of foliage. Before the arrival of a heavy frost the leaves change their summery yellowish-green color for a brighter shade of autumn dress.

The flowers of butternut are monoecious; the staminate ones form catkins and grow from axillary buds; they are pubescent; the pistillate ones grow in terminal spikes and are covered with sticky hairs. The fruit ripens in October, and is a pointed, oblong nut, growing in a husk from two to three

inches long, which when ripe, falls away from the nut. The kernel is sweet and high-flavored and children and squirrels are great lovers of it.

This tree attains a height of from thirty to a hundred feet, and in general appearance would frequently be a tall and imposing figure, were it not that its beauty is often marred by gaunt, dried branches

great claim to beauty and symmetry.

The bark of young stems and branchlets is smooth and light gray, but becomes very thick and brown, deeply furrowed and scaly with age. The inner bark, and the husks of the nuts furnish medicinal substances; also a strong, yellow dye.

The wood of butternut is light, soft, coarse-grained, not strong, and easily worked.

The sap contains sugar which is frequently used with maple sap to form an adulterated "maple" sugar. The heartwood is a light, grayish-brown, and becomes much darker with exposure. The sapwood is very light in color, often nearly white. A cubic foot of the wood weighs approximately twenty-five pounds. It takes a high polish, showing an almost satiny luster, and makes a very handsome interior finish or furniture lumber. Cabinet makers admire and value it highly. The wood of *Juglans cinerea* has one advantage over that of the more common and better appreciated *Juglans nigra* or black walnut, in that its soft brown tones when finished in the "natural" are more cheerful and attractive. It is therefore strange that it is not more frequently employed for these purposes, instead of for coffins, posts, rails, bowls, carriage panels, etc.

The accompanying illustration, showing typical forest growth of butternut, is from a photograph obtained through the courtesy of Wm. H. Freeman, secretary of the Indiana State Board of Forestry.



TYPICAL FOREST GROWTH OF BUTTERNUT, INDIANA.

Relative Qualities of Woods.

If the shellbark hickory is taken as the standard of hardness—100—the other common woods rank with it as indicated in figures given after each kind: Pignut hickory 96, white oak 84, white ash 77, dogwood 75, scrub oak 73, white hazel 72, apple 72, red oak 69, white beech 65, black walnut 65, black birch 62, yellow oak 60, hard maple 58, white elm 58, red cedar 56, wild cherry 55, yellow pine 54, chestnut 52, yellow poplar 51, butternut 43, white birch 43, white pine 30.

To determine the durability of different woods, experiments have been made by driving sticks, each two feet long and one and one-half inches square, into the ground, leaving only one-half inch projecting above the surface. After five years it was found that those made of oak, elm, ash, fir, soft mahogany and nearly every variety of pine were totally rotten. Larch, hard pine and teak wood were decayed on the outside only. Acacia was slightly attached on the outside but otherwise sound. Hard mahogany and cedar of Lebanon were in fairly good condition; but only Virginia cedar was found to be in as good condition as when put into the ground.

When wood is kept dry its durability is greater than that of some metals. Cedar, oak, yellow pine and chestnut are the most durable when kept dry.

which on account of their length have been broken by the wind and further blemished by insects. It is sometimes entirely free of limbs for half its height, but usually its tough, seraggy branches commence to deviate horizontally at a height of about twenty feet from the ground, giving the tree a broad, low head; this combined with its sparse foliage, robs the butternut of any



FREDERICK S. UNDERHILL
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Builders of Lumber History.

NUMBER XXXIX.

Frederick S. Underhill.

(See portrait supplement.)

Frederick Saunders Underhill of the firm of Wistar, Underhill & Co. of Philadelphia, who is the subject of the portrait supplement that accompanies this issue of the HARDWOOD RECORD, offers an instance of that self-reliance and application to business which has carried so many lumbermen to success. He is the son of John Underhill of Manchester, England, who came to Canada and established himself as an optician in Montreal, afterwards achieving such success that he was honored with the appointment of optician to H. R. II., the Prince of Wales. The mother of Frederick S. Underhill was Annie Ireland Underhill, who although a native of Belfast, Ireland, was reared, educated and wedded in Canada. The father's business did not continue successful and when reverses came he paid his obligations in full and moved to Philadelphia where he died about 1879. F. S. Underhill was the oldest of three boys and was educated in the public schools of Philadelphia. On the death of his father he left school to aid in the support of the family but continued his education by study at home and correspondence courses with the Chautauqua and other institutions. He first obtained employment as office boy at the Baldwin Locomotive Works; later he studied shorthand and soon became stenographer for and assistant to William H. Morrow, superintendent of the extra part department of the works.

At every opportunity he changed positions if he thought there would be some possible benefit to himself, and he was respectively stenographer for George I. McKelway, druggist, 1410 Chestnut Street; was stenographer for Thomas Potter Sons & Co., oil cloth manufacturers, and finally secured a position with James Strong & Co., among the most prominent and successful wholesale lumber merchants of Philadelphia, who were at that time operating a wholesale lumber yard. He devoted himself conscientiously to the work and soon mastered the details of the business, taking special care to obtain as much technical knowledge as possible by handling and inspecting lumber in the yard when his office duties permitted it. He finally came to be intrusted with the details of selling and ordering lumber by Mr. Strong.

Ten years of this work served to give a broad and comprehensive knowledge of all the phases of handling and selling lumber, and at the expiration of that period spent with James Strong & Co., Mr. Underhill joined forces with R. Wyatt Wistar, who for eight or nine years had been a co-worker under Mr. Strong and who had wide experience as inspector, yard foreman, and traveling salesman. The new concern was

a partnership and was known as Wistar & Underhill. It immediately took a relatively important position in the trade, owing to the confidence its members inspired. The first year the work was done entirely by the two partners assisted by a clerk, Mr. Underhill traveling in nearby territory and doing the correspondence and office work at night. During that year the firm secured a strong foothold and the lumber handled averaged about eight million feet. The business doubled the second year and has had a steady increase of about eight million feet a year since then until now it averages about sixty million feet per annum.

The business of the firm was at first mostly in hemlock and white pine with a small percentage of hardwoods, but as time went on this latter end of the business was gradually increased until it became the chief detail of the firm's trade and the especial branch on which its importance is based. It



LEAF AND FRUIT OF BUTTERNUT.

particularly pushes poplar, oak, and chestnut, handling in connection therewith maple, beech, birch, red gum and basswood. The firm is a widely recognized specialist in quartered oak, and enjoys an enviable reputation in this line, owing to the fact that great care is given to the selection of the products handled.

In every department of its business, the firm makes it a point to handle only that lumber which is properly manufactured and graded to better. Its various members pay frequent personal visits to their mills to see that the stock is being properly put out and cared for.

On February 1, 1905, the style of the firm was changed to Wistar, Underhill & Co. by the admission of Thos. N. Nixon, who had traveled for the firm and had shown excep-

tional ability as lumberman and salesman.

Frederick Saunders Underhill was married in 1886 to Hannah W. Dukes of Tuckahoe, N. J.

Mr. Underhill is noted for the great interest he takes in the various activities that claim his attention. He is an ardent church worker, is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and trustee of Lansdowne M. E. Church; for some years he was Sunday School superintendent and is still active in all departments of church work. He is chairman of the executive committee of Delaware County Sunday School Union and recently served as president of the Delaware County Christian Endeavor Union.

In other walks of life his interests and activities are no less keen. He is a member of Washington Lodge, No. 59, A. F. & A. M.; is a member of the American Forestry Association; a member of the Board of Directors of the Lumbermen's Exchange, Philadelphia; is secretary-treasurer of the Philadelphia Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association and his firm is a member of the National Hardwood Lumber Association. He also takes a deep interest in the work of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association.

In politics he is a Republican, and during the recent agitation for reform in Pennsylvania took a prominent part in organizing the Lincoln Republican party in Delaware County and the state. He is now a member of both the county and borough committees.

Mr. Underhill, besides his connection with the firm of Wistar, Underhill & Co. is also treasurer of the Evergreen Lumber Company of Evergreen, N. C., an allied corporation whose chief output is longleaf and shortleaf yellow pine and eypress.

The present success of Wistar, Underhill & Co. is due to the thorough lumber knowledge and clean, active policy of Mr. Underhill and his partners. The conspicuous part accorded Mr. Underhill in the various trade movements and organizations devoted to the lumber industry is at once a tribute to his tact and an acknowledgment of his high standing among his fellows.

The firm of Wistar, Underhill & Co. is primarily a young men's concern and the years of its existence are comparatively few. It occupies an influential position in the Philadelphia trade and there is no doubt, considering the character of the men composing it, that it is but at the beginning of its success.

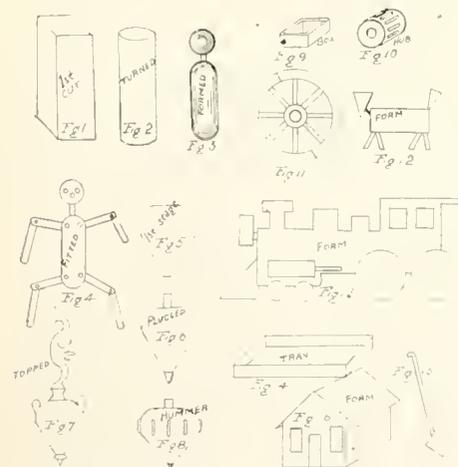
Gold Ring in an Oak.

While workmen were engaged in cutting railroad ties in woods near Willoughby, Md., they discovered a gold ring in the heart of an oak. It was in perfect condition, except that the saw had disfigured its setting. The theory that the ring was lost in the woods years ago, when the tree was but a sprout of an acorn, and that it became encircled about the young shoot, is doubtless the explanation of the mystery.

The Manufacture of Toys.

A very interesting feature of the hardwood industry is the manufacture of toys. Formerly the greater proportion of toys were manufactured from soft wood. The lightest and most pliable woods were selected as the character of the tools used in the shaping of the figures made it necessary that the wood be easy to work. Much of the working of the stock was done by hand devices. There were but very few mechanical contrivances, such as are seen in the toy-making establishment of today.

There has been a wonderful change in toys in recent years. The jumping-jack has given way to the automatic toy. There are hook-and-ladder trucks of large size and perfect construction designed for the children's use as toys. There are walking dolls and animals; there are improved descriptions of tops and all manner of vehicles; there are locomotives and houses and boxes of all descriptions made of wood. Because of the progress which has been made in the designing of these devices, the soft woods no longer answer the purpose.



Woodworking machinery has been installed in all the large toy manufacturing plants and hardwood stock is carefully selected in which the grain is even and the once small trade has grown to the proportions of a great industry.

For many years dolls of foreign manufacture made of softwood carved out with a jack-knife were shipped into America. Since the introduction of improved woodworking machinery, hardwood of even grain and tough fiber is selected and a stronger and more reliable doll results. The process of manufacture is explained in the diagrams. In Figure 1 is exhibited a cut of hardwood prepared for the first turning. These cuts are made in large numbers, by sawing them direct from the straight stock. They are next uniformly turned to a convenient size for the preparation of the first form of the body of the doll as represented in Figure 2. The next operation involves the turning of the piece to the shape of the head and body as illustrated in Figure 3. This gives the

base upon which to work. In some instances a wax-faced head with hair is applied, the top being prepared for this purpose. In other cases the wooden head is utilized, sometimes carved by hand to represent the features of a face and again the face is manufactured separately and adjusted over this portion. The arms and the legs are mortised into the sides as shown and pinned. The mortises are grooved out by machinery and the arms and legs are likewise mechanically produced. In this way a very good hardwood body is made. Of course shapely arms and legs go with the specially formed face, but the rude structure is composed of the plain parts exhibited in the illustrations.

Top manufacturers have also revolutionized their business since the advent of machinery. In former years there were many softwood tops on the market. There are some on sale now, but the demand for them is very meager. The full-sized, hardwood top of perfect design finds greatest favor. The tops are shaped from first cuts, as Figure 5, in a serial line, so that it is possible to turn down a number on the same series at one time. Often four to six are turned simultaneously. Next comes the plugging or inserting the steel point and head stock. Sometimes the head stock is turned as a part of the top and again it is fitted in later. Hardwood humming tops as shown in Figure 8 are turned out in large numbers. The humming sound is obtained by wings around the edges of the top as shown. This is done by slotting the sides and inserting the thin pieces with glue. The blades strike the air as the top turns, and a humming, musical sound is produced.

Everyone is aware of the wide demand existing for hardwood boxes for cuffs, collars, ties, etc. Boxes are sometimes made of one piece, by hollowing out a block with tools, but the common style of box, as illustrated in Figure 9, is the most used for this purpose. Hardwood boxes are shaped in the usual manner, and finished neatly. The soft wood box receives little or no call.

There is a wide variety of boxes manufactured at the present time. Boxes for use in the pantry, for tools, for shoe polishing outfits, for sewing cases, stationery

supplies, toilet articles, etc. Manufacturers produce many descriptions of small boxes, some liberally ornamented with metal corners and devices and handsomely finished.

A large number of hardwood wheels for toy wagons are manufactured. The hub is turned as in Figure 10 and is slotted for the spokes, and the wheel set up as in Figure 11. Boys buy these wheels and make wagons. They are not satisfied with the light toy wagon once made, but want a substantial one in which they can ride and carry articles of weight.

There is a considerable demand for hardwood novelties in the way of cats and other animals of comic design as shown in Figure 12. Manufacturers at first considered these figures an annoyance, but as the trade increased rapidly, workmen were hired and machinery put in for this special purpose and they catered to it because it brings profitable returns.

Figure 13 is a locomotive made of hardwood. The wheels are cut separately and are fitted to the body on pins. Often these locomotives are sold for children to finish off the parts. When the toymaker does the finishing, metal trimmings are put on and, after painting and staining, the toy is a very clever representation of a locomotive.

Trays made of the best hardwood are called for and bring good prices. Figure 14 shows one of the popular forms, although trays of hardwood made very much like the sheet metal trays of the dining room are also in use.

Small hardwood houses, like that in Figure 16, are manufactured in considerable number. For this reason it is possible to turn them out quite cheaply. There are parts of the toy which may well be made of soft wood, but hardwood enters into the principal portion of the little house.

There are imitations of forms of pipes made of hardwood, as in Figure 15, and, in fact, all kinds of articles. A visit to a toy manufacturing plant or a stroll through a modern toy store will quickly show the wonderful progress which has been made in this line during the past few years. And this advancement does not materially increase the cost of toys, for the reason that most of the work is done by machinery, which not only keeps the expense down, but makes the articles more accurate.

Advances in Tank and Vat Building.

The tank and vat manufacturing business is today experiencing a period of decided prosperity. The uses to which such work can be applied are constantly broadening. Not only in breweries, tanneries, vinegar-making houses and similar lines are they used, but an extensive market is being made for them, especially for tanks, in all establishments where a water supply is necessary for engineering purposes. In these cases, the tanks are placed on the tops of buildings and water conducted from them to the boiler room or

other sections of the plant where it is needed. In many cases, they are also used for fire protection, their elevation giving the pressure needed for a hose.

In making the larger work, heavy stock is employed, the staves being two, two and a half and three inches in thickness and of the best possible material. This is necessary, for the tanks are subject to the hardest use, continued and violent atmospheric changes, and the deteriorating influences of water and other liquid agents.

The stock must be well tempered. The drying question enters largely into this phase of the woodworking industry as into all others, but the material is brought to the desired condition by natural processes and not by kilns, manufacturers claiming that the artificial method deadens the wood and renders it more liable to decay. Another difficulty lies in the fact that the stock is of such unusual thickness that the kiln treatment found effective with thinner lumber fails of success when applied to tank and vat material. The planks as a consequence are always air dried and are considered unfit for use unless they have been exposed to the atmosphere for at least nine months.

When the stock is in the cutting room caution is employed in selecting the finest quality. In the best work sapwood is never used, because it rots quickly, readily absorbs and soaks through water and has a life much shorter than the heart wood, which, owing to its better and closer structure, offers greater resistance to the elements. When the wood comes to the saw table it is cut into staves the size required. Each stave is made convex on one side and concave on the other and the edges are beveled to make a fit when the piece is assembled as a part of the circumference of a round tank or vat. It is also tapered at the top, the swelling quality thus secured making the steel hoops fit tightly. Grooves are cut across the width of each stave to make the setting for the joint when the staves are fixed to the top and base of the work, or, when the tank is to have only the base and no top, the groove is cut solely at the lower end to fix the base.

The best tank and vat makers of today secure what is practically a perfect joint. The grooves are cut to fit so perfectly on the base and top and the staves join so nicely that nothing but the parts and the steel hoops on the outside enter into the construction of the work. This applies only to the large circular tanks, for in the square and rectangular vats the parts are reinforced with iron or steel rods. Under the old methods of construction in vogue in Europe and in the eastern part of this country white lead and flugging are used in the joints, but these substances, or any help outside of wood itself are rejected by the best manufacturers who succeed in making an absolutely water tight, and in many cases an almost air tight tank, by the application of superior methods of craftsmanship. It was formerly the custom in the trade to guarantee that the tanks would be tight and serviceable after they had stood for a while, the idea being that the humidity in the air would cause the staves to swell to such an extent that any fault in the joints would be remedied. That is no longer the case, for the wooden tank and vat manufacturer is so sure of the quality of his output that he guarantees its fitness for the work as soon as it is assembled.

In making the bases, and where required the tops, the lumber is sawed to the form required in pieces. The tops and bases are either round or square, according to the form

of the tank or vat required, and are joined with dowels, the parts, after they are cut to such a size as will insure a circular form, being put on the boring machines and the holes put in them. The dowels are usually of maple or hickory, other woods, however, being also used. In no case is glue or any other foreign adhesive substance employed to cement the pieces, the whole work being done with wood alone. In the square vats or tanks the sides and bottoms are fitted in the same manner with the grooved joint, but in order to secure great strength they are reinforced by iron rods run through the center of the pieces. The sides and tops are put on the machines and bored and the rods secured by screw tips. Small wooden blocks are then nailed over the screws to conceal them and give a smooth surface. These iron rods play the same part in the construction of the square and rectangular vats as the heavy steel hoops do in the large circular tanks, giving them strength and resisting power.

The boring machines used to make the holes for the iron rods and wooden dowels are of the highest type of modern construction. Formerly all the work was done by hand tools and afterwards when machines were first employed only one hole could be drilled at a time, the operation requiring one man to guide the machine and another to hold the lumber. Today, large factories have their machines made to order, some of them boring six holes at once and permitting the entire operation of adjusting the lumber and guiding the machine to be done by one man.

Besides the circular, square and rectangular tanks there is a semi-circular or half-round vat manufactured for the use of tanneries. The building of this work follows the general lines of construction for the other objects, the sides and tops being doweled together and the staves fitted in half way around the circumference. The vat can be placed on end, the sides then being what would otherwise be the top and bottom. In connection with this vat there is also made a paddle wheel which revolves inside the vat on rods. A belt is attached to the rod which extends through the side of the vat and the paddle is thus revolved, agitating the contents.

In the very large work, especially in water tanks, where a piece of work fourteen feet in

height and fourteen feet in diameter is not unusual, it is manifestly undesirable to assemble the work in the shop and freight it to its destination. Hence, in jobs of this kind, the parts are sent forward and afterward assembled at the place where the work is to be used.

In building a tank or vat it is of prime importance that the manufacturer should know to what use his work is to be put for there are various qualities in the several woods that render them more valuable for some purposes than for others. Poplar has been found to be a good wood for tanks for butterine factories, because it leaves no taste. It has also been used extensively in the manufacture of vinegar and spirit keeping tanks, but owing to the scarcity and high price of this wood Oregon fir has been substituted for it in many cases with success. Cypress and oak are used for brewery vats. Cypress because it is a strong, durable wood under such conditions, and oak because its close grain and heavy structure give it a strong resisting power. Maple when used for this purpose has been found unsatisfactory, the surface becoming soft and pulpy. In making water tanks, fir has been used in great quantities, but poplar and oak have also played a considerable part in construction work destined for this purpose.

Generally speaking, cypress, poplar and oak are the American hardwoods that have been found most suitable for the purposes to which tanks and vats are usually put. In the constant substitution of one species for another it is altogether likely that as oak and poplar become scarcer others of the more plentiful woods will be brought in to take their places. Experiments, at least, will be made along these lines.

In methods of construction and durability of work the modern manufacturer is far ahead of any of his predecessors for he builds out of wood, strengthened with steel hoops, an article that is superior in every way to what was formerly constructed with the help of lead and cement. The market for his work is broadening and will continue to broaden, for in certain lines of work, especially in large manufacturing establishments, there is urgent need for well built water tanks for storage and engineering purposes.

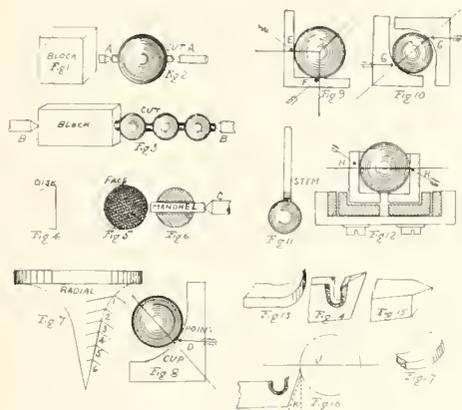
Hardwood Balls.

The hardwood ball industry used to consist chiefly in the manufacture of bowling balls, croquet balls, toy balls, etc., and balls for use in constructing articles of a circular nature, utilizing the wood ball for an interior foundation on which to build; also for billiard balls and a few other kinds. At the present time balls of the various species of hardwoods are used to a considerable extent in the furniture and housebuilding industries. Hardwood balls, ready for adjustment, are provided in singles, pairs and series, for the designer and erector of cabinets and furniture. They are made in all

styles and finish to be used in the making of rails for hall stairs. They may be seen in alcoves, on porch arches along the ridges and cornices of houses and in many other places.

The result is that hardwood ball manufacturers are doing a lively business. It may be interesting to the reader to notice some of the methods employed in turning out these articles for the purposes enumerated. The processes differ to some extent from the common mode of turning with the lathe. The turning lathe is used for the work, but the adjustments of the block, the chuck and tools are somewhat different. When single

balls are to be turned, much small stuff can be worked off. Refuse hardwood pieces from the mills are often used. If, however, the balls are turned in series on a shaft, it becomes necessary to have pieces of stock of ample length for the purpose. The introduction of the modern ball-turning machinery has done much towards improving the style



of work and increasing the output of shops. Nevertheless, there are many of the old-time methods of hardwood ball turning used today.

Usually the block is marked off as in Figure 1 and placed in the lathe for turning. The two points *a, a*, sustain the block and eventually the ball, while the chuck of the lathe holds it from turning, as explained in Figure 2. Of course, the artisan uses the best of cutting tools, perfectly ground and prepared for the purpose. If the hardwood ball is small, he experiences difficulty in getting a good grip on it and much time is consumed in working the circumference down to the regulation dimensions. Moderate-sized balls are quite readily managed. The surface is cut down to the uniform proportions prescribed in the pattern and then comes the operation of smoothing.

Much time is given to turning and finishing billiard and bowling balls and the like. Many billiard balls are of ivory, in which case the work is done with special grinding devices, but the cheaper classes of balls, manufactured from ebony, box-wood, etc., are handled by the woodworker. Sometimes he turns out these balls in series, as illustrated in Figure 3. The block is supported at the ends as at *b, b* and the cuts are made in rotation, after which the balls are separated and treated singly.

Some are not turned as a whole but are composed of sections or disks, one of which is shown in Figure 4. The disks may be divided into portions and these are secured by a process of cementing and dovetailing. Some of the balls which are made up on this plan are constructed of white and dark woods, so that the intersections show, and a checkered effect results. There are inlaid balls, and some in which metal and stone are mortised, also with gems set in them. The variety of hardwood balls in the market is large and interesting. Some of them are

faced on one side, with corrugated effect, as explained in Figure 5. Some are rough-finished and some smooth as glass, depending upon the use to which they are to be put.

There are balls in which the interior is to be utilized for some purpose, and these are turned on a mandrel as shown in Figure 6. The supporting point is *e*. Figure 7 illustrates a mode of getting the radial of a ball. First get the dimension from the center line from top to bottom and then divide the axis into a convenient number of spaces, as shown by the Figures 1 to 6. The tangential lines from the center to the curve give the defining lines for the setting of the pattern of the ball. Thus striking in at any juncture on the model will give the defining line for the ball.

Perhaps a ball is required for use in ball furniture structures, in which there is mechanical motion. In Figure 8 is shown a drawing of the form of the race-way or cup in which the ball would move. There are devices for libraries, desk fixtures, etc., in which mechanical movements are employed for the convenience of the user, and the single-point of contact of ball and cup, as in this cut, may be used.

In Figure 9 are shown the two points of

contact of ball and bearing designated by *e* and *f*. Figure 10 is another form showing two points of contact with the points assigned at *g, g*; as is also Figure 12, used in making bearings for sliding doors. There are balls of hardwood used in modern mechanical furniture construction in which a stem is employed as in Figure 11. The stem consists of a shaft turned from wood of the same kind as the ball. One end is threaded and screwed into the ball.

Some of the cutting tools utilized in turning down the round surfaces are shown in the other diagrams. Figure 13 shows one of the turned points of cutting tools, designed for cutting direct into the work.

This design of tool is preferred by some ball turners to that shown in Figure 14, although the latter is often used. Figure 15 is another kind of point used for ball turning. The same principle of setting the cutting point of the tool a little below the center line of the work, as in Figure 16, is recommended. Here the cross line *j* defines the center, and the point of the tool is a little below, with the clearance *k* about right to make a free space for the front of the tool and the work. Figure 17 is another form of cutting tool.

Butchers' Blocks and Ice Chests.

Built-up maple blocks for the use of butchers have superseded the round ones formerly seen in the shops. The old sycamore blocks were so large and unwieldy that it was practically impossible to dry them to a condition that would withstand long exposure to varying atmospheric conditions. As a consequence it was no uncommon thing to have them split, and when they did crack their usefulness was generally at an end. Modern manufacturers have overcome the difficulty by cutting maple planks into rectangular pieces and building up a butchers' block that lasts until it has been worn down so low that it is no longer serviceable.

These maple pieces of which the block is composed are usually sixteen inches long, three inches thick, four inches wide, and are glued together. Blocks built in this way last longer, never crack or split, and offer a uniformly hard surface of wood. Under the old method of building this work, the block naturally showed the heartwood in the center and the sapwood toward the outer edge of the circumference because it was practically a section of the tree, but when constructed of many pieces as now a choice of the best material for all parts is possible.

The best material only is employed. The stock must also be thoroughly dry. Both air drying and kiln methods are used to bring it to the desired condition, the artificial process usually taking from six to eight weeks.

In gluing the pieces together great care must be exercised, for it is important that

the joints should fit perfectly and leave no glue along the edges to affect in any way the meats that are cut up on the block. A flat glued joint is used and after the blocks are cut to size and planed the surfaces are roughed in order to make the glue stick better. When about to be glued together, the pieces are warmed in order to help the action of the glue. In making this plain glue joint great care is taken because the finished block is subjected to extremely rough usage, and as the block holds together solely by the glue with the ends reinforced with iron rods, more strain is put on the joints than in most other work where the same method of sticking is used.

A hydraulic machine gives the desired force to weld the pieces together and they are kept under pressure for about twelve hours. The holes for the iron rods are then punched through the blocks, screw heads placed over them, and a wooden rosette fastened over the iron to make a uniform and attractive appearance.

In building up a block and especially in the sticking process the finest glue must be employed. The use of glue in this instance is so important that any fault in its quality, melting or application will have a disastrous effect on the durability of the finished block. The heavy legs to support the blocks are turned on the machines and dowels, generally about two inches in length, are put on. When these are fitted into the corresponding holes the block sets perfectly in the supports. It is not necessary that the completed block should stand for any length of time before it is used, for the

makers guarantee that it will stand the work for which it is intended as soon as it comes from the press and has the iron rods and the wooden legs attached to it.

In connection with butchers' blocks, ice chests which consume a considerable amount of hardwoods are made. The chests run from what are practically small refrigerators to large sectional cases the size of a room. These are built-up work, the inside wood and the outer layers both being of considerable thickness in order to guard against the penetration of heat. As an instance of their solid construction it can be stated that in a large chest 53x13 feet it is possible to secure a temperature of thirty-six degrees from ice alone.

All of these chests have softwood on the inside, being usually lined with spruce. The reason for this is that many hardwoods have an odor and wood with such a quality is manifestly unfit for any storage receptacle that is to contain perishable foodstuffs. The outer sheathing of many of the large chests consists of oak and birch, the latter wood being a very popular one. The stock for this kind of work is especially well dried. It has to be so on account of the

extremes of heat and cold to which it is subjected when used.

Many American firms make refrigerators and ice chests for foreign trade and when the work is destined for a hot and dry climate the drying methods employed are very thorough, it being necessary to extract all the moisture from the wood and get it in a bone dry condition. It is no uncommon thing to make these chests large enough to hold comfortably 175 tons of ice besides the food products placed in them for preservation. As is natural in this size of work the task of building up the chests and then sending them out in a finished condition is practically impossible and they are as a rule first constructed in the shop and afterward taken apart and sent to their destination where they are assembled.

In the best work of this kind the leading manufacturers construct what is practically an air-tight chest. Their product will withstand all conditions and last a long term of years. Considerable attention is also given to their finishing so that when the hardwood surfaces of birch or oak or whatever wood is used are built over the inner layers and properly finished the chest is not only best for the work intended but also shows up as an attractive piece of furniture.

with this method of sawing. When the sawing is so far out of line as to conceal the figure it surely is not quarter-sawed oak from a commercial viewpoint, and should be classed as plain sawed. Therefore, it is my opinion that if a purchaser were to buy quarter-sawed oak for furniture purposes, etc., and it showed little or no figure, the stock could not be classed commercially as quarter-sawed lumber. On the contrary, if a purchaser were to buy material for the making of flooring and it showed a preponderance of edge-grain stock it might be admitted as quarter-sawed stock for this purpose. As this is an important point I would be very glad to have others interested in quarter-sawing lumber express their opinions on the subject for publication in these columns.—EDITOR.

Approves Universal Hardwood Inspection.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 21.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: I am glad to note your attitude on universal hardwood inspection as expressed in the last issue of the HARDWOOD RECORD. I can draw a good sensible deduction from the cartoon on page 15. The National association has the inspection rules and the Manufacturers' the bat with which to put them in place. Why can't the different associations, through their inspection committees, decide upon one system of hardwood inspection and make it universal? Then everybody could burn up the old inspection rules and take up the ones adopted by the different associations. I am very anxious to have this brought about, and think that at the annual meeting of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association at Washington, March 6 and 7, the matter should be taken up. The writer has always advocated this move and trusts that a universal system can be adopted. If this is a sensible and practical one, all should agree to it. Then the manufacturer will know what to manufacture; the dealer will know what to buy; and the consumer will always be sure what will be delivered on his order. We are undertaking to support too many associations for the amount of good we receive from them. I would appreciate your comment on these suggestions.—R. E. WOOD.

Mr. Wood is one of the foremost hardwood manufacturers of the country and his sentiment on the subject of the value of universal hardwood inspection is not new to the HARDWOOD RECORD. It is, however, very glad to have his endorsement of the proposal now before the hardwood associations of the country to agree on a set of joint inspection rules and a union grading bureau. It is the most logical and sensible proposition that has come before the hardwood industry for many years.—EDITOR.

Cypress Directors for Northern Territory.

The HARDWOOD RECORD is in receipt of the following letter from the secretary of the Southern Cypress Manufacturers' Association:

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 19.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: January 8, 1907, we made the announcement that inspectors had been located in the northern country for the purpose of investigating complaints on grades or measurement throughout the territory, as far east as Pittsburgh, Pa. We are now ready to announce that the territory east of Pittsburgh, including the New England states, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia, is also covered, and we are there-

Hardwood Record Mail Bag.

[In this department it is proposed to reply to such inquiries as reach this office from the HARDWOOD RECORD clientele as will be of enough general interest to warrant publication. Every patron of the paper is invited to use this department to the fullest extent, and an attempt will be made to answer queries pertaining to all matters of interest to the hardwood trade, in a succinct and intelligent manner.]

Quarter-Sawed Oak.

FORT SMITH, ARK., Jan. 15, 1907. Editor HARDWOOD RECORD—We see that you are always willing to publish articles of interest to the lumber trade. Will say that we are interested especially as to quarter-sawed oak. We find that the rules adopted by the National Hardwood Lumber Association are not explicit on this matter, and we believe that it will be of interest to every one concerned. We submit to you herewith a diagram of four pieces of lumber supposed to be quarter-sawed. We note that the rules state that quarter-sawed oak must show figure on one side. The question with us, as well as with a great many others, is where to draw the line between quartered and plain oak, as you will see by the different diagrams submitted. We would like you to publish this article if possible, showing the different diagrams, A, B, C, and D, and state, if possible, where the line should be drawn by inspectors between plain-sawed and quarter-sawed oak. For instance, if you should place an order with a mill for a car of No. 1 common quartered oak, and upon receipt and inspection of said car containing, say, 10,000 feet, you would find 50 to 75 per cent of 4" and 5" strips cut from the corner (or on turning of the log), as shown in diagram C, would you be forced to accept this shipment as a grade of No. 1 common quarter-sawed oak, admitting the fact that the 4" and 5" stuff would be up to grade, so far as defects are concerned? But, on the other hand, the lumber would show no flake at all, but would show small streaks.

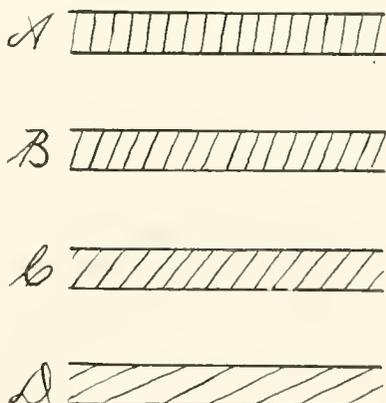
Is there any general rule whereby a certain percentage of this class of small streak figures is admitted in No. 1 common grade or any other grade? Further, suppose you are compelled to accept such shipment as No. 1 com-

mon, and at the same time you cannot use such class of lumber for the purpose intended and it would be of no value whatever as quartered stock to you, however, you could ordinarily apply No. 1 common grade to the use intended, should you receive a fair percentage of log run, showing a reasonable percentage of flake? What are you going to do in a case of this kind?

We would be pleased to hear from you on this matter, giving full details.—A SUBSCRIBER.

It must be confessed that the rules of the National Hardwood Lumber Association governing quarter-sawed oak are not very ex-

licit. The quarter-sawing of oak is undertaken very largely for the purpose of showing figure and when this result is not accomplished it does not meet the requirements or purposes intended. The rules of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association specify that all quarter-sawed oak must show figure on one face. When the log is sawn at direct right angles with the rings of growth, it will invariably show this figure, and sometimes it will show figure when somewhat at variance



fore prepared to investigate complaints on short notice throughout the whole territory in which cypress lumber is sold. Very truly yours,
GEORGE E. WATSON.

Wants Bark of Shellbark Hickory.

EL CENTRO, CAL., Feb. 19.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: Will you kindly send me a copy of your paper? I want to get into communication with someone who can furnish the bark of shell-

bark hickory. I want to get it in large quantities for medicinal use. Any assistance you can render me will greatly oblige.—D. H. CHAPLIN.

Manufacturers of shellbark hickory who may be interested in harvesting a crop of the bark for Mr. Chaplin's use are invited to communicate with him on this subject.—
EDITOR.

Kiln Drying Hardwood Lumber.

The Forest Service of the United States Department of Agriculture recently issued circular No. 48 on kiln drying hardwoods, which contains so much valuable information on this subject that the HARDWOOD RECORD reprints it here-with:

Difficulty of Drying Wood.

In drying wood, whether in the form of standard stock or finished product, the application of the requisite heat and circulation must be carefully regulated throughout the entire process, or warping and checking are almost certain to result. Moreover, wood of different shapes and thicknesses is very differently affected by the same treatment. Finally, the tissues composing the wood, which vary in form and physical properties, and which cross each other in regular directions, exert their own peculiar influence upon its behavior during drying. With our native woods, for instance, summer wood and spring wood show distinct tendencies in drying, and the same is true in less degree of heartwood as contrasted with sapwood. Or, again, pronounced medullary rays further complicate the drying problem. Plain oak and quartered oak require different treatment. Even in mahogany and similar tropical woods which are outwardly more homogeneous, various kinds of tissue are differentiated.

The Water in Wood.

In the living tree and in green wood there is a large amount of water. Part of this is closely held in the material of the cell walls, and cannot be removed without affecting the physical condition of the wood; the rest, which fills the pores of the wood, is free water. In drying, the free water within the cells passes through the cell walls until the cells are empty, while the cell walls remain saturated. When all the free water has been removed, the cell walls begin to yield up their moisture. Heat raises the absorptive power of the fibers, and so aids the passage of water from the interior of the cells.

A confusion in the use of the word "sap" is to be found in many discussions of kiln drying; in some instances it means water, in other cases it is applied to the organic substances held in a water solution in the cell cavities. The term is best confined to the organic substances from the living cell. These substances, for the most part of the nature of sugar, have a strong attraction for water and water vapor and so retard drying and absorb moisture into dried wood. High temperatures, especially those produced by live steam, appear to destroy these organic compounds, and therefore both to retard and to limit the reabsorption of moisture when the wood is subsequently exposed to the atmosphere.

Air dried wood, under ordinary atmospheric temperatures, retains from 10 to 20 per cent of moisture, whereas kiln dried wood may have no more than 5 per cent as it comes from the kiln. The exact figures for a given species depend in the first case upon the weather conditions, and in the second case upon the temperature of the kiln and the time during which the wood is exposed to it. When wood that has been kiln dried is allowed to stand in the open it apparently ceases to reabsorb moisture from the air before its moisture content equals that of wood which has merely been air dried in the same place and under the same conditions.

Kilns and Methods Studied.

woods.

The studies upon which this report is based covered the following woods: White oak, red oak, maple, birch, basswood, chestnut, ash, red gum, mahogany, cherry and walnut.

TIME REQUIRED.

The time consumed in drying, one of the most important items in the expense account, varies very widely among operators. Take, for example, 1-inch plain white oak, which is a standard material dried throughout the region studied. As a rule, this is dried from one to two weeks, yet many operators, even when crowded for kiln space, double this period, whereas at the larger and more progressive plants, especially those drying hardwood flooring, it is reduced to five, four or even three days. When the kiln is larger than necessary it is a not uncommon practice to use it as a storage room for surplus stock.

The time of drying differs widely also with the species, as well as with the intended use. Quarter-sawn oak usually requires half again as long as plain oak. Mahogany requires about the same time as plain oak; ash dries in a little less time, and maple, according to the purpose for which it is intended, may be dried in one-fifth the time needed for oak or may need a slightly longer treatment. For birch the time required is from one-half to two-thirds, and for poplar and basswood, from one-fifth to one-third that required for oak.

COST.

The information secured upon cost indicates—especially among smaller operators, where economies are less carefully studied—the widest divergence. The extreme figures, for products not widely different, are 75 cents and \$5 per thousand feet.

USE OF KILN DRIED WOODS.

With the exception of structural timber, nearly all hardwoods are kiln dried before they are made into the finished product. A surface finish such as that demanded in furniture and interior work and the high degree of strength and stiffness demanded in vehicle and implement stock are impossible without thorough drying, and this drying is most quickly accomplished in a kiln. For the very exacting requirements of wheel work and of shoe last and printing type wood rapid kiln drying has not yet proved entirely satisfactory, but new and improved methods appear to promise success.

Defects of Present Methods.

Dry kilns are at present constructed and operated largely without thoroughgoing system. Form of kiln and modes of operation have commonly been copied by one woodworking plant after the example of some neighboring establishment. In this way it has been brought about that the present practices have many shortcomings. The most progressive operators, however, have experimented freely in the effort to secure special results desirable for their peculiar products.

RESULTS OF MISTREATMENT.

Mistreatment of the material results in numerous defects, chief among which are warping and twisting, checking, casehardening and honeycombing.

Many woods, as, for example, tupelo and red gum, will warp and twist in drying unless special care is taken. This difficulty is not confined to kiln-drying, but is quite as great in air-drying. Indeed, drying in the open with exposure to the sun often develops the worst examples. In both cases the remedy lies in proper piling. In piling lumber for the kiln the cross sticks should always be placed directly over the trucks, following a perpendicular line. Where the intervals between trucks are so great that intermediate sticks are required, heavy timbers should first be laid upon the trucks, to form a foundation for the pile. It is a good practice to place sticks at the very end of the pile.

If the kiln-drying is too rapid the lumber may open up at the ends in deep checks. This defect is common to all grades of veneer stock and is most conspicuous in thin hardwood veneers. Frequently checks which appear after kiln-drying were originally formed during previous air-drying and are merely reopened in the kiln. These may readily be distinguished from fresh checks formed in the kiln, since their inner surfaces have been filled with dust and darkened by the weather. It appears to be almost impossible to prevent their reopening.

Casehardening occurs when the kiln-drying is pushed too rapidly without proper precautions. The surface of the wood becomes dry and impervious, while the interior remains almost as moist as before. Thorough drying is thus quite prevented, and effort to secure it usually produces honeycombing.

Honeycombing can occur only together with casehardening. It is, in effect, internal checking in which the checks, following the medullary rays, may run nearly from end to end of the piece but do not, except in extreme cases, show upon the surface.

Theory of Drying.

Despite the diversity of practice, it is possible to find among the larger and more enterprising operators a measure of agreement, as to both methods and results, and from this to outline the essentials of a correct theory.

Before any drying occurs both the wood and the water it contains must be raised to the temperature at which the drying is to take place. If the wood is slowly heated and circulation is meantime suffered to carry off the surface moisture as fast as it is vaporized, the surface becomes entirely dry before the internal moisture is even moderately heated or has begun to move in quantity to the surface. Moreover, if preliminary air-drying has taken place, it should be remembered that more moisture has been lost from the surface than from the interior and that it is important that this condition should not be accentuated in the kiln. It is necessary, therefore, that surface drying be delayed in the kiln by retaining the moisture first vaporized about the wood while the continued heat penetrates to the internal moisture. Thus far this is essentially the moist-air system of drying. Steam may be used to advantage to wet the wood, and though this increases the water content it shortens the time required for drying by quickly raising the wood to the drying temperature.

When once the wood has been raised to a high temperature through and through, and especially when the surface has been rendered most permeable to moisture, drying may proceed as rapidly as it can be forced by artificial circulation, provided the heat lost from the wood through vaporization is constantly replaced by the heat of the kiln.

The drying is actually carried out by admitting hot, unsaturated air to contact with the heated wood and replacing it constantly as it becomes saturated. The best rate of circulation for the air, as well as the best degree of humidity, is still unsettled. Provided the internal moisture is kept moving toward the surface as rapidly as the surface moisture is removed, the problem of hastening the drying by increasing the circulation and regulating the humidity is comparatively simple. It should be quite possible to discover by simple experiments what means of fulfilling the conditions are suited to the drying of lumber on a commercial scale.

Successful kiln-drying depends chiefly upon these two principles and upon keeping separate the two distinct stages of the process which they govern.

To carry out right drying principles a rightly constructed kiln is necessary. The essentials of kiln construction, deferring details for the present, include the following points:

The system of heaters and radiators should be capable of maintaining the desired temperature at all times.

The temperature and humidity of the drying chamber should be under perfect control and protected from outside influences.

Simple devices should control the circulation as desired, both between the kiln and the outer atmosphere and between the two ends of the kiln.

Toward the end of the process abundant and vigorous circulation should be provided for, due care being taken not to lower the temperature.

The Dry Kiln.

TYPES.

As regards construction there are two general types of dry kilns. In the radiator kiln the timber is heated by coils of steam pipes under the floor; in the blower kiln heat is supplied by a current of air heated outside the kiln and forced in by a fan.

The common designations are "hot-blast" and "moist-air" kilns, but these refer to methods of operation rather than to construction. Moist-air kilns, whether of the blower or the radiator type, are managed on the moist-air principle.

PARTS.

The essential parts of a dry kiln are the drying chamber, the steam coils and the ventilating device.

The drying chamber varies greatly in length, according to the output desired and the process used. It may be as short as 15 feet or as long as 150 feet. In most cases its height is from 6 to 8 feet, with a width of from 10 to 30 feet. Though it may be made of a number of materials, wood is widely used where the building laws permit. The choice of material depends otherwise upon the kind of lumber to be used and the thoroughness of drying desired. Some of the best drying is done in brick kilns with concrete foundations.

The steam coils which furnish the heat have various forms in both types of kilns. In the radiator type they extend under the floors from the "dry" end of the kiln part way or all the way to the opposite end. They may be of single, double or treble thickness of inch pipe, according to the heat required. To secure provision for their contraction and expansion, and for their drainage, special attention is given to their installation. In the blower type of kiln there are no steam pipes in the drying chamber itself; the heat is supplied by air heated outside and forced into the kiln by a fan.

To maintain in the kiln the circulation of air needed in drying, there are a number of devices, of which the simplest is possibly a system of ventilator shafts for removing the lighter moist air from the top of the kiln. In blower kilns a fan is used for the same purpose, and in some radiator kilns in which the humidity is kept very high the only outlets are heavy dampers through which the air must force its way. There are certain makes of both radiator and blower kilns operated on the moist-air principle, which are equipped with condensing chambers for the removal of a portion of the moisture from the air.

Doors are made of a number of materials, of which canvas and wood are most widely used. The doors are never linged, but slide along a track or in grooves, or are counterbalanced so as to be thrown up like windows.

The lumber is carried through the chamber on trucks holding from one to three thousand feet, or even more. These are usually of steel bars, 6 feet long, with a wheel at each end. According as there are two or three tracks in the kiln, two or three of these trucks are used. In piling the lumber upon them the pieces are not placed in contact, but, as in piling for air-drying, are "stuck"—that is, held separate above and below by inch strips laid crosswise.

Methods of Operating.

There are two methods followed in kiln operation—the progressive and the charge systems. The progressive system requires a kiln of considerable length, say upwards of 50 feet. Temperature and moisture are so distributed in the kiln that in passing from the green to the dry end a load of lumber is first moistened, then heated, and finally dried out. In this way all stages of the process are under way in the different parts of the kiln at once. Circulation may be carried on by a draft lengthwise of the kiln which carries back the moisture from the dry end of the kiln and deposits it on the wood in the wet end, or, where the extreme of moist-air drying is practiced, there may be no such longitudinal circulation and very little circulation of any kind. In the latter case the humidity is very high even at the dry end. The

temperature may be fairly uniform throughout the whole length of the kiln, in which case the wood must be very hot on exit to insure the removal of residual moisture, or a difference of 20° to 40° F. or more may exist between the two ends. The progressive system of operating is most widely employed in factories where the wood to be dried is of fairly even thickness and quality and where the drying is done in large amounts and continuously.

Kilns for operation in the charge system are typically square. The kiln is charged and this charge is dried before fresh material is admitted. Wheeled carriages may be used to carry the material, or it may be piled upon the floor or arranged along the walls. For novelty works and other establishments with a highly varied product of which smaller amounts are dried at once this method is widely employed, and wherever particular attention must be paid to the thickness and quality of the stock it probably yields the best results. Conditions are controlled entirely from outside the kiln and are varied to suit the operator's ideas of the requirements of the case.

Drying may be continuous or intermittent. From necessity or economy many kilns are operated only by day. At night, in such cases, the heat is shut off, the blower is stopped, and the temperature is allowed to fall, while the humidity may reach the dewpoint. Intermittent operation is not adapted to yield the best quality of product. It would be highly expensive, owing to the loss in heat in restoring the drying temperature in the morning, were it not that in this case only exhaust steam is used.

Where the drying is continuous, the kiln is supplied with live steam when the engines are shut down at night. This means that drying progresses evenly. The material is held at a regular temperature and, provided the humidity does not fall too low, checking and warping are less apt to occur.

Moist-Air Drying.

It has been pointed out that moist-air drying can be carried on in both blower and radiator kilns, and that the moist-air system has the wider use. Builders of radiator kilns, however, generally advertise them as moist-air kilns and refer to blower kilns as hot-blast kilns. They lay stress on the damage done to the heavier grades of stock by treatment in a fan kiln and deprecate the use of any kiln with forced draft. Careful study shows that as a matter of fact most successful kilns drying lumber heavier than pine and poplar are operated on the moist-air system, whether or not they are equipped with a fan. Moist air can easily be secured in blower kilns by using the saturated air as it leaves the kiln, or by admitting wet steam either into the heater itself or into direct contact with the lumber in the chamber, and in radiator kilns by merely closing the drafts and gradually raising the temperature. The humidity is generally secured by steam, some operators, during winter, secure it by piling snow upon the lumber as it enters the green end of the kiln. In any system of moist-air drying where no fan is used the lumber, upon coming out of the kiln, retains a residuum of moisture, which evaporates from the heated surface in the open. For this reason many operators, especially when the weather favors, or shed room is available, keep the stock exposed to the fresh air for a day or two after it leaves the kiln.

Most of the past and present improvement in the kiln-drying of lumber follows the line of moist-air operation.

Preliminary Seasoning.

Hardwood lumber is commonly air-dried at the sawmill for a period of from two to six months. Present demand for lumber is, however, so great that there is strong inducement to market it as air-dried when actually it is nearly or entirely green from the saw.

To supplement the drying at the mill, or to make up for it when it has been omitted, kiln operators who are particular about the quality of their product very often pile the stock, as it comes from the cars, in their own yards, and allow it to air-dry there for a few months or even for a year or two. This yard-drying unquestionably improves the stock and indeed is

indispensable for certain types of kilns. On the other hand, for kilns which yield the best results when considerable moisture is present, green material may be most suitable. It is probable that, for the sake of economy, yard-drying will be eliminated in the kiln-drying of the future without loss to the quality of the product.

The extreme form of preliminary seasoning is found in the shed-drying of stock as practiced by vehicle and implement makers. Shed-drying for two or three years leaves so little moisture in the wood that the kiln-drying which follows is but a very brief process.

From shed-drying it is only a little further to the treatment given to such close-grained woods as boxwood, which is dried for wood-engraving blocks. Such blocks are wrapped in pieces of coarse gunny sack and stored in small barrels or boxes in a temperature of about summer heat, very frequently in a room directly over a kiln. After about a year the blocks are completely dried. So tedious a process can, of course, be profitable only when the product must be absolutely free from checks and other imperfections.

Preliminary Use of Steam.

In addition to supplying heat to the kiln, steam may be used either to maintain the proper humidity in the kiln, as in certain kinds of moist-air operations, or to moisten and heat the lumber before it enters the kiln. For preliminary steaming in the progressive system of drying, a steaming chamber must be provided at the green end of the kiln; with the charge system the drying chamber may be used instead.

WET STEAM.

In preliminary treatment with wet steam, when the drying is progressive, provision is made at the green end of the kiln for a steam chamber. This may be detached from the drying chamber or may be a part of the drying chamber cut off from the rest by a wooden or canvas partition. It is large enough to hold a single truck of lumber. Under the floor there is a perforated steam pipe, usually running diagonally across the bottom. If the heat of the unconfined steam which enters through the perforated pipe is insufficient, as may be the case if the kiln is of wood and much heat is lost, the steam radiators used throughout the kiln in heating the charge may also extend under this floor. The loaded truck is run into the steam chamber, the outer doors are closed as tightly as possible, and steam is admitted. Although in one sense steam thus used may be regarded as live steam because the pipe conveying it runs directly from the boiler to the steaming chamber, the pressure when it is released in the chamber is reduced in effect to zero, so that it is really exhaust steam. The pressure of true live steam, though no greater than a single pound per square inch, would destroy a chamber built of ordinary masonry.

Duration of treatment varies with different operators; it depends mainly upon the efficiency of the steaming chamber and method of drying which is to follow. The longest steaming noted in this study, thirty hours, was given where a completely detached wooden kiln was operated on the charge system. The shortest, two hours, sufficed with a concrete kiln in which a single truck load was steamed at one time, preparatory to treatment in a blower kiln equipped with condensing coils.

LIVE STEAM.

A steel retort, or boiler, capable of withstanding considerable pressure, is necessary for preliminary treatment with live steam. Though at present not in wide use, this method appears to promise exceedingly well. It is true that when operations are on a large scale an extra handling of the lumber is necessary to move it from the steaming retort to the kiln, but the reduction of the time subsequently needed for drying is so great as to offset this and result profitably. A further saving is effected by the fact that green timber, fresh from the saw, can be treated as readily as older stock, sometimes apparently more readily, so that preliminary seasoning may be dispensed with. In respect to the effect of live steam on the strength of wood, experiments upon loblolly pine railroad ties have shown that long treatment does produce weakness, 20 pounds pressure for four hours having been shown to reduce the strength about 16 per cent, though a portion of this loss was

regained upon subsequent seasoning. It is quite certain, however, that the brief steaming preparatory to kiln-drying, which lasts only from five to fifteen minutes, will have only very slight effect, or no effect at all, on the strength of the material.

Submersion in Water.

Prolonged submersion of wood in water is believed to prepare it well for drying. The probable reason for this is the leaching out of the sap constituents so that the cell cavities finally contain approximately pure water; for the organic sap, as we have already seen, appears to hamper the extraction of water in drying. In rafting, logs frequently remain a long time in water before they are sawed, and the lumber cut from such logs is held to dry more readily and thoroughly. For the past two years the Forest Service has been conducting experiments on the influence of submersion upon subsequent air-seasoning. These experiments are not yet concluded, but present results add weight to these views. The effect of submersion upon subsequent drying varies with species and climate.

Testing the Results.

For thoroughly testing the effects of kiln-drying on the wood, methods must be employed which call for specially trained men. The quality of workability in the mill, for instance, though hard to explain to the tyro, is readily recognized by planing mill men, sawyers and woodworkers generally.

Kiln-dried material should work smooth under the planer and sander; should pass through the saw with a peculiar resonance, and should stand up to cutting edges of all descriptions with little tearing of the fiber. Improperly dried material tears out either with or across the fiber and can be given a polished surface only with difficulty. Workability is thus rather a complex quality; it is determined by the general judgment of the trained workmen handling the stock.

Differences of color, smell and resonance, by which also the experienced kiln operator judges his stock, are almost as difficult for the layman to distinguish.

Measurement of shrinkage and of loss in weight forms a somewhat more scientific test for freshly kiln-dried material. For this, disks are cut from the middle of kiln-dried stock and care-

fully measured either with a scale or by tracing their outline, and are also weighed. The disks are then put in a hot box or placed directly on a steam pipe, with free circulation of air. After being heated for a few days to a temperature higher than that in the kiln, they are remeasured or compared with their former outlines to determine shrinkage, and reweighed to determine loss in weight. The extent to which kiln-drying has fulfilled its purpose is thus brought out.

Unsolved Problems.

That the foregoing discussion of hardwood kiln-drying is incomplete is due to lack of exact information upon a number of points of more or less importance. It may prove helpful to call special attention to several of these.

Physical data of the properties of wood in relation to heat are very meager. Figures on the specific heat of wood, for instance, are not readily available, though upon this rests not only the exact operation of heating coils for kilns, but the theory of kiln-drying as a whole.

Great divergence is shown in the results of experiments in the conductivity of wood. It remains to be seen whether the known variation of conductivity with moisture content will reduce these results to uniformity.

The maximum temperature to which the wood may be exposed without serious loss of strength has not been determined.

The optimum temperature for drying is entirely unsettled.

The interrelation between wood and water is as imperfectly known to dry-kiln operators as that between wood and heat. What moisture conditions obtain in a stick of air-dried wood; how is the moisture distributed; what is its form? What is the meaning of the peculiar surface conditions which, even in air-dried stock, appear to indicate incipient casehardening? These questions can be answered thus far only by speculation or at best on the basis of incomplete data.

Until these problems are solved kiln-drying must remain without the guidance of complete scientific theory. The Forest Service is now studying the effect of temperatures and steam pressures used in drying upon the strength of wood, and will take up other related problems as opportunity permits.

News Miscellany.

Conference Over Inspection Matters.

A conference has been arranged to take place early in March between representatives of the National Hardwood Lumber Association and of the New York Lumber Trade Association for the purpose of considering inspection matters, particularly the system now in use in that market. The enthusiasm regarding uniform inspection, which has been so marked at several recent meetings in the middle west, has reached the east, and it is presaged that the forthcoming conference will show important results.

Enterprise of a Contemporary.

The St. Louis Lumberman has commenced the publication of a series of articles on the utilization of wood waste by distillation by W. B. Harper, M. S. In the discussion of this subject the chief wood that will be considered is long-leaf yellow pine, although reference will be made to others. The articles are from a standard authority and it is proposed to eventually publish them in book form.

Bankruptcy Proceedings Dismissed.

On Wednesday, February 20, Judge Landis dismissed the bankruptcy proceedings begun in Chicago August 24 last against the Tobasco-Chiapas Trading & Transportation Company, of which Isaiah B. Miller is treasurer. The dismissal was based upon the petition of the treasurer, in which the court was informed that the controversy between the persons who had filed the involuntary petition in bankruptcy and the company had been settled, and that due legal notice had been served upon all the creditors and none had protested. Following the filing of the involuntary petition against the concern, Isaiah B. Miller and Henry D. Bushnell, another officer

of the company, were indicted for using the mails to defraud. The criminal case is pending in the federal court. Miller, in his petition, informed the court that the business of the concern was still being conducted.

Isaiah B. Miller, involved in the foregoing cases, is of the firm of Markley & Miller, contractors for the International Lumber & Development Company, which has its headquarters at Philadelphia. They were the promoters of that enterprise as well, and these two institutions are of a number of enterprises of a similar nature which have been instituted and exploited by Miller, Markley and others.

American Woods Abroad.

Statistics show that practically the whole world is calling for American woods and wood goods. Exports of this kind increased 33 per cent during nine months of 1906 over 1905, and in that time amounted to \$59,000,000, which sum does not include the value of shipments from American ports to contiguous territory, which amount to at least \$3,000,000. This sum is nearly double the total value of exports of this kind made ten years ago. They consist in large part of boards, deals, planks, joists and scantling, the next important item being furniture.

Wood Pavements.

The five cities in which the largest amount of wood pavement are found are, in order, Indianapolis, New York, Minneapolis, Toledo and Boston. Together these cities have more creosoted wood pavement than all other cities in the United States combined. The total amount of this pavement in use in this country at the end of the year 1905 was about 1,400,000 square yards, equivalent to nearly eighty miles of pavement on a street thirty feet wide.—WOODCRAFT.

Manufacturers of Parquet Flooring Meet.

The parquetry flooring industry is beginning to mark some of the important steps in its progress. This trade has been growing considerably of late years, and to insure its growth in the right manner and to increase the use of the product, the leading manufacturers of parquetry flooring have recently organized an association, which held an interesting meeting at the Seelbach hotel, Louisville, Ky., February 11 and 12. Several of those prominent in the trade have been meeting together informally for some time, and this meeting practically completes the work of cementing the members together into an association for working in harmony to promote the use of parquetry flooring and the general good of the industry.

Sessions were held during the two days for the discussion of various topics of special interest to the manufacturers gathered together, and between sessions the visitors were the guests of W. A. McLean of the Wood Mosaic Flooring Company of New Albany, Ind. On Monday evening Mr. McLean treated the visitors to a luncheon at the Pendennis Club, and a theater party. After the final session, February 12, they were taken in automobiles out to the Highland Park plant of the Wood Mosaic Flooring Company, which manufactures hardwood lumber, part of which is used at the New Albany plant to make flooring and part of which is used for flitches in the veneer mill there; considerable of it is also shipped east, direct from the mill. Later



W. A. McLEAN, WOOD MOSAIC FLOORING CO., NEW ALBANY, IND., PRESIDENT.

the guests were taken to New Albany to look over the plant of the Wood Mosaic Flooring Company there, which is not only extensive but strictly up-to-date in every respect.

The officers of the new association are: President, W. A. McLean, New Albany, Ind.; vice president, C. H. Comstock, Indianapolis, Ind.; secretary, M. J. Traub, Anderson, Ind.; treasurer, Henry Latham, Indianapolis, Ind.

Not only the officers but all the manufacturers are enthusiastic over parquetry flooring, and they feel confident that it is the coming flooring material. Oak and the other hardwoods that go into this work are acknowledged to be the best for the purpose, and manufacturers of parquetry hold that their method of putting it up not only gives a grace and elegance of pattern not found elsewhere, but insures economy in the use of woods, which is a great point in its favor.

Roddis Veneer Plant Burns.

On the night of February 17 fire destroyed the plant of the Roddis Lumber & Veneer Company at Marshfield, Wis., causing a loss of

\$60,000, covered by insurance to the extent of \$43,000. The fire was discovered at midnight and all attempts to check it were unavailing. President W. H. Roddis intends to rebuild the plant at once, but may locate the new operations at Park Falls instead of Marshfield. This is the third fire that has totally destroyed the plant, and each time it has been rebuilt larger and more complete than before. The new buildings will doubtless be built of concrete or some other non-combustible material.

Unusual Tree Growth.

Near Clay City, Ind., in the timber lands about Eel river, is a timber freak that arouses considerable discussion and attention and is a landmark for miles around. Two elm trees standing at least twelve feet from each other have become grafted together at a height of twenty-five feet or more. Above this union of the two trunks the elms are perfectly blended into one tree.

A sycamore in Branch county, Michigan, recently cut down, was found to measure six feet through at the base. It was cut up into four logs; the butt log contained 1,155 feet of lumber and took four horses to haul it to the mill. In all, the sycamore contained 5,155 feet of lumber, and is believed to have been the largest tree in that county.

A cedar tree recently felled near Onaway, Mich., made a telegraph pole eighty-five feet in length, said to be the largest pole ever cut in that part of the state. When compared with the many 45-foot poles now in use, it will be seen that its length was decidedly out of the ordinary. Poles of that size are so scarce, at least in that section, that they are not listed in Michigan cedar, and the owner of one can almost name his own price for it.

New Lumber Company Organized in New York.

The Douglas Fir Lumber Company is the name of a new incorporation organized in New York City recently, with D. E. Skinner as president, L. B. Stoddart vice president, Victor Elfen Dahl secretary and treasurer and Harry S. Dewey managing director. The new company will make a specialty of handling Pacific coast products and will carry in New York a stock of large and long fir timbers. It takes over the lumber from three ships now under charter by Dixon & Dewey which are loaded with fir, and will also succeed to the other business of this firm. Those interested in the new enterprise are largely identified with the manufacture of lumber on the Pacific coast and in vessels that will carry stock from the mills to New York. By a friendly arrangement between partners, the affairs of Dixon & Dewey are being liquidated as rapidly as possible and the outstanding indebtedness will be cared for in regular form as it becomes due. When the affairs of Dixon & Dewey are closed up Mr. Dewey will give his entire attention to the management of the Douglas Fir Lumber Company, and his office will be continued in the Flatiron building.

A New-Old Detroit House.

The old established wholesale house of Brownlee & Co., at Detroit, Mich., has just been reorganized as the Brownlee-Kelly Company. The change is merely in name, the management remaining the same as it has been for the past five years. W. E. Brownlee is the second son of the founder of the business. W. W. Kelly has been connected with the lumber trade of Detroit for the past eighteen years, during a large part of that time as secretary of the Delta Lumber Company and manager of its large wholesale yard in South Detroit. For the past five years he has been associated with Mr. Brownlee in the management of Brownlee & Co.

The large yard at River Rouge, South Detroit, will be continued, and an extensive line of hardwoods will be received there from lake points

by vessel, to be distributed by car over a wide field, including the New York and New England territory. The offices will be, as heretofore, in the Telegraph building, Detroit.

This business was established by the late W. G. Brownlee in 1870, and has enjoyed a steady, substantial growth until it now ranks among the largest wholesale lumber enterprises in Michigan. The firm is manufacturing hardwood in the Saginaw valley this winter and is also producing large quantities of yellow pine through its affiliated companies, the Brownlee Lumber Company of Shubuta, Miss., and C. C. Brownlee & Co. of Cisco, Ga.

Hood Lumber Company Purchase.

The Hood Lumber Company of Bridgeport, W. Va., has purchased what is known as the Mills tract of timber land located in Wetzel county, on the West Virginia Short Line. The land consists of about 6,000 acres and was sold for approximately \$60,000. The timber consists of fine white and red oak and yellow poplar, and will produce between 40,000,000 and 50,000,000 feet of lumber. Operations will be commenced at once, and the company expects to have several consignments of lumber ready for shipment within the next thirty days. Instead of installing a big plant at a cost of several thousand dollars, a number of small mills in the heart of the forest will be constructed. Two tramways will be built to connect with the railroad.

Advance in Arkansas Hardwood Rates.

The press of Arkansas announces an advance in freight rates on hardwood lumber within the state of Arkansas which becomes effective on the Iron Mountain and Cotton Belt March 1 and on the Rock Island system March 7. This increase is on hardwood and hardwood products, and amounts to an average increase of about 15 per cent. The territory affected is divided by the Arkansas river, with the south side having an increase of 2 cents per hundred, while on the north side of the river the rate is increased 1 cent per hundred. It is alleged that the increased rate will amount to about \$8 per car out of the north section of the state, and \$16 out of the south section. Hardwood manufacturers and shippers in that section of the country have filed vigorous protests against the advance and have strong hopes of prevailing upon the railroads not to insist upon it.

Stewart-Roy Lumber Company.

On January 23 under the laws of Ohio the Stewart-Roy Lumber Company of Cincinnati was organized with a capital stock of \$50,000 paid in. The company is made up of the well known members of William H. & G. S. Stewart of Cincinnati and G. A. Roy, the hardwood manufacturer of Nicholasville, Ky. The officers of the new company are: Gregory S. Stewart, president; G. A. Roy, vice president, and William H. Stewart, secretary and treasurer.

On March 1 the company will take over the poplar and hardwood business of the present firm of William H. & G. S. Stewart, and will open an assembling yard at Cincinnati. The offices of the new company are at 611 and 612 Mercantile Library building.

All the members of the new company have had long experience in the lumber trade and are well equipped financially and otherwise to carry on a successful hardwood lumber enterprise. They have always been sticklers for high and uniform grades, and all persons doing business with the new company can rely on fair treatment and satisfactory dealings.

Extension of Wall Interests.

The Buffalo Hardwood Lumber Company of Buffalo, N. Y., an extensive manufacturer and dealer in hardwood lumber, has just established a large plant in that city for manufacturing glued-up veneer stock.

The factory is equipped with the most mod-

ern machinery and appliances known for getting out this class of work, and places the company in position to furnish goods of superior quality with promptness.

The principal output will be veneered tops, fronts and panels of all woods. The company is particularly well equipped for furnishing quartered oak, mahogany, figured birch and other fancy woods, cut to length, jointed and taped to required widths, ready for the glue room. The quality of glued-up veneered stock that this house will manufacture puts it in the market as one of the largest buyers of rotary cut, sawed and sliced veneers, wormy chestnut and other hardwood lumber, etc., in the United States. The plant is now in operation and is turning out large quantities of glued-up stock.

The Buffalo Hardwood Lumber Company is so well and favorably known to the producing and consuming hardwood trade of the entire country that this new addition to their extensive business is an assured success. Its motto has always been "Good goods and prompt delivery," and this precept will be as carefully lived up to in future as it has been in the past.

A Fine Ohio Oak.

The HARDWOOD RECORD is indebted to the Bluffton Hardwood Company of Bluffton, O., for the photograph from which the halftone engraving accompanying this article was reproduced. It is a white oak which was cut near Bluffton and scaled upwards of 6,000 feet. The



BIG OHIO WHITE OAK.

logs were quarter-sawed into 1-inch stock. At the base of the tree was a hole which at one time was a bear's den, and it was within this opening that the man whose head appears in the foreground was concealed.

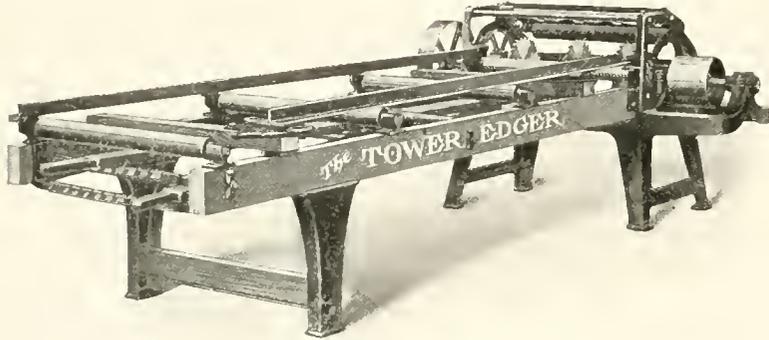
Standard Lumber Reference Book.

The HARDWOOD RECORD has received from the Southern States Publishing Company of Atlanta, Ga., a bound volume containing upwards of 250 pages, entitled Standard Lumber Reference Book and Code. The book has a compendium of rules of classification and inspection of lumber as adopted by the principal lumber associations and railroad companies of the United States, together with a telegraphic cipher code and other information of value to the lumber trade. It is sold by the publishers at \$3 per copy. The work is compiled by Benjamin F. Ulmer and will doubtless prove a standard reference book for lumbermen and students of lumber affairs.

New Model Edger.

The Gordon Hollow Blast Grate Company of Greenville, Mich., has recently made some important improvements in the Tower 32-inch edger, of which it has always made a specialty. The new model, herewith illustrated, is designed for mills cutting not to exceed 20,000 feet in ten hours. It meets the requirements of small mills in every particular, taking up little room, consuming little power and costing little. At the same time it is very strong and perfect in every way, since it represents the fruit of sixteen years' labor devoted exclusively to the manufacture of blast grates, edgers and trimmers, and is the product of one of the most practical designers in the United States.

The edger is not a cheap machine in any sense except price, which is low chiefly because the edger contains everything essential but nothing superfluous. Its exceedingly practical char-



THE TOWER 32-INCH EDGER.

acter is demonstrated by the fact that there are over 2,500 of the old style machines, much inferior to the present pattern, in use. Particular attention is called to the following features:

The vital parts are carried by a substantial iron husk resting solidly on the floor. There are three long bearings—the third outside the driving pulley. The saws may be removed without disturbing the arbor, the whole operation being the acme of simplicity. The arbor is provided with a steel feather key extending throughout its entire length, thus doing away with small individual keys for the different collars. There is an exceedingly simple and practical adjustable guide on the side nearest the stationary saw. The figures indicating the position of the saws are in full view of the operator. The manner of shifting the saws is in accord with the most modern and approved practice. All parts are made to template, and are therefore exactly alike, and hence interchangeable.

The Tower 32-inch edger, new model, will edge from two to eight boards while the main saw or side edger is edging one, leaving the saw free to perform its proper function of cutting up logs, increasing the capacity of the mill 25 per cent and producing lumber with edges that are parallel as well as straight. In fact, it converts a small mill into a large mill in miniature.

Hardwood Situation in Michigan.

The HARDWOOD RECORD is indebted to Bruce Odell, secretary of the Michigan Hardwood Manufacturers' Association, for a tabulated analysis showing by grade, kind and thickness the various amounts of hardwood lumber in the hands of manufacturers in Michigan on January 1, 1907, together with a report showing the unfilled orders for stock held on the same date.

The report is supplemented with figures showing the total cut of 1906, and the estimated cut for 1907. An abstract of these statistics is reproduced in connection with this article. Undoubtedly it is the best statistical report pertaining to the hardwood industry of Michigan, or perhaps any other state, that has ever been gotten

together, and it reflects great credit on the industry and perseverance of Secretary Odell in accomplishing it. Concerning the report Mr. Odell says:

"Attached herewith you will find the first annual stock report of the Michigan Hardwood Manufacturers' Association, or, perhaps it would be more nearly correct to call it the first end of the year report, as it does not show a full year owing to the fact that our association was not organized until July 13, 1906. In many respects, however, it is an annual report and one that contains information that will be of benefit to the manufacturer, wholesaler, jobber and consumer. You will find on a careful study of the report that it contains more complete and accurate information in regard to the hardwood situation in Michigan than any other report yet furnished the manufacturer.

"It is more complete because it probably rep-

resented 80 to 85 per cent of all the hardwood lumber cut in Michigan, shows the amount of each kind of hardwood cut during the year 1906, the estimated cut for the year 1907, the amount of stock on hand January 1, 1907, the amount of unfilled orders for 1906 stock and the amount of the 1906 cut remaining at the mill unsold; also the amount of orders booked January 1, 1907, to be furnished from stock to be cut during the year 1907. You will note in the report of the amount of stock on hand and unfilled orders that it shows the different sizes and grades of each kind of hardwood, information that probably no other general report has contained.

increased cut of maple is nearly all reported by a few mills that manufacture maple flooring, and the increase is to cover the increased capacity of their flooring plants. Owing to their being no snow until late in the winter and the scarcity of labor, it is very doubtful if the manufacturers will be able to put in the amount of logs for lumber that they estimate for 1907.

"Taken as a whole the prospects for northern hardwoods over the year 1907 seem very good and the output should bring full values. The manufacturers go into the year with an unusually light stock of many woods and there apparently is no surplus in any one of the northern hardwoods. It is not the policy of this association to try to dictate prices, but rather to furnish the manufacturer with as complete information as possible and let him be his own judge as to prices. With conditions as shown in this report and every indication that more than the usual amount of northern hardwoods will be required during the year 1907, it would appear from all the usual sources of reasoning that it will be reasonable to expect higher prices for all kinds of northern hardwoods than have prevailed during 1906."

STOCK ON HAND AND UNFILLED ORDERS JANUARY 1, 1907.

	Feet on hand.	Feet unfilled orders.
Black ash.....	1,401,000	856,000
Basswood.....	7,507,000	5,444,000
Beech.....	15,269,000	12,845,000
Birch.....	12,030,000	6,588,000
Rock elm.....	1,047,000	507,000
Soft elm.....	7,502,000	5,412,000
Maple.....	73,636,000	53,936,000
Totals.....	118,392,000	85,588,000

CUT OF 1906.

Ash.....	8,695,000
Basswood.....	26,238,000
Beech.....	43,052,000
Birch.....	28,858,000
Rock elm.....	3,267,000
Soft or gray elm.....	19,907,000
Maple, hard and soft.....	241,207,000
All other hardwoods.....	15,817,000
Total.....	387,041,000

ESTIMATED CUT FOR 1907.

Ash.....	9,511,000
Basswood.....	26,382,000
Beech.....	40,622,000
Birch.....	26,083,000
Rock elm.....	2,674,000
Soft or gray elm.....	24,366,000
Maple, hard and soft.....	265,932,000
All other hardwoods.....	21,592,000
Total.....	417,162,000

Miscellaneous Notes.

Dispatches from Beaumont, Tex., state that the Allen Powell Lumber Company and C. R. Cummings of Houston have purchased a site for a proposed hardwood mill. The tract fronts along Brakes bayou, adjoining the pumping plant of the Beaumont Water Company, and is near the Reliance mill of the Kirby Lumber Company. It consists of about seven acres and cost \$8,000. A plant will be installed at a cost of about \$50,000. All kinds of hardwood will be handled and prepared for export.

J. Pierpont Morgan recently purchased 1,200 acres of Adirondack timber land for \$35,000. It formerly belonged to Daniel Strobel of Herkimer and is completely surrounded by the state forest preserve. Mr. Morgan now holds 2,751 acres in this locality.

The Kaukauna Lumber & Manufacturing Company of Kaukauna, Wis., is securing many logs for its new sawmill, 200,000 of which have already been obtained, and large stocks are being hauled on custom orders. John Jansen is president.

Five sawmills are operated in Hayti by Amerl-

resents 80 to 85 per cent of all the hardwood lumber cut in Michigan, shows the amount of each kind of hardwood cut during the year 1906, the estimated cut for the year 1907, the amount of stock on hand January 1, 1907, the amount of unfilled orders for 1906 stock and the amount of the 1906 cut remaining at the mill unsold; also the amount of orders booked January 1, 1907, to be furnished from stock to be cut during the year 1907. You will note in the report of the amount of stock on hand and unfilled orders that it shows the different sizes and grades of each kind of hardwood, information that probably no other general report has contained.

"It is more accurate because it was made at the end of the year, when every manufacturer had a complete inventory of his stock and could furnish actual figures instead of estimates. Probably it is more accurate than any other report for the further reason that it is one in which every manufacturer reporting feels that he has a personal interest.

"Among many other items of interest to all concerned in northern hardwoods are the following: Only a little over 8 per cent of the total 1906 cut remained in the hands of the manufacturer unsold at the end of the year. The proportion of the different woods manufactured during 1906 and unsold January, 1907, is as follows: Eight per cent of the basswood, less than 6 per cent of the beech, less than 19 per cent of the birch, less than 12 per cent of the elm and less than 8 per cent of the maple. The report also shows that more than 10 per cent of the 1907 cut was contracted at the beginning of the year, so that counting all unfilled orders in the hands of the manufacturers at the beginning of the year 1907, there was not enough stock remaining at the mills to fill the orders booked by the manufacturers.

"A comparison of the actual cut of the year 1906 and the estimated cut for the year 1907 shows the following results: A decrease in the amount of beech, birch and rock elm, with basswood and ash about the same, a slight increase in the amount of soft elm and an increase of about 10 per cent in the amount of maple. The

cans. There is much good timber on the island, and reports say there is room for more modern mills. Few cross-cut saws are used, but hand-saws are sold at all the coast towns.

Most of the wood used in making reels for cotton in England and the United States is cut in Maine, although the drain on the forests there is so heavy that the resources of that state must soon be exhausted. Birch is the material best adapted to this purpose, and over 2,000,000 feet are shipped to Scotland every year to the great thread manufacturers there; a like quantity goes to England.

The Red River Hardwood Lumber Company was organized at Alexandria, La., recently with a capital stock of \$50,000. The stockholders are all from Pollock. John Pennington, president of the Little River Lumber Company at Georgetown, was elected president and A. H. Frank was elected secretary and treasurer. Among the other prominent citizens of Pollock who are stockholders are W. H. Bradford and J. B. Wilmot. The sawmill will be erected at once either in the lower part of the city or a few miles below on the Red River Valley railroad.

Fire recently destroyed the large sawmill and lumber yards owned by John A. Reitz & Co. at Evansville, Ind. The loss is \$50,000, with \$25,000 insurance.

The Pittsburg Hardwood Door Company has been incorporated with \$50,000 capital stock, to be located at Pittsburg.

A cargo of 2,100,000 feet of Siberian oak was recently brought to Portland, Ore., by the British steamship Vermont. This oak weighs seven pounds to the foot, making the weight of the

cargo 7,350 tons. The wood was consigned to Panfield & Kunz of Portland, who will saw it for local distribution.

An English paper reports that in consequence of the growing scarcity and appreciation in value of American whitewood or poplar, the trade is casting about to find a satisfactory substitute therefor. Several varieties of pines have been experimented with, with but indifferent success. A prominent London concern is importing an Australian whitewood which is said to be similar in character to the American variety and which is expected will make a satisfactory substitute for it.

The Mercantile Lumber Company, Inc., has been formed in New York City, with a capital stock of \$10,000, by the following principals: Charles Sobel, William Weiss, R. W. Weiss and Isaac Levy, the latter being manager. The company will engage in buying and selling, at wholesale and retail, all kinds of lumber, and offices have been established at 1 Madison avenue.

John J. Carter of Titusville, Pa., has just concluded the sale of his West Hickory farm, comprising 3,000 acres, to O. W. Stone and James Wetmore of Warren and Thomas McCable of Kinzua. The tract includes 2,500 acres of good timber. The purchase price approaches \$200,000.

The Kentenia Corporation of Big Stone Gap, Va., has been granted a charter under the laws of that state. Its purpose is to develop mineral and timber properties in Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia, and it is capitalized at \$10,000,000. Charles H. Davis of South Yarmouth, Mass., is president.

Hardwood News.

(By HARDWOOD RECORD Special Correspondents.)

Chicago.

E. E. Taenzer of E. E. Taenzer & Co., Memphis, was a Chicago visitor on Saturday en route home from New York. Mr. Taenzer had a very fortunate escape in not being a passenger on the ill-fated Pennsylvania 18-hour train which left New York Friday afternoon. He was unable to secure accommodations on this train, so came to Chicago on the Twentieth Century Limited.

L. H. Briggs, president of the Morse & Briggs Lumber Company of Los Angeles, Cal., was a Chicago visitor on Saturday, en route home from a trip to Michigan points.

Arthur Hill of Saginaw was in the city February 23 on his way to California.

M. M. Wall of the Buffalo Hardwood Lumber Company, Buffalo, N. Y., was a Chicago visitor on Feb. 13.

The Columbia Hardwood Lumber Company of this city has recently added a yard to its branch office at Nashville. It is well stocked with a wide variety of hardwood lumber and logs, enabling the company to take care of the wants of its trade in the South with dispatch. S. W. Benbow, who for years has been in charge of the Nashville office, continues in that capacity.

The Anguera Lumber Company has added a hardwood department to its business and will handle miscellaneous hardwoods and wagon material in addition to its usual line. It has engaged the services of Frank W. Hall, formerly secretary of the John O'Brien Land & Lumber Company of this city, who will have entire charge of the hardwood department. Correspondence and inquiries should be addressed to the company's new offices at 601 and 603 Fisher building, and will receive Mr. Hall's prompt attention.

C. L. Willey, the veneer man, is spending some time in Memphis assisting in getting his new and up-to-date band mill in that city into operation. He expects to have the plant started within the next month, and already has about 5,000,000 feet of logs on hand for

immediate sawing. Mr. Willey's son Charles will have charge of the Memphis business.

Among recent Chicago visitors who paid the Record a call was E. W. Pratt, Jr., of the Pratt-Worthington Company, Crofton, Ky.

J. A. Lewis of the Chicago-Mississippi Land & Lumber Company has returned from a visit to the company's operations at Greenville, Miss.

Max Sondheimer, the well known Memphis lumberman, spent a few days in this city last week and was welcomed by a host of old friends.

Fire which threatened the complete destruction of the lumber yards of the Pullman Car Company was discovered the morning of the 18th. It started in a shed used for storing mahogany lumber for car trim. The flames soon spread to neighboring buildings and lumber piles and the blaze was extensive when the first fire companies arrived. Bad roads delayed the engines and the smoke from the burning lumber overcame eight firemen while at work. After three hours' fighting a sudden shifting of the wind saved the rest of the stock; a loss of \$150,000 was entailed, however. The yards cover two square blocks.

W. C. Calhoun of the Frost Veneer Seating Company, Sheboygan, Wis., was in Chicago last week.

The Edward Hines Lumber Company has leased for ninety-nine years a tract in the lumber district along the south branch of the Chicago river on which it will erect a first-class permanent dock. The land is valued at about \$200,000.

G. G. Roberts of the lumber house of D. G. Courtney, large poplar and oak manufacturers of Charleston, W. Va., was a visitor to the Chicago market within the fortnight.

W. A. Gilchrist, vice president and manager of the Three States Lumber Company of Memphis, large cottonwood producers, was a Chicago visitor last Tuesday. Mr. Gilchrist was on his way to Cleveland to attend the convention of the National Box Manufacturers' Association.

A meeting of the directors of the Vehicle Woodstock Company was held at the Great

Northern hotel on Feb. 21. Only routine business was transacted.

Charles H. Barnaby of Greencastle, Ind., president of the Indiana Hardwood Lumbermen's Association, was a Chicago visitor on Wednesday last.

Geo. L. Smith, formerly inspector general for the National Hardwood Lumber Association, has reengaged with that organization and is now in charge of reinspection at Philadelphia and vicinity.

Boston.

The Boston Lumber Trade Club held its annual meeting at the Exchange Club February 13. E. D. Walker was elected president.

The George D. Emery Company, the largest importers and dealers in mahogany in this section of the country, have just purchased a large Cadillac touring car which they will use in connection with their business.

Charles S. Wentworth of C. S. Wentworth & Co. will leave shortly on a southern trip and intends to be present at the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Convention at Washington, March 6 and 7.

E. G. Pinney of Jacksonville, Fla., has left for home after spending about a week in this city.

The O. D. Britt Company's woodworking plant in Swampscott, Mass., has been destroyed by fire, causing a loss of about \$25,000. This plant was fully equipped with modern woodworking machinery and was completed only about six months ago.

Morris Hall of the Hall Lumber Company left early this week for a trip to the Pacific coast. Mr. Hall will combine pleasure with business.

Charles C. Batchelder, treasurer of the Boston Lumber Company, has returned from a trip to Jamaica. Upon hearing of the earthquake in that island Mr. Batchelder made quick plans to get there as soon as possible and left by the first steamer. He has in the neighborhood of 400 pictures taken there, which are very interesting.

John Ordway, who for many years has been associated with the Boston office of the Atlantic Lumber Company, is again calling upon his many friends in this city after an absence of over five months from business. Mr. Ordway has been confined to his home by sickness.

The Greenwich Sash & Door Company of Greenwich, Conn., has been incorporated with a capital of \$10,000. The incorporators are Henry Fenn, Lawrence Gallagher and D. W. Miles.

H. B. Fiske of the George McQuesten Company, Boston, has been confined to his home for a few days by sickness.

The steamship Chelston has arrived from Belize and Livingston, British Honduras. The cargo consisted of 3,415 logs of mahogany, which is one of the largest cargoes ever received in this port.

Beckwith Brothers & Co., manufacturers of piano legs, Westfield, Mass., have taken larger quarters and decided to continue business in that place. Several months ago it was announced that they were planning to move their business to New York.

George E. Briggs is now treasurer of the Lexington Lumber Company. For several years Mr. Briggs was connected with Lee, Higginson & Co.

New York.

The Cherry River Poom & Lumber Company of Scranton, Pa., has opened a local sales office at 18 Broadway, for the purpose of catering more closely to the large buying trade of the Metropolitan district. Sales Manager F. A. Kirby of the company was a recent visitor, at which time he arranged the new offices, which will be looked after by A. S. Buckman, who will look after New York City proper, and E. C. Collins, who sells for the company in the Brooklyn and Long Island trade. The company has made application for membership in the New York Lumber Trade Association.

The American Lumber Company, extensive

hardwood wholesalers and retailers, have removed their yard from Twenty-eighth street and First avenue, Manhattan, to Jersey City, where they have leased a fine location. The offices of the company will hereafter be maintained at 143 Liberty street.

Local members of Hoo-Hoo under the leadership of Vicegerent Charles F. Fischer, the prominent hardwood retailer at 1916 Park avenue, will hold a big concatenation at Reisenweber's Circle hotel, Fifty-eighth street and Eighth avenue, on Friday evening, March 1, at which time a large class of candidates, composed principally of students in the Yale Forest School, New Haven, Conn., will be initiated. The concatenation will be followed by the usual "on the roof" features, which will include a fine dinner and vaudeville entertainment, during which plans will be discussed for the participation of the local jurisdiction in the entertainment of the order at Atlantic City next September.

The Mercantile Lumber Company has just been incorporated with offices at 1 Madison avenue, to conduct a general wholesale hardwood business, with a capital of \$10,000.

Among the recent departures for Europe were Thomas A. Murphey of the Murphey-Hardy Lumber Company, Newark, N. J.; J. K. Blades of the Blades Lumber Company, Elizabeth City, N. C., and Hamilton V. Meeks of the Gardner & Meeks Company, Weehawken, N. J. Mr. Murphey was rendered a fine dinner by his friends in the wholesale trade of Newark just previous to his departure.

Gilbert H. Shepard, 29 Broadway, is on a business trip south in the interest of his cypress trade.

C. O. Shepherd, sales representative of the Emporium Lumber Company, Manhattan, which is one of the biggest hardwood operators in the eastern states, in speaking of the hardwood situation states that the market is extremely strong with stocks scarce and a large degree of uncertainty in figuring on the part of sellers. He explains the present situation on the ground of decreased production in many of the old producing sections and the general stiff market in consuming lines.

Schedules of Martin Weisman, manufacturer of furniture frames, 818 East Fifth street, show liabilities \$19,799 and assets \$3,460.

Cadenas & Coe, one of the leading export and commission houses in this city and extensive lumber exporters, have made an assignment to C. B. Hubbell, 31 Nassau street. They are big shippers to the South American markets and the trouble was precipitated by the death on February 1 of M. C. Stanley, one of the partners who was active in the management of the business. The firm started in 1879. It is stated that the trade in the South American markets suffered by reason of the revolutions there and likewise the failure of J. M. Cedallas & Co., big Cuban house, made matters worse. The liabilities are reported at \$250,000.

Supreme Court Judge Greenbaum has appointed Harry S. Dewey receiver of the assets of the firm of Dixon & Dewey, lumber merchants, 949 Broadway, in a suit brought by John T. Dixon against his partner, Mr. Dewey, for a dissolution of the partnership and an accounting. The firm was formed on January 1, 1906, and was financed by Mr. Dixon, who is a Virginia lumber merchant and banker. The firm handled the product of Mr. Dixon's mills in Tennessee. The receiver's bond was fixed at \$50,000.

Sam E. Barr, Flatiron building, has just returned from an extensive trip among the West Virginia mills.

F. H. Lond, sales manager of the Buffalo Maple Flooring Company, Buffalo, N. Y., was a recent visitor in the interest of business.

Alcott & Co., wholesalers of 29 Broadway, are reported in trouble. The office has been closed for several days and it is authoritatively stated that bankruptcy proceedings will follow.

McBride & Co., lumber and parquet flooring

manufacturers, 1932 Park avenue, Manhattan, are bankrupt. Charles D. Chase has been appointed receiver of the assets, which are estimated at \$10,000, with liabilities at \$25,000.

Philadelphia.

Owen M. Bruner of the Owen M. Bruner Company is making an extensive tour of the South looking up stock and will not return until March 1. The company deplors the chronic inefficiency of the car service. Their mills are filled with orders waiting for cars and little effort will be made for new business until the pile of back orders is reduced.

Charles F. Felin & Co., extensive lumber and millwork manufacturers, report their manufacturing department humming. Considerable of their product comes by boat, but there is much uncertainty in water transportation at this time, owing to storms and ice accumulation, consequently they find it difficult to supply the increased demands, but they are in the market for good woods. They were fortunate, considering present difficulties, in receiving a cargo a few days ago of over 400,000 feet of lumber.

John W. Coles, who has recently returned from North Carolina and West Virginia, where he has made some new connections, reports business moving along in good style. He has engaged George L. Parker as salesman. Mr. Barker will look after eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey; he was formerly with Frank C. Kolb.

Recent visitors to the trade were E. H. Silliman of the Waccamaw Lumber Company, Wilmington, N. C., who was also present at the recent Hoo-Hoo concatenation and banquet at the Walton hotel, and E. B. Nettleton, treasurer of the West Florida Hardwood Company, Marysville, Fla.

J. R. Williams, who is now installed in his new offices, 909 Land Title building, reports many inquiries and good orders coming in. Mr. Williams handles both hard and soft woods, and has made rapid strides towards the front rank since he has been in business.

Emil Guenther has recently returned from a trip to Tennessee, where he purchased the entire output of a mill, which will run about 10,000,000 feet of lumber, principally hemlock, with a few hardwoods. A comparatively new man in the wholesale market, he is rapidly getting his business in shape to meet all demands.

The McCormick Lumber Company was incorporated under Pennsylvania laws February 9 with an authorized capital of \$40,000. The incorporators are M. A. McCormick and E. H. Holstine, both of Fairhauce, Pa., and C. E. Roland of Greensburg, Pa.

A charter was granted under Pennsylvania laws February 9 to the Moul-Miller Lumber Company, capitalized at \$10,000. Incorporators are L. E. Moul of McSherrystown, Pa., C. F. Moul and W. H. Moul, both of Hanover, Pa., and C. J. Huff, Chambersburg, Pa.

The Walter Construction Company, to manufacture building material, was chartered under New Jersey laws February 13, with a capital stock of \$125,000. The incorporators are Amasa B. Walter and Lillian Clark of Philadelphia; Fred A. Marcy, Cape May, N. J.; Melvin M. Garrison and Amos S. Flowers, Camden, N. J.

As the citizens' permanent relief committee of this city had collected \$5,000 for the Jamaica earthquake sufferers, the Kingston authorities advised that it be used for the purchase of lumber to build small homes for accommodation of the homeless. The lumber trade bodies were notified to this effect, and will forward as soon as practicable.

The William Cramp Ship & Engine Building Company had a narrow escape from a very serious fire loss on February 13. Several buildings were destroyed as it was, including the pattern house. Though the loss is estimated at over \$100,000, officials of the company claim that a much less amount will cover the damage. Edwin S. Cramp, vice president of this concern, and the only member of the family remaining

in the company, which has been operated for years only by members of the Cramp family, resigned a few days ago, a move which created quite a sensation in financial circles. No cause is given, but it is known that since the company was reorganized a few years ago the Drexel-Morgan banking house has been the controlling factor in the concern.

Baltimore.

At a meeting of the managing committee of the Baltimore Lumber Exchange it was resolved that the exchange should contribute to the end that the city may be represented at the Jamestown Exposition by a suitable building and that adequate provision should be made for the entertainment of exposition visitors who call at the Baltimore building, and especially that visiting lumbermen be cared for. It was resolved to donate not less than \$500 to the purpose.

E. M. Terry, secretary of the National Lumber Exporters' Association, who was required to change his headquarters from Memphis to Baltimore so as to be in close touch with John L. Alcock, the new president of the organization, has installed his furniture in an office in the Equitable building, Calvert and Fayette streets, and has resumed the threads of his work. President Alcock has named a number of standing committees, as follows: Measurements at Liverpool—George M. Spiegle, Philadelphia; R. P. Baer of R. P. Baer & Co., Baltimore; H. L. Bowman of the R. E. Wood Lumber Company, Baltimore. Equalization of rates—W. H. Russe of Russe & Burgess, Memphis, Tenn.; Harry M. Dickson of the Dickson Lumber Company, Norfolk, Va.; Frederick Arn of the Card Lumber Company, Chattanooga, Tenn. New membership—Gustave A. Farber of Memphis, Tenn.; George M. Spiegle and George D. Burgess of Russe & Burgess.

At the annual meeting of the Kelly & Broadbent Company John J. Kelly was elected president, Philippe A. Broadbent first vice president, John J. Kelly, Jr., second vice president, and Thomas P. Kelly secretary and treasurer.

The Lick Run plant of the Decker Valley Lumber Company, near Kingwood, W. Va., was badly damaged by fire on the morning of February 10.

The Lafayette Mill & Lumber Company of this city is erecting a two-story office building and storage shed at 2100 West Lafayette avenue, where the mill is located.

The Pennsylvania Coal, Coke & Lumber Company has purchased from Charles E. Cunningham of Baltimore about 4,000 acres of coal and timber lands in Boone county, West Virginia, for \$400,000. Mr. Cunningham acted for New York interests.

The Norva Land & Lumber Company, of which Robert McLean, a well known Baltimore lumberman, is one of the leading members, has purchased the mills, equipment and timber holdings of the Virginia Land & Lumber Company, in Norfolk county, and will develop them. Associated with Mr. McLean are David Baird of Camden, N. J., president; Joseph P. Dunwoody of Philadelphia, treasurer; George Warner, Philadelphia, and Redmond C. Stewart, Baltimore. Mr. McLean is secretary of the company, which has a capital stock of \$230,000, \$60,000 thereof being in cash and the rest representing the valuation placed upon the land and plant. There is a mill on the property, together with a saw mill, dry kilns and drying shed. The land embraces 10,500 acres, is located eighteen miles from Norfolk on the Dismal Swamp and, according to an estimate, contains 100,000,000 feet of gum, oak, poplar, cypress, pine and other woods. Just at present the plant is not being operated, but as soon as a 4-mile tramway is completed, which will be about March 1, work will be resumed. A stove and heading plant is among the equipment. The company, which was organized last December under the laws of Virginia, has orders in hand to keep the mill going for months.

Norman James of this city, who is largely interested in the Pigeon River Lumber Company, on the Pigeon river, North Carolina, recently visited the scene of the company's operations on one of his tours of inspection.

M. S. Baer of the hardwood firm of R. P. Baer & Co., with offices in the Keyser building, this city, is on one of his periodical trips to Mobile, Ala., where the firm is interested in milling operations. While in that section he is also giving attention to the taking up of stocks turned out by other mills.

Mr. Withnell of Duncan, Ewing & Co., London, was in Baltimore two weeks ago, stopping here in the course of an extended trip through the lumbering regions of the United States. He called on a number of local firms.

Among other recent visitors was Gustave A. Farber, formerly a member of the firm of Price & Heald, this city, and for a time represented that firm at Memphis, but who afterward went into business on his own account.

Pittsburg.

O. W. Stone and James Wetmore of Warren, Pa., and Thomas McCabe of Kinzua, Pa., have bought from John J. Carter of Titusville 3,000 acres of oak and hickory timber near Titusville, Pa., for about \$100,000. The tract will be developed at once.

An experiment of considerable significance to the lumber industry was tried on the Pennsylvania lines west last week under the direction of Superintendent of Telegraph Cellar. Cement poles of various size and strength were tested and were found to be satisfactory for telegraph purposes. As soon as the proper sizes can be agreed upon the Pennsylvania lines will place a large order. Some of the poles tested were designed for only one string of wires, while others held fifty or more wires. Owing to the very high cost of timber poles, this experiment is likely to lead to a quite general adoption of concrete poles in Pennsylvania.

According to the C. B. Caughy Lumber Company, oak bill stuff is selling for \$5 a thousand more than a year ago and car stuff also. Oak staves, hand worked, are bringing \$110 per thousand pieces in New York and a few Pittsburg firms are profiting by the high prices to dispose of small stocks which they had worked up.

The Isle of Pines Company has been formed to develop extensive resources on the Isle of Pines, which is situated forty-five miles from Cuba. The company has been chartered in New Jersey and is being brought into active work through the American Newspaper Association, with offices in the Wabash building in this city. Thomas J. Keenan of this city is one of the most interested stockholders. There are 130,000 acres of land on the island and the timber resources are estimated as follows: 20,000,000 feet of mahogany, 40,000,000 feet of Spanish cedar, 10,000,000 feet of sabelu, 5,000,000 feet of roble, 5,000,000 feet of satinwood and 20,000,000 feet of other hardwoods.

Manager J. N. Woollett of the American Lumber & Manufacturing Company has just booked an order for 25,000 street railway ties, 6x8x8, to be delivered in the Pittsburg district. Charles Cruikshank, assistant hardwood manager, is taking a "furniture trip" among the Grand Rapids concerns. The American has just enrolled in its services P. C. Clark, formerly manager of the W. M. Ritter Lumber Company at Columbus, O., who will help push its hardwood business. The company has two barges of cottonwood on the way up the Mississippi to be unloaded at Joppa, Ill., for distribution throughout the middle west. President W. D. Johnston of the American has tired of the continued cold weather and has gone to Cuba for a few weeks' recreation.

The report of building operations in Pittsburg for the fiscal year ended January 31 shows 2,245 new buildings constructed, costing \$13,792,000. This is a considerable falling off from

the year 1905, when the total was \$14,652,700. The slump is attributed largely to the two months' carpenters' strike last spring.

The W. M. Gillespie Lumber Company has lately bought 6,000,000 feet of high grade hardwood in West Virginia and will be ready to start shipments by March 1.

The Parsons-Cross Lumber Company had its Cleveland representative, Max Myers, in the city last week noting conditions.

An indication of how busy the Western Reserve hardwood plants are in Ohio is furnished by the report of the Warren Handle Company, which is now 3,000 dozen handles behind its orders. The handles this company make go mostly to Tennessee and Kentucky.

The L. L. Sattler Lumber Company reports that a very destructive sleet and hail storm put their big plant at Blackstone, Va., on the idle list for a few days this month. Work is being pushed hard on the Sattler box shoo factory, which will employ eighty men, and is already assured of an enormous trade throughout the Pennsylvania factories.

President J. R. Edgett of the Interior Lumber Company was in the city for a few days and reports a good measure of activity at the company's plant at Oneida, Tenn.

About 1,900 acres of timber land near Piedmont, W. Va., have been sold to R. K. Daton of Westernport, Md. A sawmill will be erected at once and the entire tract will be developed.

The Cheat River Lumber Company will henceforth do its own logging, skidding and hauling at its big plant at Burkeville, Va. M. L. and R. K. Herbertson are now at the plant and will soon have quite an addition to the present line of tram. The company's inquiry for chestnut is one of the brightest spots in its market outlook just now.

Secretary J. H. Henderson of the Kendall Lumber Company is now in Oregon arranging for the enormous operation which the Kendalls will shortly undertake on the Pacific coast.

Manager W. P. Craig of William Whitmer & Sons, Inc., is back from a long trip through the South, where he found conditions in hardwoods very favorable.

The marked increase in the consumption of hardwood flooring during the past two years is significant in the Pittsburg district. It establishes firmly the fact that the competition of the more progressive builders is having its effect upon the building business generally. In former years the relative values of the harder oak, maple and beech flooring and the softer woods have been such as to induce the builder to make his choice where his money would go farthest. In the last two years, however, the advance in the price of both yellow and North Carolina pine has been so marked that there is but a slight difference between the hard and soft woods in cost. Previously when the values of oak, maple and beech were so much higher than pine the only buildings that consumed the former were private dwellings and the better class of apartment houses. Today hardwood is used extensively in the cheaper class of houses.

The American Woods Corporation of West Virginia has increased its capital stock from \$10,000 to \$5,000,000. It was incorporated last fall and since then has been acquiring options on West Virginia timber lands until it now has under control over 100,000 acres. Options have lately been taken on some large plants and it is proposed to carry on operations on a scale similar to that in the Adirondacks. The storage yards, mills and dry kilns of the company will be at Belington, W. Va. Following are the directors of the corporation: Creed Collins, a prominent lumber manufacturer and president of the First National bank of Pennsboro, W. Va.; R. E. Jackson, president of the Citizens' National bank of Belington; Frederick Moore, president of the Mountain State Investment Company of Belington; S. G. Boyce, a prominent lumber manufacturer of Owls Head, N. Y.;

A. J. Stone, New York; J. W. Selvey, president of Grafton Banking & Trust Company, Grafton, W. Va.; N. M. Marshall, president of People's National bank of Malone, N. Y.; F. C. Emerick, Buffalo, N. Y. Charles E. Cochran is president of the corporation, Creed Collins is vice president, Frederick G. Moore is secretary and Scott G. Boyce is treasurer.

Buffalo.

Of particular interest here is the retirement of F. W. Vetter from the Empire Lumber Company of this city. H. S. Janes, who has looked after the Arkansas mills of the company lately, has assumed management of the Buffalo business, with office in the White building. Mr. Vetter will retain the Buffalo yard.

Beyer, Knox & Co. are looking South again for more oak and chestnut, but will not go there in person until the high water reports stop.

O. E. Yeager and J. B. Wall have been at Mount Clemens for some time. Their yards are very busy shipping out oak and other hardwoods.

H. A. Stewart will go South after oak and cherry again as soon as he can do business on dry land and get some cars to handle stock.

Manager Hopkins is a Cuban planter in person just now, instead of looking after the Buffalo business of Scatcherd & Son. Mr. Scatcherd attends to the office.

The Hugh McLean Lumber Company's southern oak mills are running steadily in spite of the rains, but oak is scarce, nevertheless, as the demand is so good.

The yard of A. Miller has been headquarters for basswood for some time, but there is also a good assortment of all the hardwoods.

The mill and box factory of G. Elias & Bro. are busy and they are prepared to take care of more city house building next year than ever.

Oak has been crowding into the yard of the Standard Hardwood Lumber Company of late, as it managed to get hold of a lot of cars in Alabama and make the most of them.

T. Sullivan & Co. will receive more ash and birch by lake again next season before the present supply is out, though trade is fine.

Bay City.

"All kinds of hardwood, especially ash, elm and basswood and hardwood culls of all kinds, are particularly firm with an upward tendency in price. The prospect is the output of hardwood lumber this year will be no larger than it was last, and the stocks of lumber in the hands of dealers and manufacturers is much smaller than they were a year ago at this date." This is the statement made by Charles A. Bigelow, one of the largest manufacturers of hardwood in the state, and a gentleman well informed as to conditions and stocks.

The logging conditions are fairly favorable. The weather in the main has been satisfactory, with not enough snow to interfere with active operations in the woods. But during the fall men were very scarce and there are many camps yet running a little short handed. Teams are about as scarce as cars for shipping purposes. Loggers have ransacked the entire lower peninsula for teams for hauling purposes and the supply is still inadequate.

S. L. Eastman of the S. L. Eastman Flooring Company says factory grades of maple flooring will be advanced owing to the advance in price of the raw material. He is carrying about 10,000,000 feet in stock all of the time. Complaints are still filed as to car shortage.

The Strable Manufacturing Company's plant at Saginaw has started operations. It manufactures maple flooring and has unlimited capital and lumber resources behind it. It is expected to handle 10,000,000 or 12,000,000 feet annually.

The Mershon Bacon Company's plant, which heretofore has been employed mostly in pine, will go over largely into hardwood products. Mr. Mershon is interested in a vast quantity of

hardwood timber land north of the straits and the plant is assured of a long run.

The W. D. Young & Co. plant is very busy being operated day and night, and the firm says the demand for hardwood stocks has materially increased.

Similar stories come as to the operations of the Bliss & Van Auken plant at Saginaw, which is exceptionally busy, and the Kerry & Hanson maple flooring plant at Grayling. All signs of the times, in fact, point to a successful year in the flooring industry.

At Au Sable the H. M. Loud's Sons Company has contracted for a large quantity of maple for Lake Erie points, 2,000,000 feet going to one concern.

It is estimated that the Salling-Hanson Lumber Company, recently reorganized at Grayling with a capitalization of \$850,000, has timber to keep their mills at Johannesburg and Grayling busy for thirty years yet.

Grand Rapids.

A bill to create a commission of nine members, appointed by the governor, for the purpose of investigating the forestry problems of Michigan and to report to the next legislature, was introduced at Lansing February 20. The sum of \$25,000 is to be set aside to meet the needs of the commission of inquiry in starting the state on a consistent and complete policy with reference to handling its delinquent tax, denuded, waste and forest lands. The measure was carefully prepared by Charles W. Garfield, president of the Michigan Forestry Commission, and it has the support of Governor Warner and the administration forces of the legislature. Being likely to pass, it is hoped by the friends of the forestry movement that the governor will in his appointive work name men who have the interests of the state, not of a political party, at heart, and that the work may be forever divorced from politics.

N. Michelson, a well known lumberman of Grayling, asks the citizens of Lake City to aid him in his efforts to induce the Grand Rapids & Indiana railway to extend its line from Lake City to Houghton lake. Mr. Michelson will build a saw and shingle mill on the Muskegon river, in the vicinity of Houghton lake, this summer, and says that he will have 75,000,000 feet of forest products to be hauled over the road. He believes that the opening up of this country will be of great advantage to Missaukee county.

A legislative bill has been introduced authorizing the withdrawal from sale of the lands owned by the agricultural college in Iosco and Alcona counties, and making an appropriation for a forest reserve to be started on these lands, which include thousands of acres along the Au Sable river. H. N. Loud of the State Forestry Association is author of the measure.

R. G. Peters of the Peters Salt & Lumber Company, Manistee, has brought suit by summons against Henry W. Carey of Eastlake to force a settlement of Mr. Carey's business relations with the company. The Peters company was established more than forty years ago and has a high financial rating. Mr. Carey entered the offices of the company back in the seventies, and eventually became secretary and treasurer, though his financial interests in the concern, it is stated, were never very large. Mr. Carey was in Grand Rapids February 20, but declined to discuss the suit.

A. F. Anderson of Cadillac was in the city February 21.

F. E. Ranney of the Ranney Refrigerator Company is president and chairman of the board of directors of the Greenville Improvement Association, just organized in that city.

Both houses of congress have passed the river and harbor bill, which provides for examination of the Grand river at this point by United States engineers to plan against recurrence of floods, also the sum of \$88,000 for deepening the channel for boats below the city.

Fire destroyed the plant of the Mancelona Handle Company at Mancelona. Loss nearly \$18,000; insured for \$10,000. The cut of timber was nearly completed in that section and it is not probable the plant will be rebuilt there. About fifty men were employed.

Cadillac people had a jubilee February 13, having succeeded in raising the \$20,000 necessary to supplement the gift of \$10,000 made by W. W. Mitchell for the erection of a Young Men's Christian Association building. The money was secured two days before the expiration of the time limit, and Mitchell street from end to end was full of enthusiastic people, who burned red fire, powder, and shouted themselves hoarse, the yell being: "Rip, rip, rap, roar! How about that twenty more? Did we get it? Well, I guess, right on time and two days less. Now Will Mitchell has to pay; Rah, rah, rah! Y. M. C. A." Mr. Mitchell was afterwards serenaded at his home.

Cleveland.

W. J. Fell, a prominent lumber and stone manufacturer of Salt Lick, Ky., was here yesterday.

F. J. Jeffries of the Chicago Car Lumber Company, Chicago, and H. C. Horr, secretary of the Tucker Woodworking Company, Sidney, O., were among the visitors of the week.

J. H. Jenks, vice president of the Robert H. Jenks Lumber Company, has been confined to his home for several days, the result of an attack of pneumonia.

The National Association of Box Manufacturers is in session here this week, with a large attendance.

Indianapolis.

The Long-Knight Lumber Company, one of the largest dealers in hardwoods in Indianapolis, has the following to say concerning the hardwood market in that city: "All hardwoods are in excellent demand at the present time and we have more inquiries for the stock we have on hand than we have ever had before. We think the outlook for trade is unusually bright. At present we are not having any great trouble to get cars, except in the South. Prices are remaining steady."

Preparations to run night and day because of heavy orders on hand are being made by the Batesville Lumber & Veneer Company at Batesville. A dynamo has been installed for the purpose of furnishing electric light and other improvements have been made in the plant.

Stockholders of the Central Manufacturing Company, Connorsville, have elected W. B. Austed of Greensburg president of the company. Announcement of an increase in capital stock from \$50,000 to \$100,000 was recently made. At the annual meeting a very profitable business last year was reported.

Probably in no city in the state is the effect of the car shortage felt more strongly than at Shelbyville, where there are thirteen furniture factories. At least twenty cars are needed a day to ship the product of these factories, while only five or six cars a day are available. Warehouses are filled to the top with furniture which is sold and hardwood dealers are beginning to feel the effect of the situation, as the factories will no doubt have to limit their production before long from lack of storage and shipping facilities.

The National Flooring Company has been incorporated in this city with a capital stock of \$1,500, and offices have been opened in the Pembroke Arcade. P. S. Brown, F. W. Waldkötter and W. S. Kimberlin are interested in the company.

Orders for 102 Morris chairs have been received from Sydney, Australia, by the National Adjustable Chair Company of Greenfield. Recently the company received a large order from Venezuela, and during the last year has sent large shipments to Egypt, Germany, France, Chile, Italy, Japan and China.

A recent organization is that of the Shelbyville Woodworking Company at Shelbyville. The company has taken a long lease on a former elevator building which will be equipped at once with new machinery. Directors are Harry Boehning, Jacob Rizer, George Kelley, Joshua Inman and Andrew Clark. The capital stock is \$5,000.

John A. Reitz & Sons of Evansville, one of the largest sawmill concerns in that part of the state, suffered heavy loss by fire on the night of February 14. Practically the whole plant was destroyed at a loss of \$50,000, only part of which was insured. Steps will be taken to rebuild the plant at once and it is expected that it will be ready for operation within a short time.

It is reported that the Dearborn Desk Company, with its principal offices in Chicago, has closed a deal to purchase the plant of the Union Cabinet Company in North Marion. The plans, it is understood, include one of the largest desk factories in Marion, with a specialty of office and typewriter desks.

The Grabill Lumber Company will conduct one of the largest institutions of its kind in the northern part of Indiana, according to incorporation papers that have just been filed with the secretary of state. The capitalization is \$16,000 and the concern will be located at Grabill. Those who have capital invested are Phillip, C. C., D. C. and Levi Sprunger, Julius Gehring and Daniel Stucky.

J. V. Stimson, one of the largest hardwood dealers in southern Indiana, with headquarters at Huntingburg, was elected vice president of the Manufacturers' Bureau of Indiana at its organization in this city a few days ago. The bureau has been organized for the purpose of binding the 7,000 manufacturers of the state more closely together for protective purposes. The bureau will wage war on measures before the Indiana legislature deemed unfavorable to manufacturers.

The plant of the Roachdale Novelty & Veneer Company at Roachdale has just been sold, the purchaser being Martin Cutsinger of Edinburg. Mr. Cutsinger will improve the plant immediately and greatly enlarge its capacity. The price paid for the plant, it is understood, was \$18,000. The plant is one of the largest in central Indiana.

Bristol, Va.-Tenn.

R. E. Wood, president, G. L. Wood, general manager, and J. H. Yost of the office force of the R. E. Wood Lumber Company, Baltimore, were visitors in the city last week en route to the company's operations at Buladeen, Carter county, Tennessee. They will also visit the company's North Carolina operations before returning to Baltimore.

J. H. Bryan of the Bryan Lumber Company is at Cranberry, N. C., looking after his company's mills in that section and hurrying forward orders.

The Paul W. Fleck Lumber Company is stocking its new lumber yards in South Bristol as rapidly as possible and will soon have about 100 cars of lumber on hand.

H. M. Hoskins has resigned as general sales agent for J. A. Wilkinson and rumor has it that he is organizing a new lumber concern to deal in hardwoods for the domestic and foreign trade. Mr. Hoskins is well known to the trade in the East, having been in business in New York for three years. He spent some time in London and is well acquainted with the export trade. G. E. Goodell, who has been with Mr. Wilkinson for a number of years, succeeds Mr. Hoskins as sales manager.

Irving Whaley of the Tug River Lumber Company is contemplating a trip to the West Indies and expects to sail from New York the early part of March.

C. W. Hiles, representing J. H. S. Clark & Co., hardwood dealers of Newark, N. J., was calling on the local trade last week and buying hardwood.

James A. Martin, the veteran lumber manufacturer of Johnson City, last week closed a deal for a 5,000-acre tract of fine virgin hardwood forest in Swain and Haywood counties, North Carolina. Mr. Martin announces that he will develop the property, beginning operations at an early date.

The Sells Lumber & Manufacturing Company, which was recently incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000, is building planing and saw mills at Carnage, near Johnson City. The company is headed by Sam R. Sells of this city.

G. W. Peter of the Paul W. Fleck Lumber Company returned this week from a trip in Johnson and Carter counties, Tennessee.

W. C. Davecon, a well known attorney of Cumberland, Md., who has extensive lumber interests in southwest Virginia, was a visitor in Bristol last week. Mr. Davecon is prominently connected with the United States Spruce Company, which operates a big mill and railroad at Marlon, Smyth county, Virginia.

C. H. Hett of the Kingsport Lumber Company came up from Johnson City last week on business.

C. K. Mount, president of the Iron Mountain Lumber Company of Maymead, Tenn., was in Bristol last week on business.

The mills of the Little River Lumber Company, at Townsend, Tenn., are now in operation and turning out 120,000 feet of stock per day. The completion of the Little River railroad, which was recently washed away for a considerable distance by high tides, was accomplished last week.

Aldrich & Coon of Johnson City, Tenn., last week purchased from Capt. W. H. Nelson a 1,000-acre tract of timber land lying in Carter county, Tennessee, which the purchasers will develop at once.

James A. and W. R. Stone of the Stone-Huling Lumber Company of this city, and Hugh Allen of Middlesboro, Ky., are organizing the Allen Lumber Company. The new concern will be organized under the laws of Kentucky and will have headquarters at Middlesboro. W. R. Stone has gone for a trip through the South. He will visit several big mills in Alabama, Georgia and Mississippi.

Among recent visitors to the local market were: W. O. Gillespie, representing James Gillespie, a wholesale lumberman of North Tonawanda, N. Y.; W. L. Reynolds of White & Reynolds, Coeburn, Va.; F. J. Alliger of North Tonawanda, N. Y.; W. S. Whiting of the Whiting Manufacturing Company, Abingdon, Va.; L. H. Snodgrass of the Buck-Snodgrass Lumber Company, Johnson City, Tenn.

Cincinnati.

"Although not much has been said lately about the progress of the Belt Line, we are getting along splendidly," says Thomas J. Moffett, chairman of the committee of business men having charge of the project. "I had previously gone over the territory to be traversed by the belt line in an automobile, but in order to become familiar with details of the route I am walking over it, and have tramped over one-third of the line—about seven miles. Everywhere I found the property owners and manufacturers favorably inclined toward the road."

President Roosevelt's recommendation that the government reserve western coal and timber lands for future generations and prevent their monopolization is generally looked upon with favor by Cincinnati coal and lumbermen. William A. Bennett of Bennett & Witte, president of the Chamber of Commerce, recently said: "Roosevelt is the best president we have had in many a day and, though he seems very strenuous at times, he is always looking out for the general good of the people, and I have no doubt he studied this coal and timber reserve proposition carefully before making his recommendation. His

attitude, I believe, is a praiseworthy one. In his desire to protect future generations he is doing a wise and clever thing. The forests are one of the world's greatest sources of wealth, though they are being rapidly denuded. No other industry ships as many carloads of material into Cincinnati daily as does the lumber interest, and this is true everywhere. While I think the president is right on this subject, no blame can be attached to lumbermen who bought timber lands very cheaply in the West, which have increased in value from 300 to 1,000 percent."

Thomas J. Moffett of the Maley, Thompson & Moffett Company has returned from a trip to New York on behalf of the Business Men's Club, where he went in an effort to secure the next general conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church for the Queen City.

"Inspection" will be the theme of the next monthly meeting of the Lumbermen's Club, Monday, March 4. The subject is an interesting one and lively discussion will undoubtedly result.

The Cincinnati Furniture Exchange held its monthly meeting February 12 and discussed the new measure to be presented to congress to remove the restrictions from the manufacture of denatured alcohol. The measure was indorsed. It will be presented to congress by the manufacturers' committee.

The American Cabinet Company has been formed with a nominal capital of \$5,000. The incorporators are W. A. Bennett, D. W. Miller, Charles Moeser, R. E. Becker and W. B. Mente. The offices are located in the Pickering building.

E. M. Schantz of the E. M. Schantz Lumber Company is engaged upon his new device for still further simplifying the progress of cutting dimension stock. The machine now in operation is a marvel and, when understood, is as simple as it is possible to be, but his latest work will reduce to a minimum the skill and amount of labor required in operation, while increasing the output.

The new Liberty bank established in the west end of this city is practically a lumber and furniture institution. These men compose the directors: B. F. Dulweber, W. P. Duhlmeier, J. E. Dulweber, George Morgan, lumbermen; J. F. Dietz, F. H. Ballman, A. G. Steinman, furniture men. F. H. Ballman was elected president.

Chester F. Korn of the Farrin-Korn Lumber Company has been admitted to membership in the Queen City Furniture Club. Mr. Korn is an industrious young lumberman and will add much spirit to the organization.

W. E. Delaney of the Kentucky Lumber Company has returned from a business sojourn at their mill in Williamsburg, Ky.

The Spalding sporting goods house on Fifth street has been temporarily converted into a lumber concern. They have received enough hardwood lumber in the form of baseball bats to build a large log cabin.

St. Louis.

W. A. Bonsack has recently returned from a southern buying trip; he spent several days at Memphis while away.

F. P. Southgate of Chicago, now inspector for the National Hardwood Lumber Association, was a recent visitor to this market, where he has many friends among the lumber fraternity.

H. G. Backner of the International Hardwood Lumber Company is now located at Iuka, Miss., where he has established headquarters, and will act as the company's buyer through that territory.

E. H. Luehrmann of the Chas. F. Luehrmann Hardwood Lumber Company says that owing to high water the company recently had to shut down nearly all its mills and suspend operations on its logging roads, but that several of the larger plants were started up again this week. He reports business excellent.

George H. Cottrill, secretary of the American

Hardwood Lumber Company, says the company is behind on its orders because of bad weather conditions. H. A. Singer, New York manager, visited the main office last week. A branch office has recently been opened in Memphis by the company.

Nashville.

Secretary Lewis Doster of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association has returned to Chicago after a stay of several days in Nashville in conference with President John B. Ransom and other local lumbermen.

Extensive Cumberland county properties are soon to be developed by the Clear Creek Coal & Coke Company, a concern capitalized at \$1,000,000. It is proposed to issue \$250,000 in bonds. The company owns 7,000 acres of land in Marion and Cumberland counties on which is much fine timber.

A special from Athens, Tenn., announces that Walker Brothers of that place have completed arrangements for the establishment of a saw, planing and lath mill. The machinery is at hand and the buildings to house it are nearing completion.

Messrs. Puryear and Bason of Mebane, N. C., are contemplating the establishment of a \$40,000 chair factory at Newport, Tenn.

O. G. Fitzgerald, operating a big hickory mill near Clifton, Tenn., has closed a contract for 1,000,000 feet of hickory timber. He will begin sawing about March 1.

Chalmers Vestal, president of the Caney Fork Lumber & Tie Company and one of the best known lumbermen of middle Tennessee, was shot and killed a few days since. It was at first thought that the deceased had killed himself while cleaning out his revolver, but later his bookkeeper, W. S. Bryant, was arrested on suspicion. Bryant was with Mr. Vestal when the latter met his death, but stated that the latter either killed himself voluntarily or involuntarily.

By mutual agreement the Nashville lumber firm of Dews, Card & Co. has been dissolved. C. E. Dews has formed the wholesale hardwood company of C. E. Dews & Bro. A. H. Card has organized the lumber firm of A. H. Card & Co.

John A. Ray & Co. of Bedford county are putting in a plant at Bluff Point for the manufacture of buggy rims. It will be in operation by April 1.

Memphis.

Lumbermen of this city are preparing to enter vigorous protest against the proposed advance of 2 to 5 cents per hundred on lumber shipments from points on the Frisco system, St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern and St. Louis Southwestern (Cotton Belt) in Arkansas, Missouri, Louisiana and Oklahoma Territory to all Ohio and Mississippi river crossings. The advance is to become effective March 1, but every effort will be made to prevent it, especially on lumber that has been sold during the past two or three months for immediate shipment but which has not yet been delivered because the railroads have been unable to supply the necessary transportation facilities. If direct appeals to the railroads for staying the advance are not effective, the matter will be taken to the Interstate Commerce Commission for the purpose of securing an injunction preventing the advance from becoming effective within a certain specified time. Lumbermen feel that the advanced rate should not be applicable on lumber that has been sold for later delivery, the price of which was based on the existing schedules.

One large firm here, with mills at Montrose, Ark., is authority for the statement that it has sold enormous quantities of cypress lumber to be delivered as soon as possible, the sales having been spread over the past few months, and that it has been unable to deliver but a fraction of the amount because the railroads refused to furnish the necessary cars. This firm contends that the fault lies with the railroads and that it

should not therefore be made to suffer. The advance on hardwood lumber from Montrose is 2 cents per hundred, while that on cypress and pine is 5 cents per hundred to St. Louis, making the rate now 15 cents on hardwoods and 18 cents on cypress, against 13 cents on both hardwoods and cypress and pine under the old regime. It is striking to note in this connection that there is practically nothing but cypress being shipped from this mill at present, which may be an explanation of the widening of the differential 3 cents per hundred in favor of the railroads.

The car situation in this territory does not improve. Some lumbermen say conditions are growing steadily worse and that there is no hope of early improvement. The situation is bad enough in Memphis proper, but it is much worse at inland points, where there is less competition.

C. D. Hendrickson, chairman of the rivers and rail committee of the Lumbermen's Club, recently read a very interesting paper on "Car Troubles or Congestion of Traffic." He said there was no such thing as a shortage of cars and laid the whole trouble at the feet of operating officials who are either incompetent or who are not given the proper resources and facilities at terminal points by their superior officers. He openly charged that many of the higher officials of the railroads are so anxious to take advantage of stock market opportunities that they do not give proper attention to their business and that they tie up for speculative purposes large sums of money which should go either to the stockholders in the form of dividends or be put back into the road in the form of improvements and betterments. The paper has attracted much favorable comment and has been given wide circulation through one of the leading dailies here.

Weather conditions throughout the Memphis hardwood producing area show much improvement, with the prospect that logging may be resumed in the more favorably located tracts in a comparatively short time. However, with the ground so thoroughly rain soaked, manufacturers say it will be some time before much logging will be possible. The supply of timber on hand is very light and the prospect for large operations between now and May 1 is not regarded as particularly promising.

The Paepcke-Leicht Lumber Company of Chicago, which has offices in this city, has purchased a site at Pine Bluff, Ark., and closed negotiations for the erection there of a mammoth veneer plant, box factory and sawmill, which will give employment to between 300 and 400 persons. The combined plants will cover about two acres and will represent one of the largest industries of the kind in this section.

The Anderson-Tully Company, which is erecting a box factory duplicating the present one, with a daily capacity of three cars of shooks, is being delayed somewhat and will not get it in operation before March 15. It was expected it would be ready by February 1 at the latest.

The box plant and sawmill of Moore & McFerrer, the stave plant of the Chickasaw Cooperaage Company and the hoop plant of the Tennessee Hoop Company have resumed operations after a shutdown of some duration occasioned by the high water in Wolf river. There are several woodworking plants further up this stream which are still closed down and which may remain so for some days yet.

The Memphis Rim & Bow Company, of which J. F. McIntyre is manager, has purchased 2,000 acres of hardwood and pine timber lands near Grenada, Miss., and will put in a 15,000-foot mill for the development of the timber thereon. The most abundant growth is forked leaf white oak, which is used in manufacturing bent wagon stock, and the company purchased the tract with a view to securing the necessary raw material for the manufacture of this class of material. The remaining timber will be cut

and sold in the open market. The purchase, together with the mill, will represent an outlay of about \$30,000.

R. J. Darnell has taken out a permit for the construction of a building which is to contain the new double band mill to be erected here by that firm. There will also be a large veneer mill operated in connection with the plant, in which oak, gum and other veneers will be manufactured.

The Kimball-Lacy Lumber Company of Arkansas City, Ark., has purchased 750 acres of cottonwood timber lands from the Valley bank at Rosedale, Miss., and will soon take steps for the development of this property. The company controls three mills, two of which are now in operation. C. A. Lacy of this city is secretary-treasurer of the company.

George C. Ehemann, formerly secretary-treasurer of the Lumbermen's Club of Memphis, has been presented by the retiring board of directors with a handsome signet ring, scarf pin and cuff buttons. This was the method the old board took of expressing its appreciation of the splendid services rendered by Mr. Ehemann. The presentation was made by W. R. Barksdale, who was recently succeeded as president by George D. Burgess.

J. L. Boone, Jr., of Shreveport, La., representing the Friedlander & Oliver Lumber Company of Berlin, Germany, has located at Mena, Ark., and is making preparations for cutting white oak timber on a large scale for shipment to Germany.

Blake Barton, who is interested in the Cove Lumber Company, is building a large plant at Black Springs, Ark., which is to be operated by the Black Springs Lumber Company.

The Felsenthal Hardwood Lumber Company, Felsenthal, Ark., has been incorporated under the laws of that state with a capital stock of \$10,000.

The executive committee of the local branch of the Lakes-to-the-Gulf Deep Waterways Association, of which W. H. Russe is chairman, is taking active steps for the raising of \$5,000 for the furtherance of the cause of river improvement. An appeal for subscriptions has been sent out in which it is stated that Memphis would grow much more rapidly than in the past if made a seaport town by the deepening of the channel of the Mississippi.

C. B. Kelly, former president of the C. B. Kelly Lumber Company at Homan, Ark., has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy in the Federal Court at Texarkana, Ark., in which he places his liabilities at \$331,500 and asserts that his assets are only nominal.

The Memphis Log Loading Company has moved into the offices in the Tennessee Trust Building formerly occupied by the National Lumber Exporters' Association. Rates for log loading in this territory have been uniformly increased by the company.

The W. E. Hyde Lumber Company, one of the more recent acquisitions in Memphis, has made arrangements for the opening of yards in North Memphis on which a considerable stock of hardwood lumber will be carried.

New Orleans.

J. V. Hill, chief inspector for the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association, was one of the principal speakers at the meeting of lumbermen held at the Progressive Union Hall last Sunday morning. This was one of the most unique meetings ever held in this city. Probably seventy or eighty lumbermen were present and these included the graders in nearly all the mills in this territory. The meeting was a sort of educational gathering and the fact that the yard men took part in the proceedings made it very unusual. They were called upon for expressions and gave much valuable information as to the best system of interpreting the grading rules.

S. C. Majors of the S. C. Majors Lumber

Company of Memphis was a recent visitor to New Orleans.

Carl Wedderin, expert accountant, and a man well known to lumbermen throughout the south, died suddenly at his home in this city last Friday night.

The new \$100,000 plant of S. T. Aicus & Co., box manufacturers, has begun operations.

The transfer of the Hill-Drummond properties in Louisiana to the Advance Lumber Company of Cleveland, O., has been completed. The holdings of the company in the vicinity of Baskin, La., include something like 60,000,000 feet of pine and oak on 10,000 acres, and a sawmill plant at Baskin. The price paid was \$150,000.

The Mississippi Seating Company, organized at Jackson, Miss., to manufacture opera chairs, school furniture and other hardwood products, has begun operations. The plant cost \$50,000 and employs fifty-five workmen.

Destructive forest fires have been raging in the vicinity of Hattiesburg, Miss., for the last week or so. Large quantities of timber are being consumed, the principal food for the fire being the large amount of timber which was felled by the storms last September. Much of this has dried and is burning like tinder. The loss from these fires will be very heavy.

J. H. Jones, a prominent lumberman of Houston, is negotiating for 7,000 acres of hardwood timber land in the Calcasieu district on the Colorado Southern road. He expects to build a mill to cut his timber.

The Interstate Lumber Company has filed its charter in Mississippi and is making preparations to build a \$100,000 woodworking plant at Columbus.

A new factory, the Southern Box Manufacturing Company, has begun operations at New Albany, Miss.

The Fairley Lumber & Manufacturing Company has been organized at Hattiesburg, Miss., with an authorized capitalization of \$20,000. The incorporators are H. S. Magerty, B. D. Moore and Daniel Fairley.

Morehead, Ky.

S. M. Bradley, Morehead, Ky., has purchased 2,500 acres of the finest oak timber in Kentucky and will commence operations on it at once. He predicts 1907 will be a banner year in oak and has bought several small tracts.

The S. B. Reese Lumber Company of Farmers have started a circular mill, as their large band mill was not sufficient to saw all the logs they have at the mill this year. This will be the largest cut of lumber in the history of this company.

The Licking River Lumber Company, Farmers, claim they cannot furnish lumber fast enough for their trade. They will have a large cut this year.

The Salt Lick Lumber Company is doing a nice business in finished lumber, which plant they run in connection with their large band mill.

W. J. Fell, Salt Lick, has bought a large tract of timber in West Virginia which he will have worked into staves. He is one of the few who realize the worth of oak stumpage, and is buying all he can find.

S. M. Bradley, the Morehead lumberman, has just closed a deal with a large trunk line for all their switch ties this year. This is the largest contract ever given to a single firm in eastern Kentucky and will amount to about \$1,000,000.

The Clearfield Lumber Company has just completed a large tunnel near Morehead, and are now ready to lay ten miles of track on their railroad. They have received one engine and four cars which will be used for construction work. They expect to be able to commence operation by the first of April.

Charlotte, N. C.

The Asheville Lumber Exchange is making a

determined effort to have the legislature enact a law compelling the Southern Railway Company under penalty to furnish a sufficient supply of empties and also to transport with greater speed cars loaded with lumber. The exchange has written thousands of letters to hardwood men all over the state urging co-operation. The first section of the bill which has been drafted provides that the Southern shall pay a reciprocal demurrage of \$5 per day for failure to speedily remove cars to and from the lumber yards. The fight between the railroad company and the lumber interests is being watched with no little interest.

J. L. Vest has sold to northern capitalists \$,000 acres of valuable timber and mineral lands in western North Carolina. Mr. Vest controls about 460,000 acres of timber and coal lands in North Carolina, middle Georgia and eastern Tennessee. He is now in the North seeking purchasers for his lands.

The lumber firm of Foushee & Curren of Rowan has purchased from one of the Williams families of Yadkin county 4,000,000 feet of lumber at the rate of \$15 per thousand, \$60,000 being involved in the deal. The timber is some of the best in the forest counties of North Carolina; 1,000,000 feet have already been delivered and the other 3,000,000 are being felled. Mr. Curren is one of the most experienced hardwood men in the state.

E. L. Wilson and E. P. Wilson have secured a large interest in the Dallas Lumber Manufacturing Company of Dallas, N. C., manufacturers of sash, doors, blinds and other building material. It is stated that the Messrs. Wilson will shortly increase the capacity of the plant and make extensive improvements, supplanting the steam with electric power. Large quantities of timber are now being cut in Catawba county where the sawmills of the company have been placed in operation.

Minneapolis.

C. F. Osborne, of Osborne & Clark, the local wholesalers, returned Tuesday from a southern trip. He went partly for pleasure, and visited two brothers in Oklahoma. He spent some time in the Arkansas and Tennessee hardwood territory and was greatly interested in noting the difference in lumbering methods and in labor conditions in the North and South. He expected to buy some hardwood stocks, but found prices too high, and also found that to secure shipment it was necessary to stay right on the ground and pay personal attention.

The Northwestern Hardwood Lumbermen's Association at its monthly meeting the other day appointed a committee to appear before the Minnesota legislature and use its influence in behalf of the reciprocal demurrage bill. The bill passed the house Wednesday and the hardwood men were represented at the capitol by W. C. Bailey and A. H. Barnard of Minneapolis and by A. E. Peterson of St. Paul. The task of lifting the bill through the senate is believed to be more difficult and shippers will have to do some work. The senate killed a similar bill two years ago after the house had passed it.

E. Payson Smith of the Payson Smith Lumber Company writes from southern Missouri that conditions there have improved somewhat. The high water has subsided so that nearly all the mills are able to ship again, when they can get cars.

G. W. Everts of the G. W. Everts Lumber Company has returned from a business trip to points in southern Wisconsin.

Samuel H. Davis of the S. H. Davis Lumber Company has the sympathy of his many friends in the loss of his wife, who died February 19. Mrs. Davis was a woman of exceptionally fine character and attainments, prominent and highly regarded in church work and in club circles, being a leading member of the Art History club.

F. J. Lang, representative of the Wisconsin Land & Lumber Company of Hermansville, Mich., closed up his temporary office here last week, and after a short trip to Duluth and Ashland went to Milwaukee this week to attend the convention of the Wisconsin retailers.

Osborne & Clark have enlarged their offices in the Lumber Exchange by adding another room, and now have a suite extending from 300 to 302, giving Mr. Osborne and Mr. Clark each a private room and providing needed additional space.

The Schock Manufacturing Company of this city has been declared insolvent and proceedings for the appointment of a trustee are pending before the referee in bankruptcy. The company has been manufacturing sofa and lounge frames and several hardwood firms are on the list of creditors.

E. O. Massey, the hardwood manufacturer of Menomonie, Wis., was in Minneapolis this week on business.

Toledo.

E. L. Guild, local manager of the Laurens-Hull Lumber Company of Tiffin, has resigned his position and will go to Chicago, where he will again enter the lumber brokerage and commission business. F. L. Neiswender will succeed Mr. Guild as manager of the Laurens-Hull Company.

The Toledo Sash & Door Company has been incorporated at Columbus with a capital of \$20,000. This is the company that recently bought the property of the Ephardt Lumber Company on Superior street. The incorporators of the new company are C. V. Wagner, S. L. McAfee, M. O. Toppliff, M. J. Brown and E. A. Murphy.

The handle factory at Fayette is receiving large quantities of logs and is doing a big business.

Huffton, Ind., has landed a large piano factory that will employ 250 men when it is in full swing.

A practical monopoly of the lumber industry at Marion, O., was accomplished last week when a \$100,000 deal was closed whereby the newly formed Wollenweber Lumber Company absorbed the Prendergast Lumber Company and the Marion Lumber & Coal Company. Toledo, Cleveland, Columbus and Marion capitalists are behind the new company, of which Oswald Wollenweber is president. The Prendergast company will devote its interests in the future to the wholesale trade. This company owns large tracts of timber in the southern parts of Ohio and in various sections of West Virginia. The Wollenweber company will occupy offices with the Prendergast company and will look after the retail trade. The stock of the new company has

all been subscribed and the stockholders are the same as those interested in the Prendergast company.

Louisville.

Frosty weather following the flood delayed the local mills along the river from cleaning up and getting to work again and they are only now getting in good shape once more. Over on the New Albany side the flood did not bother the Wood Mosaic Flooring Company much, although they feared the water would enter the warehouse floor; however, they practically escaped interference. Recently one of their boilers gave out, which weakened the power plant so that temporarily they have run the mill part on the day shift and part on the night shift to keep them all going.

At the plant of the I. F. Force Handle Company, New Albany, Ind., the flood did considerable damage to stock, as it was high enough in their yard to set the stock afloat and leave a sediment on both rough and finished stock. The same thing occurred at the plant of Roberts & Connors, veneer manufacturers, just below them.

The Mengel Box Company lost its pail stove plant at Hickman, Ky., by fire a few days ago. Mr. Roberts says the loss will amount to about \$25,000, which is covered by insurance. They are getting to work immediately to reconstruct it. Meantime they are rigging up some of their machines temporarily to keep them making stock. They have quite a stock of staves at that place which escaped the fire and also their veneer plant there, which was about 500 feet away from the stove plant, escaped unburnt.

A. P. Turner & Co., manufacturers and dealers in hardwoods, who were formerly located in South Louisville, have now moved into new offices down town in the Commercial building. J. E. Buscher of this company is at present on a trip to Chicago.

H. J. Gates of the Hugh McLean Lumber Company, who is here shipping out some of the company's stock of quarter-sawed oak, has been delayed considerably on account of car shortage. He says of late he has been able to get more cars and is moving the stock out more rapidly. The company has about 1,500,000 feet yet to ship.

The Kentucky Hardwood Flooring Company is well pleased with business so far and has found its stock meeting with such favor that it is already planning enlargement of its plant. This was built originally with the purpose in view of enlarging as trade increased.

The Louisville Lumber Company is the name of a new corporation which succeeded the Stotz Lumber Company of this place. The new company is simply a reorganization of the business under a new name.

Hardwood Market.

(By HARDWOOD RECORD Exclusive Market Reporters.)

Chicago.

The local hardwood market shows strong buying in nearly all lines of wood. Furniture manufacturers, flooring makers, interior finish producers and others engaged in the consumption of hardwoods are busy. They have advance orders for months to come, and they are buying with freedom where anything like a desirable offer is presented to them. There is every prospect that the local demand for hardwoods in 1907 will at least equal and possibly exceed that of 1906. Oak is sought on every hand and there is a manifest shortage of the good end of poplar, which both wholesale and consuming buyers are seeking in all sections.

Boston.

The Boston hardwood market is very firm, with a fair demand in progress. Buyers want stock badly as a rule and do not question the price to any extent, but if a consumer is ap-

proached at a time when he is not in immediate need of stock the price question comes in for considerable consideration. Dealers who have customers outside of New England all state that they can sell them more easily at the high prices than customers here. The majority of buyers in this market, according to a leading dealer, are not yet awake to the true conditions existing in the primary markets. Desirable hardwood lumber is scarce and western consumers are reported as being more willing to pay the prices than eastern buyers. Much inconvenience is caused by the slow movement of freight and the inability upon the part of the shipper to get cars when they are wanted. Furniture manufacturers are busy. In fact, about all consumers of hardwoods are doing a fair business.

The market for plain oak continues firm. One inch, ones and twos, is quoted at \$55 to \$57, whereas a few months ago prices were

from \$3 to \$4 less. Sales are reported at the outside figure. Quartered oak is also very firm, being held at \$83 to \$85 for one inch stock. A leading dealer received an order for common quartered oak this week at a higher price than he ever sold at before. A good call is found for ash and prices are strong. Maple flooring is moving. Chestnut is firm, but offerings are very moderate. Whitewood is in small supply both here and at mill points. Prices are higher than they were a few weeks ago.

A very moderate export business is being experienced here. Dealers do not have to depend upon the foreign markets for an outlet as much as they once did. One of the veterans in the Boston trade is authority for the statement that a few years ago the foreign market was used as a dumping ground when stocks got large here, but that now the home demand practically absorbs receipts.

New York.

Local conditions in hardwoods continue bullish all along the line and an active market between now and spring is assured. With a demand which seems to be general in all consuming branches, the only regrettable feature is the market shortage of good hardwood lumber in the better grades, and it is generally conceded that all available supplies of hardwood are going to bring fancy prices before the spring wants of the trade are satisfied. Indeed, it is not a question of selling among the wholesale trade, but distinctly one of buying, and all returning pilgrims from hardwood producing sections bring the same tale of bare mill yards and high prices. Another unfortunate condition in the present situation is the inability of such wholesale houses as have lumber at mill points to ship the same out on order, due to the car shortage. This is an exasperating feature by reason of the fact that some of the sharp wholesale buyers saw the present condition coming and bought heavily during the summer, and now that they are willing to allow some of their holdings to go in the present active market, they are unable to do so, although the general attitude in the selling trade is to hold on to stocks in view of the excellent outlook for still better prices with the approach of spring.

In view of these conditions it is almost superfluous to mention the market feature of the different stocks. Ash is practically out of the market, with prices exceedingly high. Better grades of plain oak, birch, chestnut, and poplar are exceedingly scarce and entirely in the hands of the seller. Maple and beech are in scarce demand, and thick maple is going to be a scarce article between now and spring. Quartered oak is holding its own and prices are constantly tending upward. Cottonwood is likewise bullish in price in view of the short stocks at mill points.

Conditions in the local mahogany and cedar trade continue extremely active, with prices still ruling on the highest level known in years, namely, 8 to 12 cents for mahogany and 9 to 14 cents for cedar, according to quality. The arrivals during the past month were a fair average from all ports, but the demands of the market were such that receipts almost immediately passed into second hands, and the unsold stock on hand Feb. 15 was meager. The market in both woods is very strong and early shipments from supply sources are urged and badly needed.

Philadelphia.

All lumbermen agree on the general prosperity in the hardwood business. The furniture factories of eastern Pennsylvania are buying freely. There is no diminution of activity in sash and door mills and indoor finish plants. Box makers are buying up everything that can be converted into boxes, and veneer manufacturers are placing large orders.

The car service remains the same serious impediment to business and the mills, both in the East and South, on account of the trade obstructing conditions there, are able to supply but a fraction of the increased demands made upon them.

Chestnut, ash, poplar and basswood are scarce, with prices high. Oak is a little easier to obtain of late. Walnut is not called for to any extent in this market and it is hard to get. Maple flooring has a steady demand. Prices on all hardwoods are steep and will probably go higher yet. Preparations for building operations in the spring go on, but trolley and railroad building has been retarded somewhat by the severe weather during the fortnight. Yards are fairly well stocked and dealers are anticipating considerable activity in the spring. Authorities on the subject, who were dubious a few months ago as to a continuation of the phenomenally prolific business of 1906, now predict another banner year.

Baltimore.

The hardwood lumber situation here has undergone practically no change during the past two weeks. Stocks of all kinds are still in active demand and prices are as high as ever. In fact, the prevailing tendency seems to be upward and dealers are eager to take up stocks. The bad weather and the bottomless roads, together with the almost unprecedented floods in various sections, have served to curtail the production of the mills and prevent shipments, so that the available supply is smaller than ever, while the demand continues unabated. Car building shops and other large consumers are ready to place large orders, and much competition at milling points is the result. It is quite evident that months must elapse before the production will again attain a volume commensurate with the inquiry, and meanwhile more or less embarrassment to users of lumber must result. It is now the general belief that the range of quotations will be maintained for an indefinite period, at least no easing off is expected. Oak leads in point of demand, with mills receiving numerous inquiries, and making every effort to get out lumber, though delivery is very uncertain and shipments are attended with much delay. The supplies are now below actual needs of the trade, and in numerous instances the figures asked do not represent the real market conditions, for the reason that mill men, if their terms were accepted, would not be in a position to furnish the stocks. The exporters are also after supplies, but the foreign business continues rather quiet and no decided change is expected for the present. Ash is hardly less active, with values well up to the highest notch and the outlook for getting lumber in adequate quantities by no means promising. Chestnut, beech and other woods are also moving as freely as circumstances will permit. Walnut is taken up as rapidly as desirable lumber and logs reach the market, and the prices realized are sufficiently attractive to bring out trees that have been preserved for years. The inquiry for poplar is very brisk, the boxmakers and other consumers being in urgent need of supplies, and the range of prices ruling very firm.

Pittsburg.

The hardwood market is in splendid shape, with every indication that it will be equally prosperous throughout the year. Present conditions are bearing out fully the predictions made by a few conservative wholesalers last August that the man who had a chance to buy hardwoods then stood to make money before summer came again. Some dealers profited by the advice and loaded up with all the common stock and mill culls they could get. Now they are selling lumber at a good profit and the buyers come to them to deal.

Throughout the hardwood list prices are well maintained. Rumors of higher prices are heard,

especially with respect to oak and chestnut, but very few dealers have advanced their quotations lately. It is pretty certain that price advances will be made, however, as soon as the spring building season opens fairly.

Oak takes precedence over all other hardwoods in demand. Stocks are low and dry lumber is very hard to get at any price. The call for oak trim and for heavy timbers is strong and buyers are anxious for early deliveries. The oak mills of western Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia have been running as steadily as the weather would permit, but are not accumulating any surplus of oak.

Chestnut is also a good seller at present. Poles are going well and box manufacturers are taking considerable lumber of the lower grades. Elm is badly wanted by the cooperage concerns. Ash and hickory, especially the latter, are taking a foremost place in the list of hardwoods and are commanding excellent prices in the eastern market and among the implement and furniture firms of the Middle West. Recently some big inquiries have been received for maple flooring and Pittsburg firms are taking more interest in this wood than for some time previous.

Buffalo.

Trade in hardwoods in Buffalo and vicinity is active, and prices on all woods are firm. Lumbermen look for a continuance of present prosperous conditions between now and spring and many predict a big rush of orders then.

Oak is very scarce and in active demand. Dealers who have looked into the question carefully state that there will doubtless be enough plain oak to supply the demand, but quartered will remain short for a while, as many mills have cut plain stock almost to the exclusion of quartered. Ash is very scarce and the demand for it frequent, which is true also of chestnut. Birch is plentiful, but is being used so much more now than formerly that the stocks on hand cannot last very long. Maple is in fairly good supply and prices are strong. Local mills have received some poplar logs recently and a replenishing of the poplar market is looked for eagerly. However, this stock will not last long considering the activity of the demand. Prices are of course high.

Saginaw Valley.

Trade is good and the market for basswood, elm and ash is hardening. The supplies of ash are not large, that timber having been pretty thoroughly cleaned up, but elm and basswood is in fairly good supply. Prices are stiff. No. 2 common basswood brings \$25 to \$28 and mill culls bring \$18. Elm is quoted at \$22 to \$29 and culls at \$13 to \$14.

Maple flooring is strong and looking up. Nos. 1 and 2 are quoted at \$30 and the lower grades at \$20 and up.

For firsts and seconds maple lumber the quotation is \$24; No. 1 common, \$17 and \$18; No. 2, \$11 and \$12, and culls \$9 and \$10.

Log run beech is held at \$15 and there is a very good movement for the season. No. 2 common birch is held at \$20 and \$25.

There isn't a great deal of oak in the market, but it is firm at \$35. Ash is quoted at \$30 for the top grades and \$12 for the bottom.

Stocks in dealers' and manufacturers' hands are much smaller than they were a year ago and the market conditions and prospects are in every way improved.

Indianapolis.

Prospects for an enormous spring business in hardwoods are bright in this city and in all parts of Indiana. Car service does not seem to be much improved, but enough shipments are being made to meet demands in a fairly satisfactory manner. In the southern part of the state the high waters have receded and have greatly improved the situation, allowing hardwood men to get logs to the mills. The furniture factories are all busy and there seems to be

no reason why an unusually successful business should not be conducted this year.

Bristol, Va.-Tenn.

The past two weeks have fulfilled the prediction generally made a month ago that the sudden and marked improvement in the car supply was transitory and due to local conditions coupled with the fact that there is less demand for cars at this season of the year than any other. Though the Virginia & Southwestern has augmented its supply with a thousand new cars within the past month, the situation is not what it should be.

The demand for stock is holding up well and lumbermen have a rosy view of the future. Heavy spring and summer business is looked for. The mills in this section are nearly all running. The weather has been very propitious for the past two weeks, though during January and the first part of February much time was lost on account of the extreme inclemency of the weather. Indications are that spring will open up early and the prospects for more activity in the lumber business than ever are bright.

Cincinnati.

The local hardwood market has received added impulse the last few weeks, the demand has increased and some dealers report that they have advanced the prices of the more desirable stock \$1 per M feet. There is but one setback in this market and that is the car shortage; if some one could find a method of securing desired facilities a small fortune would await him. At present poplar grades continue to lead all descriptions of lumber, and with added inquiry for spring trade a shortage in that stock will undoubtedly result, as at present all stock has a ready sale as soon as it leaves the mill. Another strong factor is oak. All kinds are meeting an unusually good demand and prices are being held stiff. Hemlock, cypress and basswood have a ready sale, with prices ranging firm. Many spring orders are making their appearance and a difficult proposition now confronts the lumbermen to accommodate them all. Many concerns have orders on file that will keep them busy for some weeks, and unless other agreements are reached a serious loss of trade will result. Each lumberman when asked concerning the market asserted that it is at its very best, and with the advent of spring even a busier season is promised.

St. Louis.

The recent pleasant weather prevailing throughout this region of late has had some effect on the demand for hardwoods from consumers, and manufacturers who have stocks to offer are anticipating strong and more lively buying in the near future. Unless very unfavorable weather conditions again interpose, the spring trade, which usually becomes noticeable about this time, or even earlier, should immediately set in and soon be in full swing. The hardwood men in this market, while of course interested in prospective business, are usually anxious to make sure of good supplies with which to meet it when it comes. The car shortage is still decidedly noticeable and the high water and damp ground in the timber are still hindering logging operations so that it is difficult to round up shipments from the sections affected in spite of the present clear weather.

There is considerable stock on hand at the mills which was sold up long ago but has not

been moved for lack of cars; however, holdings are below the usual amount on hand at this season. Another result of bad weather conditions was the shutting down of many plants for a time, and many are still closed.

All these factors contribute necessarily to keeping prices strong on almost all items. Ash, gum, poplar and cottonwood are in great demand, and in fact it is a matter of speculation as to where sufficient stocks of these woods are to be obtained to meet the anticipated spring trade. Oak is unusually quiet.

Nashville.

Local lumbermen state that conditions here are quite unsatisfactory. Many reasons have contributed to the situation. To begin with, they will start into the spring business with a great shortage of dry stock. They have orders on hand now for all the dry stuff they have. But this is not all. These conditions have made prices firm. Some of the dealers say the advance in all lines will average \$1 a thousand. But with top prices and a big demand the local lumbermen can't ship what they sell owing to the shortage of cars.

Memphis.

The demand continues active and there is a decreasing rather than increasing tendency in the dry stock available in this center as well as in tributary territory. The mills are much handicapped by the scarcity of timber and the unfavorable conditions surrounding production, with the result that only moderate quantities of lumber are going on sticks to supply the late spring and early summer trade. This condition is arousing much activity among buyers who are actively competing for what is to be had and as a consequence prices are about the highest ever known here. The demand extends to practically every item of the list and is more pronounced from domestic than foreign consumers. Values are altogether in the sellers' favor and, in the opinion of the majority of the trade, this condition will continue indefinitely because, even with more favorable weather, it will be well along toward summer before there can be any resumption of either logging or milling operations on a normal scale.

Cottonwood is one of the strongest features, being in very active demand in all grades, but in most urgent request in the lower grades used in box manufacture. The supply is much restricted in these grades and buyers are having unusual difficulties in securing their requirements. Box boards have sold here during the past few days as high as \$52 per thousand, f. o. b. cars, which is something in the way of a record itself. Very few cottonwood mills are running on full time. Gum is another strong feature and, as with cottonwood, the demand for this is relatively better in the lower than in the higher grades, though the latter are by no means slow of sale. Ash is an excellent seller. There is a liberal movement, limited offerings considered, in plain red and white oak as well as in quarter-sawed white oak. Quarter-sawed red is less active than the other descriptions of oak, but even this shows a tendency toward improvement. Cypress is a very satisfactory seller, while poplar is moving without difficulty, even the lower grades of this finding ready sale. Predictions of further advances are being made with confidence, and the basis on which hardwoods in the South can be bought during the next few weeks may be changed somewhat by the announcement of a rather pronounced raise in freight rates on lumber on the part of some of the railroads operating in the Southwest.

Minneapolis.

Trade in hardwoods is not very heavy, but it is good considering the limited amount of dry stock in sight. The price situation has not greatly changed of late. While dry stock is undoubtedly low, it is a sure thing that most of the big consumers of hardwood have laid in

supplies for the coming two or three months. Winter mills have some stock that is going to be ready to ship fairly early in the spring, and there is a good supply of hardwood logs going in right along. The recent mild weather put the woods in good shape, and did not last long enough to spoil roads. Work is now going forward in the logging camps rapidly, and it looks as though there would not be any trouble in hauling all the logs that are cut. The high price of basswood has stimulated production in that line and there is also a big crop of birch being gotten out.

There is a good run of orders for birch, which is somewhat firmer in price and is profiting by the scarcity of other hardwoods. The factories are all busy and are working up considerable hardwood. The sash and door people are already getting a good run of special orders calling for oak and birch. The retail yard demand is fair, but there is great difficulty in getting hold of cars to fill orders and the movement of stock to smaller towns is very light.

Louisville.

Better weather during the past two weeks has enabled mill men in the Louisville territory to get in good shape for the first time since the recent flood. The rain and high water has put them behind considerably and now they are working strenuously in an effort to get in a little better shape so that they can turn out stock and make deliveries as they should. There is a scramble for logs where cross country hauling is necessary, and while most of the plants seem well supplied it is only by extra efforts that they have been able to keep enough logs coming. The market meantime has continued to call frequently for all sorts of hardwood stock, both for immediate and future delivery, and the millmen who were in shape to turn out stock have a prospect before them of an unusually good spring with prices at which they can realize a fair profit and with a demand for everything on the hardwood list.

Toledo.

The local hardwood market is dominated by a spirit of active buying, both by the retailer and wholesaler. The demand is not equal to the supply and this fact has stiffened prices. All hardwoods are scarce, but oak seems to be the hardest to get in anything like the quantities and qualities demanded. Prices are expected to go higher when the building season opens. Toledo this spring will have an exceedingly busy season in all lines of building. Hardwoods from the south are almost impossible to get just now because of the car scarcity.

London.

Although the hardwood trade is not brisk, it must be admitted that a fair amount of stock is going into consumption at full prices.

Three and 4-inch oak planks are badly wanted and buyers are making bitter complaints to shippers' agents about the nonfulfillment of contracts made some months ago. Parcels arriving are selling at very good prices, but most arrivals of this thickness are sold on firm contracts. One, 1½ and 1½ inch boards have arrived on consignment very freely during January and most parcels have been stored. These arrivals are mostly Nos. 1 and 2 common, with which the market may be said to be well stocked. Prime boards are scarce, but the demand is only fair. Quartered boards are slow of sale, but there is a fair demand for good planks.

There have been several parcels of walnut culls and "poor" medium received which have been difficult to sell, the demand being for the better grade wood in all thicknesses. Good logs are badly wanted. Satin walnut is scarce, but the demand is good for all grades and the sappy wood is coming into favor with consumers here, more especially if planed both sides. Whitewood of all grades is scarce, and high prices are being paid to any agents who will guarantee their contracts.

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YELLOW PINE CAR MATERIAL.

Long Leaf Car Sills, Switch Timbers and Decking wanted, rough or dressed. Also Long or Short Leaf Car Siding, 1x4 6"-9 or 18', also 16' kiln dried and worked to pattern. Quote cash price f. o. b. mill.
 AMER. LBR. & MFG. CO., Pittsburg, Pa.

MAPLE WANTED.

150 M ft. 6/4" good Log Run Hard Maple.
 50 M ft. 8/4" good Log Run Hard Maple.
 Quote delivered f. o. b. Cincinnati, O.
 DUHLMEIER BROS., Cincinnati, O.

YELLOW PINE POLE STOCK

Wanted—From reliable mills who understand how to manufacture No. 1 Pole stock, clear and straight grain quality, free from all defects excepting sap.
 AMER. LBR. & MFG. CO., Pittsburg, Pa.

WANTED—DRY CYPRESS.

2x5" and wider, 8 or 16', 1sts and 2nds, selects or sound common.
 AMER. LBR. & MFG. CO., Pittsburg, Pa.

CHESTNUT WANTED.

Five cars each 4/4, 6/4 and 8/4" Sound Wormy Chestnut. Quote delivered f. o. b. Cincinnati.
 DUHLMEIER BROTHERS,
 Cincinnati, O.

DRY SOFT YELLOW POPLAR.

All grades and thicknesses, rough or dressed, wanted. Prompt cash. Willing to contract.
 AMER. LBR. & MFG. CO., Pittsburg, Pa.

WANTED—HARDWOOD LOGS.

200,000 ft. 28" and up White Oak logs.
 200,000 ft. 12" and up Walnut logs.
 50,000 ft. 12" and up Cherry logs.
 C. L. WILLEY, 1235 S. Robey St., Chicago.

HICKORY AXLES WANTED.

100,000 ft. 4x5x6 No. 1 Hickory Axles. Can be shipped green.
 AMER. LBR. & MFG. CO., Pittsburg, Pa.

WHITE ASH WANTED.

50 M ft. 6/4, 75% 1st and 2nds, 25% No. 1 common.
 50 M ft. 8/4, 75% 1st and 2nds, 25% No. 1 common.
 50 M ft. 3 1/2, 75% 1st and 2nds, 25% No. 1 common.
 50 M ft. 4", 75% 1st and 2nds, 25% No. 1 common.
 10 M ft. 6x6, 75% 1st and 2nds, 25% No. 1 common.
 To be cut and ready to ship on or before May 1, 1907.
 AMERICAN LBR. & MFG. CO., Pittsburg, Pa.

ASH DIMENSION STOCK.

One inch stock wanted, in carloads, from 2 1/2 to 10" in width and from 10 to 48" in length. Can use large quantities if properly gotten out. Stock must be clear and free from defects. Write us for list.
 BELDING-HALL MFG. CO., Belding, Mich.

ROCK ELM WANTED.

150,000' 2 1/2" and 3"x5" and wider, C. & B. Will inspect at point of shipment. We can use fresh sawn wood. Terms cash less 2 per cent. THE BRADLEY COMPANY,
 Hamilton, Ont., Can.

OAK.

We are in the market for plain sawed oak, all grades and thicknesses.
 P. G. DODGE & CO., 2116 Lumber St., Chicago.

OAK WANTED.

3 and 4 inch White Oak; also Mixed Oak; also 12x12 Timbers and Piling of all kinds.
 CONTINENTAL LUMBER CO.,
 1213 Monadnock Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

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CHOICE ARKANSAS PROPERTY.

Well equipped sawmill with plenty yard room; ten houses for employees; 44 town lots and 5,000 acres, all under three miles of the town of Success. Tram road to timber. Output consists of small squares, all kinds wagon stock, hickory rims and car material; long timbers, bridge plank, R. R. ties, hickory axles.
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I have Hickory, Red and White Oak lands for sale in tracts of 1,000 acres and up. Fine cotton land after timber is cut off.
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WANTED.

Good second-hand automatic drop saw trimmer, and good second-hand heavy gang edger.
 STONEMAN-ZEARING LUMBER CO.,
 De Valls Bluff, Ark.

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If you are in need of machinery—new or second hand—a few lines in this column will place your wants before those who have such goods for sale. For particulars address
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WANTED—TO CONTRACT

2,000,000 ft. of White and Red Oak, green, to be cut any thickness that purchaser may want from 1" to 4".
 DAVIS & HODGES, Harrisburg, Ark.

SOFT CORK WHITE PINE.

High grade Michigan stock for sale, all thicknesses up to 4", bone dry, suitable for making patterns and fine cabinet work.
 AMER. LBR. & MFG. CO., Pittsburg, Pa.

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Walnut 5/4-16/4 common and 1sts and 2nds; 4/4 10" and up 1sts and 2nds; 4/4 one Clear Black Face. Cherry 4/4 all grades.
 C. J. FRANK, Logansport, Ind.

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RAILS AND LOCOMOTIVES.

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 HARDWOOD RECORD, Chicago, Ill.

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WANTED—SASH AND DOOR FACTORY.

If your Sash and Door factory does not pay, and you wish to manufacture a profitable line of store fixtures, using Oak and Poplar, write
 W. M. PATTESON, Penn Yan, N. Y.

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THE HARDWOOD RECORD is always in the market for articles on any and every feature of the hardwood industry. It wants practical statements of fact from practical men who know how certain things can be done in the best way. Literary quality not essential. Liberal pay for acceptable articles. Address
 Editor HARDWOOD RECORD.

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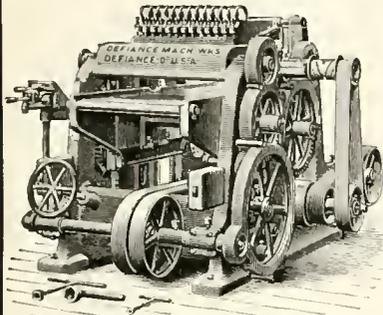
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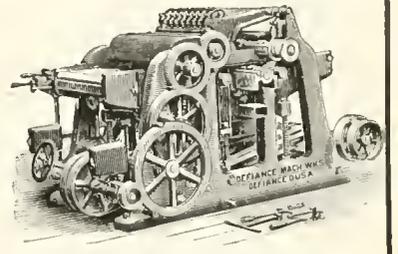
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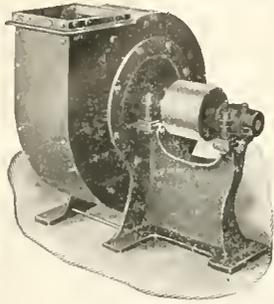
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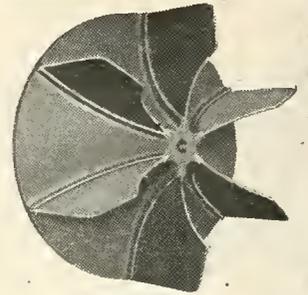
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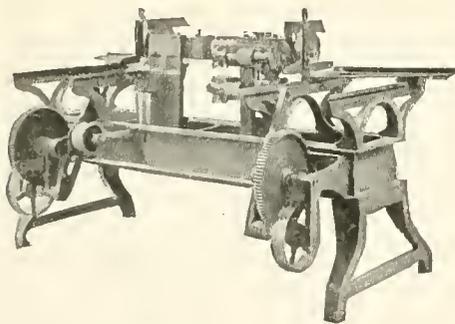
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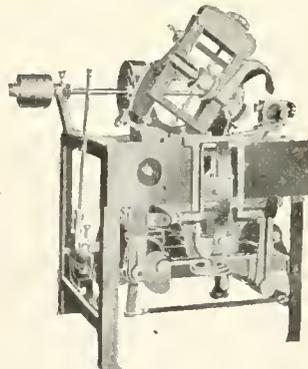
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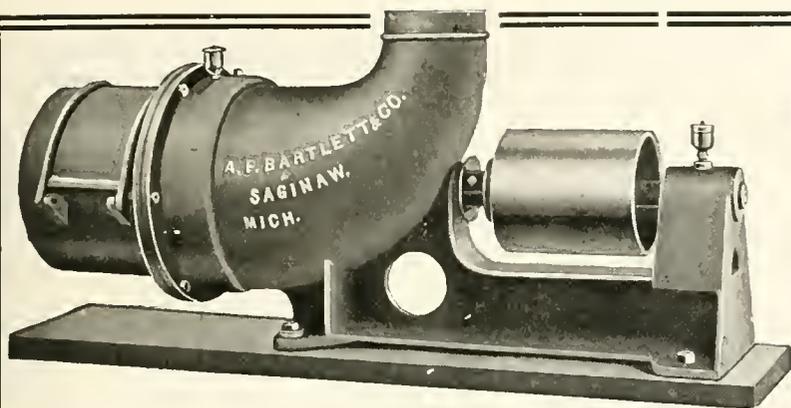
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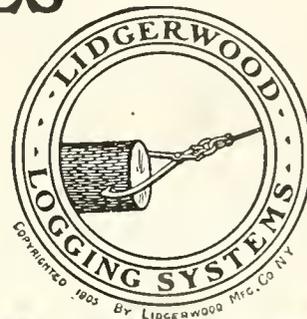
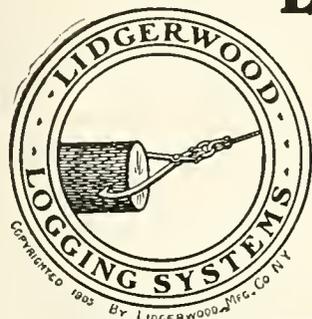
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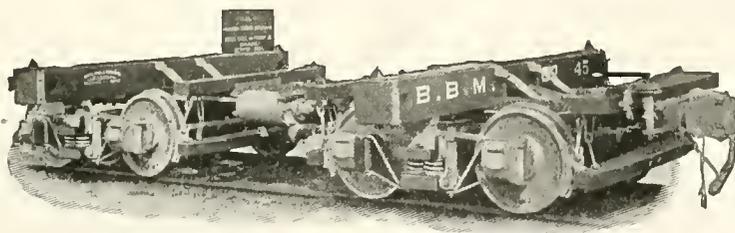
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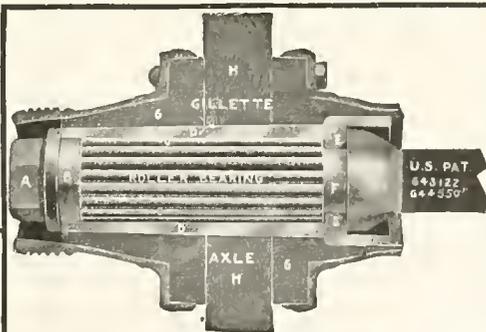
"Here's to your good health and the good health of your family. May you live long and prosper."—

Joseph Jefferson
in *Rip Van Winkle*

You can move 1000 feet of lumber on a **GILLETTE ROLLER BEARING LUMBER CART** with the same power or strength required to move 500 feet on a cart having common friction-producing axles.

 **THERE'S THE REASON**

If You're wanting to reduce your lumber handling costs we're at your service.



Gillette Roller Bearing Axle

REALIZED

—Prosperity—
through the help of the Gillette Roller Bearing Company, Experts in the Elimination of Expense, Grand Rapids, Michigan.



Raise the Grade of Your Lumber by Trimming It



THE TOWER ONE-MAN 2-SAW TRIMMER

Produces boards with SQUARE ENDS and of STANDARD LENGTHS, which is what buyers are demanding, more and more.

Not only does trimming IMPROVE THE APPEARANCE of your lumber and ENHANCE ITS VALUE, but it PREVENTS YOUR PAYING FREIGHT ON WASTE ENDS.

The "TOWER" One-man 2-saw Trimmer, small size, enables one man to easily trim the output of a mill cutting up to 30,000 feet in ten hours.

Our printed matter gives LOGICAL REASONS why our trimmers will do more work in a given length of time than any other machines of their class on the market, and that with less fatigue to the operator.

Do not forget that we are also the leading manufacturers of edgers in the world, making a specialty of the well known

"Tower" 32-Inch Edger, New Model

especially designed for mills cutting not to exceed 20,000 feet in ten hours, which is pronounced by experts to be

ABSOLUTELY THE BEST GANG EDGER FOR SMALL MILLS ON THE MARKET.

Another of our products is the celebrated

Gordon Hollow Blast Grate

("An Enormous Blacksmith's Forge"),

the only successful because only "tuyere" hollow blast grate. It is a wonderful promoter of combustion.

The Gordon Hollow Blast Grate Co.

GREENVILLE, MICHIGAN

The largest manufacturers of blast grates, edgers and trimmers in the world

Hanchett - Hanchett - Hanchett

Hanchett Saw Swage

Every one made Perfect

The Swage with a Name

~*~*~

☞ A poor Swage Ruins a Good Saw, and for that reason the manufacturers of the

HANCHETT ADJUSTABLE SWAGE

employ only the Best Mechanics and use only the Best Material in their construction.

~*~*~

<p>It Pays Us to make The Best</p>	<p>Send for Catalog No. 10 It tells you all about them</p>	<p>It Pays You to use The Best</p>
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MANUFACTURED BY

Hanchett Swage Works

Big Rapids, Michigan

Hanchett - Hanchett - Hanchett

SAWS

- ☞ Good saws, that do their duty, plus.
- ☞ Cutting edge that comes from best material skillfully manufactured.

CHAMPION SAW CO.

BEAVER FALLS, PA.

Michigan Logging Wheels

Have Made More Than 1,000 and Know How.

Standard for a Quarter Century

Cheap and easy logging. Write for circular & prices.

S. C. OVERPACK

MANISTEE, MICH.

A floor to adore

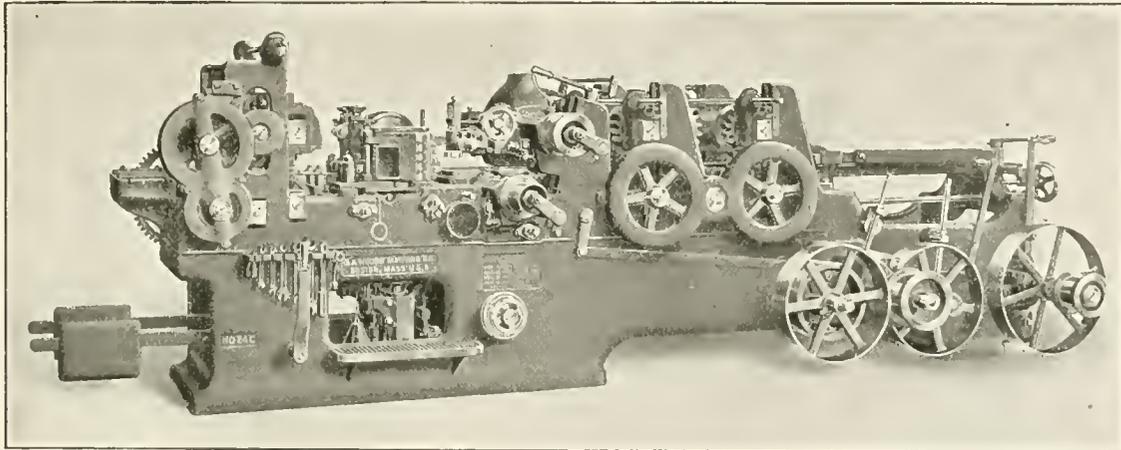
For thirty-three years Wilce's Hardwood Flooring has been among the foremost on the market and because it stands today "unequaled" is the best evidence that its manufacturer has kept abreast of modern methods and the advanced demands of the trade. To convince yourself of the above statements, try our polished surface flooring, tongued and grooved, hollow backed, with matched ends and holes for blind nailing—you'll find it reduces the expense of laying and polishing.

Our Booklet tells all about Hardwood Flooring and how to care for it—also prices—and is free.

The T. Wilce Company

22nd and Throop Sts. CHICAGO, ILL.

No. 24 C Flooring Machine



Features such as WEDGE PLATEN, VERTICAL ADJUSTMENT OF SIDE SPINDLE AND BELT-RELEASING DEVICE applied to our Flooring Machines INCREASE THE OUTPUT and DECREASE THE OPERATING EXPENSES. EIGHT FEED ROLLS.

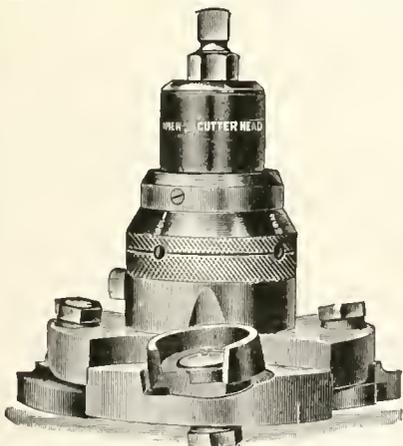
S. A. Woods Machine Co., Boston

CHICAGO

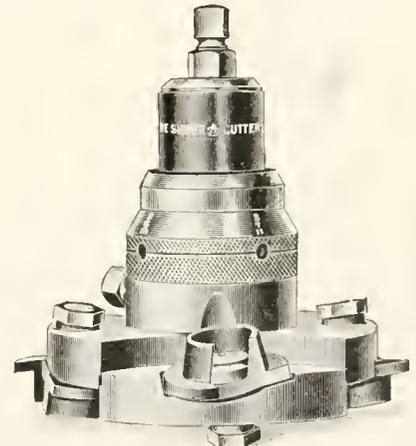
Specialists in
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Interchangeable Cutter Head Practice



IS NOT COMPLETE WITHOUT



The Shimer Cutter Head Expansion

TO accommodate the cut of the Bits to the kind and condition of the woody fibre as you find it in Oak, Pine and Poplar—dry, half dry or just as you get it from the log. Wood that is soft or green will not go into the cut with the same resistance as the wood that is dry and hard, therefore, the same set of Bits will not cut the tongue and the groove to the same fit in Oak, as in Pine, or in green as in dry lumber, neither will the cut of a newly sharpened set of Bits make the tongue and the groove exactly like that which they will cut when they are dulled,

Therefore, the Importance of The Shimer Cutter Head Expansion, to quickly right up these little differences *without taking the cutter heads off the spindles.* It pays to use the best. Send for our catalogue.

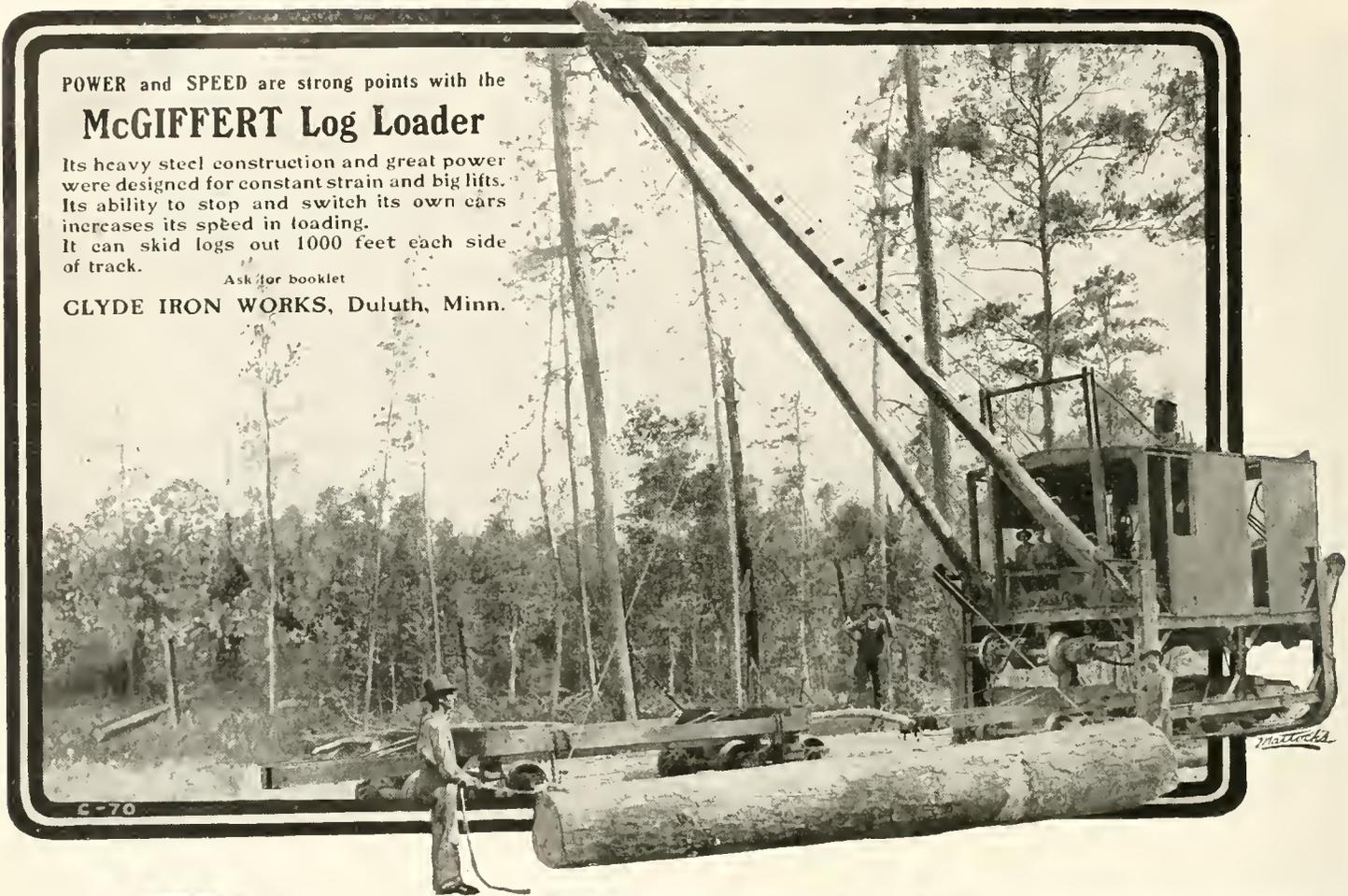
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POWER and SPEED are strong points with the
McGIFFERT Log Loader

Its heavy steel construction and great power were designed for constant strain and big lifts. Its ability to stop and switch its own cars increases its speed in loading. It can skid logs out 1000 feet each side of track.

Ask for booklet

CLYDE IRON WORKS, Duluth, Minn.



ATKINS Silver Steel SAWS

cost more than other Saws, because they are BETTER. The First cost of a Saw does not count for much. What you want is your Money's Worth. Isn't it better to pay a fair price and get the best rather than a low price and get poor goods? Try an ATKINS SAW. They're better.

E. C. ATKINS & CO., INC.

The Silver Steel Saw People.
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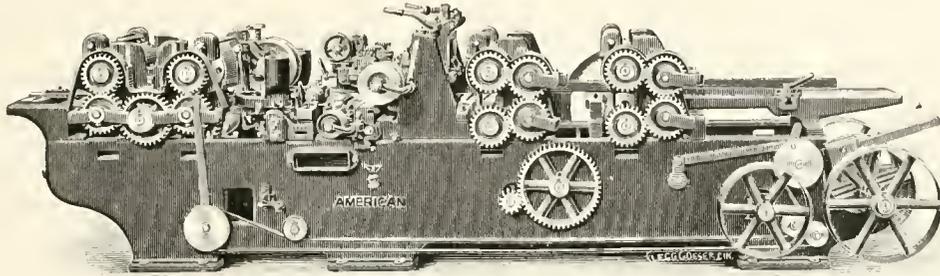
Branches: Atlanta, Chicago, Memphis, Minneapolis, New Orleans,
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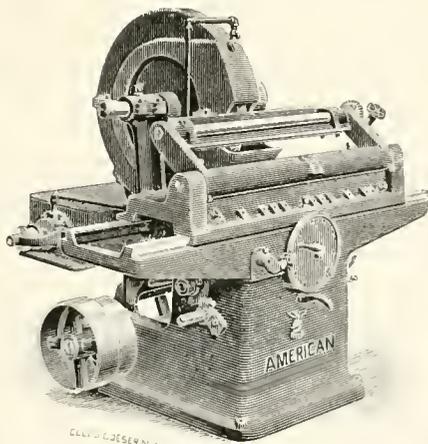
Just What You Want

GOOD MACHINES

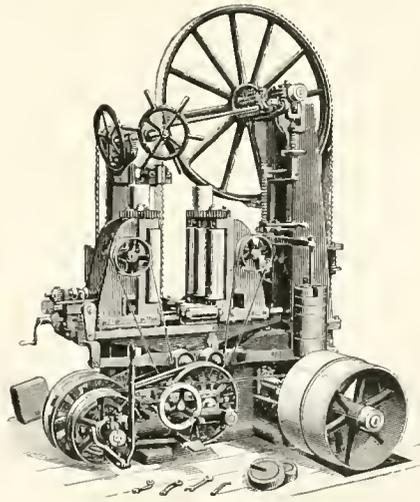
The American Will Stand Investigation



Hoyt No. 129 Hardwood Planer and Matcher



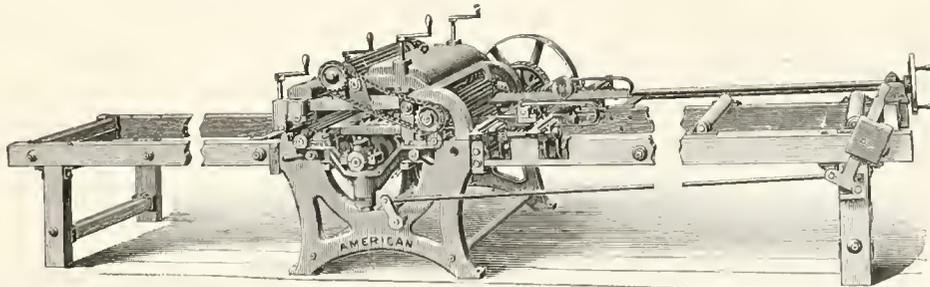
Glen Cove No. 200 Automatic Knife Grinder



Clement 54 in. Band Re-saw

Catalogue
for
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Prices
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Hoyt Hardwood Gang Edger

American Wood Working Machinery Co.

—SALESROOMS—

NEW ORLEANS, Hennen Bldg. CHICAGO, 43 S. Canal St. NEW YORK, 136 Liberty St.

ALWAYS IN THE MARKET

For choice lots of hardwoods.
Walnut our specialty.
Inspection at Mill Points.

The Walnut Lumber Company

Indianapolis, Indiana

Wanted—to Buy or Contract for Future Delivery

500,000 to 1,000,000 ft. Poplar, all grades
500,000 to 1,000,000 ft. Cypress, all grades
500,000 to 1,000,000 ft. Ash, all grades

Cash—Mill Inspection **PLUMMER LUMBER CO.** ST. LOUIS MISSOURI

American Hardwood Lumber Co.

14,000,000 ft. Hardwood Lumber

YARDS AT BENTON, ARK., NEW ORLEANS, LA., ST. LOUIS, MO., DICKSON, TENN.

H. W. Mosby & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

**COTTONWOOD
GUM
ASH, ELM**

Large Stock on Hand

HELENA, ARKANSAS

Vestal Lumber & Mfg. Co.

Manufacturers and Wholesalers
of all kinds of

HARDWOODS

BEVELED SIDING A SPECIALTY.
UNSURPASSED FACILITIES
FOR DELIVERING.

Knoxville
Tennessee

NASHVILLE

HEADQUARTERS FOR ALL SOUTHERN HARDWOODS

GEO. C. BROWN & CO.

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Hardwood Lumber

Tennessee Red Cedar Lumber a Specialty. NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

LOVE, BOYD & CO.

NASHVILLE, TENN.

Will make special prices on:

- 150,000 feet Tennessee Red Cedar Boards
- 3,900 feet 10/4 1s and 2s Hickory
- 3,800 feet 16/4 1s and 2s Hickory
- 20,000 feet 8/4 No. 1 Common Hickory
- 200,000 feet 8/4 No. 1 Common Quartered White Oak
- 44,000 feet 10/4 No. 1 Common Quartered White Oak
- 200,000 feet 4/4 Shipping Cull Quartered White Oak
- 80,000 feet 8/4 No. 1 Common Quartered Red Oak
- 300,000 feet 4/4 Shipping Cull Plain Oak

ALL BONE DRY

OUR OWN CUT

INDIANA LUMBER CO.

Manufacturers Lumber
DIMENSION STOCK A SPECIALTY.

Office and Mills: Corner Oldham
Street and Cumberland River

NASHVILLE, TENN.

JOHN B. RANSOM & CO.,

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

We want to move quickly the following old dry stock. All of it has been on sticks 6 to 18 months. Write us for delivered prices. We are prepared to furnish promptly mixed cars of rough and dressed hardwoods of all kinds:

QUARTERED WHITE OAK	QUARTERED RED OAK
90 M 4/4 first and second	100 M 4/4 first and second
15 M 5/4 first and second	58 M 6/4 first and second
80 M 6/4 first and second	15 M 8/4 first and second
10 M 10/4 first and second	95 M 4/4 No. 1 Common
120 M 4/4 No. 1 Common	84 M 6/4 No. 1 Common
65 M 6/4 No. 1 Common	72 M 8/4 No. 1 Common
58 M 8/4 No. 1 Common	
20 M 10/4 No. 1 Common	PLAIN OAK
70 M 5/8 first and second Poplar	50 M 4/4 1st and 2nd White
80 M 5/8 No. 1 Common Poplar	100 M 4/4 No. 1 Common White
15 M 4/4 1st and 2d Quartered Sycamore	100 M 4/4 first and second Red
10 M 4/4 No. 1 Com. Quart'd Sycamore	100 M 4/4 No. 1 Common Red

Nashville Hardwood Flooring Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

**“Acorn Brand”
OAK AND BEECH FLOORING**

“The product de Luxe.”

Market price on car lots. Less than car lot orders shipped promptly. We especially invite inquiries for Flooring, Oak and Poplar lumber and other Hardwoods in mixed cars.

DELIVERED ANYWHERE.

Nashville, Tennessee

ST. LOUIS

LARGEST OF ALL HARDWOOD MARKETS

LOTHMAN CYPRESS CO.

AIR DRIED

Louisiana Red Cypress

FOOT OF ANGELICA STREET

CHAS. F. LUEHRMANN HARDWOOD LUMBER COMPANY

Carry a complete stock of Hardwood and are constantly in the market to purchase large blocks of stock for cash. Are also the largest manufacturers of the famous St. Francis Basin Red Gum.

General Offices: 148 Carroll Street

Roland F. Krebs

Manager Hardwood Dept.

Ozark Cooperage & Lumber Co. FRISCO BUILDING

FOR SALE: The Following Stocks, Shipped Direct From Our Mills:
 12 cars 1 in. No. 1 Common Cottonwood, Dry. 5 cars 1 in. Log Run Elm (Bone Dry.)
 8 " 1 in. 1st & 2nds Sap Gum, Dry. 5 cars 1 in. No. 1 & 2, Com. Pin. Red Oak, "
 2 " 1 in. " " Red " " 200M ft. 1 in. and 2 in. Dry Cypress, (all grades)

Write Us for Prices

MASSENGALE LUMBER CO., ST. LOUIS

Manufacturers and dealers in

HARDWOODS

In the market to buy and sell OAK, POPLAR, ASH, CYPRESS
 Large stock dry lumber always on hand

W. R. CHIVVIS, Lesperance Street and Iron Mountain Railroad.

WHOLESALE HARDWOODS

BLACK WALNUT LUMBER MY SPECIALTY. Always in the market to buy Walnut and Cherry Lumber. Pay spot cash and take up at shipping point when amounts justify.

STEELE & HIBBARD

North Broadway and Dock Streets

Wholesale Manufacturers, Dealers and Shippers

ASH, CYPRESS, MAHOGANY, OAK, POPLAR, &c

Mills: Yazoo City, Miss.; McGregor, Ark.; England Ark.; Dermott Ark. O'Hara, La.; Dexter, Mo.

Wanted—Cypress, Ash and Cottonwood

INSPECTION AT POINT OF SHIPMENT WHEN QUANTITY JUSTIFIES

Hafner Manufacturing Co.

CYPRESS, HARDWOODS

Mail orders receive our immediate attention.

YARDS: FOOT OF DOCK STREET

Stoneman-Zearing Lumber Co.

203 Frisco Building

We have the following Dry Stock for sale piled at our mill:

QTD. WHITE OAK :	COTTONWOOD :
3 Cars 4/4 Common.	3 Cars 1" 1 and 2.
2 Cars 4/4 Common and Better Strips.	1 Car 1x13 to 17" Box Boards.
GUM :	ELM :
5 Cars 1" Common Red.	1 Car 6/4 Log Run.
1 Car 1x13 to 17" Box Boards.	4 Cars 4' Log Run.
1 Car 2" 1 and 2 Sap.	
6 Cars 1 1/4 Common and Better Sap.	

This Stock is All Band Sawed and Equalized

Thomas & Proetz Lumber Co.

CASH BUYERS OF OAK, ASH, CYPRESS, POPLAR, CHERRY AND ALL

HARDWOODS

SEND INSPECTOR WHEN QUANTITY JUSTIFIES

Office and Yards: Hall and Angelrodt Sts.

Garetson-Greaseon Lumber Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF SOUTHERN HARDWOODS

**GUM LUMBER
 OUR SPECIALTY**

Carload Shipments Direct from Our Own Mills

519 Bank of Commerce

R. E. Wood Lumber Company

☐ We own nearly a thousand million feet of virgin poplar, oak, chestnut and other hardwood timber, and operate our own band mills in West Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina and South Carolina.

☐ Let us figure on your hardwood requirements.

**GENERAL OFFICES:
CONTINENTAL BUILDING.**

Baltimore, Maryland

We are Prepared to Supply Your Wants in

Veneered AND Solid Stave Columns

In all Hardwoods with the

**Koll's
Patent**



**Lock
Joint**

Write today for prices

Henry Sanders Co.

900 Elston Ave., Chicago

**You can't go astray
when in the market**

IF YOU WRITE THE

Northern Lumber Company

RUSH CULVER, Pres.

BIRCH, MICHIGAN

☐ We manufacture from our own forests, the finest line of Northern Hardwoods on the market. ☐ We have the woods, the machinery, the experience, enabling us to fill your orders right.

Green Lumber Dried in a Week

Our new method of kiln drying, applied in your old kilns, will thoroughly dry green lumber in from a week to fifteen days.

COSTS YOU NOTHING TO TRY

We guarantee better results than you are able to secure otherwise, and a positive saving in operating and cutting the lumber. If it does not make good our every claim, we will not charge a dollar for the process.

Grand Rapids Veneer Works, GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

DEPARTMENT D

International Telloe Manufacturing Co.

INCORPORATED

MANUFACTURERS OF STANDARD SIZE

WAGON FELLOES AND WAGON STOCK

Send your requirements and receive price.

COLUMBUS, MISS.

The **KNEELAND-BIGELOW CO.**

MANUFACTURERS OF LUMBER

Annual Output:

20,000,000 ft. Hardwoods.
20,000,000 ft. Hemlock.
4,000,000 pcs. Hardwood Lath.
9,000,000 pcs. Hemlock Lath.

Mills Run the Year
Around.

Bay City, Mich.

W. H. WHITE, Pres.
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THOS. WHITE, Treas.

W. H. WHITE COMPANY

BOYNE CITY, MICHIGAN

Manufacturers of Hardwood and Hemlock Lumber, Cedar Shingles,
White Rock Maple Flooring.

WE CAN TALK BUSINESS WITH YOU ON

Poplar—Oak—Ash—Chestnut

ALSO OTHER HARDWOODS—ALL GRADES
AND THICKNESSES

SCHULTZ BROTHERS @ COWEN

1225 to 1240 Old Colony Building, CHICAGO

PITTSBURG

HARDWOOD DISTRIBUTING CENTER OF PENNSYLVANIA

A. M. Turner Lumber Company

Everything in lumber. We buy hardwoods as well as sell them. If you have anything to offer, please submit same to us.

Willson Bros. Lumber Co.

MANUFACTURERS

WEST VIRGINIA HARDWOODS

FARMERS BANK BLDG. :: PITTSBURG, PA.

WE WANT

ORDERS! ORDERS! ORDERS!

For

- 1/2 Car 1x18 to 25" 1st and 2nds Cottonwood.
- 1/2 Car 1x13 to 17" 1st and 2nds Cottonwood.
- 15M ft. 1x6" and up 1st and 2nds Cottonwood.
- 200M ft. 1x4" and up No. 1 common Cottonwood.
- 210M ft. 4-4 1st & 2nds plain Red and White Oak.
- 240M ft. 4-4 No. 1 com. plain Red and White Oak.
- 190M ft. 4-4 No. 1 com. quartered White Oak.

~ ~ ~

American Lumber & Mfg. Co.
PITTSBURG, PA.

STOCK LIST

The following list covers the hardwoods we now have on hand. Special price f. o. b. cars mill for all one grade. We would be pleased to have you favor us with your inquiries and orders.

4-4 Maple, No. 1 Common	2 Cars
5-4 " " "	2 Cars
5-4 " " " and Better	59,000 Feet
6-4 " " "	1 Car
6-4 " Firsts and Seconds	2 Cars
8-4 " No. 2 Common	2,500 Feet
10-4 " Firsts and Seconds	1 Car
10-4 " No. 2 Common and Better	71,000 Feet
12-4 " No. 1	1,500 Feet
12-4 " " 2	1,000 Feet
4-4 Basswood, Log Run m. c. o.	1 car
8-4 " " "	1 car

DRY STOCK

Favorable Freight Rates to the East.

BABCOCK LUMBER CO., Ashtola, Pa.

Linehan Lumber Company

PERFECT

MAPLE FLOORING

SEND US YOUR INQUIRIES

The Nicola Lumber Company

One million feet 4-4 Bay Poplar. Can be shipped log run, or sold on grade. Bone dry; band sawed. Send your inquiries.

Hardwoods a Specialty

FOR SALE

POPLAR	CHESTNUT	PLAIN OAK
125,000' 4/4 1s and 2s	200,000' 4/4 Sound Wormy	60,000' 4/4 No. 1 Com.
40,000' 4/4 No. 1 Com.	80,000' 5/4 Sound Wormy	18,000' 4/4 No. 2 Com.
325,000' 4/4 No. 2 Com.	100,000' 6/4 Sound Wormy	QUARTERED OAK
228,000' 4/4 No. 3 Com.	48,000' 8/4 Sound Wormy	2 cars 4/4 No. 1 Com.
150,000' 5/4 Mill Cull		1 car 4/4 No. 2 Com.

OAK TIMBERS SAWED TO ORDER.
WRITE FOR PRICES.

CHEAT RIVER LUMBER COMPANY, Pittsburg, Penna.

CLEVELAND

HARDWOOD DISTRIBUTING CENTER OF NORTHERN OHIO

The Martin-Barriss Company

Importers and Manufacturers

MAHOGANY

and Fine Hardwoods

HARDWOODS

Dry Stock is Scarce

Mill Shipments are Slow in Coming Forward

We therefore call attention to stock of upwards of SIX MILLION FEET seasoned HARDWOODS we offer for quick shipment from Cleveland. WANT TO CLEAN IT OUT.

Are you interested?

The Robert H. Jenks Lumber Company

44 Euclid Ave. Cleveland, O.

OFFERS:

- 5 Cars 4/4 1st and 2nd Poplar—7" to 17"
- 4 Cars 4/4 1st and 2nd Poplar—18" to 23"
- 3 Cars 4/4 Poplar Box Boards—7" to 12"
- 10 Cars 4/4 No. 1 Common Poplar (Selects in)
- 10 Cars 4/4 No. 2 Common Poplar
- 3 Cars 4/4 No. 3 Common Poplar
- 2 Cars 5/4 No. 1 Common Poplar (Selects in)
- 8 Cars 8/4 No. 1 Common Poplar (Selects in)
- 10 Cars 4/4 1st and 2nd White Oak
- 15 Cars 4/4 1st and 2nd Red Oak
- 15 Cars 4/4 No. 1 Common Red Oak
- 10 Cars 4/4 No. 1 Common White Oak
- 10 Cars 4/4 No. 2 Common White Oak
- 20 Cars 4/4 Mill Cull Oak
- 3 Cars 4/4 Common and Better Chestnut
- 1 Car 6/4 Common and Better Chestnut
- 4 Cars 4/4 No. 1 Common Chestnut
- 5 Cars 5/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut
- 5 Cars 6/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut
- 10 Cars 4/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut
- 10 Cars 8/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut

The Advance Lumber Company

13th Floor, Rockefeller Bldg., CLEVELAND, O.

Manufacturers and Dealers

In White Pine, Yellow Pine, Hemlock and Hardwoods

SYMBOLS FOR GRADE MARKS

Adopted by the Hardwood Manufacturers Association of United States

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------|
| ○ Panel and Wide No. 1 | △ Selects |
| △ Wide No. 2 | ① No. 1 Common |
| B Box Boards | ② No. 2 Common |
| ⊕ FAS or Firsts and Seconds | ③ No. 3 Common |
| S Saps | ④ No. 4 Common |

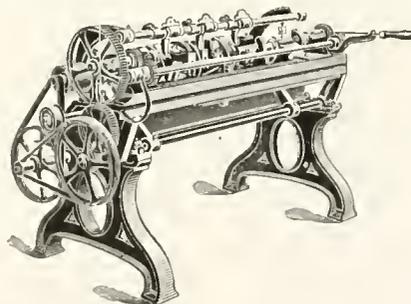
Every Manufacturer should stamp the grade on his Lumber. Set of 10 Rubber Stamps, 1 1/4" x 1 1/4" in size, Pad, Pint of Ink, and Spreader, packed for shipment \$3.50.

MARTIN & CO. 191 S. Clark St., CHICAGO, or **LEWIS DOSTER, Sec'y** 1535 First Nat. Bank Bldg. CHICAGO

This cut shows the 44 inch No. 2

OBER LATHE

for turning Pick, Sledge, Hammer, Hatchet and Double Bitted Axe Handles, Whiffletrees, Yokes, Spokes, Poreh Spindles, Stair Balusters, Table and Chair Legs, Ball Bats, etc. We also manufacture the No. 2 Lathes in 3 other sizes, viz.: 36 in., 33 in., 22 in.



**Simple, Strong,
Durable, Economical**

We also manufacture other Lathes for making Spokes, Handles and Variety Work. Sanders, Shapers, Boring and Chucking Machines, etc., etc. Complete catalogue and price list free.

THE OBER MFG. CO., 28 Bell St., CHAGRIN FALLS, O., U. S. A.

WISCONSIN

WHERE THE FINEST NORTHERN HARDWOODS GROW

Mason-Donaldson Lumber Co.

Rhineland, Wisconsin

WE HAVE TO OFFER

15 cars 2 in. No. 3 Hemlock Rough.
 5 cars 1 in. No. 1 Common & Better Hard Maple.
 3 cars 1½ in. No. 1 Common & Better Hard Maple.
 18 cars 1 in. No. 2 Common & Better Soft Elm.
 4 cars 1½ in. No. 1 Common & Better Soft Elm.

12 cars 1 in. No. 1 Common Plain Birch.
 6 cars 1 in. No. 1 Common & Better Red Birch.
 2 cars 1¼ in. No. 1 Common & Better Red Birch.
 2 cars 1½ in. No. 1 Common & Better Red Birch.
 3 cars 2 in. No. 1 Common & Better Red Birch.

John R. Davis Lumber Company

PHILLIPS, WISCONSIN
 The Leading Manufacturers

Wisconsin Hardwoods

"SHAKELESS" HEMLOCK and WHITE CEDAR PRODUCTS

WE HAVE THE FINEST BLOCK OF
4-4 UNSELECTED BIRCH
 ON THE MARKET

Write for our Price Lists
 and Stock Sheets

Mixed Cars, Even Grades
 Prompt Shipments

Ingram Lumber Co.

WAUSAU, WIS.

400,000 ft. 1 in. No. 1 Com. & Better Pl. Birch.
 12,000 ft. 1¼ in. First & Second Plain Birch.
 20,000 ft. 2 in. No. 2 Common Plain Birch.
 24,000 ft. 1 in. First & Second Red Birch.
 15,000 ft. 1 in. No. 1 Common Red Birch.
 2,500 ft. 1¼ in. First & Second Red Birch.
 11,400 ft. 1½ in. First & Second Red Birch.
 4,700 ft. 2 in. First & Second Red Birch.
 2,144 ft. 1 in. Curly Birch.
 2,350 ft. 1¼, 1½ and 2 in. Curly Birch.
 22,000 ft. 1 in. End Dried White Birch.
 42,000 ft. 1 in. No. 1 Com. & Better Soft Elm.
 44,000 ft. 1 in. Select Pine.
 57,000 ft. 1½ in. No. 3 Shop & Better Pine.
 19,000 ft. 1½ in. Select Pine.
 26,000 ft. 1½ in. No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3 Shop Pine.

We have to offer the following stock in pile at Ingram, Wis.

Your orders and inquiries solicited

We are prepared to furnish mixed carloads

And solicit your inquiries and orders. At present we are offering Red Birch in thicknesses, 1" to 2¼" common and better, also Maple, Birch and one quarter sawed

RED OAK FLOORING

Basswood Ceiling and Siding and Finish, also Molding

Our hardwood flooring "A. H. L." Brand, is the highest grade as to workmanship and quality.

ARPIN HARDWOOD LUMBER CO.

GRAND RAPIDS, WISCONSIN

Saw Mill, Planing Mill and Yard at Allanta, near Bruce, Wis. on "Soo" Line.

VOLLMAR & BELOW

MARSHFIELD, WISCONSIN

Basswood, Birch

and Other Wisconsin Hardwoods

LET US KNOW WHAT YOU ARE IN THE MARKET FOR

C. P. CROSBY

RHINELANDER : : WISCONSIN

Wholesale Hardwood Lumber

Hard Maple a Specialty in all thicknesses from 1 inch to 4 inch. Finest Birch in Wisconsin. Soft Elm, Red Oak, 35,000 feet 3 in. Birch, Red all in.

DIFFICULT AND MIXED ORDERS A SPECIALTY

For Sale:

NATIONAL INSPECTION

3,000,000 ft. inch Birch.
 100,000 ft. inch Black Ash.
 50,000 ft. inch Soft Elm.
 All No. 1 Common and Better.
 20,000 ft. 1x4 and wider, 6 ft., 1st & 2nd Birch.

Dells Lumber & Shingle Co.

EAU CLAIRE, WISCONSIN

WISCONSIN

WHERE THE FINEST NORTHERN HARDWOODS GROW



R. CONNOR CO.
WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS

**Wisconsin
Hardwood**
PINE AND HEM-
LOCK LUMBER

Mills at
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WE ARE NOW
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**5,000,000 ft. Winter Sawed
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Carefully manufactured from
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Largest and best equipped Veneer
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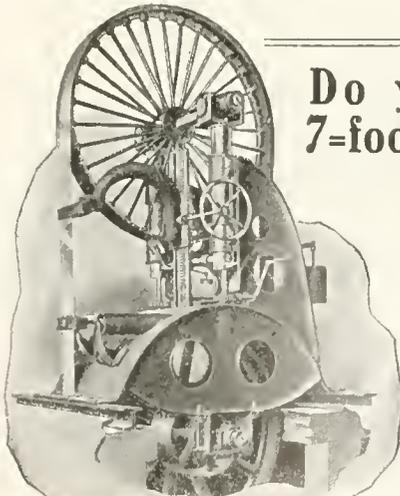


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As exemplified in our Catalog D. Free on application.

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**Do you want a
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This is a first-class
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Write us and we will
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FAMOUS FOR HARD MAPLE AND GREY ELM

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SPECIAL PRICES on 500M pieces
1 1/2" to 3" Maple Squares 16" to 27" long
250M feet Maple cull
INQUIRIES SOLICITED FOR MICHIGAN LUMBER.

WE WANT TO CONTRACT FOR
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Rail and water shipments
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**"Chief Brand"
Maple Flooring**

Will commend itself to you and your trade on its merits alone. * Comprises all the features desirable in good flooring. * Made by the latest, most approved machinery methods and best skilled labor. * We believe we can make it to your interest to handle our "Chief Brand" and will appreciate your inquiries.

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**HARDWOOD LUMBER (by water or rail)
"NATIONAL" MAPLE & BIRCH FLOORING**

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN THE FOLLOWING:

- 120M feet 4 4 Log Run Birch
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WE WANT YOUR ORDERS FOR
4-4 and 5-4 No. 1 Common Birch

A No. 1 STOCK

Simmons Lumber Company
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**IXL POLISHED
Rock Maple Flooring**

Our slow method of air seasoning and kiln drying
IXL Hardwood Flooring has stood
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Please write for prices and booklet

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Same Folks
New Name

The Brownlee-Kelly Company

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SPECIAL OFFERINGS:

- 5 cars 1" 1st & 2nds & Com. Qtd. White Oak
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- 10 cars 1" Log Run Brown Ash
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- 500M feet 1" to 2", 1's and 2's, selects and common, Dry Poplar:
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THE GATEWAY OF THE SOUTH

C. CRANE & COMPANY

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Poplar, Oak, Ash, Chestnut, Sycamore,
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YEARLY CAPACITY 100,000,000 FEET

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Mills and Yards: CINCINNATI, OHIO

OUR AIM is to ship the highest standard of lumber at lowest consistent price

We are manufacturers and ship direct from our band mills

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FRAMES,
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INTERIOR TRIM.



PAINTS,
BUILDERS' HARDWARE,
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LARGE CINCINNATI FAC-
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The One of Good Grades

Poplar, Oak, Chestnut, Cottonwood, Ash, Basswood and Gum

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Plain and Quartered White and Red Oak, Yellow Poplar,
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OAK FLOORING

Thoroughly Kiln Dried.
Perfectly Manufactured.

We are located in the best Oak Timber section in the
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experienced operators.

Why should we not be able to furnish the best Oak
Flooring?

Write us and we will convince you that we can.

The **INTERNATIONAL HARDWOOD COMPANY**

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THE GATEWAY OF THE SOUTH

IN THE MARKET FOR

OAK—ASH—POPLAR

ALL GRADES AND THICKNESSES

MOWBRAY & ROBINSON

Office:
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"BUY GUM"

We are in the market to buy Dry Gum Lumber in any quantity, from a single car load to a million feet. Will take all grades and thicknesses. We receive lumber at shipping point, pay cash and are liberal in inspection.



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General Office, Yards, Planing Mills, Dry Kilns, Cincinnati, Ohio
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Cypress Red Gum Oak

Cash buyers for stock in our line.

Cincinnati Hardwood Lumber Co.

GEST AND SUMMER STREETS

Wholesalers Mahogany, Thin Lumber, Veneers

Finely figured quarter sawed oak veneers a specialty.

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PLAIN AND QUARTER SAWED

White and Red Oak

CHESTNUT POPLAR GUM AND CYPRESS

Flooring, Siding, Ceiling, Base, Case and Molding. Rough, Dressed and Re-sawed. Mixed Carloads.

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Always in the Market for
BLACK WALNUT LOGS,
SELECTED WHITE OAK LOGS,
LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.

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Cash Buyers

Poplar, Oak, Chestnut

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ALL GRADES AND THICKNESSES.

WE BUY MILL CUTS.

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Wanted for cash—desirable blocks of 1 inch to 4 inch Poplar, all grades, Especially 1½-inch stock, for immediate shipment.

CLARK STREET AND DALTON AVENUE

We Want To Buy

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SEND LIST WITH PRICES

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PLAIN OAK—BASSWOOD

Are what we want. All thicknesses and grades. Spot cash. Send us list of your offerings with prices.

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THE FREIBERG LUMBER CO.

Manufacturers of

Tabasco Mahogany Walnut, Oak

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WHERE THE BEST HARDWOODS GROW

THE WOODS FOR
WHICH INDIANA
IS FAMOUS.

Quart'r'd White Oak
Plain White Oak
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White Ash
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Black Walnut
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Veneers of
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Manufacturers, Wholesalers and Exporters of Hardwood Lumber
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Long Timber up to 60 feet—Hardwood Specialties
The largest Band Mill in Indiana. FORT WAYNE, IND.

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All Kinds of Hardwood Lumber Manufactured
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Cherry

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Elm
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ALL KINDS OF HARDWOODS

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We want to buy for cash:
Oak, Ash and other Hardwoods, all grades and thicknesses.
Will receive and inspect stock at shipping point.

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Our specialties are PLAIN and QUARTERED OAK and ASH.

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Specialty: INDIANA WHITE OAK

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HARDWOODS OF ALL KINDS

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MANUFACTURERS OLD-FASHIONED
SOFT YELLOW
POPLAR

5-8 AND 4-4
IN WIDE STOCK,
SPECIALTY

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Three States Lumber Co.

OFFERS

300,000 ft. 5-4 Firsts and Seconds Cottonwood

Prompt Shipment

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Lamb-Fish Lumber Co.

SUCCESSORS TO LAMB HARDWOOD LUMBER COMPANY, BACON-NOLAN-HARDWOOD COMPANY GUIRL-STOVER LUMBER COMPANY

Manufacturers

**OAK, ASH, COTTONWOOD, GUM
AND CYPRESS**

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Three Band Mills { Memphis, Tenn.
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Our Specialties { Well Manufactured Stock
Good Grades
Prompt Shipments

YELLOW POPLAR

MANUFACTURERS
BAND SAWED
POPLAR
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ALL GRADES
DRY 5-8, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 8-4, 10-4, 12-4, 16-4
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LUMBER CO.

Hardwood Record

Twelfth Year. }
Semi-monthly. }

CHICAGO, MARCH 10, 1907.

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FOR SALE

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The life of our business is the production of

RED GUM

properly manufactured and treated for every use, in accordance with methods developed by twenty-five years' experience.

30,000,000 Feet Per Year

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Marshville, Missouri

A MONEY MAKER—

The Lumberman who Insures with this Company.

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We have piled in West Virginia, Virginia, Tennessee and North Carolina, the following hardwood lumber:

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| 4 cars 4 4 ash, log run | 1 car 4 4 hickory, log run | 1/2 car 5 4 quartered white oak, No. 2 common |
| 5 cars 4 4 basswood, log run | 8 cars 4 4 maple, log run | 1/2 car 4 4 quartered white oak, No. 1 and 2, 65 per cent 10' long |
| 1 car 5 4 basswood, log run | 4 cars 8 4 maple, log run | 4 cars 4 4 oak, No. 3 common |
| 1 car 6 4 basswood, log run | 17 cars 4 4 plain red and white oak, log run | 6 cars 4 4 oak and chestnut, No. 3 common, mostly oak |
| 5 cars 4 4 beech, log run | 3 cars 4 4 plain red and white oak, No. 2 com. | 1 car 4 4 poplar, No. 1 and 2 |
| 44 cars 4 4 birch, log run | 1/2 car 5 4 plain red and white oak, No. 1 and 2 and No. 1 com. | 1 car 4 4 poplar, No. 1 and 2, 18" to 24" |
| 3 cars 8 4 birch, log run | 1/2 car 4 4 plain red and white oak, No. 1 and 2 | 11 cars 4 4 poplar, No. 1 common |
| 10 cars 4 4 cherry, log run | 2 cars 4 4 plain red oak, No. 1 & 2 | 11 cars 4 4 poplar, No. 2 common |
| 5 cars 4 4 chestnut, No. 1 & 2 and No. 1 common | 3 cars 4 4 plain red oak, No. 2 common | 1 car 4 4 poplar, No. 3 common |
| 2 cars 4 4 chestnut, No. 1 & 2 | 1 car 8 4 plain red oak, No. 1 and 2 and No. 1 common | 1 car 8 4 poplar, No. 1 common and No. 2 com. |
| 4 cars 4 4 chestnut, No. 1 common | 1 car 5 4 & 6 3/4 pln. red oak, No. 1 & 2 & No. 1 com | 1 car 8 4 poplar, No. 2 common |
| 10 cars 4 4 chestnut, No. 2 common | 1 car 4 4 and 5/4 plain red oak, No. 1 and 2 | 1 car 5/4 poplar, No. 1 common and No. 2 com. |
| 5 cars 8 4 chestnut, log run—mostly No. 2 com. | 10 cars 4 4 quartered red oak, No. 1 common | 6 cars 4 4 poplar No. 1 and 2 clear saps and No. 1 common (mixed) |
| 1 car 4 4 cottonwood, log run | 1/2 car 4 4 quartered red oak, clear strips | |
| 1 car 4 4 cypress, log run | | |
| 9 cars 4 4 gum, log run (red and white mixed) | | |

We are operating a tract of timber land containing considerable Holly and Persimmon. We can ship W. Virginia spruce sizes and boards, either rough or dressed, via any railroad.

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LOUISVILLE

MANUFACTURING AND DISTRIBUTING CENTER OF KENTUCKY

Dry Stock **W. P. Brown & Sons Lumber Co.** Louisville, Ky.

<p>PLAIN RED OAK. 55,000' 1" 1st & 2nd. 25,000' 1 1/2" 1st & 2d. 49,000' 1 1/2" 1st & 2d. 57,000' 2" 1st & 2d. 18,000' 2 1/2" 1st & 2d. 16,000' 3" 1st & 2d. 131,000' 1" No. 1 Com. 84,000' 1 1/4" No. 1 Com. 44,000' 1 1/2" No. 1 Com. 47,000' 2" No. 1 Com. 8,000' 2 1/4" No. 1 Com. 15,000' 3" No. 1 Com. QUARTERED RED OAK. 19,000' 1" 1st & 2d.</p>	<p>14,000' 1 1/2" 1st & 2d. 5,000' 2" 1st & 2d. 15,000' 1" No. 1 Com. 7,000' 1 1/2" No. 1 Com. 13,000' 2" No. 1 Com. PLAIN WHITE OAK. 80,000' 1" 1st & 2d. 28,000' 1 1/4" 1st & 2d. 12,000' 1 1/2" 1st & 2d. 42,000' 2" 1st & 2d. 23,500' 2 1/4" 1st & 2d. 16,000' 3" 1st & 2d. 227,000' 1" No. 1 Com. 60,000' 1 1/4" No. 1 Com. 80,000' 1 1/2" No. 1 Com.</p>	<p>50,000' 2" No. 1 Com. 17,000' 2 1/2" No. 1 Com. 22,000' 3" No. 1 Com. QUARTERED WHITE OAK. 50,000' 1" 1st & 2d. 28,000' 1 1/4" 1st & 2d. 45,000' 1 1/2" 1st & 2d. 49,000' 2" 1st & 2d. 19,000' 2 1/2" 1st & 2d. 18,000' 1" No. 1 Com. 30,000' 1 1/4" No. 1 Com. 40,000' 1 1/2" No. 1 Com. 22,000' 2" No. 1 Com. 10,000' 3" No. 1 Com.</p>	<p>ASH. 9,000' 1" 1st & 2d. 65,000' 1 1/4" 1st & 2d. 16,000' 1 1/2" 1st & 2d. 10,000' 2" 1st & 2d. 8,000' 2 1/2" 1st & 2d. 14,000' 3" 1st & 2d. 6,000' 4" 1st & 2d. 4,000' 1 1/4" No. 1 Com. 16,000' 1 1/2" No. 1 Com. 8,000' 2" No. 1 Com. POPLAR. 12,000' 1" 1st & 2d.</p>	<p>12,000' 1 1/4" 1st & 2d. 11,000' 1 1/2" 1st & 2d. 12,000' 2" 1st & 2d. 10,000' 2 1/2" 1st & 2d. 10,000' 3" 1st & 2d. 50,000' 1" No. 1 Com. 28,000' 1 1/4" No. 1 Com. 10,000' 1 1/2" No. 1 Com. 10,000' 2" No. 1 Com. 15,000' 1" 18" & up 1st & 2d. 8,000' 2" 18" & up 1st & 2d. 6,000' 2" 24" & up 1st & 2d. 4,000' 1 1/2" 18" & up 1st & 2d. 3,000' 1 1/2" 24" & up 1st & 2d.</p>
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All thicknesses in cul poplar, ash, chestnut.

Your inquiries will be appreciated.

Prompt delivery guaranteed

Albert R. Kampf

Manufacturer
 Hardwood Lumber and Timber
 Dimension Stock
 Board of Trade Bldg., Louisville, Ky.

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 Poplar, Rough and Dressed.
 Oak, Chestnut and Other
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Daily Capacity:
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comes when you KNOW
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 filled RIGHT; that YOU'LL
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 That's worth something.
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400 STYLES AND PATTERNS

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All Lumbermen, Attention!

We do what you can't do.

We measure your stumpsage correctly.

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WHITE BASSWOOD

ALL CLEAR
ALL WHITE
BONE DRY

End stuck in shed and just what you want if you use such stock. It is 1 inch thick and we have one large car.

PLEASE SEND US YOUR INQUIRIES

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"CUMMER" MAPLE
AND BEECH FLOORING

MICHIGAN HARDWOODS

Good assortment of dry stock on hand ready for immediate shipment in Hard Maple, Beech, Birch, Soft Elm and Cherry.

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The Cadillac Handle Co.

Band Sawn
Michigan Hardwoods

SPECIAL OFFERINGS:

- 5 Cars 4 4 Hard Maple, 1st and 2nds.
- 3 Cars 5 4 Hard Maple 1st and 2nds.
- 6 Cars 5 4 Hard Maple, No. 1 and 2 Common
- 1 Car 6 4 Hard Maple, 10 in. and wider, No. 1 Common and Better.
- 2 Cars 4 4 Birch, No. 2 Common and Better.

MURPHY & DIGGINS

Offer all grades of the following special dry stock

- MAPLE—5/4, 6/4, 8/4, 10/4, 14/4, 16/4
- GRAY ELM—4/4, 12/4
- BASSWOOD—4/4
- BIRCH—4, 6/4

Our own manufacture. Perfect Mill Work. Uniform Grades.

LET US FIGURE ON YOUR HARDWOOD WANTS.

DRY STOCK

Northern Michigan
Soft Gray Elm

What our old cork pine was to the regular white pine—such is our *Soft Gray Elm* to ordinary soft elm. Buyers who gladly discriminate in favor of something better than the ordinary, will be interested. We have

- 2 cars 8-4 firsts and seconds.
- 1 car 10-4 firsts and seconds.
- 2 cars 12-4 firsts and seconds.

Wide, choice stock, our own product, seasoned right, bone dry.

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(INCORPORATED)
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Oak Flooring

Quartered White Hollow Backed
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Offices and Plant:

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 (Take South Memphis car to Mallory Ave.)

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OFFERS STOCK FOR SALE

100,000 ft. 1 in. firsts and seconds Cottonwood 13 in. and up wide
 500,000 " 1 in. and 1½ in. shops and better Cypress
 One car 4-4 firsts and seconds Plain Red Oak
 One car 4-4 " " " " White Oak

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 WHITE AND RED OAK, ELM,
 COTTONWOOD, POPLAR, GUM,
 WHITE ASH AND CYPRESS



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CUT TO DIMENSION SIZES (JOINTED AND TAPED)

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JOHN T. DIXON HARRY S. DEWEY



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WANTS: Poplar, Plain Oak, 147 MILK STREET
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Manufacturers please send stock lists and prices.

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Quartered Oak Flooring

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Also Plain Oak, Maple and other Hardwood flooring.
The name **DWIGHT** on flooring is a guarantee of its excellence.
DWIGHT SPECIAL pattern of thin flooring is the only suitable thin flooring to lay. Write for Sample.

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We seek the trade of wood-working factories who want a dependable lumber supply and fair treatment.

Just now we want to move 4/4 No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3 Common Oak.

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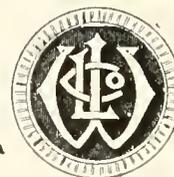
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200 M ft. 5/4 No. 1 Common and better
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50 M ft. each 4 4, 5 4 and 6 4 No. 1 common and better

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Yards at Canal and 21st Sts.

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Lesh & Matthews Lumber Co.

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Are now offering bone dry BIRCH, ROCK FLM, BLACK ASH, etc., Wisconsin stock. Also PLAIN AND QUARTERED OAK, POPLAR, etc., from our Memphis yard. We are constant buyers.

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"Michigan" Maple Flooring

Our model factory is equipped with the highest class tools and appliances made for Flooring production.

We produce our lumber from the best rock Maple area in Michigan and have 20 years' supply.

Our brand "Michigan" is a guaranty of quality. Perfect mill work and excellent grades distinguish our Flooring and our prices are reasonable.

WARD BROS., Big Rapids, Mich.

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Producers from TREE to TRADE of the highest type of Michigan Forest Products. Large stock of Maple Flooring and 15,000,000 feet of Hardwoods—1 to 4 inches thick—on hand.

Maple, Birch and Beech Lumber

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Hollow
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Specialists on Lumber and
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is the flooring that is manufactured expressly to supply the demand for the best. It is made by modern machinery from carefully-selected stock and every precaution is taken throughout our entire system to make it fulfill in every particular its name—"IDEAL."

Rough or Finished Lumber—All Kinds

Send us Your Inquiries

The I. Stephenson Company
WELLS, MICHIGAN

We have in stock

150,000 ft. 4-4 White Maple Cross piled with 2½-inch dry crossers.

125,000 ft. 4-4 Log run Birch red in. No thick cut out.

Please favor us with your orders.

Bliss & Van Auken

Saginaw, W. S. Mich.

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☐ Indispensable to every lumber sales manager.

☐ Specimen bulletin for the asking.

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CHICAGO

Hardwood Record

Published in the interest of Hardwood Lumber, American Hardwood Forests, Wood Veneer Industry, Hardwood Flooring, Hardwood Interior Finish, Wood Chemicals, Saw Mill and Woodworking Machinery.

Vol. XXIII.

CHICAGO, MARCH 10, 1907.

No. 10.

LIBRA
NEW Y
BOTAN
GARD

Published on the 10th and 25th of each month by

THE HARDWOOD COMPANY

HENRY H. GIBSON, President

FRANK W. TUTTLE, Sec.-Treas.

OFFICES

Sixth Floor Ellsworth Bldg., 355 Dearborn St. Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.
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ASSOCIATION MEETINGS.

Wisconsin Hardwood Lumbermen's Association.

This association will hold a special spring meeting at Grand Rapids, Wis., on Tuesday, March 19, 1907.

National Hardwood Lumber Association.

The tenth annual convention of this association will be held on Thursday and Friday, May 23 and 24, 1907, at Atlantic City, N. J.

General Market Conditions.

Perhaps the leading feature of the hardwood market situation is the stupendous demand for the coarse end of all hardwood lumber. This demand is occasioned by the immense consumption by manufacturers of boxes and crating. There was a time when all stock of this sort was produced from white pine, hemlock and a few of the softer hardwoods, but nowadays every known hardwood enters into their manufacture. Owing to the immense and growing production of such variety of manufactured articles in this country there is a constantly increasing demand for box and crating materials. One Chicago house is said to have purchased within the last few weeks no less than 25,000,000 feet of cull hardwood lumber in Michigan and Wisconsin, for delivery during the coming season. For more than a year every available foot of cull cottonwood and gum has been closely picked up in the South by box manufacturers. The stock of coarse hardwoods of all varieties is now generally sold for this line of production. Oak for cooperage material is so scarce that manufacturers are at a loss where to turn for their much needed supplies.

A feature of the trade of the last fortnight is a considerable advance in the price of maple flooring. This increase in price is \$1.50 on clear, \$2 on No. 1 and \$3 on factory grades. The great

advance on common flooring is attributable to the demand that has been made on the low grades of maple for crating purposes, which moved the price of the lumber up to a point where increase on the flooring product was absolutely necessary. The new values for maple flooring will doubtless very soon have their effect on oak flooring, which will then be advanced in corresponding ratio.

Oak lumber is still in very active demand and even that slow seller of several years past, quartered red, is in good request at very fair values. Good poplar, especially in wide stock, is in active call, and prices are ranging higher than ever. In fact, all grades of this wood are having a run which surpasses anything in this line of late years. The same situation is true in cottonwood. Gum demand is strong, with advancing prices. Ash, in any commercial quantity, is practically out of the market, and birch, elm and basswood occupy an exceedingly strong position.

The entire hardwood jobbing fraternity of the country alleges that it is costing a great deal more to buy and group stocks for their trade than it is to dispose of the lumber after it is purchased. The bad weather which prevailed in the South, particularly the lower Mississippi basin, for so long a time, and the high water, of course, left their impression upon the market. In the North the soft roads have curtailed the logging season. During the last fortnight, however, better weather has prevailed in both the northern and southern hardwood producing sections and manufacturing has been quite generally resumed. However, dry stocks are pretty well exhausted at all initial manufacturing points. Where there is any stock on hand at sawmills it has been sold and is simply awaiting cars for shipment.

As for the general hardwood market situation, it has surely never been stronger than at the present time.

Two Classes of Hardwood Buyers.

Nearly all the hardwood lumber produced in the country is eventually sold to the manufacturing trade, which cuts it up in the making of various lines of products. In making sales to this endless line of hardwood consumers a salesman encounters two distinct classes of buyers. One buyer invariably seeks high standards of whatever grades he may buy; the other invariably names the maximum price which he thinks he can afford to pay for lumber. One class of these buyers is known as "grade buyers"; the other class as "price buyers." The grade buyer has familiarized himself with grading standards and believes that he is buying to the best advantage when he purchases on the basis of quality. The other man pays little attention to grading rules or to established customs, but says to the salesman, "I want lumber that I can cut up to produce clear lengths for my particular line of production." If he makes interior finish he wants ripping boards from which he can cut strips that will make easing, stiles, rails and muntins. If he is a manufacturer of tables he seeks lumber from which he can cut pieces of considerable length to make up his tops. If he is a manufacturer of office desks he wants to negotiate for the cheapest kind of lumber that will cut with economy to the short lengths necessary to the making of his type of furniture. The chair man demands a special quality of wood of strength for his purpose. Another buyer is more critical of the figure of his quarter-sawed wood than of the quality. Still another will ask for a big flash, while the next man says, "Give me a small figure."

Thus it is that the salesman must needs cater to a great variety of tastes and requirements. It is no wonder then that there is very little doing in the way of uniform inspection when lumber reaches the ultimate consumers of hardwoods. The general run of this trade does not seem interested in the uniform grade proposition. On the contrary their interest lies in securing the lowest-priced shipment that will fairly meet their requirements. These "price buyers," as they are called, have rendered it almost impossible up to this date to secure and maintain uniform inspection. The very system under which hardwoods are sold leaves the gate wide open for the unscrupulous in the trade. While one manufacturer or jobber may conscientiously make a special grade for a consumer that will constitute good value, the trade juggler invariably tries to "salt" the grade to the very limit, and thus secure the very maximum of profit out of each individual transaction. Every manufacturer and jobber of hardwoods will tell you that there is invariably more money to be made out of the "price buyer" than out of the "grade buyer."

What the end of hardwood inspection systems will be is conjectural, but it is to be hoped that any attempt to unify them will eventually result in the evolution of a system of grades that shall more nearly cover the individual requirements of consumers. The basis of such a system would be primarily the making of an approximately clear grade of lumber, then a sap grade, and a series of cutting grades in both ripping and cross-cutting stock, which should provide for cutting certain proportions of varying lengths and widths in each named grade.

Today the term "firsts and seconds" does not mean very much, and "common" means a good deal less.

A New Lumber Paper.

The West Virginia Saw Mill Association, over the signature of its president, K. H. Stover, of Elkins, announces that in April next the association will issue a trade paper "devoted to the interests of lumbermen." It is stated that this journal will be owned and its policy dictated by the members of the association. The expense for this publication is set forth in the following paragraph:

"Lumbermen in West Virginia in common with those of other states have suffered much from many legalized and other abuses. Realizing the power of the press and that we have not had adequate support from the lumber papers in general in our efforts to minimize these wrongs, we decided that the only available means at our command, by which our side of the case would be properly presented to the public, was to own and publish our own organ."

The HARDWOOD RECORD believes that the West Virginia Saw Mill Association is entirely wrong in its premises, is absolutely untruthful in its statement that it has not had the support of the lumber press, and that in foisting another lumber trade paper upon the public it is taking into its hands a very expensive toy.

Within the last few years West Virginia has become a very important lumber producing state. Among manufacturers and wholesalers of that commonwealth comparatively few have "realized the power of the press," as manifested by their non-support of the lumber trade papers, for in the past the West Virginia contingent as a whole has most signally failed in lending them its aid and patronage. The wrongs and abuses of West Virginia operators have always been most ably defended by the lumber newspapers, and it is an astonishing piece of nerve on the part of the Saw Mill Association to allege otherwise. If this body thinks it needs a distinct organ, it has a perfect right to establish one, and the lumber press of the country in common with lumbermen of other states—although feeling that there is today a plethora of lumber newspapers—will wish it godspeed in the enterprise.

Ethics of the Hardwood Trade.

In the building wood trade it has become a recognized and intelligent custom on the part of both manufacturers and wholesalers to market their product through the medium of retail lumber yards. Wherever building lumber is consumed to the extent of even a million feet a year, one or more retail lumber yards are in evidence.

They represent, therefore, an advantageous and logical method of marketing lumber used for the general run of structural purposes. It would be a manufacturer of considerable temerity who would undertake to supply direct to the contractor, carpenter or house-builder the miscellaneous requirements of lumber for anything from a warehouse to a hencoop. Building lumber reaches its eventual destination through this multitude of very essential retail yards. There is no just argument against manufacturers and wholesalers doing business in this way. It simply constitutes a common sense method of marketing.

On the contrary, the ethics of the hardwood trade are decidedly and distinctly different. Hardwoods, almost in their entirety, are sold to manufacturing consuming concerns which remanufacture into furniture, woodwork for railway cars, automobiles, chairs, refrigerators, interior finish and an infinity of other things. In many cases these consumers of hardwoods buy lumber in large quantities. Often their annual requirements are in excess of the quantity of building lumber purchased by even the largest retail yards in the country. They are regular buyers, year in and year out. They are people of financial responsibility. The two trades are entirely dissimilar in the eventual consumption of lumber.

Again, outside of commercial manufacturing centers hardwood lumber yards do not exist save at sawmill points. It has come about that the ethics of the trade demand that hardwoods shall be sold direct to wholesale consumers by manufacturers and wholesalers. There is no just argument against this system of sale, and no one with the least knowledge of the radical difference between the building wood and hardwood lumber business will for a moment attempt to controvert it or make arguments against the varying systems of conducting the two lines.

To assist manufacturers and jobbers of hardwood lumber in analyzing the wholesale manufacturing consuming trade of the United States and Canada and to supply them with a list of such legitimate buyers, during the last year the HARDWOOD RECORD has spent a good deal of time and money in preparing a list of financially responsible buyers of this class, which it publishes in serial bulletins and supplies gratis to every lumber advertiser represented in its pages. The system contemplates the utilization of the information supplied by means of a simple card index system, which is possible of constant enlargement and correction. Similar work is now being undertaken by the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association, which proposes to cover this same service to a considerable extent in book form.

Undoubtedly through misconception of the idea, two retail building lumber associations at recent conventions passed resolutions condemning the proposed plans of the manufacturers' association in making this list, and against lumber manufacturers and jobbers selling to this trade direct. This attitude is unqualifiedly silly on their part. Only to a very limited extent are they handlers of hardwood lumber, and they have comparatively little interest in the development of this branch of the industry. It is preposterous for a retailer of building woods in a town of perhaps 3,000 population, whose annual sales may perhaps aggregate 2,000,000 feet, to demand that a manufacturer of furniture in that town, whose annual requirements in hardwoods may perhaps be 5,000,000 feet, make his purchases through the medium of a building woods yard.

In communities where manufacturing is conducted on an extensive scale, as Chicago, New York, Philadelphia or St. Louis, the larger quantity of hardwoods is sold through the medium of the local wholesaler, who oftentimes has sawmill interests remote from these trade centers and who assort and supplies lumber extensively to the local trade. While a large portion of such lumber sold to the manufacturing consumers of these communities reaches them in car lots direct, still there is another large amount of it delivered by wagons from the wholesaler's local yards in less than car lots.

This system of carrying on the manufacture and sale of hardwoods has become a custom that surely will not be broken up by the radicals of the retail building woods trade in their attempt to cry down the ethics of direct sale by manufacturers and jobbers to the wholesale consuming trade.

Pert, Pertinent and Impertinent.

This World Looks Good to Me.

By T. J. NICHOLL.

Some folks they jes keep rantin' round,
I reckon that's their way—
A fudin' fault with everything,
A "knocker" in life's fray;
They'd like to change sun, moon and stars,
There's nothin' right, you see;
This world, they say, is all-fired bad,
But it—looks—good—to me!

The mud is ankle high;
In fact, there's nothin' 'neath the skies
That's absolutely free
From jest and sneers in this old world;
But it—looks—good—to me!

Of matrimonial glee,
Some think the world's a great misfit—
But it—looks—good—to me!

How oft we get the same old dope
About our world of sorrow;
Of care and woe where'er we go,
And troubles that we borrow;
But now I want to say right here
In all sincerity—
This world's the best I've ever seen
An' looks—durn—good—to me!

The weather, too, they give a roast;
Too hot, too cold, too dry,
The rain's too wet, there's too much dust,

The simple life fer me, some cry,
While others say instead,
Jes let us go the limit now—
We'll be a long time dead.
A six months' trial is what some want

Necessary.

For the traveler
the best guide book
is a cheek book.

If.

If there were no
temptations to be
naughty there would
be no virtue in being
nice.

Morality a la Mode.

Modern morality
consists in accepting
the standards of one's
age.

Companion Traits.

A hard character
always is a weak one.

To Others.

The self-satisfied
seldom are satisfac-
tory.

Kind of Them.

Folks that take life
as a dose always want
to prescribe for the
rest of the world.

Just a Little.

There is some danger
of mistaking a
resolution for a re-
form.

Never.

Never lend yourself
to the borrowing of
trouble.

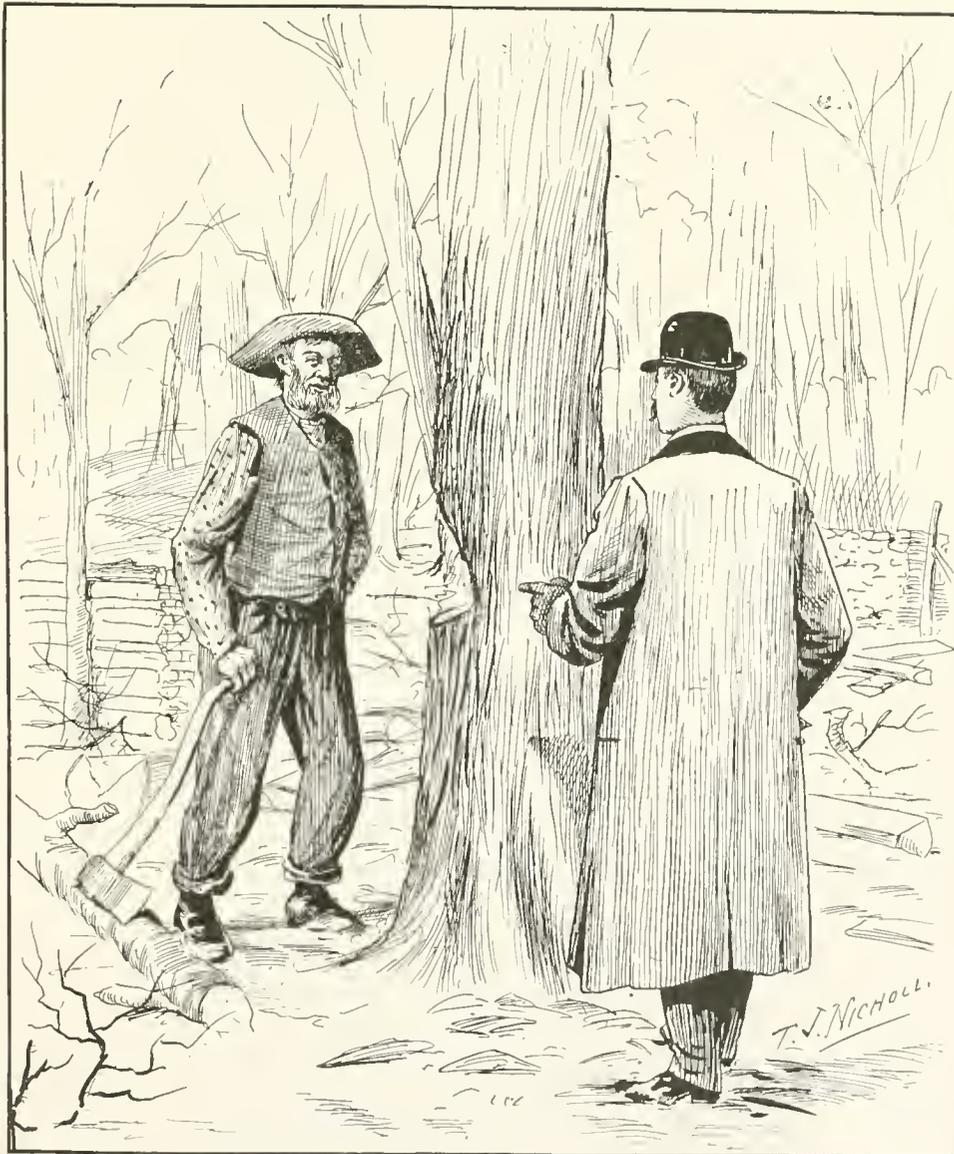
Best Approval.

To have the ap-
proval of one's con-
science is truly worth
while.

A Toast.

May the best you
wish for be the
worst you get.

FOLLOWING EMINENT EXAMPLE.



Forestry Party: "Don't you know that it's a crime to slaughter trees like those?"
Bucolic Party: "I'm training in pretty good company, if it is. Didn't Washington chop down a cherry tree; didn't Lincoln split rails, and didn't Teddy have to cut down quite a sizable tree to get his big stick?"

Toast to Laughter.

From Life.

Here's to laughter, the sunshine of the soul, the happiness of the heart, the leaven of youth, the privilege of purity, the echo of innocence, the treasure of the humble, the wealth of the poor, the head of the cup of pleasure; it dispels dejection, banishes

blues and mangles melancholy; for it's the foe of woe, the destroyer of depression, the enemy of grief; it is what kings envy the peasants, plutocrats envy the poor, the guilty envy the innocent; it's the sheen on the silver of smiles, the ripple on the

water's delight, the glint on the gold of gladness; without it wit would wither, dimples would disappear and smiles would shrivel, for it's the glow of a clean conscience, the voice of a pure soul, the birth cry of mirth, the swan song of sadness.

Procrastination.

Many people live a
life of going to do
and die with nothing
done.

Already Lost.

"He who thinks he
can't win is quite
sure to be right about
it, for he has already
lost."

Do It Today.

Today is the time
to do things; tomor-
row is the time to do
nothing.

Truly Wise.

Wise is the man
who knows just what
to say—and when not
to say it.

A Compliment.

Just praise only
discharges a debt, but
a compliment conveys
a present.

Its Highest Value.

The chief good of
money is the being
free from the need of
thinking of it.

Worth the Effort.

A man may be born
with ability, but he
has to hustle for ex-
perience.

The Difference.

All men may be
born equal, but they
don't all die that
way.

Gossip.

Time will tell—but
the gossips usually
tell first.

AMERICAN FOREST TREES.

FORTY-EIGHTH PAPER

Bur Oak.

Quercus macrocarpa Michx.

This tree is found from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia westward through the St. Lawrence river valley in Ontario, and along Lake Winnipeg in southwestern Manitoba; in the Penobscot river region of Maine and along the shores of Lake Champlain in Vermont; in certain sections of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania; westward to Montana, western Nebraska, central Kansas; through Texas, Indian Territory and central Tennessee.

It is known as bur oak in Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, West Virginia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Missouri, Ohio, Illinois, Kentucky, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota; it is called mossycup oak in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Ontario; incorrectly as overcup oak in Rhode Island, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Mississippi, Louisiana, Illinois and Minnesota; as blue oak in Ontario; as scrub oak in Nebraska and Minnesota; overcup white oak in Vermont; and mossycup white oak in Minnesota.

The leaves of bur oak are from six to fifteen inches long, simple and alternate; the petioles are thick with flattened and enlarged bases; the leaves are wedge-shaped at the base, and have from five to seven long, irregular lobes, the terminal one very large and broad. They are dark green in color, and are smooth and shiny above, silvery white and pubescent below.

The staminate flowers grow in slender yellow catkins; the pistillate in sessile catkins, with hairy red scales and brilliant stigmas. Their fruit is an acorn from half an inch to two inches long, the cup covered with rough pointed scales, those at the top growing long and forming a mossy fringe along the edge of the cup, a distinguishing mark of this species. The nut is oval and large, although nearly covered by the cup. The acorns are usually solitary and variable in shape and size.

The bark of bur oak is brownish-gray, and very deeply furrowed; it scales off with age, and the dark brown branches become roughened, with thick, corky winged ridges, while the younger twigs are smooth, stout and hairy.

Under favorable conditions the bur oak reaches a height of 160 feet or more, al-

though as a rule it grows to a height of only about 80 feet. When unhampered and in favorable soil, it develops a broad, round head, growing clear of limbs for perhaps 70 feet.

The branches spread out boldly, giving the tree a rugged appearance; about it there is the same semblance of strength and vitality which characterizes many members

beauty and size, in the Mississippi basin, although in the rich valley of the Ohio specimens nearly 200 feet in height may sometimes be found in virgin forests. The sturdiness of this tree, its rapid growth in suitable soil, and its singularly beautiful appearance in summer, due to its size and the continual shading of its abundant foliage from green to silver, should commend it to

landscape gardeners and to planters. The bur oak presents a semblance of maturity when very young and blossoms and fruits early. A more beautiful tree can scarcely be found for cultivation, when given sufficient space to follow its natural tendency toward expansion.

As timber, bur oak is rivalled by few North American trees. Its wood is occasionally confused with that of *Quercus alba* or white oak, but is considered superior to it in strength. It is very close-grained, heavy, hard, strong, tough and durable when in contact with the soil. The heartwood is a rich, dark brown; the sapwood much lighter in color; the medullary rays are broad and conspicuous. A cubic foot of seasoned wood weighs forty-six pounds.

The timber of bur oak is used for the same purposes as is that of the white oak—ship-building, construction work, cooperage, railway ties, cabinet-making, etc., and takes a very excellent polish.

The large half-tone on this page, illustrating forest growth of bur oak, is from a photograph furnished by William H. Freeman, Indianapolis, secretary of the Indiana State Board of Forestry.

Lumber for Crating.

In reviewing the general uses of lumber, it is common to consider of greatest importance its consumption in the construction of bridges, fences, houses, large public buildings, and other objects conspicuous from their size. However, a relatively small percentage of the timber used is devoted to such purposes. More lumber is used in making boxes and packing cases of various kinds than in the numerous structures above mentioned, and much is wasted. As a rule boxes and crates are used but once, and are destroyed on arrival at their final destination—perhaps within a few days after their construction. The same thing applies to barrel staves and many other forms of wood, and this destruction doubtless aggregates many million feet a month. On the contrary, lumber which goes into large buildings, bridges, and even fences, often endures for centuries.



TYPICAL FOREST GROWTH BUR OAK, INDIANA.

of the oak family. It is one of the largest types of the genus *Quercus*, and is more widely distributed than any other.

Bur oak has a wonderful power of adaptation to varied climates and soils, as evidenced by the fact that it is found as far north as Nova Scotia, and in Texas on the south. Bur oak is most abundant and reaches its maximum development, both in



JOHN M. HASTINGS
PITTSBURG, PA.

Builders of Lumber History.

NUMBER XL.

John M. Hastings.

(See portrait supplement.)

John M. Hastings of Pittsburg, the newly elected president of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, was born Aug. 16, 1859, in Allegheny, Pa. His father, James Hastings, was a native of Belfast, Ireland, and his mother was Margaret McBride of Glasgow, Scotland. They came to this country when young and settled in Allegheny where the family home is still located.

John M. Hastings received his early educational training in the public schools of Allegheny, and on completing their course entered the Iron City College at Pittsburg, where he spent one term. At the age of fifteen, however, he entered the employ of the William Dilworth Sawmill Company, and was given charge of its timber along the Allegheny river. He remained with this company one year, then took a position with DuBois & Fuller. His aptitude and thoroughness enabled him to master all the details of the business quickly and intelligently, and at the age of nineteen he bought out the interest of Mr. DuBois. The lumber yard was then operated under the name of Sidney Fuller, but after five years this title was changed to Cowan & Hastings, and a few years later Mr. Hastings bought out Mr. Cowan's interest. His next step was to dispose of the entire business to start out for himself in the wholesale lumber trade in Pittsburg under the name J. M. Hastings. For twelve years this enterprise was maintained with great success, and in 1901, having found the affairs and responsibilities of his position as head of the concern too arduous, Mr. Hastings formed the J. M. Hastings Lumber Company, of which he is president.

The J. M. Hastings Lumber Company is one of the foremost institutions in Pittsburg and is a leading manufacturer and jobber of white pine, hemlock, yellow pine and hardwoods. The house has a considerable acreage of hardwoods in West Virginia and operates a sawmill in that state. It has an extensive wholesale lumber yard at Sandusky, O., where it groups hemlock and pine from northern sections and distributes by cars.

Aside from this main interest Mr. Hastings is also president of the Commercial Sash & Door Company, the Davison Lumber Company, Ltd., and the Pittsburg Honduras Company; a director of the McClure Timber Company, the Valley Water Company, the Moreland Trust Company, the Youngstown Street Railway Company, the Bellaire Bridge Company, and the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company.

In 1903 Mr. Hastings, in company with other Pittsburg capitalists, purchased the property of E. D. Davison & Sons, Ltd., of Nova Scotia, for a consideration of \$1,000,000. This is one of the largest lumber and timber transactions on record, and it brought Mr. Hastings into prominence as one

of the foremost timber owners and lumber operators of Canada, as well as of the United States.

The great Davison lumber business has a history which extends back more than sixty



LEAF AND ACORN OF BUR OAK.

years. Early in the forties the late Edward D. Davison founded it, building in 1845 and 1850 the first steam sawmills erected in Nova Scotia. His aim and ambition were to con-

solidate and secure a monopoly of all the lumber interests in the southern section of that province, and with this object continually before him, he worked steadily to develop it. How well he succeeded was shown by the fact that numerous lumbermen, some of whom were Americans, commenced business in the same region, but found it unprofitable, so that the Davison interests kept on accumulating properties until they controlled about 200,000 acres of fine timber land. They maintained headquarters at Bridgewater on La Have river and sawmills at Alpena, Bridgewater, Mill Village and Greenfield. All were run by water power, and two of them had a capacity of 250,000 feet of lumber a day when Mr. Hastings took possession. He immediately reorganized the Davison interests into a compact, harmonious and up-to-date proposition.

Contrary to what would naturally be expected of a man who has such wide and important commercial interests to oversee, Mr. Hastings nevertheless finds time to devote considerable attention to municipal affairs and to social life. He is generally known as a Republican, although in local politics he is broad-minded enough to vote for the candidate he considers the right man for the office. He is a prominent member of the Presbyterian Church, and of the Duquesne, Union and Monongahela clubs of Pittsburg.

Mr. Hastings was married to Miss Katherine Brown in 1886; she lived but a few years. In 1895 he married Miss Mary Gillespie, a sister of D. L. Gillespie. They have three daughters and live in a handsome home in North Highland avenue, one of the finest residence districts of Pittsburg.

Steel Ties Unsatisfactory.

Of special interest to the hardwood lumber world and in particular to that part of the trade which is engaged in the manufacture and sale of wooden ties, posts, etc., for railroad work is the report of the special committee appointed by the Pennsylvania railroad to determine the cause of the accident to the eighteen-hour train at Mineral Point, Pa., on February 22 last. The committee consisted of Herbert M. Carson, assistant to the general manager; A. C. Shand, chief engineer of the railroad, and L. R. Zollinger, engineer of maintenance of way. The track, the condition of the road bed and the various circumstances surrounding the derailment of the train form part of the report, a section of which, pertinent to the subject of ties, is as follows:

"We made a careful inspection of the track of steel tie construction ahead of the portion damaged by the wreck, and therefore not affected thereby, a distance of about half a mile and found it in first-class condition; all the outside clips being tight against the base of the rail, and the bolts on the inside, with few exceptions, being tight, holding the clips in position; the line and surface being as nearly perfect as it was possible to get track, and the whole mass of steel cross-ties frozen tight to the ballast and not the slightest indication of shifting in any direction whatever, nor was there the slightest indication of movement on the top of the steel cross-ties by any of the rails for the entire distance. If the accident had occurred on the section of the track laid with wooden cross-ties it is our judgment that less injury would have been done to the track structure, for after the one pair of wheels of the tender of the locomotive were derailed, the bolts of the outside of the high rail were snapped off throughout the entire distance the tender was derailed, the rail on this side having been shoved out and off the end of the cross-ties.

"We are unable to definitely account for the cause of the accident, but the best reason for it that we can advance is that at the point where the derailment occurred some foreign material became wedged between the flange of the left rear tender truck wheel and the inside or low rail, which, on account of the rigidity of the steel ties and fastenings, and on account of the low temperature, the temperature being twelve degrees below zero, produced sufficient lateral force to sear the bolts on the outside rail. It is possible that this foreign substance was the brake shoe or a part thereof, which, as before stated, has not been found. We are informed that the usual inspection was made of the locomotive before leaving the engine house, and the gauge of the wheels was measured in our presence after the accident and found to be correct.

"We are of the opinion, on account of the lack of positive evidence as to the cause of this derailment, and on account of the fact that the damage subsequent to the derailment was more serious than would have been the case with wooden ties, that the remaining steel ties should be removed."

It has been generally known in the trade for some time that the officials of the Pennsylvania railroad did not look with favor on the substitution of steel ties for wooden ones, but in order to settle the question they determined to lay a mile stretch of track between Johnstown and Pittsburg with metal. The accident has resulted in the issuance of an order from the office of W. W. Atterbury, general manager of the road, that all such ties be supplanted with wooden ones. It has also probably given the deathblow to any serious proposition to replace the present ties with steel or iron.

The Pennsylvania lines use between three and four million ties a year, probably sixty per cent of this number being utilized east of Pittsburg. They can buy them at about eighty five cents

delivered at the docks at Philadelphia, but after they have been inspected, worked, shipped to destination and laid they probably cost the railroad a dollar or a dollar and a half. Under difficult conditions the ties perhaps represent an expenditure of two dollars apiece. In order to guard against a future failure of supply the Pennsylvania railroad has instituted a forestry department for the purpose of securing suitable

ties. White oak is used almost exclusively, being deemed the strongest and most lasting material. The final exclusion of the steel tie as unfit and unsuitable for the best roadbeds has been expected by the various eastern firms engaged in supplying ties to railroads, and it is generally conceded that the accident has eliminated the metal construction as a formidable competitor of wood.

Parquetry Flooring.

The first record of parquetry flooring being introduced into this country that was at all remarkable for quality was that made under the supervision of Thomas Jefferson, the Virginian patriot. It is said that Jefferson brought the architect from France and helped to draw up the plans for the decorations. Both contemporaneously with him and immediately after his time more or less elaborate floors were laid in the

In special rooms, such as music rooms and apartments set aside for specific purposes, flowery designs are still in vogue, especially when they match the decoration of the salon or room. Considerable talent is devoted to the elucidation of the scheme of decoration as it applies to the floor and the most competent designers, authorities in respective branches of art, are employed to draw the plans of the floors so that they will be in harmony with the furnishings. For instance, one of the foremost masters of Louis XV style was charged with the design of a parquetry floor to be laid in one of the costliest New York homes and the expense involved in this alone was no small item.

The manufacturer of fine parquetry flooring probably uses a larger variety of good hardwoods and fancy woods than other woodworkers. Among the stock figure rosewood, ebony, mahogany, tulip, black walnut, satinwood, prima vera, and others.

Great care is exercised in preparing the stock. It is absolutely essential that it should be thoroughly dried, and what is considered bone-dry in some lines of wood-working must be put through the kiln process before it is suitable for parquetry floor work. Even with the extreme care used the wood swells and shrinks, and old floors that have been laid for twenty years have been taken up and been found to swell on exposure to the atmosphere.

In order to secure stock that will give the best results the manufacturer demands boards which have been air dried for eighteen months or longer and then subjects these to a kiln drying process for several weeks. At the end of this time they are taken to the cutting department of the shop and kept in a warming room until needed.

The floor is built in strips, usually three ply, and these strips are from twelve to eighteen inches wide and twelve feet long. The coring is made of various woods, in the better class of work much ash is used, although sometimes cheap pine is substituted, as is done in the more common kinds of laminated work. The coring is planed down to about five-eighths of an inch in thickness, and when the ornate part of the floor is superimposed the whole thickness measures commonly thirteen-sixteenths of an inch, although the body of the work varies under different plans. The face on the coring is built up with extreme care, each section fitting snugly into the other pieces that go to make up the part and being glued together, and to the bottom, between the long strips that form the outside rails.

In making the walls of Troy, other Grecian figures, or any stock design whatever, the small pieces forming the face of the

floor are cut to size and inserted in the customary manner. In the delicate scroll work or the artistic figures seen in some of the more ambitious designs of parquetry the cutting is done, of course, after the work is made up and the vari-colored woods desired for the pattern are inserted. So perfect is this work that in many cases it is impossible to find where the knife has cut.

In making oak floors, where it is desired to have a dark and light effect, strips of oak are fumed in a kiln to the desired dark shade. The tint is permanent and when the process is correctly applied the fiber of the wood is not injured. It must, however, be done when the wood is green, and after the color has been obtained the strips must be dried for three weeks or more.

Although floors should be laid with a tongue and groove and without nailing this



Oak, Mahogany and Maple



Oak, Dark Oak, Mahogany and Maple



Oak, Mahogany and Maple



Oak and Mahogany



Oak and Mahogany



Oak, Mahogany and Maple



Oak and Mahogany



Oak and Maple

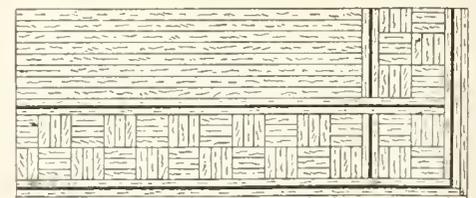
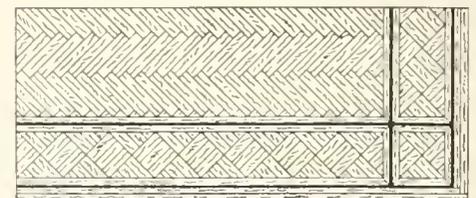
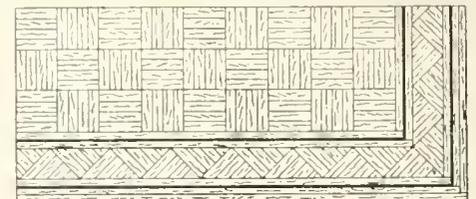
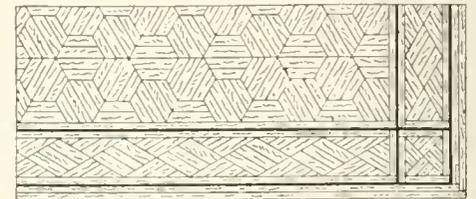


Oak and Mahogany

A FEW CHOICE BORDERS.

colonies, but it was not until comparatively recent years that they were laid in any profusion in the better houses in this country.

When the use of this flooring first became general there was a prevalence of garish designs, few of which possessed high artistic merit. As a better conception of the uses to which this style of floor could be put became general good taste was shown in its laying, and today when the work is done under competent design, the flooring is usually of a plain, continuous color throughout. The floors are, moreover, not nailed down, but are tongued and grooved and the strips laid closely together.



SOME EFFECTIVE COMBINATIONS.

latter process is often adopted, especially in thin work. When the floor is thus nailed any splits or apertures are filled up with a composition the color of the wood, and the whole is then finished.

American manufacturers not only supply a heavy home demand but many of them, especially in the east, do a considerable trade in foreign countries, notably in South America. The floors are built to specifications furnished by New York jobbing houses and shipped through them to destination. The general high quality of the American product and the good workmanship displayed has succeeded in holding the market against foreign competition.

Annual National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Ass'n.

The fifteenth annual meeting of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association was called to order at 11 a. m. on Wednesday, March 6, in the New Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C. President Dill occupied the chair, and E. F. Perry fulfilled his duties as secretary. A large number of members was in attendance. The annual



LEWIS DILL OF BALTIMORE, RETIRING PRESIDENT.

meeting of this organization is an event of no inconsiderable importance to the lumber world, representing as it does such extensive and diversified interests. It has accomplished vast good for the industry, and invariably stands for progression, strength and commercial integrity in the trade.

After disposing of minor preliminaries President Dill delivered his annual address, as follows:

Address of President.

The passing of another year, the fifteenth in the life of the association, has brought us again to the nation's capital for the purpose of conference and action upon the many matters which concern the great industry which we represent, and at the same time has imposed upon your officers the duty of reporting their business proceedings for that period.

With the continuing prosperity of the country and the share in this prosperity which the lumber trade is appropriating; with government ownership of public service corporations and the trend of public sentiment and of law-making in relation to it; with ship subsidies and like questions of commanding importance, this report does not deal, because we should approach all of these public questions first as citizens of this great nation before we do so as lumbermen, and I shall not assume to act as instructor. I know my limitations but it would take too long to tell you about them.

There are, however, many other and equally important questions which concern the individual and the country and the right adjustment of which will have much to do with the present and future prosperity of all. Chief among these are the issues involved in railroad transportation of both freight and passengers, forestry, forest reservations and public lands. No set of men, however representative of section or however well assorted for individual fitness, could be assembled in convention who would be better informed or who would have been more in touch with these vital matters during the past decade, and consequently better fitted from personal experience and observation, than the men here today to rightfully pronounce judgment on these questions and take their places as leaders in the

settlement of them. By you it must be accepted as a duty as well as a privilege to help solve these problems in which you have a vital interest because you are lumbermen. Your trustees have given these particular matters their best and most tactful handling during the past year, but now with three hundred men from thirty states present, together with a score of men foremost in the commercial affairs of our sister country—Canada—to lend their aid, based on experience with government usages different from those on our side of the line, we should be able to pronounce on these questions in such fashion as to make our influence felt and bring us followers from the other branches of commerce and trade who would be willing to go where we go, as long as our leadership is safe and sane. We should also thus pronounce in order that those to whom the affairs of the association are committed—our officers who will carry forward the work of the association itself—may have no reason to doubt our wishes and judgment in regard to them. This is important, as before we will have met together again, twelve months hence, a crisis may come, even a testing time to the government itself.

Under the by-laws and in the wisdom of the regulations provided for executing the plans evolved on these occasions by the members, and during the year by the trustees, it remains in large measure the work of the various standing committees to investigate and direct the several agencies and departments. These committees will advise you with all necessary detail regarding their work and you are urged to give careful attention to the reading of the reports and, following the presentation of each, to ask any information or offer any criticism or suggestion that the result of the discussion and consideration of these principal features may be a broader view and better understanding of how to proceed in the future.

The car stake equipment complaint is still pending. The initiative in this contention was taken by our association and it has been conspicuous in the prosecution of it, because some of the officers and a number of the members were chosen by the allied associations to assist in the work. A half-dozen or more conferences have been held with a view of hastening an adjustment, and the Interstate Commerce Commission has given two hearings previous to the one now going on, and the end is not yet. The justness of our claim and the equity of the lumberman in it was never so apparent as it is



FREDERICK W. COLE OF NEW YORK, TREASURER.

at this time and it is confidently expected that our cause will prevail.

The delay in transportation of loaded cars and the inadequate supply of empties for loading, resulting as it has in a demand very generally supported by shippers, and by lumbermen in particular, for reciprocal demurrage, is worthy of your most careful consideration, and upon investigation if further inquiry is needed will no doubt be found deserving of your support and vigorous action. The principle involved in the demand is one that may be

endorsed by all of us, and leaves open only the consideration of the manner of proceeding to enforce it.

We plead not guilty to the charge of the senator from South Dakota that we are a lumber trust and assume that we will not be convicted without a hearing. If the distinguished legislator is basing his charge that there is a lumber trust on the same authority and figures which permit him to make his statement concerning the cost of stumpage and manufacture and of selling prices, and then by the simple rules of addition and subtraction fix our margin at from thirty to one hundred dollars per thousand feet, then indeed it is not to



E. F. PERRY OF NEW YORK, SECRETARY.

be wondered at that he thundered at us from his place in the Senate. For this association we demur to the indictment, at the same time wishing it were half true or true to half the amount of the margins he charges against us.

The general business of the association is steadily increasing and during the past year has been large. Many of the matters brought to the attention of the trustees and officers have been complicated and some of them difficult of adjustment, but you may be assured that in every instance careful and conscientious study has been made of them and it has been their aim to render justice to all—to accord to every member of the association his full rights and to treat each section fairly, if section were involved.

The present situation and prospects of the association are in every particular gratifying. The membership which was increased in the previous year by net fifty-two, making it the then highest number recorded, has been held with a slight net gain over that figure, closing this year with a roll of 368.

The charges or dues were increased at the last annual meeting but not without some misgivings at the time as to the effect this action would have upon numbers in membership, but not a single member has been lost nor a protest recorded against the increase. From this fact alone it is fair to assume that the association, with its management and results, is satisfying the members and bringing such benefits as to merit their loyal support. The increase in the revenue from this source has permitted a policy of aggressive and prompt action to be adopted, and by care in expenditures, permits a showing for the first time in several years of a credit balance of \$1,000, after all bills are paid, and this as against a deficit of between \$3,000 and \$4,000 reported a year ago.

Trade relations, or relations between the several divisions of the trade, in so far as we are in position to know them are profitable and mutually satisfactory. Our policy continues to be that of maintaining the close relations and friendships which have been established between the several retail dealers' associations and our own. We must remember always that we are wholesalers, pledged to trade in fixed channels and under accepted ethics of these later times. In pursuing this policy, which involves protection and reciprocity, we find the retailer willing in equal degree to return full measure for what he received, and barring a sin of omission and, perhaps an occasional sin of commission on the part of either one or both

of us, there are more and better reasons today for believing that by a concession here and a bit of leniency in judging some separate suspicious transaction there, we can move together to the common ground of accord and appreciative understanding.

We feel honored in having received from all our sister associations acceptance of our invitation to send representatives to join with us in this convention to consider what action had best be taken, whether mutual or otherwise, to cement the existing relations and lessen the grievances which have in the past been caused in great part by wrong customs and lack of understanding of each other. We welcome these delegates and tender them all the privileges of membership in a joint effort to bring about such result, and hope the retailers, the press representatives and all who have accepted our invitation to meet with us will make themselves as comfortable as they would be at home, and of course dine with us tomorrow evening.

The bureau of information, with the legal and claim collecting branches, maintains its lead in the fixed departmental work. It has demonstrated, beyond all question, its ability to serve with profit the members of the bureau and all of the membership as well who use the splendid advantages offered to them in legal aid and the collection of claims. It is needless to say to you that this department is experienced and well equipped, having at hand a fund of information which makes it at once the most reliable and skillful of agencies serving lumbermen anywhere in the conduct of these important features of the business of the individual. These facts are attested to by voluntary statements of members which reach the association almost daily.

The department established by the committee on railroads and transportation, which has been



E. V. BARCOCK OF PITTSBURG, TRUSTEE.

in operation through an experimental stage only, gives promise of deserving on its merits to become a fixture. This traffic department is, in a way, giving the same class of service, with its information on transportation questions and in the collection of freight claims, adjusting weights, keeping track of routing changes and charges, etc., that the bureau of information is supplying in its larger field. It is today an important feature of the work and deserves a trial at least, and we believe that if it had the support of every member it would prove at once its usefulness because of the pronounced and plain results obtained.

One other reference before closing—the uncertainty of life was never more strikingly pointed out than in the untimely death of Penderis White. He had so recently stepped from leadership and out of the presidency of the association that it seems he can not be gone. A year ago in this room he was zealously aiding in every movement looking to the advancement of the association and its prestige.

Within but little more time than a year death has claimed two of the men who had both so ably and loyally served us in high places. Our memorial last year was to the lamented Charles M. Betts, who had reached his three score years and ten; today it shall be to Penderis White, taken in the flower and prime of life. A beautiful thought and an admonition as well comes to us in this connection in the lines of the poet:

"And our hearts, though stout and brave,
Still like muffled drums are beating
Funeral marches to the grave."

Permit me to thank the officers, committee-men and all of the members of this association for their willing assistance to me upon every occasion and to acknowledge the tireless and effective service rendered to me and to the association by the secretary.

I shall always esteem the honor of having been your president one of the greatest that can come to me, and for you all my wish is health, happiness and increasing prosperity.

The chair then called for the secretary's report and E. F. Perry responded as follows:

Secretary's Report.

The annual task of trying to give in a report any fair idea of the year's work and accomplishments of an association whose interests are so diversified as ours is probably more than should be expected, and I sometimes feel that such reports are not only detrimental but often convey a very false impression as to the exact situation. In such a brief report as I am expected to make one can treat of the work only in a general way.

There are but a few members here today who were active in the association ten years ago, and fewer still who have followed the work of the organization through the various phases. Ten years ago we had 201 members; today, 368. Then our members were located in 11 states; today we have members in 29 states and 3 provinces in Canada and extending from coast to coast. During the past year we have had 36 new applications for membership, of which 33 were acted upon favorably, and there have been 31 withdrawals, leaving a net gain for the year of 2. We have double the number of committees over ten years ago, and there are three times as many members working on these standing committees.

You will recall that at the last annual meeting there was considerable discussion over increasing the annual dues, and it was predicted that a considerable loss of membership would result. With that in mind, and also the probable open field of the Pacific coast, a special canvass was planned in the early spring toward increasing the membership. The San Francisco disaster came, coupled with an annoying car shortage on the coast, and delay was advised, consequently no organized effort was made until the trustees' meeting in January, 1907, at which time a small net loss of members was reported. Since then special effort has been made, with the result that today we show a slight gain over last year.

This is pre-eminently an age of centralization; an age of intense concentration of energy, power and facilities in all lines of endeavor. The slogan of our members seems to be "the maximum results at the minimum cost of time or effort consistent with efficiency." Expansion seems to be the order of the day. Our association is no exception to this rule, and I doubt very much whether any other organization of any character has during the last decade so broadened its scope, or been forced to meet such a wide range of interests. So quietly and yet so forcibly have these evolutions been at work in extending our operations, that even we in charge are astounded at the advance when we calmly consider the situation.

Edmund Burke says, "When bad men combine good men must associate." Only a few years ago association work was unrecognized; today nearly every lumberman is a member of some association, and many are members of several. Our association, in order to keep pace with business progress, has constantly added special facilities for handling its varied and growing business, and thus we have many departments: First, Executive and General Correspondence; second, the Bureau of Information or Credit Department; third, the Legal or Collection Department; fourth, Arbitration; fifth, Railroad and Transportation; sixth, Fire and Marine Insurance; seventh, Forestry; eighth, Terms of Sale; ninth, Legislation; tenth, Trade Relations; eleventh, National Inspection Rules; and so on, and each of these in turn has its important function; and each from a national standpoint has a relative value which is not at all comprehended by the average member, for it seems to be the rule that the individual member is rarely at one time interested in more than two or three phases of general association work.

An old saw much used is that "The world is small," but it is so old that it becomes trite and applies with great force to the lumber situation. Shipping points are no longer close to consuming centers when measured in miles, but when considered by general conditions, "The world is small, and all the world is akin." Personal acquaintance with the man you sell is no longer essential. What you want to know is his general reputation, what others think of him and how he has treated them, and what his needs are. You are no longer willing to sell your lumber to everyone who is willing to pay for it, but the legitimate retailer, although a thousand miles away, can buy of you if he is

O. K.; therefore, our bureau of information or credit department.

You no longer alone try to cope with the railroads, but you ask your competitor to help you to get your rights, while at the same time you ask for no special favors over other shippers. Legislation is no longer ignored and allowed to go unnoticed, but you co-operate with fellow members and other organizations to get the best and fairest legislation possible and the most effective for the good of all.

You have disputes with your customers, who sometimes are your competitors, and instead of trying to adjust your differences by long-drawn-out law suits, you use your association's good offices to adjust them and in case of failure, then you ask for arbitration.

You fight fire insurance companies with organizations conducted in your interests and controlled by men of your selection. And so on down the full list of the association departments.

To report what our association has done in the past year is but to give in detail the work of the above departments, all of which will be referred to in the reports of the various committees who have had these matters in charge, and as intimated at the start, even these reports will not fully portray the actual accomplishments. Many committeemen refrain from taking the credit due them for work performed, as much of their work is that of negotiation and supervision, and visible results are not always a true portrayal of the actual work done, but I bespeak a careful consideration of all committee reports.

The association again this year has been actively engaged in the prosecution of the car stake equipment complaint, which undertaking has required considerable attention, and is



N. H. WALCOTT OF PROVIDENCE, TRUSTEE.

acknowledged to be one of the most important matters we have before us.

Next in importance possibly is the work done under the plans laid down last year by the executive committee and the trade relations committee along trade relations lines. Little of this work has come directly under the notice of that committee, but the action taken at Ottawa has enabled us to work in greater harmony with the retail associations, and a large number of classifications of trade have been made, apparently to the satisfaction of all concerned. Probably the most noticeable change has been our work in conjunction with the New Jersey Lumbermen's Protective Association. We have had the hearty co-operation of our members in that field, and it has been a source of great satisfaction to note the hearty response of our members in matters taken up with them; in fact, our effort to adjust certain unsatisfactory conditions has extended to wholesalers not members.

Last our president should not refer to it, I am sure you will be pleased to learn that the New Jersey Lumbermen's Protective Association, appreciating his interest in trade relations, the existing relations between them and the National association, last week elected him to honorary membership in their association, conferring the same honor upon your secretary. I am sure this will be appreciated by all, because we have not always been able to agree with that association in trade relation matters, but a new light seems to have dawned upon the situation, and I know we will all profit by it.

We maintain most cordial relations with all

the individual associations comprising the Eastern Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, the Retail Lumber Dealers' Association of the State of New York, and all the western retail associations, and there seems to be prevalent among us such a spirit of harmony that trade relation topics the past year have been most successfully and satisfactorily disposed of.

I believe the great mass of business men would rather do business on the level than in any other way, and if we could round up all the vicious people in this country, they would be hopelessly in the minority, and we could rest contented knowing that in the hands of the majority the business of the country would be safe. To be sure, it is easier today than ever before to control the would-be scalper, because we have no trouble to sell our lumber: in fact, it seems to be difficult to keep from selling.

In a group of very prominent retailers the other day the remark was made to me, and heartily concurred in, that trade relations between wholesaler and retailer is in the best condition today that has ever prevailed, and I believe that if there is any credit due to the wholesalers, and undoubtedly there is, our association alone is entitled to it.

I do not know to what extent the committee on arbitration will cover its work in its report, but the chairman may not bring out what I consider a feature of national association work, and that is the fact that we have the privilege of going to that committee, which would bring about many amicable adjustments which otherwise would result in ordinary quarrels and probably legal complications and law suits. The association has been instrumental in disposing of a large number of these matters during the year—how satisfactorily can only be determined by those of you who have been interested—but

the annual meeting, and the usual spring and fall meetings. During the interval the executive committee has held meetings whenever necessary, and several times have had with them the chairmen of some of the regular standing or special committees for purposes of conference upon special subjects.

Your president has been constant in his attention to the duties of that office and in addition to a very large correspondence he has made more than the usual number of visits to the New York office and has also attended such other conferences as the work has required.

A very splendid showing for the past twelve months convinces us that the association is well worth the effort and the diversified demands upon its boards and committees shows that possibilities for accomplishing good are appreciated. I feel that a further word regarding the increasing membership is not out of place, and if the members will distribute their efforts over the entire year, and even though the effort is not strenuous, we could easily show a net gain of 100 this coming year. With an organization as well planned and as nicely equipped to handle the problems of the day as they affect lumbermen as we are, I can conceive of no reasonable excuse that can be offered by lumbermen to not contribute their share, not only by becoming members but by a more substantial co-operation—that of their personal services. I can easily understand why, when an organization is young and not established, we may not join, but this association is no longer an experiment.

I am pleased to report that, from the secretary's standpoint at least, the organization is in good condition; that the members all respond heartily to the call of duty; and that we are well equipped and ready to serve the trade in any right call that is made upon us.

I wish to once again thank all the members who have so nobly stood by during the past year. Respectfully submitted,

E. F. PERRY, Secretary.

E. M. Wiley, chairman of the Audit and Finance Committee, submitted the following report in behalf of his committee:

Report of Audit and Finance Committee.

To the members of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association: Appended herewith is a statement from the Sidney P. Wand Auditing Company, which was engaged by the audit and finance committee to audit the secretary's and treasurer's reports. The report states that the books have been examined and found correct. The auditor makes no suggestions as to improvement in the present system of book-keeping.

However, our voucher system does not seem to be in just the right shape for an association, and as the association has grown and new work been undertaken, the receipts and disbursements have naturally increased correspondingly, and with this fact in mind and with a view of adopting every possible safeguard in disbursing the funds of the association, the treasurer and secretary have prepared a voucher check, which it is believed will meet the requirements. This matter has been considered by the Board of Trustees and the form meets with their approval. Your committee believes that the voucher suggested will enable a better record of the disbursements of the association and recommended its adoption. Respectfully submitted,

E. M. WILEY, Chairman.

The Board of Managers of the Bureau of Information, through Chairman F. E. Parker, made a very interesting report of the work accomplished during the past year. It was as follows:

Report of Board of Managers of Bureau of Information.

Your Board of Managers are again called upon to make their annual report and find themselves able to report another year of successful work and progress and development.

The bureau still occupies the leading place in the association work, and it is accomplishing better results than ever, profiting by age and experience. In its younger days much had to be learned by experience; systems had to be developed and more than one plan started with the best of intentions had to be given up after experience had proven a wise teacher. Now it emerges with the mature judgment which only time and experience can give, and its success and efficiency are accordingly strengthened, and judged by its good works it is deserving of the most loyal support of every member of the association.

The membership of the bureau has now increased to 198, a net gain of one for the year.

The number of reports on file has increased from 19,235 on February 1, 1906, to 21,122 on

February 1, 1907, an increase of 1,887 reports for the year. An average of 119 reports per day were sent out for the months of January and February. The reports are insured for \$17,000, showing that a considerable money value has been placed on them, but the amount of information these reports contain and the work and care that has been expended in gathering together this mass of information can scarcely be measured by dollars and cents. And here again our Board of Managers appeal to the members of the association who are not subscribers to the bureau to give their consideration to the good work which the bureau is doing, not only for its subscribers but for the whole lumber trade. The indirect benefits which the bureau has accomplished are great indeed and difficult to estimate, and no lumberman should hesitate to come into the fold of this important department and do his share to help the general conditions of the lumber trade.

The legal department has finished its year with a successful record and has demonstrated the wisdom of the changes which were inaugurated two years ago.

Claims on hand March 1, 1906, and received during the year amounted to \$180,410.14. Of this amount \$99,817.43 has been settled through the bureau or paid direct; \$20,676.52 has been withdrawn; \$46,974.66 is in the hands of local attorneys, and \$12,941.53 is in course of settlement through the superintendent's office. The fees to the bureau from the legal department for the past year were \$2,258, but better than the monetary gain is the satisfaction which the Board of Managers have reason to believe that this department under the new system is giving to its subscribers, and it is indeed with a feeling of pride that we point to the results of the past year.

We believe the bureau is infinitely above and



J. W. THOMPSON OF MEMPHIS, TRUSTEE.



J. N. SCATCHERD OF BUFFALO.

as there has been no expressed dissatisfaction, it has been very gratifying for us to conduct this method of adjustment.

A good deal of the work of the secretary is in handling the general correspondence and in supervising the large amount of detail work which usually devolves upon a secretary. It is needless to mention the work done in connection with our visiting members, but this is an increasingly pleasant duty and one of the most important, and I believe is appreciated by those of you who find it convenient to call at our office.

It has also been possible to make about the usual number of trips to the various lumber centers, both east and west; but with our increasing membership I find I am unable to call upon as large a percentage of the membership as formerly, although we meet by far a larger number in the course of a year.

In January at the suggestion of the Board of Trustees I attended a conference in Chicago called to consider the question of national reciprocal demurrage. The deliberations consumed two days, and there were in attendance delegates from all sections of the country, representing shippers of coal, hay, groceries, feed, ice, lumber and many other commodities. The result of that conference was the appointment of a special committee to wait upon the President and the Interstate Commerce Commission with a view of getting such legislation in Congress as will give the desired relief.

During the year we have had four meetings of the Board of Trustees: two at the time of

superior to ordinary commercial agencies, and the legal department is likewise head and shoulders above the ordinary collection agency, and many who have used both the bureau and the legal department have so testified during the past year in a most encouraging way on several occasions.

Your Board of Managers wishes to again express their appreciation of the work of the superintendent. What success has been achieved must be attributed to his careful and conscientious conduct of this work, and we will venture to predict many years of successful work if this department is carried on on these same careful and conscientious lines.

We are approaching a time when the association work is more scattered and more diversified every year. Our field now stretches from the Atlantic to the Pacific. New ideas, new systems and new developments are needed to fit this enlarged field. As in every other field of business life the system of yesterday becomes obsolete and out of date today. We must be constantly watchful, ever on the alert to meet with these new conditions and grapple with the new problems, but the organization of the bureau is built on a rock; it is capable of rising to meet the new conditions. It has benefited many lumbermen on many occasions in the past. It will benefit all who will lend their support and use its guidance in the future. It pays many fold in many ways. Can any lumberman afford to be without its benefits? Will any refuse to give it their hearty co-operation and support?

F. E. PARKER, Chairman.

The superintendent of the Bureau of Information read a very exhaustive report which is presented herewith:

Report of Superintendent of Bureau of Information.

A more intimate knowledge of the bureau's methods of communicating and compiling credit information is causing more extended use of this department of the association. It stands today as the point of contact between its subscribers and questionable trade, either as regards financial responsibility or unbusinesslike methods, in that it transmits valuable information which cannot be secured through ordinary commercial sources.

The statistical features of the bureau are fully covered in the report of the Board of Managers of the Bureau of Information and presents as fair an idea of what your association is doing in the way of disseminating as much credit information as is possible in a short report, although no figures can be submitted to illustrate the magnitude of detail correspondence and special investigation necessary to keeping the records and reports up to date, and within the prompt reach of all its subscribing members.

All are agreed that the abnormal conditions of the past few years have combined to keep the trade more than usually alert for facts and information regarding credits and business methods. This extraordinary volume of trade, coupled with the unusual delays in shipment and transit, have necessitated most careful inquiry and insight into conditions affecting both selling and buying trade. Ordinarily this might indicate a situation more easy to contend with, but combined with a stringent money market has caused concerns in many quarters to curtail their buy-

ing: in fact, the past year or so has been so much a seller's market that many of our theories regarding credits and fairly well-rated concerns have changed, and caused more than the usual periodical revision of reports. I am happy to state that, with slight exceptions, the situation has been easily met, either by careful foresight or diligent work through our usual sources of information.

The bureau is so well established that it seems needless to go very far into detail; but its constantly growing influence, systematic method of disseminating credit information, unquestionably places it at the head of lumber credit agencies. Slight reference made to its special features will give a better idea of what has been accomplished.

A couple of years ago, as you will recall, the Board of Trustees decided to make a radical change in the legal or collection department, and instead of having claims and disputes, or, in fact, any matter of a legal nature handled by outside parties, they are now handled through the association, where they receive the proper personal supervision that is in direct line with the plans as at first outlined at the organization of the association.

This work was undertaken with some misgivings as to our ability to carry out the scheme as laid out by our Board of Managers, and while last year's reports were quite optimistic as to the success of the plan, the results this year have amply proven the wisdom of the change, and today we claim for the collection department the fullest measure of your co-operation; for, it has really proven that it can handle your overdue and disputed accounts far better than any other agency. This may seem to be putting it too strong, but the successful negotiation of so many accounts, and the very satisfactory acknowledgments we have received from our patrons allows us to make this strong claim. In addition the collection department has proven its ability to act successfully an arbiter, as will probably be stated to you by the arbitration committee, especially in reference to the many cases that have been reported to the committee, but which have been eventually settled before being officially considered by the arbitration committee.

The figures submitted in Chairman Parker's report show a very substantial increase in the claims collected or settled, and while the pecuniary results to the association have been gratifying, it is not the intention of the Board of Managers to make this department a money-making feature; rather it is expected and believed that the services rendered and information and experience received through the claims handled will be of such value to the bureau as to justify conducting this work on a basis of nearly cost. The Collection Department performs a double function, making it well worth while on that basis, even though not at a large profit, for while it handles your past-due and disputed claims at a minimum charge, much lower than through individual attorneys, it at the same time assists very materially in supplying the bureau members with important facts that cannot otherwise be obtained.

Numerous letters on file testify to the value of the department in collecting claims, while many other communications indicate the desirability of our reports containing the data made possible from the experience in handling claims. Furthermore, our attorneys all over the country, who are of the very best class and who are protected to us through the bonding system of the United States Fidelity & Guarantee Company, are interested in our class of business, because our claims usually run large, and they are always alert to advise us by wire or mail of any information bearing on the affairs of parties in whom our members are interested. You are undoubtedly aware that all attorneys prefer to receive collectable accounts than accounts against bankrupts; therefore, they sometimes seem overanxious to advise of any seeming weakness.

On the other hand, we have found by experience that when our department can handle all the claims of our members against bankrupts, or those financially embarrassed, we can give better service and realize more on an adjustment than can be accomplished by each member acting individually. Much of the information secured through this department frequently prevents a loss and a probable claim, and it is this operation in a dual capacity that permits the bureau and its Collection Department to stand so prominently before the members as a special association privilege. I believe the department is entitled to your support and this lengthy reference.

A substantial part of the special information contained in our weekly List A. & B. comes through our Collection Department, which list is looked for by our members as a regular visitor. This enables you to promptly secure important information, either as to questionable financial risks, delinquent settlements, business changes, fires or court record items, and with this data before you, you ought frequently to be able to determine if the facts are sufficiently important to make sales, stop lumber in transit, start suit, or make further inquiry of us.

It is the invariable rule of the bureau, after obtaining information of the character above referred to, to carefully investigate and revise our reports, with a view of keeping our information for you up to date, and include all possible subsequent details pertaining to the affairs of the party listed.

The little pink sheets which you receive each week are given very careful consideration by the members, and are most important to the bureau in determining the advisability of putting the name of any concern on List A. & B. The present condition of trade necessitates prompt and concise reports from you as to renewals, delayed payments, unjust claims, protested paper, etc., and much valuable information comes to us from the pink sheets, which are promptly scrutinized immediately they arrive at the office. I notice a few members rarely send us any of this voluntary information. Gentlemen, this is a mistake on your part. Be fair to your fellow members, give as much as you hope to get, and keep this department fully posted.

Occasionally, a member will overlook the fact that under a ruling of the Board of Managers of the bureau it is necessary to have at least three separate complaints of slow pay, making unjust deductions, or not settling in accordance with terms, before we can list a name, although it is always possible, and usually desirable, to use this information in our reports, and they always have our most careful attention, and a large measure of the success of the bureau must be attributed to the voluntary information that

comes to us through these weekly reports, as well as by personal letters, etc.

Our members, however, are becoming more adept each year in this scheme of furnishing information, and one of the features of the organization is the personality which enters into the make-up of its special reports, and makes them more reliable and more valuable than those secured through the ordinary commercial agencies.

We continue to lay stress on the importance of signed statements of assets and liabilities, and I am pleased to again report increased co-operation by your customers in sending us, voluntarily, annual statements. This, together with the numerous requests mailed each day from the office, has resulted in obtaining a very large percentage of statements, and instances are not rare where the bureau gets a statement from parties who are otherwise averse to submitting anything but general facts to commercial agencies. This is as it should be—because your Bureau of Information is conducted entirely as a specializing agency and on a mutual basis, and its reports are exclusively for lumbermen, who are just as desirous of selling a safe man as to avoid selling an unsafe man.

In accordance with the plan adopted by the board two years ago the matter of adequate fire insurance continues to receive careful consideration, and where statements show what appears to be insufficient insurance in comparison to value and liability of the risk and probable result in case of fire loss, attention is called to the discrepancy and suggestion made that more insurance be had to protect not only the creditor but the buyer as well.

Too much importance cannot be placed on the matter of keeping on file with the bureau a revised list of your customers, which are held strictly confidential and in no way can they possibly get into other hands. Filing these lists



M. M. WALL OF BUFFALO.



W. W. KNIGHT OF INDIANAPOLIS.

with us enables a prompt notification, particularly if you have failed to ask for a report. This feature cannot be too strongly emphasized and most members are familiar with the advantage of keeping these customers' lists up to date.

Reports on hand at present aggregate over 22,000, covering all sections of the country. Their value to the wholesale trade five or ten years ago, when only half or one-third that number were accessible, is a good commentary on what its value must be today, and it should not require one-half the argument to increase our membership in the association or bureau, or to retain its present membership as was necessary earlier in our history. In order to keep pace with this growth the working force in the office has been increased largely, and additional office space is again necessary.

The Board of Managers of the bureau and its chairman have been untiring in their efforts to improve the service wherever possible, and as the bureau is under their direct supervision, criticisms or suggestions are given careful consideration and are solicited, and if warranted any modification in the existing plan will be gladly adopted.

This report has been, in part at least, but a repetition of former reports, although you have all seen each year a constant and systematic growth. It seems to me that if ten years ago the members gladly paid \$50 per year extra for these bureau reports, present members could well afford to pay double, and outside of a personal interest, I must say that I wonder often why every wholesaler does not quickly avail himself

of the privileges of this department. I believe that the wholesaler who does the smallest business can save the cost many times over each year, and while every department of the association work has its important place, this bureau is in my belief the most valuable. It is in excellent condition so far as I can observe and report, and we hope for a gain of fifty new subscribers next year. Respectfully submitted.

The report of the Fire Insurance Committee, which follows, was read by Chairman G. M. Stevens, Jr.

Report of Fire Insurance Committee.

Mr. President and Members of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association: The report of your Committee on Fire Insurance this year will be brief owing to the fact that little of importance has been brought before the committee during the past year.

During the infancy of this insurance movement in your association there were naturally questions of great importance before this committee, but in later years the various companies making a specialty of lumber insurance have handled these matters themselves, consequently about the only purpose of a standing Committee on Fire Insurance at the present time is to be in readiness to act upon the call of the members on questions between themselves and the insurance organizations, and also to review the field of insurance at this season and be watchful of any derogatory movements or methods of these organizations against the policy holders.

It is astounding when one considers the magnitude to which this insurance movement has grown from its inception at the annual meeting held at Boston, March, 1899, when a small

able to render much better services in this regard than a general inspector.

Trade insurance has been one of the biggest material benefits accruing from association work, and is something worthy of a jealous guarding by those interested. The companies have to date demonstrated beyond peradventure the safety and excellent character of lumber risks at considerable less than board rates. They are now sufficiently old to have compiled their own experience tables, and it is generally conceded that the experience of the trade companies is today the very best criterion of the hazard of such underwriting.

As a trade institution lumber insurance has come to stay, and we believe that the companies in the field today are worthy of the full confidence and patronage of every member of the lumber trade.

In closing, your committee cannot recommend too strongly the support of all the companies now in the field. They are all writing business on sound insurance principles, and we believe their aim is fair treatment and just dealings with all policy holders. Respectfully submitted, G. M. STEVENS, JR., Chairman.

William G. Frost, chairman of the Committee on Arbitration, made the following report:

Report of Committee on Arbitration.

National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association: The work of your Arbitration Committee for the year just closing has been somewhat less in the number of cases actually arbitrated than formerly, which is an indication that our members and the wholesale and retail trade generally are able to carry on and consummate deals in large numbers and representing large transactions with but little friction or trouble—certainly less than in former years. We do not say this without first having the knowledge that our legal department, entirely separate and distinct from the arbitration work, has had fewer disputed cases in court each year, even in face of our association's larger membership and a much increased volume of business done generally by the members.

Believing it to be the desire of all to avoid trouble, and that any properly directed, concerted action looking toward the avoidance of trouble is a worthy and important work for the association, we desire to cite or explain something of the workings of the department.

First, we have evidence and proof that the mere existence of this arbitration tribunal has a salutary effect in lessening the number of lawsuits and litigations in which our members would be involved.

Second, we are convinced that the cases submitted to us are in the main adjusted to the satisfaction of all concerned, and that the saving of time, collection and lawyers' fees and court expenses has been great.

Again, we believe that parties to an arbitration as a rule can consistently, and often do, continue dealings with each other, whereas had the same cases been brought to suit the feelings of one or both participants would generally prevent further transactions.

During the year now closing a large number of cases have in one way and another been submitted to the association, some with instructions to commence suit at once, others merely citing the trouble and seeking a remedy. Mr. Perry, sometimes after consultation with one or more members of the committee, but usually without assistance, has amicably negotiated an adjustment of many of these difficulties. Many cases where a settlement outside of court seemed impossible have been quickly adjusted to the satisfaction of all. Your committee wishes to heartily thank Secretary Perry for his interest and attention to this part of the work, realizing he has not only relieved the committee by greatly lessening the number of cases, but has prevented publicity and expense as well, which the interested parties must appreciate.

The Arbitration Committee has and does at all times stand ready to consider and order a fair and impartial settlement of all cases placed in its hands. We thoroughly believe in arbitration and strongly approve of its continued application in our association work and highly commend its use to our members. Respectfully submitted, WILLIAM G. FROST, Chairman.

W. W. Knight, chairman of the Committee on Terms of Sale, reported on behalf of his committee as follows:

Report of Committee on Terms of Sale.

Your committee has little or nothing new to report as having taken place during the past year on this subject.

The question of equalizing or unifying the terms of sale all over the country and to apply to all the different branches of the lumber trade is a difficult one. Local conditions and old

established customs are hard to change. To quote from a letter recently received by the chairman, "It is reported that practically all of the Philadelphia and Pittsburgh concerns allow 2 per cent for cash in thirty days. These terms are said to be printed on their stationery. Many firms in these markets allow 2 per cent thirty days, 1 per cent sixty days, or ninety days net." The writer shows that in a measure this reported condition is a fact, and the same remarks apply in a measure to other markets.

The time consumed in transit has a very large bearing on the question also, as shipment from the Pacific coast never takes less than thirty days and sometimes as much as sixty days for delivery. The consignee is presumably entitled to examine the shipment before payment, and is further entitled to discount his bills after receipt of the goods.

The same remarks apply to shipments from the South to the North and from the East to the West, where the delays in transit are likely to retard the prompt delivery of any shipment.

We all suffer from the natural inclination of the purchaser to take advantage of every point possible to prolong the time in which he is entitled to discount, and the millennium will have arrived when the lumberman is able to dispose of his merchandise for 100 cents on the dollar instead of 98 cents or 98½ cents, as at present.

This is the condition in which we are doing business. We practically say to the purchaser that our lumber is not worth what we ask for it, and therefore offer it subject to a 2 per cent discount. Whether this condition can be eliminated in time to come is a question for the future to decide.

The committee hesitates to make any special recommendations at this time further than to ask the cooperation of the trade in general to a stricter enforcement if possible of the terms



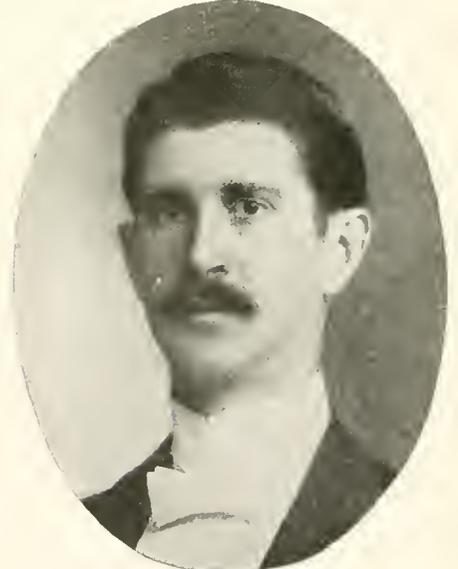
FRANK W. LAWRENCE OF BOSTON.

coterie of our members got together and formed what was known as the Protective Trust Fund, which was the first plan of mutual insurance laid before this association.

To quote you figures as to the saying that this has made would be a most difficult problem. It is safe to say that today there is undoubtedly \$100,000,000 of risks carried by the various lumber insurance companies throughout this country. You can judge for yourselves what this means in the way of a saving to the lumber trade at large. Without these trade companies who can tell to what extent lumber rates would have been advanced the last few years by the board companies to reimburse them for heavy losses which they have recently sustained. I refer to the Baltimore insurance loss of \$37,000,000, the Rochester losses, amounting to \$2,500,000, and the San Francisco disaster, which cost about \$180,000,000.

There can be no question but what the formation of mutual and stock companies throughout the whole country which have made a specialty of lumber risks has saved the day so far as rates are concerned. If it were not for the independent underwriting companies undoubtedly the rates made by the old stock companies would in some instances be double what they are at the present time.

Another great benefit derived from the independent companies has been the improvement of the physical hazard of lumber risks by reason of the close attention given by these companies to the inspection of plants. Their inspectors are experts in lumber risks, and are consequently



C. E. LLOYD OF PHILADELPHIA.

already established by this association. It is in such prosperous times as these that the seller can more consistently carry out and insist on his own terms of settlement, than to wait for a time when the lumber trade is seeking business and the manufacturer or consumer being on the still hunt for practically all the lumber that can be delivered with any degree of promptness.

Mr. Perry reports that a question which has occupied his attention a good deal is the question of the legality of having printed across the top of the letter-head or across the bottom of it or on the back of it certain conditions. In the legal department the question has come up very often as to the cause of the delays, etc., and its effect on contracts. At Mr. Perry's suggestion and in consultation with a number of the members during the past two years the question of making these conditions a part of a letter has been considered from many standpoints, and a number of our members have adopted the plan of making the special conditions a part of the letter by having it printed in their letter in a way that in quoting or writing the conditions become a part of the quotation or letter; the name, address, etc., being first inserted above the conditions and the balance of the letter following the conditions.

Your committee believes that some united action on the part of the members along this line would very materially aid the association in the collection of disputed accounts, for it is difficult at times to arrive at a fair adjustment of disputed accounts because parties claim that they did not pay any attention to the conditions

printed on the head or back of a letter or order sheet, and the courts in two or three instances have made a point that these conditions were printed in such a manner that there could be no claim made, that they formed a part of the contract or quotation. Respectfully submitted.
 W. W. KNIGHT, Chairman.

The report of the Membership Committee was read by Chairman M. S. Tremaine.

Report of Membership Committee.

The trustees just previous to the last annual meeting of the association had an exhaustive discussion as to the effect an increase in dues would have on the membership. At that time the opinion prevailed that we might perhaps lose fifty members on this account and that we would be doing well if the association did not show a net loss of over twenty-five members at the end of the association year.

The association is to be congratulated on the fact that its membership has been maintained and that we did not have the expected loss owing to the fact that the wholesale dealers realize more fully than ever its value and increasing benefit.

While the Board of Trustees and the Membership Committee are entitled to credit for their efforts, we believe that the satisfactory results are due in a great measure to the fact that this association is becoming more and more important, and that the members realize that the enrollment of their names is well worth the price of the dues. In fact, several members have indicated this; one man went so far as to say that it helped to keep his bank balance out of red ink.

The secretary has been especially diligent

The reports of the officers and the various committees as given were on motion formally accepted and adopted.

On motion President Dill appointed the following Committee on Resolutions: F. E. Parker of Saginaw, R. C. Lippincott of Philadelphia, R. H. Downman of New Orleans, R. D. Baker of Pittsburg, W. J. Oathout of Newark.

Also, on motion, the following Committee on Nominations for Board of Trustees was named: J. L. Lytle of Pittsburg, H. C. Riley of Philadelphia, M. S. Tremaine of Buffalo, F. S. Morse of Springfield, Mass., H. C. Corwin of Edenton, N. C., C. H. Carlton of Cleveland, J. V. Stimson of Huntingburg, Ind.

The chair announced that an invitation had been received from the Eastern States Retail Lumber Dealers' Association to attend a reception at Rooms 103-5, New Willard Hotel, at 2 p. m. On motion the invitation was accepted.

President Dill also announced that a reception and supper would be tendered to the lady visitors at the convention, on Thursday evening, and a banquet to members of the association and guests at 7:30 the same evening.

On motion adjournment was taken at 1:30 for the day.

THURSDAY MORNING SESSION.

At 11 a. m. the convention was called to order for its second session. A very large and increased audience was noticeable, and the registration showed the attendance to be the largest in the history of the association.

R. W. Higbie presented the report of the Committee on Legislation, of which he is chairman. His report was accepted and its recommendations adopted.

Report of Committee on Legislation.

The Committee on Legislation begs leave to submit the following report: Since the last annual meeting several matters of considerable importance have had the attention of your Committee on Legislation.

The Edward Hines Lumber Company of Chicago and Eastman, Gardiner & Co. of Laurel, Miss., speaking for themselves and a large number of others engaged in the lumber trade, asked our association to indorse their petition to the Congress of the United States in which they asked that the government take over the port located at Gulfport, Miss., making it a government harbor, and also asking that a suitable appropriation be made for maintaining it as such.

This matter was carefully investigated and commended itself so strongly, not only to your committee but also to some of the executive officers of our association, that a circular letter was sent to all the members of our association under date of January 23 asking our members to urge upon their representatives in Congress the importance of this matter and to ask for their support.

Your committee is pleased to report that the appropriation bill known as the rivers and harbors bill contains a provision that the government should take over Gulfport, and contains an appropriation for the maintaining of the same.

During the latter part of the year a call was issued for a convention of shippers to be held in the city of Chicago early in January for the purpose of urging on Congress the necessity and importance of passing some law to compel railroads to furnish cars for loading more promptly and to move loaded cars to their destination more promptly. This convention has since been known as the Reciprocal Demurrage Convention. Our association was represented at that convention by Edward Hines of Chicago and Secretary Perry.

While our representatives at this convention believed in the importance and necessity of the prompt movement of freight and did what in

their judgment seemed for the best interest of all concerned, it is perhaps not unwise to say that owing to circumstances over which they had no control they were in the minority at that convention, and yet the reports which have come to your committee as to the outcome of that convention will bear out the statement that the action of our representatives had a most wholesome effect upon its proceedings and deliberations. This matter is subsequently referred to at length in this report.

Our association was invited by the Foreign Commerce Convention, which was held at Washington on the 14th and 15th of January, to send a representative delegate. We were fortunate in having our association represented at that convention by William E. Litchfield of Boston. Mr. Litchfield has been invited to make a report to you at this convention and will be heard at the proper time.

At our last annual convention you will recall that we indorsed the movement to repeal the compulsory pilotage bill now on the statute books of the United States. This matter was referred to a special committee of which Robert R. Sizer of New York was made chairman, and Mr. Sizer has been invited to submit his report on this matter.

Inasmuch as there have always seemed to be many opinions on the question Who owns goods in transit? and as our association has received many inquiries from members covering various phases of this subject, this question was referred by our association to Walter W. Ross, general counsel to the Car Stake and Equipment Complaint Executive Committee and also an experienced railroad attorney, for his opinion. This opinion was published by our association in July, 1906, in a paper called "Lumber Legal Opinions."

The Board of Trustees of our association at



GARDNER I. JONES OF BOSTON.



J. V. STIMSON OF HUNTINGBURG, IND.

in keeping before us prospective names, and the office has sent out frequent communications to the members urging them to be on the lookout for desirable additions. The committee has written upwards of 200 letters from their respective offices in an effort to keep the association before the people who could use and appreciate its benefits. We believe that the resignations were due almost entirely to the usual changes in business firms.

The figures are as follows:

ASSOCIATION.	
Membership March 1, 1906.....	366
Applications received since.....	36
Electd	33
Rejected	2
In hands of committee.....	1
Withdrawals	399
Membership March 1, 1907.....	368
BUREAU.	
Subscribers March 1, 1906.....	197
Subscribers joined since.....	14
Withdrawals	211
Subscribers March 1, 1907.....	13
Subscribers March 1, 1907.....	198

Respectfully submitted.

M. S. TREMAINE, Chairman.

a meeting held in the association rooms in January of this year referred to the committees on railroad and transportation and on legislation for their joint consideration the question of car shortage and other kindred matters, which may all be embraced in what is known as the railroad problem.

This railroad problem is not easy of solution. The present conditions existing between the railroad companies on the one hand and the traveling and shipping public on the other hand are the result of years of growth, and any attempt at radical changes in these conditions would result disastrously to one or both of the parties interested.

It is undoubtedly true that there seems to have always been antagonism of interests existing between the common carriers on the one hand and the public on the other. This ought not to have been so, because the interests of both are largely identical. This is not the time nor the place, however, to enter into a discussion as to the why and wherefore of this antagonism. A brief review of the situation may perhaps not be amiss.

Just twenty years ago, as a result of several years of agitation, Congress passed an act known as the Act to Regulate Commerce. Ten years later the Supreme Court of the United States rendered a decision which, from the viewpoint of the shipper, largely nullified the benefits which the shippers had hoped to derive from the passage of that act. In 1900 there began, at a convention held in St. Louis, an agitation for the further amending of the Act

to Regulate Commerce. The result of this agitation was the passage of two amendments to this act; one, commonly called the Elkins' Law, which sought to eliminate and prohibit rebating among other things, and the other was the act of last year known as the "rate bill." This bill was very much wider and broader in its scope than the Elkins' act, and was intended to restore to the Interstate Commerce Commission the powers which were supposed to have been given to this commission under the original act of 1887, and to add others that seemed necessary and desirable.

This association for several years has supported this movement to amend the Act to Regulate Commerce, and while it has not done more than it ought to have done, it has, through its proper committees, been closely identified with the movement which resulted successfully in the amendment of last year.

Since the amendment was successfully enacted into law there has arisen a widespread agitation and demand for further amendments or laws to compel the railroad companies to do certain other things, and among them and chiefly is the demand that the railroads be compelled to furnish cars promptly upon request for them; that they be further compelled to deliver them promptly to the consignees, and, failing in this, that the railroad companies shall be penalized.

The result of all this has been that the whole railroad problem is now being studied as never before by not only the officers of the national and various state governments, but also by railroad officials and shippers as well. We think it wise, however, to call your attention to a certain provision of the interstate commerce law as it now stands. The amendment to the Interstate Commerce Act, which became a law on the 29th of June, 1906, provides, among other things, that "the term trans-

road companies. We know full well that abuses in the transportation of merchandise and in the treatment of shippers and localities have always existed and doubtless always will exist. It is also true that we have an annual shortage of cars and that the lumbermen particularly suffer from this car shortage; but your committee is not willing to concede that the car shortage is deliberately caused by the railroads or any of them.

As a matter of fact the most serious congestion of freight and shortage of cars during the last few months has been in the city of Galveston, Texas, and yet the state of Texas contains most stringent laws on the subject of regulation of the supply of cars and a penalty in form of a demurrage upon the railroad companies for not furnishing cars when requested.

Certain things must be evident to every student of this question. We must admit that self interest plays a very large part in all business transactions, and it certainly is to the interest of every railroad company that their cars should move as many miles per day as it is possible for the railroads to make them move; that the cars should be loaded as promptly as possible and unloaded as promptly as possible, for unless this is done the cars do not earn any money. Statistics also show that the increase in the equipment of the railroads has been very large, and the further fact is disclosed that the average carload has increased very greatly.

On the other hand, we do not forget that the annual car shortage occurs, and we do know that at certain points there is congestion of freight and that cars are not delivered as promptly in a great many cases as they should be. This whole matter, however, is so complicated that your committee is not prepared at this time to recommend any of the various remedies which have been suggested. Indeed it is not yet clearly demonstrated whether the trouble is with the equipment of the railroads or with their trackage or terminal facilities. We think that the first thing to do is to find out the causes and sources of the trouble, and we know from several sources that this matter of bettering of the service furnished by the railroads to the public is receiving the most careful consideration of the best experts that this country has, and we believe that the wise thing for our association to do is to wait until such time as these experts, namely, the members of the Interstate Commerce Commission, make their report and suggest definite recommendations. After this shall have been done we will be in better position to know what steps if any our association ought to take, and your committee therefore recommends that this matter be referred to the Board of Trustees with full power to act at such time and in such manner as may seem best to them. Respectfully submitted,
R. W. HIGGIE, Chairman.

George F. Craig, chairman of the Forestry Committee, then presented his report, which was adopted as read.

Report of Committee on Forestry.

While your Forestry Committee has not been inactive it has little to present to you in the way of actual results. The work which it has undertaken is of the kind which requires much seed-sowing and patient cultivation before any fruit is apparent.

Acting on the conclusions reached in our report of last year, we took up the subject of legislation for the regulation of taxation and the prevention of fires on deforested lands, and finding the subject of taxation to be full of difficulties and of absorbing interest, the less knotty problem of fires was pushed into the background.

Such legislation being entirely under state control, and the state of Pennsylvania being for many reasons best prepared for experimental purposes, an effort has been made to frame a taxation law for this state which will fill all vital requirements and, with slight modifications to meet varying conditions, be adaptable for other states.

Through the active cooperation of Hon. S. B. Elliott, of the Pennsylvania Department of Forestry, the matter was brought to the attention of the Pennsylvania Forestry Association and at a meeting held in Wilkesbarre in June last a committee was appointed to draft the necessary law. The chairman of your committee was accorded a place on this committee.

Owing to the usual difficulties met in a committee of any size, and as the biennial session of the Pennsylvania legislature was approaching, Mr. Elliott, acting with your committee, undertook to draft an act which would secure the desired relief.

In framing this act, suggestions were received from representatives of the National Forest Service, Pennsylvania State Forestry Commission, Yale Forest School, and from a number of members of this association and other individuals, and when completed it was

finally submitted to the Pennsylvania Forestry Association.

There were three important requirements to be met: to have an act which would afford the necessary relief; to have an act which would pass the Legislature; and to have an act which would stand the test of constitutionality; the three are far from being synonymous.

These labors finally brought forth two acts, the first establishing a class of lands to be known as "auxiliary forest reserves" and the second regulating the taxation of all lands in this class.

The gist of the first act is that any owner of surface lands suitable for forestry purposes may, on application to the Commissioner of Forestry, have said lands certified to the County Commissioners as auxiliary forest reserves, upon entering into an agreement to treat said lands in accordance with the instructions of the Forestry Commissioners. The second act provides that no lands so certified shall be assessed in excess of \$1 per acre for the purposes of taxation.

The two acts were introduced simultaneously in the House on Jan. 30, 1907, were referred to the Committee on Forestry, and were reported out from the committee on Feb. 4. They passed first reading without debate, but on second reading, meeting with expected opposition, were referred back to the Forestry Committee. The greatest objection arose from the fact that the low assessed valuation on these lands would naturally reduce the revenues applicable to school and road purposes.

To meet this objection Mr. Elliott has offered to the committee a third bill, under the provisions of which the state shall pay to municipalities an annual charge of 1 cent per acre and to school districts an annual charge of 2 cents per acre on all auxiliary forest reserves situate within their respective limits. While



WILLIAM E. LITCHFIELD OF BOSTON.

portation shall include cars and other vehicles and all instrumentalities and facilities for shipment or carriage, irrespective of ownership or of any contract, expressed or implied, for the use thereof, and it shall be the duty of every carrier subject to the provisions of this act to provide and furnish such transportation upon reasonable request therefor."

The act further provides that "nothing in this act contained shall in any way abridge or alter the remedies now existing at common law or by statute, but the provisions of this act are in addition to such remedies"; and further, "A carrier which shall fail to furnish transportation as thus defined is subject to a penalty as provided in section 10 of the act, which reads as follows: 'Any common carrier subject to provisions of this act who shall wilfully omit or fail to do any act, matter or thing in this act required to be done, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, upon conviction thereof in any Circuit Court of the United States within the jurisdiction of which such offense was committed, be subject to a fine not to exceed \$5,000.'"

Looking at the matter from a broad and reasonable standpoint, this question presents itself to your committee: Have we not laws enough already, and would not a proper enforcement of existing laws produce remedies which would meet the reasonable requirements of the shippers? Ought we not to give the present law a fair and just trial before demanding additional legislation?

This committee holds no brief for the rail-



SAM E. BARR OF NEW YORK.

the principal objection has thus been met, it is impossible to predict the fate of these bills, and we are reduced to the consolation of hope.

The Pennsylvania Department of Forestry has prepared a fire act which was introduced in the House on Jan. 31, 1907, and also referred to the Committee on Forestry. This bill constitutes all constables, justices and employees of the Department of Forestry *ex officio* fire wardens with power to employ other persons for the purpose of suppressing forest fires, and apportions the expense thereof equally between the state and the counties in which said fires occur, and without limiting the amount which may be so expended.

Within a few days we have been advised that a bill regulating taxation on somewhat the same lines as our Pennsylvania bill has been introduced in the Legislature of the state of Iowa, but we have not had the opportunity of obtaining a copy of it.

The liberal subscription pledged at last year's meeting to the fund for the endowment of the Chair of Applied Forestry and Practical Lumbering in Yale Forest School has not been called in by the association, and we have been unable to obtain any information as to the present status of the fund. Mr. F. E. Weyerhaeuser, chairman of the committee, writes that owing to pressure of private affairs he has turned this matter over to Mr. N. W. McLeod, and a letter addressed to Mr. McLeod has elicited no response. It is left to the association at large to indicate what course they desire to pursue with reference to these subscriptions.

Your committee makes no suggestions whatever. A resolution was passed at our last meeting indorsing the southern Appalachian and White Mountain Forest Reserves. At the session of Congress which expired on March 4 the bill authorizing these reserves was unanimously passed by the Senate, but failed to come up in House. Some opposition to forest reserves generally has been found to exist among lumbermen. This appears to be based on the possibility of reserves conflicting with lumbering operations, in which case it is questionable whether the federal government could afford and would be willing to pay a price which would fully represent the value of a timber tract in active operation.

While your committee does not feel competent to pass final judgment on this question it believes that lumbermen are able to cope with each individual situation as it may arise, and further that lumbermen as a body are sufficiently broad and liberal to risk a minimum of personal profit for a maximum of general benefit.

Hearing on this question we have received from Mr. Gifford Pinchot a letter explaining the position of the government with regard to forest reserves. Mr. Pinchot's attitude in forestry matters has always been so practical and so universally fair to the lumbermen that we have taken the liberty of inserting the full text of his letter. In practical forestry Mr. Pinchot is the government, and his assurances ought to allay any doubts regarding the wisdom and safety of our indorsement of forest reserve legislation.

"Reserves and the government reserve policy are decidedly to the front just now. It seems to me that the western lumbermen who criticize this policy ought to take a broader view. Were the timber on unreserved public lands lumbermen would doubtless find a way to secure these lands when wanted, as they have other lands from the public domain; but they could not secure them legally, and, having secured them, it is highly improbable that they would manage them conservatively. Waste by fire and destructive lumbering would repeat the old story, and in one region after another the lumber business would be self-extinguishing. Is it not better for the lumbermen to be able to buy stumpage from the government at a fair price and cut under regulation, knowing that the forests will always be there for them to draw upon, than to connive at fraud, or perhaps take the timber in order to get it at all, and make an end to the forests, even though they may realize a larger immediate profit on this operation? Is it not essentially a choice between honesty and a steady business and growing rich on public plunder?"

"In the East, of course, the case is different. If the southern Appalachian and White Mountain Reserves are created the government would have to pay a fair price for the land, since this is already in private ownership. I believe, however, that these reserves also will in the long run benefit the lumbermen by making the industry more stable. There is no reason why lands now held by lumber companies should not be purchased subject to the removal of the standing timber, under such regulations as would preserve the forest itself. As you of course know, the present measure for creating these reserves is killed, yet the same question must come up again, I think. Too much sentiment has been aroused to let the matter drop, and the evils of deforestation in their relation to water power and floods must, as they become more progressively felt, sooner or later compel government intervention."

A year's education and experiment have modified but have not materially changed what may have been regarded as our ultra-conservative views on practical forestry from the lumberman's standpoint. Our present conclusions are advanced not as facts, not as definite laws, but as theories deduced from a modest attempt to discover the best methods of handling cut-over lands. The experiment in the higher Appalachian forest must confine these theories to the timber of similar regions.

Practical forestry is an experiment, a problem whose solution may be as varied as the value of "X," and it is therefore of paramount importance that our lumbering show the best possible financial results and that present profit be not sacrificed to posterity. Therefore we believe that the "preservation of the smaller growth of the forest" and the "natural reforestation of cut-over lands" must remain as the basis of lumbermen's forestry, with only such modifications as experience may justify.

Hemlock seems doomed to disappear with the exhaustion of the present crop. It is not only uncertain of reproduction, but exceedingly slow in growth. Existing conditions illustrate this.

Narrow fire strips in dense stands of virgin hemlock have grown up to birch and beech, and natural reproduction of the hemlock is entirely wanting. This transitory type of hardwood might again give place to hemlock, but not within the limit of time for commercial purposes. On the basis that at least no harm will result, and primarily for the purpose of

fire protection, strips of standing hemlock about 300 feet in width may be left in selected locations, extending from top to bottom of the slopes and at intervals of about half a mile. They will be of some value for seeding purposes, though possibly only from the spruce and hardwoods which occur in mixture with the hemlock and for economic reasons must be removed before logging improvements are abandoned. They should be kept free from slash in felling the adjacent timber and will be more effective for fire protection if the adjoining skid row on each side be burned over.

In spruce stands the only advisable method is practically clean cutting. The second crop would as a rule be insufficient to justify the improvements necessary for its removal. The small timber, subject to damage in the first cutting, is later liable to destruction by insects, fire and wind, particularly where the soil is thick humus. Therefore all timber which is profitably marketable for any purpose should be removed, using such care as is possible to preserve the unmarketable saplings. A portion of the extra revenue derived by clean cutting may be expended in artificial reforestation with better ultimate results.

By thus eliminating hemlock as a future forest tree and reducing to a minimum the amount of young spruce left for natural reproduction, it apparently becomes necessary to assist nature in her efforts to reestablish the coniferous forest. Present conditions will not warrant the more expensive experiment of setting out young stock, and we must be content with artificial seeding.

While the ground is still frozen, the slash between the skid roads should be burned, or perhaps better, the slash between every second or third skid road, care being taken to select these strips which contain least natural reproduction. These burnt areas form an excellent seed bed and act as a fire break for the protection of the growing forest.

On the bed thus prepared, reliable seed selected to fit the conditions of soil and climate should immediately be sown. Spruce, particularly Norway spruce, fir, larch and white pine have been selected for first experiment. Black locust, is suggested in mixture with the conifers as producing some earlier revenue by conversion into ties, while furnishing protection from sun and frost to the evergreen seedlings.

Interspersed with spruce and hemlock areas on these higher altitudes occur pure stands of hardwood, consisting of ash, chestnut, oaks, beech, birch and maple, with some cucumber and basswood. Were it practicable to do so the best management might be to allow these hardwoods to remain for future operation, or, at most, to confine present operations to improvement cuttings. This, however, would violate the rule to consider first of all the present financial returns.

The smaller trees of these species, producing as they do lumber of the lowest grades, may consistently be left on the ground. It may be as well, however, to remove as far as possible even the smaller trees of the less valuable kinds, such as beech and maple, in order to give better opportunity to more desirable woods.

Where the young growth is not sufficiently dense selected seed trees may be left in addition, but as these may be either defective timber or of but moderate size, little loss will be occasioned. Ash and red birch are recommended both on account of their value for a second crop and their ability to reproduce themselves readily. Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE F. CRAIG, Chairman.

On the invitation of President Dill, the association was favored with an address by the Hon. Gifford Pinchot, Chief of the Forest Service of the United States Department of Agriculture, which follows:

Address of Hon. Gifford Pinchot.

I have only just a word or two to say this morning, gentlemen, and I shall be very brief. First, I want to thank you and Mr. Dill for the chance to say it, and second, I want to express, as I have had occasion to do before, the great gratification which the support of this association and the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association of the Forest Service gives to every one of the members of that service. I have been here several times when Mr. Craig has read the reports of the forestry committee and every time that report has been practical and to the point, and on this occasion I think the committee has carried its work further than ever before by getting legislation before state legislative bodies with the prospect of enactment. That is the kind of thing that seems to be most worthy of congratulation on the part of the association. The association is now getting on the ground where its work counts, through Mr. Craig and his committee. I know it will give every member of the association pleasure, as it does every member of the Forestry Service.

Now your chairman has referred to the fact that there has been some little disagreement at

the other end of the avenue on the subject of the Forest Service. I have known from the time when my conscience awoke to me in early life that I was a bad man, and I have now had it not only seared upon my trembling conscience but the specifications have been given to me so there is no question about it any more. We will accept that; I know it is so now. On the other hand, I want to enter a demurrer to one of the charges which has been made, and that is the question of not merely Forest Service, but of the general land policy of the government. If any of you have read the reports of the debates you have seen that the Forest Service has been repeatedly charged with two things: In the first place, it is busy getting all the timber of the country into the hands of the so-called lumber trust, if such an organization exists, in order to raise prices and prevent the small man from going into the lumber business; in the second place, it has been busy in preventing the honest settler from going on to the lands in the West and making a home.

Now there is one authority on this subject who when quoted seems to me to settle the question, and that is the President of the United States [great applause]. Now what the President says about what the Forest Service is doing and what the whole land policy of his administration is doing is this: That the whole thing that he is trying to do in forestry, in grazing, mineral resources and the general administration of the public lands is to promote the foundation and maintenance of prosperous homes; that is the first object of the whole thing, and it is the exclusive object. All the rest of the things that the Forest Service is trying to do, the Land Office and the Geological Survey are means to that end. If there are, and there are certainly many acres of land included in forest reservations in the West, we are going to call them national forests in the future, as they have been so designated by Congress. The Forest Service has no more eager desire than to see that land used for the making of a home; that is the end of our existence. Every bit of that land may be taken up on a showing that it is adaptable to agriculture, for the making of a home, and every bit of that land where it comes in large enough bodies to make it possible, when we ascertain it is suitable for agricultural purposes, so far as the Forest Service has anything to say, it will be exclusively offered for homestead entries.

There is no other way of protecting the forests from fire, except to have scattered through that forest a lot of men whose interest it is to prevent fires; that is the first and most desirable thing. We want settlers all through the forest reserves everywhere. The idea that these forests are lands withdrawn from use and that the object is to keep men out is as diametrically contrary to the fact as anything can be. We want the settler and his co-operation and assistance in protecting the forests against fire, against the taking of timber, and against any other possible harm that might come to them, and we propose to see, so far as the Forest Service has anything to do with it, that those lands are open for that use.

When we pass outside of the boundaries of the national forests then we come into direct co-operation with your great work of making homes, whether in the East or in the West. It is the supplies that the national forests are going to furnish that will keep your business going ultimately, and they will make it possible to continue this great work of home making in all sorts of ways all over the country. It is one of the keenest sources of satisfaction to me that we are working together along these lines.

A word as to the fact that the forest association controls a great deal of stumpage. It does control several hundred million feet, but nothing like so much as is controlled on the outside, but nevertheless a very large amount. It is perfectly obvious that the possession of this vast amount of standing timber by the government is going to have a steady effect on prices and is going to prevent the cornering of the product by any man or combination of men, and is going to act very powerfully for the general good. That we all see will have a very steady effect—the possession of these great areas of timber which will not be withdrawn from use, but on the other hand put to very vigorous use. During the past year we have sold about a billion feet of standing timber and we shall sell more of it in the next year. This timber will be removed under restrictions which will make the forests permanent. Nearly all of it is in the western states. We have on file now applications for about two billion feet from the northwestern states, Oregon and Washington. In the large pine districts we find we could take in one place suppressed trees only two inches in diameter and use them for lagging in the mines. In other places it is impossible to use anything except timber 16 and 18 inches in diameter. The Forest Service is trying to be practical in everything of that kind.

Gentlemen, that is about all that I wanted to say, except to express once more my very great satisfaction at being in co-operation with a body of men like this. If anybody will make a motion—while I am not authorized to express

the mind of the chairman— if anybody will make a motion to substitute this body for the United States Senate, I have no doubt your chairman will entertain it. [Applause.]

F. R. Babeock presented a report of the Committee on Railroads and Transportation, which covered ably and thoroughly the history of the car stake controversy up to the present, in all its details; these matters have been discussed in the *HARDWOOD RECORD* from time to time, as they progressed, so that the publication of the report in this issue is not deemed necessary.

On motion, reading of the report of Traffic Manager E. J. Eddy was dispensed with, but was ordered duly printed and circulated.

Through the courtesy of George M. Stevens, a large photograph of the late Pendennis White was exhibited, draped with the American flag, and John M. Seateherd delivered an impressive memorial address, reciting the history of Mr. White and eulogizing his splendid character.

On motion of R. W. Higbie, and as a token of the association's respect for the memory of Mr. White, adjournment was then taken until the afternoon session.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Thursday afternoon session convened at 2:45 p. m.

The first item in the order of business was the report of the Committee on Compulsory Pilotage, which was read by R. S. Cohn, who reported that the effort to secure an abrogation of compulsory pilotage failed to secure congressional approval.

W. E. Litchfield, a delegate of the association to the National Convention for the Promotion of Foreign Commerce, held at Washington, D. C., Jan. 15, made a verbal report covering the excellent work done at that meeting.

F. S. Morse, chairman, made a report on behalf of the Committee on Trade Relations, which follows:

Report of Committee on Trade Relations.

Your committee is pleased to report the past year as one that may properly be termed the most peaceful in the history of trade relations.

In the report our committee presented to you last year it stated that "As long as the retail associations protest such names, indicating careful consideration on their part, they will meet with our approval, and we bespeak a continuance of our present closely affiliated relations." Since then the results show the retail associations have had a disposition to protest only such names as they knew to be right and would meet the approval of the N. W. L. D. A.; this, together with the general conditions of trade, has combined to make the situation far more satisfactory than has heretofore existed.

All of the retail associations have shown, in their attitude, that the N. W. L. D. A. stands for true principles in protecting the trade, both wholesale and retail, and our method of informing our members of the various retail classifications has proven very satisfactory.

Since March 1, 1906, there have been 65 protests from the retail associations communicated to our members, and since this system was adopted at Ottawa in August, 1905, there have been protested altogether 106 names. With comparatively few exceptions these protests have been satisfactory to our members. In two instances the president appointed special classification committees to render an independent opinion, but in each case they concurred with that expressed by the retail association, our members notified accordingly and refrained from quoting or selling that particular trade.

The scalper is still the usual source of annoyance, and while the complaint is probably not as great as it has been heretofore, there are a few parties who persist in using the lumber

trade as they see fit, regardless of trade principles or customs, and while they are gradually being brought into line it is slow work and requires very diplomatic handling both on the part of the wholesaler and retailer.

During the year there has been a request from one association for special classification work in the city in which the local organization was interested. This was referred by the Board of Trustees to a committee of members in that city, and the matter was adjusted satisfactorily to all concerned.

Another feature that has been brought prominently before the trade the past year is that in certain localities, and in some instances where a regular retail lumber yard already exists, a contractor, or several contractors joining together, organize a corporation to conduct a retail lumber business. In some instances they run a legitimate retail business with a competent man in charge, and it seems to be conducted in such a way as to make it a regularly established retail lumber yard. In other instances it is merely a pretense to enable the contractors who are interested in the company to buy their lumber at wholesale.

These are cases that cannot be considered on a general basis, but each one should be taken up, carefully investigated and an opinion expressed on the merits of that separate case.

Now that such a satisfactory understanding exists between the wholesale and retail dealers, we firmly believe that only the most amicable relations will continue.

Respectfully submitted,

FRED S. MORSE, Chairman.

The committee's report was accepted as read.

Addresses on the subject of amicable trade relations between all branches of the lumber industry were then made by George W. Hotchkiss, secretary of the Illinois Retail Lumber Dealers' Association; J. S. Davis, president of the New York Lumber Trade Association; L. A. Mansfield, secretary of the Eastern States Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, and Richard E. White of the New York Lumber Trade Association.

F. E. Parker, chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, offered a resolution at the instance of the Eastern States Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, condemning the proposal of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of the United States in its intention to issue in book form a list of wholesale hardwood consumers and asking that the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association reconsider this proposed action, as contrary to good trade ethics.

The resolution was adopted.

New Trustees Appointed.

F. R. Babeock, on behalf of a committee to suggest names for new trustees, reported the following:

News Miscellany.

H. B. Smith Machine Company.

The H. B. Smith Machine Company of Smithville, N. J., one of the foremost manufacturers of woodworking tools in the country, last year issued a magnificent catalogue of its line of production. This very progressive concern is constantly enlarging the variety and improving the type of its various machines, and its efforts in that direction during the last year have included a new molder of the very highest type, an improved triple drum sander, a new planer and matcher, a new single-end tenoner, a new automatic feed saw bench, a new jig saw and a new panel raiser. These tools are illustrated and described in a handsome series of supplements which are now being sent out to some 10,000 holders of the Twentieth Century Catalogue above mentioned.

The H. B. Smith Machine Company, from long association with the Chicago trade, is almost claimed as a Chicago institution. Thomas R. Martin, western manager of the company, con-

F. R. Babeock of Pittsburg, N. H., Walcott of Providence, C. Walter Betts of Buffalo, F. S. Underhill of Philadelphia, W. A. Holt of Chicago, H. J. Amos of Utica, and J. W. Thompson of Memphis.

On motion the recommendation was accepted and the gentlemen take the places of the seven whose terms have expired.

J. M. Hastings for President.

L. L. Satler of Pittsburg nominated for president J. M. Hastings as the recommendation of the association to the Board of Trustees. The nomination was seconded by George F. Craig of Philadelphia, and Mr. Hastings was elected by unanimous vote.

Messrs. Satler and Craig were then appointed a committee to locate Mr. Hastings and conduct him to the chair, which they did, and he made a very graceful and appropriate speech of acceptance of the honor paid him.

On motion of R. C. Lippincott a rising vote of thanks and esteem was given retiring President Lewis Dill. On insistent request for a speech Mr. Dill made an address, and heartily thanked the association for the honor paid him.

On motion of F. R. Babeock a resolution of condolence upon the death of Pendennis White was referred to the Board of Trustees for suitable action and promulgation.

The convention then adjourned.

Meeting Board of Trustees.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees held immediately after the close of the session the election of President Hastings was confirmed, and C. H. Prescott of Cleveland was elected first vice president, George F. Craig of Philadelphia second vice president, Fredk. W. Cole of New York re-elected treasurer, and E. F. Perry of New York secretary.

At 7:30 p. m. an elaborate banquet was served to members of the association and guests in the New Willard Hotel. At the same hour a reception, supper and musicale was given the lady visitors in another part of the hotel.

ducts the large branch store at 10 and 12 North Canal street, and has on display there specimens of the leading types of machinery produced by this company.

Building Operations for February.

Viewed in a broad way, the building statistics from some fifty leading cities throughout the country for February, 1907, officially reported to the American Contractor, Chicago, and tabulated, are as satisfactory as could be expected by those who are well informed as to the building movement for the past few years. As compared with the corresponding month of last year there is, in the aggregate, quite a decided falling off. This was to be expected, since a constant increase was out of the question, particularly in cities where all records, all anticipations, have been broken and surpassed. In those cities, even, that have been subjected to the greatest loss, the business reported is still of great proportions, far in excess of anything recorded before the

development of the building movement of the past four years. This is the waiting season, and developments as to labor, the price of material and other matters may lead to much more extensive operations in the near future. While no boom is in sight construction, in general, is in a healthful condition.

City—	Feb., 1907, cost.	Feb., 1906, cost.	Per cent gain.	Per cent loss.
Atlanta	\$ 602,411	\$ 301,549	100	..
Bridgeport	48,425	143,200	..	66
Buffalo	381,700	472,075	..	9
Chicago	3,159,130	4,600,400	..	31
Cleveland	674,245	429,995	..	43
Chattanooga	81,220	143,560	..	43
Davenport	42,100	93,650	..	54
Dallas	204,070	142,752	..	43
Denver	172,700	458,770	..	3
Detroit	529,300	369,700	..	43
Duluth	73,720	32,570	128	..
Evansville	67,555	84,933	..	20
Harrisburg	74,750	100,735	..	26
Hartford	56,365	823,070	..	93
Indianapolis	165,864	392,234	..	57
Kansas City	602,215	464,255	..	29
Louisville	157,250	684,805	..	77
Los Angeles	1,086,115	1,082,875	..	..
Milwaukee	156,740	337,582	..	54
Minneapolis	285,795	798,835	..	69
Memphis	479,257	300,862	..	57
Mobile	423,036	31,914	924	..
Nashville	88,877	129,367	..	31
Newark	520,340	561,060	..	7
Manhattan	4,422,300	8,419,150	..	47
Alteration	880,267	3,167,904	..	..
Brooklyn	4,793,765	4,071,801	17	..
Bronx	1,955,350	1,549,820	26	..
Alteration	42,785	131,675	..	..
New York	12,091,467	17,280,350	..	30
Omaha	172,370	147,050	17	..
Philadelphia	387,455	3,063,720	..	67
Pittsburgh	75,740	215,785	..	10
Portland	801,739	308,888	189	..
Rochester	185,500	240,740	..	22
St. Joseph	29,640	31,395	..	5
St. Louis	1,703,492	1,636,263	4	..
St. Paul	349,692	140,103	149	..
San Antonio	163,785	77,635	111	..
Scranton	118,700	96,850	23	..
Seattle	1,300,412	321,848	304	..
Spokane	197,950	322,776	..	38
South Bend	32,835	42,700	..	23
Syracuse	184,410	163,625	78	..
Salt Lake City	102,300	135,950	..	47
Telena	108,170	214,010	..	46
Topka	22,800	42,570	..	47
Tacoma	276,185	119,285	131	..
Washington	820,427	910,155	..	9
Worcester	73,262	37,965	97	..
Wilkesbarre	203,596	33,460	515	..
Total	\$30,501,411	\$38,449,511	..	20

Enviably Record of a St. Louis Hardwood House.

It is a far cry from the inception of a small lumber commission business, capitalized at \$2,500, to the successful evolution of a great wholesale and manufacturing hardwood enterprise, with a capital and surplus of a quarter of a million. However, this is what has been accomplished by the principals of the Thomas & Proetz Lumber Company of St. Louis within the remarkably short space of ten years.

Charles E. Thomas, founder of the company, was born in St. Louis in 1872 and became identified with the lumber business when a youth, spending several years in the employ of the Russell-Massengale Commission Company as salesman and later as secretary and treasurer of the Central Mantel Company. In 1896 Mr. Thomas spent some time looking over the lumber field with the idea of returning to his original work of selling hardwoods if he could find a satisfactory position; but owing principally to "hard times" was unsuccessful in this attempt. Not to be daunted in his determination to reënter the lumber business, he turned to his brother-in-law, Mr. Proetz, for aid, and with the modest capital of \$2,500 formed the Thomas & Proetz Lumber Company, of which he was manager.

At first the concern did a commission business strictly, but soon branched out and opened a yard at St. Louis avenue and the Wabash tracks. Two years later another yard was opened at Duck and Hall streets. In the year 1903, in order to handle the rapidly increasing trade more conveniently and capably, the company purchased nearly nine acres of ground at Hall and Angelrodt streets in the lumber district of north St. Louis and consolidated its yard interests at that point, taking up its office on the



CHARLES E. THOMAS, PRESIDENT THOMAS & PROETZ LUMBER CO.

same site. Here the company has an ideal location, facing the Mississippi; spur tracks, furnishing connection with the railroads, enter the yard, thus providing it with every facility for handling lumber by rail or river.

In February, 1906, the company took over an up-to-date hardwood mill at Belzoni, Miss., and incorporated the Belzoni Hardwood Lumber Company to operate it. They made extensive improvements in the mill, and purchased a logging fleet, composed of a 12x50 quarters boat, two derrick boats equipped with Lidgerwood hoisting machinery, a twin-screw steamboat and three 24x150-foot barges. The plant consists of a Sinker-Davis band mill; a thoroughly modern planing mill containing seventeen machines, capable of turning out a wide variety of work; and a shingle mill. The manager of the operations at this point is Raymond Irrattain, a member of the Belzoni company who was for several years in the employ of the Thomas & Proetz Lumber Company as inspector. The mill cuts about 30,000 feet of lumber a day, principally ash, cottonwood, cypress, gum and oak. At the beginning of the current year nearly 2,500,000 feet of lumber were in stock there, with logs enough on hand to last at least until the month of May. The Belzoni company's out-



EDWARD W. WIESE, VICE PRESIDENT THOMAS & PROETZ LUMBER CO.

put is sold exclusively by the Thomas & Proetz Lumber Company, which carries a fine stock of between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000 feet of hardwoods piled in its St. Louis yards.

To the ability and industry of Edward W. Wiese, as well as to the founder, much of the success and extension of the business of the Thomas & Proetz Lumber Company is due. Mr. Wiese entered Mr. Thomas' employ about 1897 as bookkeeper and stenographer, and four years later acquired a financial interest in the concern. He is now vice president of the St. Louis company, and secretary and vice president of the Belzoni Hardwood Lumber Company.

Both Mr. Thomas and Mr. Wiese stand very high in the esteem of not only their local contemporaries, but also of manufacturers and consumers throughout the wide field in which they have commercial transactions.

Death of John O'Brien.

John O'Brien, president of the John O'Brien Land & Lumber Company of Chicago, died at his home, 4523 Prairie avenue, on Monday, February 25. For several years he had not been in good health, and his large business interests have been in the hands of his sons.

Mr. O'Brien was born in Tralee, County Kerry, Ireland, January 6, 1847. At the age of nineteen he came to Chicago. He spent a number of years in the employ of lumber concerns, serving in various capacities and learning the business thoroughly. His first venture for himself was in 1885, when with P. J. Doyle he started a yard on Armour avenue, under the firm name of Doyle & O'Brien. Two years later Mr. O'Brien bought out Mr. Doyle's interest, and with George G. Wilcox and Maj. George Green incorporated the O'Brien & Green Company, which established a yard at the south end of the Throop Street bridge. This concern was capitalized at \$75,000. Some years afterward, on the retirement of Mr. Green, the company was reorganized under the name of the John O'Brien Lumber Company and removed to Throop and Twenty-second streets. It conducted a general wholesale and retail business at that location until its timber resources began to decline, when the yard was closed out and the office removed to the Chamber of Commerce.

Between the years 1897 and 1903 the company made several extensive purchases of pine stumpage in Wisconsin and vicinity and conducted operations in Asbland, Washburn and Duluth, handling out 500,000,000 feet of lumber in that length of time. With its exhaustion, Mr. Wilcox retired from the concern and Mr. O'Brien and his sons formed the John O'Brien Land & Lumber Company, capitalized at \$300,000. They purchased 40,000 acres of hardwood land with sawmill plant, logging railroad, etc., in Mississippi, including the village of Phillip. Here the business has been conducted successfully up to the present time.

John O'Brien, Jr., and his brother Robert B. are at the head of affairs of the Jno. O'Brien Land & Lumber Company and hold important offices.

Mr. O'Brien leaves a wife and eight children. The funeral took place on Thursday, February 28, at Corpus Christi Church, Chicago; the interment was at Calvary.

Mahogany Ties in Mexico.

J. M. Neeland, vice president of the Pan-American railroad, now open from a connection with the Tehuantepec National near San Geronimo, Mex., to Pijijiapam, 161 miles, is reported as saying that hardwood is used almost altogether for ties, and that fully 12 per cent of the ties thus far laid are mahogany. The chico zapote, from which chicle gum is extracted, is also used. The intense hardness of this tree, which increases with time after it is cut down, makes it particularly valuable as a railroad tie.

American Forestry Honored.

The Forest Service of the United States government is to become a member of the International Association of Forest Experiment Stations. Other countries represented in the association are Germany, Austria, France, Italy, Russia and Switzerland—the leading countries in the practice of scientific forestry. The purpose of the association is to standardize experimental work generally, so that the methods of investigation in each country will be uniform, and to collaborate in researches affecting two or more of the countries interested.

That the Forest Service should be able to enter this association on equal terms with the European countries through whose researches, conducted for many years, a science of forestry has been built up, is evidence of the rapid progress we are making in this science. Material development and the practical problems which it has presented have absorbed most of our energies, and our contribution to the world's progress along scientific lines has been in the field of invention and applied science rather than in discovery and research.

The science of forestry has until very lately been altogether foreign to us. It is hardly ten years since the first attempt to introduce scientific forestry upon American soil was made, and the opening of the Cornell School of Forestry in 1898 was a pioneer step in American education. Nor was it possible in this field to import a developed science and start abreast of European investigators by borrowing their results. Both the natural and the artificial conditions which determine forest utilization are so different from those found abroad that a new science had to be built up from its foundations.

America may well feel proud of the rapid progress made, for the country is now in position to utilize wisely one of its greatest resources and to do what may be done to avert the national peril threatened by forest destruction. We have now a science and practice of forestry based upon American conditions, and are ready to enter upon the stage of higher scientific research with the other nations represented in the international association.

Affiliation with foreign workers will materially aid us on the way toward further goals. Better and better methods of practical management can be devised as knowledge of the underlying scientific problems becomes fuller. The United States will profit also through the criticism of its published results by the older and more experienced foresters of Europe, since a part of the plan of cooperation is the mutual exchange and discussion of forest publications. The conventions of the associations will give opportunity for the discussion of international problems, for personal contact with foreign leaders, and for promoting the feeling of fellowship among workers in a common field which helps to draw the whole civilized world together.

Foreign forestry will profit from our investigations, because no other country has so wide a variation in climate or such a wealth of forest flora as America. As we advance in knowledge of silviculture we shall place at the disposal of Europe facts which may well prove of importance for the management of European forests. New species will doubtless be made available for commercial use abroad, the vexed problem of the influence of forests on climate should be brought toward solution, and new methods of practice will be brought to light.

William Landeck.

On Wednesday, February 27, at his home in Milwaukee, Wis., occurred the death of William Landeck, one of the pioneer lumbermen of that state. Mr. Landeck had been ill but a week, pneumonia having developed from a severe cold contracted while on a recent southern trip.

William Landeck was born at Graudenz, Germany, in 1832. In his youth he followed the trade of cabinetmaker, as did his father. On coming to America in 1860 he settled at

Hoboken, N. J., where he lived only a year. He then went to Milwaukee and worked at his trade for a time, later starting one of the first sash and door factories in that city. In 1880 he took up the retail lumber business, and was connected with a number of yards, some of which he owned. He then commenced the wholesale manufacture of lumber, and in 1889 was instrumental in forming the Page & Landeck Lumber Company, which owned extensive stumpage and operated a mill at Crandon, Wis.

Mr. Landeck maintained this connection until about six months ago, and at the time of his death was contemplating new operations in the South. Although retiring from active business in 1893, he always maintained a lively interest in the affairs of his company; his sons, who were in business with him, have conducted it capably and profitably. Gus J. Landeck, although a young man, is already a prominent member of the lumber fraternity.

Mr. Landeck was a man of great commercial sagacity and integrity, and by his death Milwaukee is deprived of one of its most faithful and respected citizens. A wife and eight children survive him.

An Improved Factory Truck.

The demand on the part of manufacturers for better vehicles upon which to move their raw material and finished product about the factory seems to have been met in a very satisfactory fashion by the Gillette Roller Bearing Company of Grand Rapids, Mich. After a careful study of the factory truck market this firm has produced a truck possessing several distinctive features, every one of them being the result of an effort to avoid the annoying defects so common in the construction of many such vehicles. Of



THE GILLETTE MALLEABLE IRON CASTER FORK.

these features those for which the makers claim most are the roller-bearing axle and the malleable iron caster-fork. It is said that the use of this axle reduces the draft of the truck one-third to one-half and adds just that much to the efficiency of the man who uses it. In support of this claim the makers cite a letter recently received from one of their largest customers who says of their truck: "One man can move a load of 3,000 pounds, while with many other trucks it takes three men." Noting the expense and loss incident upon the breaking of caster-forks, the makers have provided a fork of massive construction made of malleable iron and therefore practically unbreakable.

Other points of merit are the improved stake pockets, the method of fastening the frame together and the general character of the construction, all of which are duly emphasized in a new catalogue issued by the makers, copies of which will be sent on request.

Salling, Hanson & Co. Incorporate.

The great lumber manufacturing house of Salling, Hanson & Co. of Grayling, Mich., has recently been incorporated under the name of the Salling-Hanson Company. This does not change the interests of the various members of the old firm in any wise, since the step was taken merely to put affairs in such shape that in case of the retirement of any of its members the business would not be interrupted. In short, the organization is simply a matter of convenience.

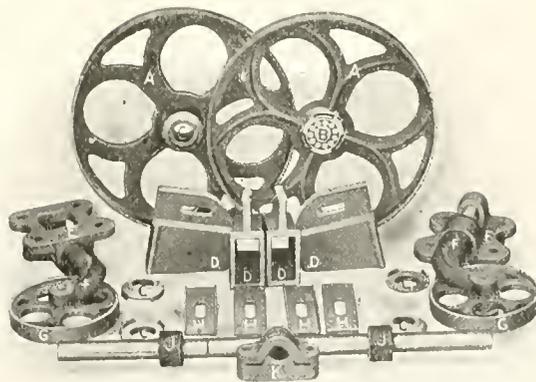
The Salling-Hanson Company is one of the old-established and foremost lumber manufacturing institutions of the state of Michigan. Its past history has been very largely identified with the production of white pine, Norway and hemlock, but lately it is entering quite largely into the production of Michigan hardwoods, of which it is a large timber holder. Allied houses of the company are producers of maple and beech flooring, veneers and a variety of manufactured hardwood products.

Meeting Wisconsin Hardwood Lumbermen's Association.

Secretary A. E. Peebee of McMillan, Wis., announces that there will be a special spring meeting of the Wisconsin Hardwood Lumbermen's Association at Grand Rapids, Wis., on Tuesday, March 19. Matters of much importance will be brought up at this time and delegates from the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association, the National Hardwood Lumber Association and the Michigan Hardwood Manufacturers' Association will be present.

Open New Hardwood Department.

William Schuette & Co., Inc., the large wholesale lumber house with main office in suite 1107 Machesney building, Pittsburg, Pa., has recently



THE GILLETTE ROLLER BEARING AXLE.

added a hardwood department to its business, and will handle all kinds, both northern and southern, as well as wagon and car stock.

The company has secured some excellent connections both in the North and South, and is in position to satisfy the requirements of manufacturers in the above lines. It announces that it is "in the market full-fledged and to stay" and that while the Pittsburg district and tributary territory is in excellent tone, it does not intend to confine operations to that locality alone, but will go after the trade in the Middle West as well. R. C. Patterson, a capable and practical hardwood man, is in charge of the new department.

William Schuette & Co., Inc., will undoubtedly take an important position in the hardwood line, and rapidly build up an extensive clientage, since its operations are based upon absolutely square dealing, and its reputation as a pine concern has always been unassailable.

A Competent Inspection Force.

The Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of the United States is justly proud of its inspection force, and the following sketch of the individual members of it, with accompanying photographs, will be of interest to the trade, and



J. V. HILL, CHICAGO, CHIEF INSPECTOR.

particularly to manufacturers who have come in contact with their careful and conscientious work in the past.

J. V. Hill, chief inspector of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association, is a native of Ohio, and was born and raised in the vicinity of Columbus. Since early boyhood he has been engaged in one lumbering pursuit or another, and has successfully filled a wide variety of positions connected with the manufacturing of timber into lumber and placing it upon the market, so that he is thoroughly conversant with every detail of production and grading. He has spent considerable time at various periods in the employ of manufacturing consumers, especially of dimension stock. He has been employed by



E. W. HILL, COLUMBUS, O., TRAVELING INSPECTOR.

the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association since 1903, and by his thorough study of the grading question and careful application of its principles, both at mill points and in consuming territories, he has become an authority on such matters.

H. M. Marshall, a native Virginian, has spent practically his entire life in the lumber industry and by his travels in West Virginia, Kentucky, Virginia, Tennessee, Mississippi and adjoining states has become thoroughly familiar with all kinds of hardwoods; most of this time has been spent in the inspection of lumber. He



JOHN F. FOUNTAIN, STURGEON, MO., TRAVELING INSPECTOR.

entered the employ of the Manufacturers' association in November, 1906, and was shortly thereafter located in the St. Louis district, where he handles the inspections of the local trade, and also travels to mill points or to the plants of consumers as occasion may require. Mr. Marshall has shown himself peculiarly adapted to the duties of such a position.

E. W. Hill is a brother of J. V. Hill, and like him has spent a large part of his time in various phases of the lumber industry, making a special study of the wants of manufacturing consumers. He was employed by the association late in 1906, and is well qualified both by his intimate knowledge of hardwood lumber and his personal char-



H. M. MARSHALL, ST. LOUIS, MO., DISTRICT INSPECTOR.

acteristics for the position of traveling inspector which he holds.

John F. Fountain was born and bred in central Missouri. He began his career as a lumber inspector in eastern Tennessee, spending considerable time studying the woods indigenous to

that section, and becoming thoroughly acquainted with all forms of the product, both rough and dressed. Later he spent considerable time in the Southwest and became familiar with cottonwood, gum and other hardwoods of western Tennessee and contiguous territory. He has been employed by the association since March, 1906, and has thoroughly convinced the management of his integrity and ability to interpret and apply the rules of the bureau of grades. He is employed as traveling inspector.

American Woodworking Machinery Company Removal.

The space covered by the American Woodworking Machinery Company's salesrooms at 43-45 Canal street, Chicago, will soon be utilized by the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company for its new depot, which will necessitate the removal of the former in the near future. Accordingly the American has secured offices in the new Fisher building, Dearborn and Van Buren streets, and the sales department will be located there on and after May 1. In order that the company may have a large stock of machinery on hand to show prospective buyers it is now building a large warehouse at Thirty-sixth and Morgan streets, which will have Chicago Junction railway switching tracks, making it a general distributing point in the West for the company's different factories; wire connections will be maintained with every freight depot in Chicago.

Simmons Lumber Company.

The timber holdings, plant and equipment of the Simmons Lumber Company, located on Duel lake in Mackinac county, Michigan, have been purchased by the newly organized Earle Lumber Company, of which Dr. W. O. Earle, president of the Wisconsin Land & Lumber Company of Ilemansville, is at the head. The railroad which connects Simmons with the Soo Line, as well as the sawmill, timber, village buildings, etc., are all taken over by the Earle interests. The Wisconsin Land & Lumber Company is one of the largest manufacturers of hardwood flooring and other dressed hardwood products in the North.

Superintendent S. G. McClellan, to whose efforts and business ability the village of Simmons largely owes its existence, and who has been for some time at the head of operations for the Simmons Lumber Company, has been engaged by the new concern and will continue in the same capacity. Work is going ahead briskly again.

Miscellaneous Notes.

C. R. Cummings, the well-known lumber exporter of Houston, Tex., is removing his Sabine mill to Beaumont, where it will be set up on a recently purchased site on the Neches river. The mill has a daily capacity of 50,000 feet and new and improved machinery will be added which will considerably increase the output. Mr. Cummings expects to use the mill principally for cutting hardwoods for export to Europe, but some pine will also be turned out. The mill will be in operation in about eight weeks.

The Pardee & Curtin Lumber Company of Curtin, W. Va., has recently purchased 9,000 acres of fine hardwood timber land in Nicholas and Greenbrier counties, the price paid not having been made public. The property is adjacent to the company's operations at Curtin and contains some very choice timber.

The Union Lumber Company has been organized with \$100,000 capital stock by Perry Hatt of Hillsboro, Ind.; George C. Pratt of Indianapolis, and C. F. Johnson of Casey, Ill. The new company will engage in a wholesale business in hardwoods and yellow pine and will maintain offices at 817 Lemcke building, Indianapolis, and in the Casey National Bank building, Casey, Ill. Arrangements have been made whereby the company becomes the exclusive

agents of the Nashville Hardwood Flooring Company and John B. Ransom & Co., both well-known concerns of Nashville, Tenn.

The Roddis Lumber & Veneer Company, whose Marshfield plant was burned February 17, suffered another severe loss by fire a few nights later, when its Park Falls saw and shingle mill was destroyed. The estimated damage is about \$30,000, with \$20,000 insurance. Rebuilding will be commenced at once, and the company expects to be running again within two months. The planing mill and lumber yards were saved through heroic efforts of firemen.

The Orange Judd Farmer reports that initial shipments of denatured alcohol have been made from distilleries at Peoria, Ill., to New York, where it is quoted at 37 cents a gallon in single barrels and 36 cents in lots, the equivalent of 31 cents in Peoria, package included. The price of wood alcohol has dropped from 75 to 45 cents.

Marion Creek of Hartford City, Ind., has purchased a large tract of timber land in Arkansas, and is about to install a sawmill and commence lumber operations. The tract contains several of the valuable kinds of timber for which that state is noted.

The city of Hartford, Conn., prides itself on its plentiful supply of beautiful shade trees, and the city council is about to act upon an

ordinance presented by several of its members recommending the appointment of a city forester. This progressive measure provides that the care of trees in the city streets shall be vested in the street board, which shall have power to appoint a city forester to act under its direction, and to report annually what he has done and proposes to do regarding care of old trees and the planting of new ones; the new officer to be recompensed at not more than \$5 a day and the expense of carrying out his work to be borne by the city.

The Western Wood Bending Company has been incorporated at Hilberl, Calumet county, Wisconsin, with a capital of \$25,000; the incorporators are Peter Westenberg, J. Brill and B. Schreiner.

Reports from Birchwood, Wis., say that the recent thaw has injured logging roads to a considerable extent. The Arpin Hardwood Company, which has several camps south of Birchwood, may be obliged to leave about 2,000,000 feet of logs on skids if the bad weather continues.

A late report from the Department of Agriculture shows that Michigan mines have been consuming more timber than those of any other state; Minnesota, Colorado and Alabama follow closely in consumption. The demand for timber for mining purposes is increasing rapidly.

& Lumber Company of Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., spent several days in town.

J. D. Lacey of the well-known house of J. D. Lacey & Co., timber brokers, returned to the Chicago office February 27, after an eastern trip. Wood Beale of the same concern left recently for the Pacific coast.

The HARDWOOD RECORD has received from the Brownlee-Kelly Company, manufacturers of hardwood, hemlock and yellow pine lumber, Detroit, Mich., a very neat little paper cutter.

A meeting of the executive committee of the National Hardwood Lumber Association was held at the organization's Chicago offices on Wednesday, February 27. The program for the forthcoming annual meeting at Atlantic City was discussed, sundry inspection matters were cleaned up and considerable routine business transacted.

A conference has been arranged between committees of the National Hardwood Lumber Association and the New York Lumber Trade Association to take place in New York on Tuesday, March 19. The object of the conference is to attempt to arrive at a mutual agreement on the subject of the proposed union inspection rules. The committee that will act on behalf of the National association consists of Vice President O. O. Agler, Director Earl Palmer and Geo. D. Burgess. The committee of the New York Lumber Trade Association consists of P. Moore, Waldron Williams, J. H. Eckstein, William F. Clarke, Charles Grant, Charles K. Buckley, J. C. Turner, Robert W. Higbie, T. S. Miller and Sam E. Barr.

His name is George Washington Kimball; he arrived on February 22; his weight is 9½ pounds—and he is the latest addition to the family of Carl V. Kimball of the A. R. Vinnege Lumber Company.

A. R. Vinnege spent a few days among the St. Louis trade last week.

The Ferd-Brenner Lumber Company announces that it has recently removed its general offices to the Bank of Commerce building, Norfolk, Va., from its yards at Pinners Point. The company is here more centrally located and will now be able to handle its large and growing business with greater convenience.

A. de Jong & Zonen, timber agents of Amsterdam, Holland, announce that their office has been removed from Keizersgracht 241 to Roelof Hartstraat 123.

Boston.

Frank W. Lawrence of Lawrence & Wiggin was in Washington last week in attendance at the annual convention of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, held there March 6 and 7. William E. Litchfield also attended this convention.

E. S. Nail, president of the Mansfield Lumber Company, Mansfield, O., was a recent visitor in Boston.

Frank A. Arend of F. A. Arend & Co., Boston, has been obliged to give up active business for a short time at least, due to ill health. He is now abroad.

Charles S. Wentworth of Charles S. Wentworth & Co. has been making a trip through the South.

John F. Steeves of C. E. Gates & Co., New York, was in Boston recently.

Morris A. Hall of the Hall Lumber Company, this city, has returned from a trip to the Pacific coast.

R. B. Carrier of the Springfield Lumber Company, Springfield, Mass., called upon the trade here last week.

The Metropolitan Lumber Exchange of Boston is now well established in new rooms on Merchants' Row. The second floor is given up to general business. The third floor is devoted entirely to the dining room and forty to fifty members of the trade are served there daily.

The Hawkes Bay Lumber Company of Boston has been incorporated with a capital stock of

Hardwood News.

(By HARDWOOD RECORD Special Correspondents.)

Chicago.

The Pullman Palace Car Company has donated \$500 to the firemen's pension fund in appreciation of the successful efforts of the firemen to save the lumber yards of the company, which were menaced by fire recently.

A fire which for a time threatened to spread over the vast lumber district south of West Twenty-second street started in over-heated dry kilns of the National Box Company at West Thirty-eighth street and Center avenue, February 24. Only hard work on the part of firemen saved adjoining property. Lumber piles belonging to the box company were burned and a freight house damaged, their loss being about \$35,000.

The plant of the E. J. Davis Manufacturing Company, makers of cabinets and shutters, at West Twenty-first and Morgan streets, was damaged by fire February 23 to the extent of \$25,000. The fire swept through the lumber yards and for a time threatened to do much greater damage.

The Schliman & Mitchell Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000 to manufacture and deal in picture frames and moldings; the incorporators are Benj. Schliman, Chas. Mitchell and F. W. Kraft.

F. B. Cockrell announces that the business heretofore conducted by him under his name at 738-9 National Life building, Chicago, has been incorporated, and after March 1 will be known as the F. B. Cockrell Lumber Company. This change is made necessary for the better handling of increasing business. The new offices of the company will be located at 820 First National Bank building, and inquiries for hardwood, yellow pine and western stock will be looked after with the usual careful attention.

An announcement from J. Richardson, Arenig, Oakleigh Park, London, England, dated February 16, says that on the suggestion of several firms of brokers and merchants he has taken up the work of arbitrator and expert in the hardwood timber business. Mr. Richardson was connected with Wm. Mallinson & Co. for twenty-two years and has traveled in Mexico, Cuba, India, Burma and often through the United States and Canada, so that he is thoroughly familiar with the grading of American hardwoods, pine and spruce, as well as mahogany, teak, all kinds of veneers, etc.

After a trip to Montreal, Quebec and other

Canadian points, Joseph H. Dion of the prominent hardwood firm of Maisey & Dion, this city, has returned to his duties with renewed energy.

Theodore Fathauer, president of the Theo. Fathauer Company, has returned to his office after a slight illness which kept him at home several days. W. M. Hopkius of this company is making an extended trip to Little Rock and other Arkansas cities, and Memphis, returning by way of Louisville and Cincinnati.

William Wilms of the Paepcke-Leicht Lumber Company returned a few days ago from a trip to the southern operations of the company in Mississippi and Arkansas. He reports conditions in producing territory more favorable than for some time.

The HARDWOOD RECORD has received a very artistic calendar from Taylor & Crate of Buffalo, N. Y., for which it wishes to express thanks.

H. B. Leavitt of the Leavitt Lumber Company has gone to Florida for an extended stay. As soon as he recovered sufficiently from an attack of la grippe, from which he suffered last month, Mr. Leavitt left for the balmy climate of Florida where he is now improving steadily.

The Nashville Hardwood Flooring Company was over-generous in its gift of a half-dozen aluminum ash trays to its friends in the trade. These convenient little articles which were designed by Sales Manager D. S. Hutcheson are a pleasant reminder of the great Nashville flooring concern.

W. C. Winchester of Grand Rapids, Mich., largely interested in several important hardwood producing companies of northern Wisconsin, was a caller at the RECORD office last week.

Advices have been received from the New Orleans Lumber Exporters' Association stating that at a recent meeting J. O. Elmer was engaged as permanent secretary. Mr. Elmer has been dock agent of the New Orleans Terminal Company at Port Chalmette for the last eight years, and has had thorough experience in railroad and steamship matters, so that the association is to be congratulated upon securing a secretary who will be able to handle the work so competently and successfully.

H. P. Wiborg of the Wiborg & Hanna Company, Cincinnati, was in Chicago recently, en route home from Milwaukee.

W. W. Mitchell of Cadillac was in the city last week visiting friends.

R. J. Clark, president of the Peninsula Bark

\$100,000. The incorporators are Jarvis E. Baker, William F. Rowman and Samuel W. Culbert.

Harry B. Clark of Sweet, Clark & Co. has given up his office on Exchange place and has been elected vice president of the Boston Lumber Company. Mr. Clark's southern and western business will be conducted in the future by the Boston Lumber Company.

The annual meeting of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Boston was held February 27 in this city. The following officers were elected: George W. Gale, president; Horace B. Shepard, first vice president; Jerome C. Borden, second vice president; William O. Curtis, treasurer; H. E. Stone, secretary; John Dieckelmann, Jr., assistant secretary; directors, Alfred W. Booth, A. W. Booth & Bro., Bayonne City, N. J.; Jerome C. Borden, Cook, Borden & Co., Fall River, Mass.; Edwin Bradley, treasurer Merrick Lumber Company, Holyoke, Mass.; R. B. Currier, president Springfield Lumber Company, Springfield, Mass.; William O. Curtis, president William Curtis' Sons Company, Boston; George H. Davenport, Davenport, Peters & Co., Boston; George W. Gale, president George W. Gale Lumber Company, Cambridgeport, Mass.; Louis A. Mansfield, New Haven, Conn.; E. S. Nail, president Mansfield Lumber Company, Mansfield, O.; William M. Paul, J. F. Paul Company, Boston; William H. Sawyer, president W. H. Sawyer Lumber Company, Worcester, Mass.; Horace B. Shepard, president Shepard & Morse Lumber Company, Boston; John F. Steeves, Church E. Gates & Co., New York City; John B. Bugbee, Holt & Bugbee, Boston; George E. Kimball, Hingham, Mass.

New York.

The local members of Hoo-Hoo headed by Vice-gent Charles F. Fischer held a delightful concatenation at Reisenweber's Circle Hotel on March 1, at which time a class of ten candidates, among whom were several students of the Forestry School, Yale University, was initiated. Plans were also discussed for the raising of New York's share of the finances necessary to entertain the order at Atlantic City next September.

Fire at Mount Vernon, N. Y., on February 27 totally destroyed the big planing mill, woodworking plant and lumber yards of Hartman Brothers, together with considerable adjoining property. The total loss is \$300,000.

The Astoria Veneer Mills of Long Island City, the biggest manufacturers of mahogany and foreign hardwoods in the country and which does practically all the sawing for the mahogany trade of New York City and the East, has just installed a mammoth veneer slicer weighing fifty tons. It was manufactured by the Coe Manufacturing Company, the large veneer machinery manufacturers of Painesville, O., and can resaw fitches up to a size of 32x32 inches, 12 feet long, with thirty-two strokes to the minute. An interesting feature of this great machine is the fact that it was built under patent owned by William H. Williams, president of the Astoria Veneer Mills, who has a wide experience in that line of manufacture.

Guy E. Robinson, 1123 Broadway, and Laurens P. Rider, 1 Madison avenue, who are well known in the local wholesale trade, returned last week on the Cedric after a pleasure trip abroad.

The Cherry River Boom & Lumber Company of Scranton, Pa., is now thoroughly settled in its new sales office at 18 Broadway, where A. S. Buckman, sales representative for the metropolitan district, will make his headquarters. E. C. Collins, representative in Long Island and Brooklyn, will likewise make the office his stopping place when in town. This well-known company is manufacturing 10,000,000 feet of spruce and hardwoods per month and will, through the new office, pay still closer attention to the demand of the local market.

Jacob Bayer, who for the past twenty-six

years has been identified with leading retail hardwood houses in the local district, has engaged on his own account under the style of the Jacob Bayer Lumber Company, 602 to 606 West Fifty-seventh street, where he will conduct a retail hardwood business, making his specialty high-grade stock and wheelwright and automobile material.

George H. Storm of G. H. Storm & Co., foot East Seventy-second street, is on a pleasure trip with Mrs. Storm to Cuba and Florida points.

Another addition to the local retail hardwood trade is the Balfour & Koch Company, recently incorporated, to operate at the foot of East Thirtieth street, on the property previously occupied by the Jacob Doll Piano Company. This company is composed of George R. Balfour, Jr., and Henry Koch, both of whom were previously associated with the American Lumber Company of this city, and F. C. Buckhout, the well-known retailer at the foot of East Thirtieth street. The interest of Mr. Buckhout in the new corporation, together with the wide experience of the other two gentlemen, starts the corporation out under most favorable auspices. They will carry a full line of hardwood lumber suitable for the local trade and will likewise install a complete dry kilning plant with a capacity of 50,000 feet.

Business is reported excellent by C. O. Shepherd, the popular local representative of the Emporium Lumber Company, 1 Madison avenue. The big mills of the company are running full time turning out a large output of all kinds of hardwood lumber, but the demands of the trade are such as to keep the output well absorbed.

George E. Breon of the Breon Lumber Company, Williamsport, Pa., was a recent visitor in the interest of business. His company has just started up a big poplar and cypress operation at Ulmers, S. C., the new mill having a capacity of 40,000 feet a day. From the Williamsport March 4 at the Commercial Club in this city, ash and chestnut.

S. L. Eastman, S. L. Eastman Flooring Company, Saginaw, Mich., was a visitor last week in the interest of business. Mr. Eastman spoke optimistically of the general hardwood trade and looks for an active year.

The special conference which has been arranged between representatives of the New York Lumber Trade Association and the National Hardwood Lumber Association to consider hardwood inspection matters pertinent to the New York market, as noted in the last issue of the *HARDWOOD RECORD*, has been scheduled to take place in this city on March 19, at which time a prominent delegation from both organizations will consider the subject.

Philadelphia.

On account of the annual convention of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, held at the new Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C., on March 6 and 7, which was attended by quite a number of the Exchange members, the regular monthly meeting of the Lumbermen's Exchange was postponed until March 14. At the request of the Georgia Interstate Saw Mill Association, Tifton, Ga., for a conference with those associations and exchanges which assisted in the making of the 1905 rules, a committee of members of the Exchange attended a large meeting at Jacksonville, Fla., on February 26, for the purpose of a joint consideration of inspection rules, etc.

John J. Rumbarger, treasurer of the Rumbarger Lumber Company, recently returned from New York, where he called upon the trade and at the company's office. Frank T. Rumbarger of this concern reports all their mills actively engaged, orders piling up, and with the exception of the car service, business is moving along in good shape.

The Boice Lumber Company, Inc., is busy. Through Vice President C. E. Lloyd, Jr., in charge of the Philadelphia end, trade has rapidly increased, necessitating an extension of capacity.

The company recently purchased the entire output of three hardwood mills in the Tennessee district, which added to the product of its other mills, will enable it to meet all demands.

Miller & Miller have engaged Geo. C. Tidden, who was formerly with the Rappahannock Lumber Company as salesman, to represent them in the eastern Pennsylvania and New York district. The firm reports its hardwood department active, with good orders coming in.

John Halfpenny of Halfpenny & Hamilton is on a stock hunting trip in West Virginia. R. C. Hamilton of this firm reports the hardwood end of their business prosperous, and their New York office showing good results.

Among the recent visitors to the trade were James H. Krom of Krom Lumber Company, Krom, Wash.; Mr. Mason of Saxon Lime & Lumber Company, Bluefield, W. Va.; G. W. Shank of Virginia Lumber Company, Inc., Staunton, Va.; W. A. McLean, vice president and general manager of Wood-Mosaic Flooring Company, New Albany, Ind.; J. M. Frost, Ethelfelts, Va., and F. E. Highley, Glade Mountain Lumber Company, Atkins, Va.

The Millville National Bank of Millville, N. J., an old and strong financial institution, is about to erect a handsome new building on the northwest corner of Main and High streets, at an estimated cost of \$65,000. An interesting feature in connection with this work is that the contract has been awarded to F. Reeves & Son, lumber dealers and contractors of this place, the senior partner of which firm erected the building now occupied by the bank, fifty years ago.

The Kimball & Prince Lumber Company of Vineland, N. J., the most extensive mill-work and lumber concern in southern New Jersey, reports the past year to have been an eminently prosperous one in every respect, and the outlook for 1907 equally good. This concern is an old one, having been established in 1870, and has always borne in business dealing a reputation for reliability and integrity. It traded as Kimball & Prince until nearly a year ago, when the business was incorporated. Mr. Prince, although a stockholder, has retired from active work and the management is now successfully conducted by the president, Myron J. Kimball, and his son.

Robert Wilson of Franklinville, N. J., who for years has been a dealer in telegraph poles, owns some five thousand acres of timber land scattered over southern New Jersey containing cedar, oak, chestnut and pine. He will invest in a portable mill to cut same.

A deal was recently announced, in which J. W. Lusher of Titusville, Pa., and G. S. Hastings of Tidionte, Pa., sold to W. B. Poor of Shamburg, Pa., 1,144 acres of fine oak and chestnut timber land on Beaver Run, about eight miles east of Hickory, Pa.

The Wills Creek Lumber Company of Pittsburg was incorporated under Pennsylvania laws February 21; authorized capital, \$10,000. The incorporators are John H. Madden, Wilkingsburg, Pa.; John Eichenlaub, Pittsburg, Pa., and Howard Phillips, Meyersdale, Pa.

The present J. G. Brill Company, recently incorporated under Pennsylvania laws with \$10,000,000 capital stock, is a consolidation of the various car-building companies, hitherto controlled by the Brill interests. It will assume all the obligations and contracts of the old concern, and take over from the Brill interests the entire capital stock of the American Car Company of St. Louis, the G. C. Kuhlman Car Company of Cleveland and the John Stephenson Company of Elizabeth. The officers are: President, James Rawle; vice president, John A. Brill; second vice president and general manager, Samuel M. Curwen; treasurer, Edward Brill, and secretary, M. Herman Brill.

Baltimore.

The monthly meeting of the managing committee of the Lumber Exchange and the quarterly meeting of the latter body were held last

Monday afternoon, the committee assembling at the rooms of the exchange and the larger body in the Merchants' Club. Among the business discussed was a recommendation of the inspection committee involving a radical change in the system of inspecting lumber. Heretofore the exchange has licensed a number of inspectors, who would be called by members as needed. Thus, the larger dealers commanded the services of inspectors nearly all the time and smaller dealers were unable to have their work done promptly. The inspectors depended on fees, and there was hesitancy about increasing the force because this would have resulted in cutting down the earnings of the men. The inspection committee recommended that the by-laws be amended so as to permit the appointment of a chief inspector with a corps of men under him, he to have charge of all the work, to name his subordinates and to detail inspectors whenever they are needed. The plan was worked out by Ridgeway Merryman, chairman of the committee, who has given the matter serious thought and has also studied the systems in effect elsewhere. It was decided to take up the proposed amendment for final action at a special meeting to be held March 18. It is proposed to increase the inspection fee from 25 to 30 cents per 1,000 feet, the extra 5 cents to be used in creating a fund which will enable the chief inspector to pay inspectors without compelling them to waste time in collecting small amounts. The adoption of means to prevent the selling by wholesalers and mill men direct to builders, who are classed as consumers, was also discussed, but no action was taken. When the business in hand had been disposed of the members of the exchange sat down to an elaborate dinner.

A systematic agitation has been inaugurated by the National Lumber Exporters' Association, through Secretary E. M. Terry, against the shipping of lumber to foreign countries on consignment. The movement is designed to check a practice which cannot be otherwise than harmful to the trade. Another matter which engaged the attention of Mr. Terry was the influencing of congress in favor of the reciprocal demurrage bill, but the adjournment of the national lawmaking body has made further efforts in this direction useless for the present. Mr. Terry has all his books and papers in shape now and is as hard at work as ever in his office in the Equitable building.

John A. Murphy of the Liverpool firm of Vincent, Murphy & Co. was in Baltimore recently and called on several firms here with a view to interesting them in the purchase of African mahogany logs. Mr. Murphy's firm is a large importer of such logs and he has come to the United States to establish a number of connections through which a part of these receipts can be distributed in the American market.

The Philippe A. Broadbent Mantel Company of this city, which operates what is said to be the largest factory of its kind in the world, has increased its capital stock to \$200,000. The increase will be used to improve the plant, which is to be operated by electricity throughout.

Among the visiting lumbermen here during the past ten days was R. W. Wistar of Wistar, Underhill & Co., the well known Philadelphia hardwood firm.

Pittsburg.

Better weather has helped the hardwood manufacturers greatly the past two weeks. The mills of Western Pennsylvania and Ohio which were tied up the early part of the winter by the bad roads have been able to do much of their skidding on snow and with the frozen roads have got a large amount of lumber at the track ready for cars. The river mills have repaired the damage done by the January floods and are once more running full time—many of them double time. In the hardwood districts that contribute most to the Pittsburg market it is probable that the cut of logs will be larger than last year, to judge from present estimates by wholesalers.

The Kendall Lumber Company will increase the output of its mill at Crellin, Md., from 70,000 to 125,000 feet per day in a short time. Secretary J. H. Henderson last week booked an order for 15,000 ties and says the market for ties is one of the brightest features of the local market.

W. E. Terhune of the W. E. Terhune Lumber Company is back from a long trip through the Northwest.

The J. M. Hastings Lumber Company is one of the largest producers of oak in the city this winter. Its plant at Jacksonburg, W. Va., has been very busy for six months and E. B. Hamblton is now there keeping things on the rush. Mr. Hastings is taking quite a trip through the South this month.

The Buckeye Lumber Company is doing a rushing business at its Pennsylvania and West Virginia mills, the larger part of the cut being hardwood lumber. A big proportion of its logs are cut into wagon stock, but it is also getting out considerable heavy dimension stock. Manager C. L. Wickersham reports more buying among the out-of-town yards and looks for a very busy summer in hardwoods.

Ties and railroad stock are keeping J. E. McIlvain & Co. busy this winter. J. J. Penney is now in West Virginia looking up new stocks of ties, the company's present demand being much in excess of its available supply.

W. W. Dickey of the West Virginia Lumber Company has gone to California for his health and will not return until late in the spring. The company is getting out a good winter's cut of lumber at its mills at Johnson City, Tenn.

J. N. Wollett, general manager of the American Lumber & Manufacturing Company, says that during the months of January and February the American booked more hardwood business than during the entire year 1906. This was due in large part to the fact that it had planned a strenuous campaign months before and had stocks of hardwood at its Tennessee and West Virginia plants that were dry and ready for shipment. Then, too, its trade in southwestern hardwoods contributed largely to the total, gum and cottonwood being sold through the middle west in large quantities. Mr. Wollett is an enthusiast on southwestern woods, and will start next week on an extended trip through Louisiana, Arkansas, Indian Territory, Florida, Tennessee and Kentucky.

William M. Pownall, manager of the Colonial Lumber Company, will shortly open a New York office.

F. E. Kimball of Cleveland, manager of the Southern Lumber Company, was in the city a few days ago to complete arrangements with Robert E. Gannon for representing the new company here. Mr. Gannon has looked after the interests of the Saginaw Bay Company here for years and the Southern is identified with it to quite an extent in general interests.

Fred R. Babcock, J. L. Lytle and R. D. Baker will represent the Pittsburg Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association at the Washington convention this week. J. G. Criste of the Interior Lumber Company, E. H. Stoner of the Flint, Erving & Stoner Company and Mr. Lytle will be a committee from the Pittsburg association to confer with the representatives of the associations from Cleveland, Saginaw, Toledo and Cincinnati, which work along much the same lines as the Pittsburg organization.

The James I. M. Wilson Lumber Company, which makes a specialty of poles, is up to its ears in orders just now. Orders for more than 5,000 more poles than it has in stock are now on its books and the market seems to be tight-ent among the producers. Chestnut poles are going up in price and are scarce, Mr. Wilson says, because so many owners of chestnut timber are cutting it into lumber.

The Parsons-Cross Lumber Company wound up the months of February in a way to make the

managers very well pleased. Through its good connections at Cleveland and other points the new company is enabled to get right into the center of the market in Pittsburg at the start.

The Pittsburg Lumbermen's Mutual Fire Insurance Company has elected Carl Vandervort secretary and general manager of its Pittsburg office. This office will cover Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio and Kentucky. About twenty-five firms have already joined.

O. H. Rectanus of the A. M. Turner Lumber Company and G. W. Cantrell of the Herman H. Hettler Lumber Company attended the recent concatenation of Hoo-Hoo at Philadelphia. They are now working up an event for the Pittsburg Hoo-Hoo which is likely to surpass anything of the sort that has ever been seen west of the Alleghenies.

Detroit.

William W. Kelly of the Brownlee-Kelly Company, large hardwood manufacturing concern, has been on a five weeks' trip through Cuba and Mexico. He is now at the company's plant at Cisco, Georgia.

Albert T. Allan, a city alderman who was general manager of the Manufacturers' Lumber Company, controlled by the Vintons, has resigned and gone into the wholesale lumber business with his brother, A. E. D. Allan. They have offices at 610-611 Majestic building, and will handle yellow pine and hardwoods.

Russell A. Alger, Jr., has been elected head of the large Michigan lumber interests controlled by his father, the late Senator Alger, who died in February.

Notice of the dissolution of the partnership of Chesbrough Brothers, large lumber operators in upper Michigan with main offices in the Penobscot building, Detroit, and articles of incorporation of the Chesbrough Lumber Company have been filed. This is the result of Fremont B. Chesbrough's having bought out the interest of A. W. Chesbrough of Toledo and Frank P. Chesbrough of Detroit. The Chesbrough mills are in Emerson, Chippewa county. The firm is one of the largest holders of standing hardwood and pine timber in the state.

Mayor Thompson of Detroit has been trying to stir up a rumpus with the Board of Works, alleging many things which he has had difficulty in proving. He says the city is in the grip of a lumber trust and declares that the Board of Works has been purposely playing into the hands of this alleged "combine." Most of the trouble was over the filling of specifications for Norway pine and for hemlock. Local wholesalers say the bids were drawn up at a time when lumber was low and the city has really profited by the recent boost in prices. They laugh at the idea of a "combine."

That the great railroad car manufacturers are gradually establishing big branches in the southern states, nearer to the inexhaustible supplies of hardwood and pine, is the story told by George McClure of McClure Brothers, which concern owns large mills at Eutaw, Ala. Mr. McClure says the South is greater now, as a lumber market, than ever before.

Clayton Gibson, who recently sold out his Wolverine Box Company to the Manufacturers' Lumber Company, has started on an extensive hardwood buying trip through the southern states. Mr. Gibson is now in the wholesale lumber trade. He is thinking of settling in the South.

The Brownlee Kelly Company has sent out to its patrons a very neat advertising souvenir in the shape of a celluloid paper cutter.

Saginaw Valley.

The weather has been especially favorable for logging operations this winter. There has not been enough snow to call out the snow plows on railroads hauling logs, and not enough to bother operations in the woods at all. The weather has been generally snug. Some esti

mates have been made that the log output will be smaller than a year ago, but there isn't anything to satisfactorily make this apparent. Hardwood lumber is more than a dollar a thousand higher than it was a year ago, there is a better tone to the trade, more inquiry and a better winter to operate in. These conditions would naturally encourage log owners and millmen to do their best. Early in the season there was a dearth of men, and there are none too large crews now, but lately there is heard less complaint. Teams have been exceedingly scarce and everything that can draw a sleigh is wanted. The supply of teams is inadequate. On the other hand there are no evidences of Spring coming on.

Last year there was manufactured on the Lake Huron shore approximately 70,000,000 feet of hardwood lumber. Reports are in from all save a few portable and three or four isolated sawmills the output of which is small. This includes the territory between Bay City and Cheboygan and east of the Mackinac division of the Michigan Central railroad, but it does not include the output of the Saginaw river mills, the output of the latter being 55,000,000.

Lumber was well sold up in the latter part of the year and dealers went into the winter with rather light stocks. Meantime the trade has brightened up and there is more inquiry. The prospects for the year appear to be much better than they were a year ago.

The Athens Lumber Company at Athens is buying and cutting a large quantity of oak and other big timber. The company has two steam loaders engaged in loading the timber and three cars of logs are shipped daily to New York and go thence by boat to England.

Alpena has bonded itself for the purpose of extending to that city from Gaylord the Boyne City, Gaylord & Alpena railroad. This road is owned by the White brothers of Boyne City, among the largest lumber operators in the state, and it has been in operation to Gaylord since last Spring. It is devoted chiefly to lumbering business. If the road goes through to Alpena it will traverse one of the most extensive belts of hardwood timber in the state.

At Elwell, Tubbs & Son are shipping out by rail 200,000 feet of hardwood lumber, and John Miller is sawing 500,000 feet of logs for Clark & Hooper.

At Cheboygan last year M. D. Olds manufactured 8,000,000 feet of mixed hardwoods and is making extensive improvements to his mill, including a new band resaw.

W. B. Mershon of the Mershon-Bacon Company at Bay City left Monday with a party of friends for Arizona and Mexico.

The Metz Manufacturing Company has purchased 2,000,000 feet of mixed hardwood logs and will convert them into lumber.

The name of the Sandusky Box and Lumber Company at the Soo has been changed to the Woolworth Land and Lumber Company and a \$20,000 sawmill to cut hardwood is to be erected at Neebish, contract for machinery having already been let. It will cut 50,000 feet of hardwood a day and will be ready to start sawing August 1. This company is to erect at the Soo the coming season a woodenware plant which will employ 200 people.

Some slight repairs will be made to the Kneeland-Bigelow Company's sawmill early in the Spring. The mill has been operated day and night since last Winter. Practically the entire output this year has been sold, the Eastman Flooring Company taking the maple. The basswood and beech mill culls have also been sold for the entire year.

Grand Rapids.

The Skillman Lumber Company has removed its offices from the Widdicomb to the Michigan Trust building.

H. P. Loisselle, furniture buyer for Henry Morgan & Co., Montreal, visited this market recently. He reports that trade in Canada has

been unfavorably affected by the severe weather this winter.

John L. Retting of the Evans & Retting Lumber Company, Harold Davis of the Hackley-Phelps-Bonnell Company and Dick Schornstein have been appointed by President Carroll F. Sweet of the Lumbermen's Association of Grand Rapids as entertaining committee for the meeting of the association March 26. Harry C. Angell will report at that time as to what he has been able to do in conference with furniture men and others as to the formation of a business men's club.

H. W. Flatau, who looks after the timber importing of the furniture manufacturing house of Harry Lebus, London, Eng., was in this city recently. This company carries 10,000,000 feet of lumber all the time in its yards there. While the larger share of the lumber that is cut up in this big plant of 3,000 employes comes from the States, some of it is secured in Sweden and the Baltic region, while practically all the mahogany used is Cuban. Mr. Flatau was of the opinion that timber values have not appreciated in Europe to the extent that they have here in the past six months.

Michigan Hoo-Hoo will hold a concatenation at the Livingston hotel in this city March 28. About thirty kittens will be initiated. The committee in charge is as follows: Carroll F. Sweet, John Wood and Fred J. Verkerke of the Fuller & Rice Lumber & Manufacturing Company; J. B. Webb and Carl H. Schneider of this city, S. J. Rathbun of Battle Creek, H. H. Nichola of Charlevoix, G. M. Gotshall of the Thayer Lumber Company, Muskegon; G. W. Whipple, R. Kluppel and W. P. Vivian of Detroit.

The newly organized Young Men's Christian Association of Cadillac, which has just raised \$30,000 for a new building, has elected as its board of trustees W. W. Mitchell, D. F. Diggins, F. A. Diggins and F. J. Cobbs.

L. J. Tripp, handle manufacturer of Mesick, who removed to Kalamazoo with his family about a year ago, will return to Wexford county this year.

Louis J. Baker of Petoskey has taken a position as salesman for the Petoskey Block & Manufacturing Company, covering territory between Chicago and Omaha.

The Alaska Refrigerator Company is operating its sawmill at Muskegon Heights at full capacity. The company has bought over a million feet of logs in Antrim county, mostly elm, beech, maple and hemlock, also a bunch of logs in Dalton township, Muskegon county, mostly ash. Considerable of the stock cut this winter is from bolts and short logs.

Indianapolis.

The mill of the National Veneer and Lumber Company has just been completed and operations started, and the plant is one of the most complete in this city. It is located at West Michigan street and the Belt railroad, and at present will employ thirty men. Later about 100 men will be employed, to be added gradually as the demand requires.

Within a short time the Davis Cooperage Company of Martinsville will open a new plant at Worthington, operations to begin as soon as the plant is completed. Grant Norman will be general manager and George Eurns foreman of the sawmill department.

Notice has been filed with the Secretary of State by E. V. Knight, secretary, that the New Albany Veneer and Panel Company has increased its capital stock from \$34,000 to \$102,000. It is understood that the additional capital is to be used in improving the plant and extending the business of the concern.

The Talge Mahogany Company of this city has just received a large shipment of mahogany logs from Mexico. While mahogany is coming in rapidly enough to fill present demands, shipments are slow and there may be a shortage unless it begins to arrive more rapidly in the city.

Due to an overheated boiler flue under the floor, the engine room of the Singer Manufacturing Company at South Bend was damaged to the extent of \$5,000 a few days ago. One of the principal losses was that to a 78-inch transmission belt worth \$2,500, which drove the machinery in the woodworking department.

The Paul Casket Company has filed articles of incorporation and will begin at Cambridge City in the near future with a capital stock of \$15,000. Those who are interested in the company and who have been elected directors are E. O. and E. E. Paul and A. R. Feemster.

The Crawfordville Wire Bound Box Company has been organized in that city and will become a subsidiary to the Indiana Match Company, as both plants are owned by the same people.

A new woodworking machinery plant is being built at Rushville and when completed will be occupied by Charles E. Francis & Bro.

A tract embracing one-half square of ground has been purchased by the Maas-Neimeyer Lumber Company of this city and within a short time the company will erect a fireproof mill. At present the company has a mill of ample capacity to care for its business, but it is a frame building located in their yards. The new mill will be built on the ground just purchased, which is divided from the yards by a street.

Lumber companies organized in the state during the last two weeks have been the Gary Lumber Company of Gary and the Huntington Lumber Company of Huntington, capitalized at \$60,000 and \$15,000 respectively. The directors of the Gary Company are Clyde Gough, W. G. Paxton and J. W. Paxton. Those of the Huntington company are J. G. La Mont, Niel P. Salling and Myrtle La Mont.

The North Vernon Pump & Lumber Company, operating extensive hardwood mills in North Vernon and Louisville, Ky., reports that business is very satisfactory at both mills. "Our inspectors keep busy shipping orders and we are moving stocks as fast as we can secure cars," said O. R. Platter of the company a few days ago. "We have many inquiries and orders coming in and our new stock list, which will be out in a few days, will not make quite the showing it has heretofore in quantity and assortment of hardwoods. There is a strong demand for oak, poplar and walnut."

A large addition will be made to the plant of the Rockwood Manufacturing Company.

The World Furniture Company at Evansville, with a capitalization of \$100,000, and the Wright Furniture Company at Newcastle, with \$6,000 capital stock, are new concerns in Indiana. Alfred F. Karges and Henry J. Karges, well known vehicle manufacturers, are among those interested in the Evansville company.

Milwaukee.

Isaac Stephenson, one of the best known lumbermen in Wisconsin, is being pushed by his friends for the United States senatorship made vacant by the resignation of Senator Spooner. W. H. Hatten of New London, also a well-known lumber dealer with interests not only in this state but throughout the South, has announced his candidacy for the same position at the urgent demand of his friends.

The Fred Landeck Lumber Company is one of the latest bidders for public favor. Fred Landeck has many warm friends not only in Milwaukee but wherever lumbermen meet, and the indications are that within a short time this will be one of the leading firms in Milwaukee. Its offices are located in the Wells building.

Market conditions in Milwaukee continue inactive, although lumbermen anticipate a big demand especially in the building lines in the early spring. Building operations the last few weeks have shown considerable falling off, which in a measure has caused a weakening of prices on lumber used for interior furnishing and floors. Chair manufacturers are active and furniture factories are also busy and are placing

large advance orders. Astute buyers, anticipating an advance in prices within the next few months, are preparing to book their orders at current rates, all of which augurs well for a brisk business this spring.

Asheville.

The Craggy Lumber Company and the Bee Tree Railroad Company, owning all the timber lands in the big Craggy Mountain boundary and operating a railroad into the timber belt, have just borrowed from a local bank \$87,000, giving a mortgage on all its property to secure the loan. The deed of trust recites that the money is needed to carry on the business of the lumber company and to develop the great boundary owned by the company. The Craggy Mountain boundary was sold to the Craggy Mountain Lumber Company several years ago for a considerable sum. Shortly after the war this same boundary was sold for a good mule.

The lumbermen of North Carolina, backed by the Asheville Lumber Exchange of this city, are making a desperate effort to secure favorable legislation at the present session of the North Carolina General Assembly. A bill providing demurrage of \$5 per day instead of \$1 per day has been introduced and reported upon favorably. The bill also provides that the railway companies shall pay demurrage at the various stations instead of having to be sued for the money. It is likely that this bill will pass. In the event that it does the car shortage problem will have been successfully solved.

The tone of the local market remains firm. There is a marked shortage of stock and hardwood men are compelled to hustle for the goods with which to fill their orders. Nos. 1 and 2 poplar now bring \$35 to \$40 at the mills and are hard to get. Owing to the scarcity of poplar this section of North Carolina has become quite an oak market, and great quantities of this wood are now being shipped. The prices for oak remain firm and the month of February closed well with the hardwood dealers. The sawed lumber in the mountains is hard to get to the railway stations on account of bad roads and for this reason there is less hardwood along the route of the railroad at present than for months past.

Bristol, Va.-Tenn.

F. C. Knight, superintendent of the Wise county, Virginia, operations of the Tug River Lumber Company, has been transferred to the company's general offices in the First National Bank building, this city, in the capacity of purchasing agent.

A meeting of the lumber and timber committee of the Jamestown Mineral and Timber Exhibit Association was held in Bristol in the parlors of the Holston Club March 4 and plans formulated for the lumber and timber exhibit at the Jamestown Ter-Centennial Exposition. It was decided that the lumber interests of this section unite and occupy 600 square feet of floor space in one of the buildings now in course of construction at Jamestown by the association, of which Governor Claude A. Swanson of Virginia is at the head. M. N. Offutt, chairman of the lumber and timber committee, presided. The association has already raised nearly \$100,000 for the exhibit through its soliciting committee, of which General R. A. Ayers of Big Stone Gap is chairman. One of the finest exhibits of its kind, in keeping with the importance and magnitude of the lumber and mineral business in the Old Dominion, will be afforded.

J. H. Bryan of the Bryan Lumber Company has returned from a visit to the company's mills at Cranberry, N. C., and reports satisfactory conditions at the mills.

The James Strong Lumber Company, Inc., of which Elias Deemer of Williamsport, Pa., is president, has just sold to W. M. and C. W. Dickey of Brookville, Pa., a tract of 5,589 acres

of rich timber land in the Holston mountains, about fifteen miles from this city. It is said that the purchasers propose to develop the property at an early date and that they are interested in other timber land in this section.

James A. Martin of Johnson City, Tenn., has just purchased a 5,000-acre tract of timber land in Swain and Haywood counties, North Carolina, which he proposes to develop at an early date.

H. M. Hoskins, who recently resigned as sales manager for J. A. Wilkinson to go into business for himself, will be temporarily connected with the lumber and timber exhibit at the Jamestown Ter-Centennial Exposition.

Irving Whaley will leave next week for New York, whence he will sail for the West Indies. He will be accompanied by Dr. Lindsay Bunting of this city.

C. N. Hiles, representing J. S. H. Clark & Co., hardwood dealers of Newark, N. J., was a recent visitor to the local market.

E. L. Edwards of Dayton, Ohio, is buying hardwood lumber in this section and looking after his mills.

G. E. Goodell has been promoted to the position of general sales agent for J. A. Wilkinson, succeeding H. M. Hoskins, resigned to enter business for himself.

The large hardwood plant of Wm. E. Uptegrove & Bro. at Johnson City, Tenn., has been put in operation and employs several hundred men.

E. R. Burns of the Tug River Lumber Company has returned from a business trip to New York.

Congressman Walter P. Brownlow is much interested in the appropriation of \$25,000 which was included in the bill of sundry civil appropriations, for the survey of the proposed White Mountain and Appalachian Forest Reserve. Congressman Brownlow some years ago introduced a bill in Congress providing for an Appalachian forest reserve.

Western North Carolina furniture manufacturing concerns are shipping furniture to the Republic of Panama on the order of the Isthmian Canal Commission. The White Furniture Company of Mebane, N. C., has just shipped a number of cars of high-class goods.

The Beck Timber & Sawmill Company has been organized at Cid, N. C., with a capital stock of \$15,000 to do a general manufacturing business.

Black Bros. of Blackburg, Va., will immediately begin the construction of a sash and door factory to cost about \$15,000.

The organization of the Dill-Tramer-Cruitt Corporation at Suffolk, Va., is reported from the office of the Virginia Corporation Commission. The new company will do a general lumber business and will erect a big plant at Suffolk.

Cincinnati.

A deal which the Globe Wernicke Company has been negotiating for six months has about been completed. The deal involves \$2,000,000 and includes timber rights to 60,000 acres of timber land in northern Tennessee, and the purchase in fee simple of 3,000 acres of timber, coal and mineral lands in the same section. The land is about twenty miles from the main line of the Cincinnati Southern road, and a railroad is being built to connect with the Southern. The capital stock of the Globe Wernicke Company will probably be increased at its next annual meeting.

The Freiberg Lumber Company has received the largest consignment of mahogany logs ever known in this city—forty cars from Mexico. The shipment contains a very fine collection of logs, some of them being forty feet in diameter and of choice grain. The company makes a specialty of mahogany and supplies much lumber to furniture and kindred manufacturers.

At a recent meeting of the board of directors of the Kentucky Lumber Company it was de-

ecided to appoint William E. Delaney, who is at present located in Cincinnati, general manager. Richard McCracken was appointed secretary in addition to his being city sales manager, with headquarters in Cincinnati.

J. H. Keyes, vice president of the Kentucky Lumber Company, who is in business at Terre Haute, Ind., and able to visit the plant and offices only occasionally, is making a short stay at the local offices in the First National Bank building.

The Receivers' & Shippers' Association will hold its monthly meeting at the Business Men's Club March 14. Hoke Smith, governor of Georgia and regarded as one of the best posted men on railroads and their methods, will deliver an address on the railroads and rates in the South. Many business organizations will attend the meeting. The Lumbermen's Club will be represented in a body.

The Cincinnati Hardwood Lumbermen's Club held its monthly meeting at the Business Men's Club March 4 and discussed general trade questions. The meeting was executive, as the matter under discussion only concerned the internal affairs of the club.

The "New Idea" dimension mill of the Schantz Lumber Company at North Fairmount is doing a big business with its patented dimension saws. E. M. Schantz is the inventor of the device and the practice of furnishing consumers with the stock skillfully cut to requirement and without defects is rapidly adding to the business. The company is also adding dry kilns to its plant.

Receipts of lumber during the month of February reached 5,702 cars, as compared with 5,346 for the same period last year. The shipments again were light, showing that lumbermen are having much trouble in getting cars. The car shortage is still troublesome, but some relief is expected when Thomas J. Moffett gets his Belt Line in operation.

F. H. Gamble of Gamble Brothers, Louisville, Ky., was in the city recently and called on the Kentucky Lumber Company in quest for lumber.

No official confirmation of rumors of contemplated advances in freight rates has been made and speculation is rife. With increase already announced from the Pittsburg district on certain commodities, chiefly coal, there is a disposition on the part of shippers generally to take fearful view of the prospects. Several freight officials, however, declare that no definite action has been decided upon and that the matter thus far has practically been considered in a casual way only.

Chattanooga.

All the local saw mills are running now except Snodgrass & Fields', which will be ready for operation in about thirty days. The concern is rebuilding its mill which was burned some time ago. A band mill with 40,000 feet daily capacity is being installed. This concern has been hampered considerably by litigation, in which the city is seeking to condemn the yards of the concern for street purposes. The courts will soon appoint a condemnation jury to decide first upon the feasibility of condemning this property and second, upon the value of the property to be condemned.

One of the best logging tides for two years or more is now on in the Tennessee river. Probably 1,500,000 feet of logs will be floated down the river for the river mills, including Snodgrass & Fields, the Loomis & Hart Manufacturing Company and the Central Manufacturing Company.

J. W. Vernon, representing Wistar, Underhill & Co. of Philadelphia, was a recent visitor among the lumbermen of this city.

P. W. Decker of J. Gibson McIlvain & Co. of Philadelphia purchased a good supply of lumber from Chattanooga lumbermen recently.

J. W. Willingham, president of the Willingham Lumber Company, will return soon from Florida where he has been spending the winter.

P. F. Fitzgibbons, manager of the McLean Lumber Company, is very much worried over the news of the illness of Angus McLean, an officer of the company. Mr. McLean is seriously ill with kidney trouble at his home in Buffalo, N. Y.

St. Louis.

R. F. Krebs, under the title of the R. F. Krebs Lumber Company, has entered the wholesale hardwood business on his own account, with offices at 1313 Chemical building. Mr. Krebs for the last year has been manager of the Ozark Coopersage & Lumber Company, and for many years before that was associated with Steele & Hibbard. He is one of the best-posted and best-liked men in the St. Louis trade, and his long experience and wide acquaintance will undoubtedly gain for him immediate success in his new enterprise.

The Garetson-Greason Lumber Company is now nicely established in its new quarters on the twelfth floor of the Times building. J. S. Garetson of this company is absent on a three weeks' trip in Old Mexico.

Recent visitors to the St. Louis market were W. A. Gilchrist of the Three States Lumber Company of Memphis; Edmund F. Dodge of the P. G. Dodge Lumber Company, Chicago; T. S. Estabrook of the Estabrook-Skeele Lumber Company, Chicago, and W. F. Strangway of the P. & S. Lumber Company of St. Francis, Ark.

Dr. Herman von Schrenk of the Missouri Botanical Gardens is home from a three weeks' trip in the East.

Steele & Hibbard, the hardwood house which has been prominently identified with the St. Louis trade for the past twenty-one years, has been incorporated as the Steele & Hibbard Lumber Company, with a capital of \$270,000, fully paid in. The incorporation was dated March 1; it will make no change in the personnel of the institution. William H. Steele is president, Geo. E. Hibbard, vice president and general manager, and S. M. Borgess, secretary. The Steele & Hibbard Lumber Company carries one of the largest and most complete stocks of hardwood in the St. Louis district and is also interested in various sawmill enterprises in Tennessee and Arkansas.

Hardwood stocks piled in St. Louis, which ordinarily aggregate about 80,000,000 feet, are now reduced to approximately 50,000,000 feet owing to the excess of demand over the ability of dealers to secure stock and get it moved into local yards. With a resumption of production in Missouri and Arkansas hardwood sections and increased facilities for moving, it is anticipated that local stocks will soon reassume normal proportions. As it is, the combined area of hardwood lumber presented by St. Louis dealers is much in excess of that held in any other distributing center, and the assortment is still very comprehensive.

A. J. Lang was elected treasurer of the Lumbermen's Exchange at a recent meeting to succeed J. R. Massengale, resigned.

Tom Moore of the Moore Company is absent on a trip among the leading lumber producing points of the South. He hopes to secure all the necessary stock with which to meet the anticipated spring demand.

The Ozark Coopersage & Lumber Company is now located on the fourteenth floor of the new Liggitt building, at the corner of Chestnut and Eighth streets. The company has a very handsome suite, consisting of eight private offices and a large general office.

Joseph A. Hafner, manager of the lumber department of the Hafner Manufacturing Company, recently made a trip to Louisiana mill points, where he placed contracts for 5,000,000 feet of cypress.

Nashville.

In E. A. Roser of Chicago and Hamilton Love of Nashville the lumber business can boast two

mighty fishermen and fish tale swappers. These two gentlemen are now at Miami, Fla., wintering and fishing and having a good time. They go out fishing every day, and one day when the catch was especially good they even had the temerity to have their picture "took" with the aforesaid catch. The principal fish was a man-eating shark weighing 509 pounds, and in addition there were five king fish, six margots and three groupers. It took eight hours to pull all of this assortment out of the briny deep and the shark alone fought for two hours before he was finally landed.

The Rock City Lumber & Manufacturing Company, is Nashville's newest industry. The company is capitalized at \$50,000 and the incorporators are: J. B. McDonald, I. L. Pendleton, J. T. Christman, J. G. Dean and G. W. Dodson. The company has taken over the former plant of I. N. De Hart & Son, and after improving it extensively will manufacture house furnishing supplies and cedar chests.

The Conasanga Lumber Company, organized recently by prominent Nashville lumbermen and business men, has applied for an amendment to its charter changing the corporate name to the Sylce Lumber Company. The members of the company are C. H. Benedict, M. F. Greene and C. B. Benedict of the Davidson-Benedict Lumber Company and Walter Keith and John Byrns, also prominent business men. The company is capitalized at \$100,000 and owns 30,000 acres of fine timber land in Polk county on the Conasanga river; poplar and white pine are the prevailing varieties and there is also a quantity of oak to be cut. A large sawmill will be erected.

H. Orman is engaged in erecting a spoke and hoop plant at Gallatin, Tenn. The machinery formerly used by the Gallatin Spoke Works has been purchased by Mr. Orman.

Just now a modest lumberman at Centerville, Tenn., is very much in the public eye. This gentleman is Levi Malugen, who has patented an appliance or engine that it is claimed will develop ten per cent more horse power than the average engine on half the fuel. A model of the invention has been completed for Mr. Malugen by M. S. Jonte of Nashville and he now has the same running at his handle factory at Centerville. Mr. Malugen's friends claim his engine will revolutionize steam power and at the same time make him a fortune.

R. Campbell's hub and spoke factory at Tullahoma, Tenn., which was destroyed by fire a few days since, has taken a new lease on life and will soon be again in operation. New machinery has been ordered and the work of rebuilding the big plant will be pushed.

W. O. and J. L. Averett's tie and lumber plant was damaged by fire a few nights since. It is located at the Dowdy river farm near Linden.

A new manufacturing plant for Nashville is the Dust-Avoid Manufacturing Company. It will be located in the old John B. Ransom & Co. building in West Nashville. The company will make a sweeping compound of cedar sawdust, oil, etc. This is the only plant of the kind in the South. The capacity at first will be a car a day, but this will be increased later. Joseph Glick will be general manager of the company. He was engaged in such business for several years in the East. The officers of the company are: Arthur B. Ransom, president; John B. Ransom, vice president; A. E. Baird, secretary and treasurer. "Dust-avoid" is described more particularly as a mixture of cedar pulp and foreign oil, which makes a sawdust-like preparation to be sprinkled on the floor to be swept. It is of an absorbent nature and has a most pleasing odor.

A rule has just been adopted by the railroads running into Nashville whereby all shippers are required to pay storage charges of 1 cent per hundred pounds on all freight remaining after forty-eight hours. This rule, it is believed, will help the car shortage situation in Nashville to some extent.

Granville Merritt's sawmill at Huntington, Tenn., has been destroyed by fire.

After a preliminary trial lasting two days, the latter of which was Sunday, W. S. Bryant has been bound over to the circuit court by a justice at Cookeville, Tenn., in Putnam county, to answer the charge of murdering Chalmers Vestal of the Caney Fork Lumber & Tie Company. Bryant claimed that he loaned Vestal his pistol with which to shoot some rats. He said Vestal took the bullets out, then turned the weapon toward his head and fired. Mrs. Vestal rather corroborated him in his evidence. At the trial, however, considerable evidence was introduced to the effect that Bryant and Mrs. Vestal were on very familiar terms and that neither appeared to show much concern over the death of Vestal. Bryant's bond was fixed at \$10,000.

The slat factory of Journey & McCombs at Nashville has been destroyed by fire. The loss is about \$4,000, covered by insurance.

Shelton & Co. of Covington, Tenn., last week shipped a big load of oak, gum and cypress to Cairo, Ill. There was about a quarter of a million feet in the lot and it netted several thousand dollars.

A special from Johnson City announces that the big hardwood finishing plant belonging to William E. Uptegrove, Frank Ketchum and C. B. Allen has begun operations. A monster 300-horsepower Corliss engine will furnish the power. The plant has a floor space of 23,000 feet. One hundred men will be employed. Kindred concerns to the above one, in which the same parties are interested, are the Standard Oak Veneer and the Allen Panel Works.

A special from Jackson announces that C. H. Ferrell's hoop factory at Humboldt has been bought by Charles B. McKee for \$8,000. Several thousand dollars will be spent in enlarging and improving the plant.

A special from Elizabethton announces that a new shuttle plant is to start there at once. It is to be run by N. G. T. Simerly and Dodge Vials.

Memphis.

The River and Rail Committee of the Lumbermen's Club is considering the best plan of procedure in opposing the advance of 2 to 5 cents on hardwood and other lumber from points in the Southwest to Ohio and Mississippi river crossings ordered by the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern, the Frisco System and the St. Louis Southwestern (Cotton Belt), which became effective March 1. The committee will co-operate with the St. Louis Lumber Exchange in the opposition, and it is generally understood that the matter will be carried before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Railroads announcing an advance in grain rates effective April 1 have granted an extension until June 1 in order that grain shippers may be given a fair show, and lumbermen contend that the railroads, even if they can establish the justness of the advance, should not put it into effect right away, because, through inability to properly take care of the lumber traffic offered, the railroads are themselves responsible for the fact that there is so much lumber sold but undelivered.

There is much objection to the classification of rough cypress as dressed yellow pine, lumbermen believing that this will work considerable hardship. It is noted that in some instances cypress is advanced 5 cents per hundred pounds. Another feature to which the lumbermen object is the statement of the railroad officials, whose fines have already ordered the advance effective, that the roads east of the river will in a short time follow suit. They say they are justified in advancing rates because of the increased cost of operation and other factors entering into the transportation problem. This attitude on their part has aroused lumber interests to the necessity of both prompt and vigorous action and both the St. Louis Lumber Exchange and the Lumbermen's Club of Memphis have employed able counsel so

that they may take such action as will bring the best results. The plan of procedure has not been fully outlined. It is intimated that, in the event appeal to the Interstate Commerce Commission is not effective, lumber shippers will be advised to file damage suits against the railroads for the difference between the old rate and the new on all lumber sold on the former and delivered on the latter.

The various commercial organizations of this city are determined to give the Interstate Commerce Commission an opportunity to furnish relief from the congestion of traffic which has followed the handling of all export shipments from this city and section through the single port of New Orleans under the rigid enforcement of the new rate law which prevents equalization of export rates through the various southern and eastern ports. Each organization has appointed a committee and these committees are acting jointly with a view to securing such information as will prove to the commission the injustice of so strict an application of the rate law.

The car situation fails to show improvement and traffic officials hold out little or no encouragement. In view of prevailing unsatisfactory conditions, the river and rail committee of the Lumbermen's Club has been instructed to take up the matter with the operating officials of the different roads in Memphis and to use its best efforts to obtain some relief.

In order that a recurrence of car shortage may be prevented next fall an appeal will be made to consumers of hardwood lumber in all parts of the country to anticipate their requirements and buy so that deliveries may be made during the dull months of July, August and September. Secretary McClure has been instructed to have a number of cards printed bearing such an appeal and these will be mailed to railroad officials and to consumers of hardwoods. The idea is to show the railroads that the club is doing everything it can to co-operate with them and as little as possible to antagonize them in dealing with traffic problems.

The Standard Lumber Company of this city has acquired a controlling interest in a corporation at Tyrone, Ark., which has 3,000 acres of timber land rights and which operates a sawmill with a daily capacity of 25,000 feet. The company has just completed two and one-half miles of tram road for facilitating logging operations.

The L. H. Gage Lumber Company's big plant at Earle, Ark., which was shut down for some time because of backwater resulting from the rise in the Mississippi river, has resumed operations. It has a good supply of timber in sight and hopes to be able to continue without further interference.

General regret is felt in lumber circles here over the recent tragic death of W. L. Smith, general agent of the Illinois Central and personal representative of President Harahan in the South. Mr. Smith was drowned in Menasha Lake a little more than a week ago while he and his fourteen-year-old son McClellan were duck-shooting. Their boat capsized and they made a heroic effort to reach the shore but both perished.

The Brasfield-Thompson Lumber Company has begun the operation of the large band sawmill it recently acquired at Piscoe, Ark., together with considerable timber land in that section. George M. Brasfield is president and general manager and J. W. Thompson of the J. W. Thompson Lumber Company is vice president. The company has a large quantity of timber on hand.

The Bellgrade Lumber Company, recently incorporated here, is trying to get everything in shape for the beginning of the construction of its mill at Belzoni, where it has secured a large tract of timber land. It is meeting with some difficulty, however, in locating the plant because the railroads have given no definite answer regarding the trackage facilities necessary.

G. D. Hendrickson has gone to Indian Territory where he is looking after the milling in-

terests of his firm, the F. S. Hendrickson Lumber Company.

Articles of incorporation of the Pearl River Valley Railroad Company have been filed. The road is backed by the Hogue-Herrick interests and will prove an important factor in the development of the timber land holdings of these interests. Mr. Herrick is president of the Interior Lumber Company of Jackson, Miss., which announces its intention of erecting a \$1,000,000 plant at that point.

The report is circulated here that work on the Memphis & Pensacola road will soon be commenced. This is attracting attention from lumber export interests because the distance from Memphis to Pensacola is only 400 miles, as against 397 miles to New Orleans over the Illinois Central. It is only six miles from Pensacola to deep water, while it is 120 miles from New Orleans, thus making the Pensacola route a feasible one for the handling of export lumber. In fact, some of the export interests contend that the building of this line ought in a measure to solve the situation brought about by the inability to equalize lumber export rates.

New Orleans.

Exporters here are much concerned over the big increase in ocean freight rates that has been imposed by the steamship lines operating out of this port. An advance all along the line has been made, amounting from 1 to 2 cents per 100 pounds on all kinds of lumber. The increase is said to have resulted from the scarcity of tonnage, especially tramp steamers. The congestion which existed here during January forced the ship agents to let up on their demands for tonnage and the result was that there was a noticeable scarcity of vessels here during February. This condition still applies and things have reached a point where the ship agents are said to be discriminating in favor of some freights. The increase in the rates on lumber has curtailed the exports to a large extent and it is indicated that the exports for March will be similarly affected.

At a recent meeting of the New Orleans Lumber Exporters' Association J. O. Elmer was elected secretary and immediately assumed charge. This association was organized for the purpose of effecting co-operation among the handlers of lumber and forest products in considering various matters bearing on the New Orleans export trade. The association has established headquarters at 218 Hibernia Bank Building and has already begun operations.

Crawford & Mombolas are building a new hardwood mill a short distance southeast of Estherwood, La., and will devote themselves to cutting the oak and other hardwood on the Duzon tract which was recently bought by these lumbermen.

C. J. Millard, secretary of the Chicago Lumber & Coal Company, is in the city and has announced that his company will probably establish in Tangipahoa parish a new town, to be built on the same lines that the Great Southern Lumber Company is building Bogalusa. The Chicago company recently bought a \$4,500,000 tract in Tangipahoa which contains a rich growth of pine and hardwood timber.

The Interstate Lumber Company has been organized here to carry on a general lumber business. It is capitalized at \$100,000. It recently bought the plant and holdings of the D. C. Bacon Lumber Company at Shipman, Miss., and will operate that mill, cutting about 25,000,000 feet per annum. Most of the mill's cut will be exported through Mobile. The directors in the new company are: W. G. Day, who is president; H. C. Brawnell, C. R. Brownell and H. C. Day.

Advices from Moss Point, Miss., state that the export business of that port for the first two months of 1907 will go down as the best ever experienced there. Thousands of feet of lumber are being exported weekly from that place.

The Herring sawmill property near Monroe, La., which was owned by the Herring heirs, has

been sold to A. M. Herring for \$18,000. The tract contains mostly hardwood, which will be cut for the market by the Herring mill.

Minneapolis.

The monthly meeting of the Northwestern Hardwood Lumbermen's Association was held March 1 at the Commercial Club in this city. The chief topic of discussion was the inspection service. The association is now using the National grading rules, and sentiment is growing in favor of dropping the Northwestern inspection and securing a National association inspector to make reinspections here. The members are generally convinced that the National service would be more satisfactory. The question of railroad weights was also taken up at the meeting. Opinion was unanimous that shippers are suffering unjustly at all times from the rulings and policy of Chairman Becker of the Western Railway Weighing Association. His refusal to accept any table of weights, and his insistence on taking the stencel weight in all cases, is regarded as unjust and illiberal. The question of remedies is being taken up and is given quite a little consideration by hardwood men.

P. R. Hamilton of the Minneapolis Lumber Company and the Ruby Lumber Company says his companies are getting along nicely with logging at this time, but with the poor start and the hindrances that have come all winter, only about two-thirds as many logs as last season have been gotten out. He expects to see the production all over the northern hardwood field much lighter.

E. Payson Smith of the Payson Smith Lumber Company is back from an extended stay in the southern hardwood territory. He says things are easing up in that section at last and they are able to begin shipping out to fill their contracts. The log production has been so small that the mills are sold out. What dry stock there is left is all in strong hands, and nearly all has been sold awaiting shipment. Mr. Smith left George S. Agnew and another of his assistants in the South to keep things moving.

D. F. Clark of Osborne & Clark, the local wholesalers, says they are getting a very fair line of trade locally from their yard, but country business is quiet yet. There is still some dry stock in the country, but the question is to get cars and move it.

Hardwood dealers are interested in the reciprocal demurrage bill now before the Minnesota legislature. The house has passed the bill and the senate committee gave it a public hearing Wednesday night. Most of the hardwood dealers are strongly in favor of the legislation.

Ashland.

J. W. Thompson of Richmond, Ind., Attorney Paul Scott, J. W. Johnson, H. T. Lovett and Mary E. May of Huntington are the incorporators of the Guyandotte, Big Ugly & Guyandotte railroad, that has secured the right of way for a road that will start at the mouth of the Big Ugly and open up the rich timber lands of that section.

M. C. and J. W. Clay of Mount Sterling, Ky., have purchased a tract of fine timber land on Rose Fork, in Wolf county, for \$10,000. The tract comprises 800 acres. Mills will be built and the timber sawed for eastern markets.

J. C. M. Day, the noted lumberman of the mountains, has donated 100 logs for use in building the fort of Boonesboro at the Jamestown Exposition.

Eastern capitalists have been looking over the ground with a view to locating a box factory in this city. They speak very favorably of the prospects.

A company known as the Sandy River Coal & Lumber Company, headquarters at Tremont Temple, Boston, Mass., has been formed for the purpose of testing the validity of the Walcott title in Johnson county, Kentucky. This company claims the ownership of 15,000 acres under the

title. The east side of the river is the only territory in Johnson county affected by the Walcott title, as the original Walcott survey only includes the lands lying between the Levisa and Tug river forks of the Big Sandy river.

Toledo.

W. H. Hoagland of the Hankey Lumber Company of Bowling Green, Ohio, has just returned from Michigan where he bought a large tract of timber land. He claims that it is one of the finest tracts of timber in the state and that it will take four years to clear it. The deal marks a turning point in the business of the Hankey company which has heretofore done nothing but a retail business. All the timber with the exception of what will be required in the yards at Bowling Green will be sold on the wholesale market.

The past winter saw one of the greatest hardwood timber harvests ever experienced in the northern part of Ohio. The little town of Bryan was the center of the industry and during the winter received about 1,500 loads of logs. The mills there will have more than 1,000,000 feet of lumber to work up this spring.

William Winzler, an employee of the Bryan, Ohio, stove factory, has recently fallen heir to \$30,000. He will leave his present employment but expects to start in the lumber business on his own responsibility soon.

The American Wood Block Company of Delphos, Ohio, which recently bought the Ohio Wheel Company property and is now manufacturing hub blocks on a large scale, is arranging to add a new feature to its business. New machinery has been installed and the company will make a finished hub. The plant has been greatly enlarged and will require a big additional force of men to operate it.

Probably the largest tree in Ohio was cut the other day near Fremont. The tree was an elm and straight as an arrow. It measured 60 feet to the first limb and when sawed made 5.568 feet of lumber. It was bought by the Michigan Heading & Hoop Company of Oak Harbor.

A. Bruner & Sons, lumber dealers of Tiffin, Ohio, have filed a schedule in the federal court here listing their liabilities at \$89,986 and their assets at \$49,400. The heaviest creditors of the company were the banks in the towns where the company had its yards.

Louisville.

W. P. Brown & Sons Lumber Company say of the hardwood situation here at present that the outgoing shipments from the yard are considerably exceeding their receipts, and as a result they are depleting their piles rapidly, although they bid fair to hold out until receipt of new stocks. Between the bad country roads and the car shortage, which is again manifesting itself with uncomfortable severity, the receipts of hardwoods from country points have been disappointing of late, while on the other hand the demand has been very urgent, even at advanced prices. They believe the outlook in general is good.

Edward L. Davis says that they are cleaning stock out of their yard rapidly these days, reducing the stock on hand to a much lower figure than usual, because of the urgency of the demand and the slow receipts from country points. They are feeling good over the outlook because there is a volume of demand that it will take all spring to fill, and they are accumulating stock in the woods that can be brought out as soon as weather permits.

The Norman Lumber Company reports practically the same good conditions existing, with probably more emphasis on the interference with movement of stock caused by the shortage of cars and slow movement of freight after it has started.

Albert R. Kampf is extending his lines of operations a little as spring opens, looking

around not only for fresh tracts of hardwood timber to enlarge his manufacturing operations, but also for outputs of other hardwood mills. He has a good string of orders coming his way and desires to enlarge his mill connections a little to take care of them.

The Kentucky Veneer Works, which has been operated here for a number of years by H. M. McCracken, has now been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000. The incorporators are H. M. McCracken, F. I. Brown of Fort Wayne, Ind.; M. E. Freeman, W. Geiger and F. C. McCracken. This concern operates four saws making quartered oak veneer and a rotary machine making cut veneer, in addition to which they also carry a large stock of mahogany with which to supply the wants of their trade in that line. They are enjoying a splendid volume of business and talking of enlarging the equipment.

Morehead, Ky.

W. A. Kessler of the Crescent Lumber Company, Pittsburg, Pa., was a recent visitor here in the interest of business.

J. B. Kitchen of the Standard Planing Mill & Building Company, Ashland, visited local mills last week and contracted for lumber for the spring trade.

Hardwood Market.

(By HARDWOOD RECORD Exclusive Market Reporters.)

Chicago.

The demand for practically every item of hardwoods from both northern and southern sections is good. Comparatively few jobbers are able to supply the requirements of their trade. By extraordinary efforts some of the local contingents have been able to secure very fair holdings of oak and northern woods, but the market is very nearly bare of good poplar and cottonwood. Everything points to a demand even in excess of last year's and there will be continued hustling on the part of buyers to provide stock for the season's business.

Boston.

The Boston hardwood market on the whole cannot be termed active. Considerable complaint of slow movement of freight and also the inability of the railroads to furnish cars at mill points with any degree of promptness is still heard, but these features are a little improved in some instances. Manufacturing consumers are fairly busy, although some have very good stocks on hand. Retail yards also have reasonable stocks. The demand from points outside of New England is still reported as better than that in the immediate vicinity and better prices are obtainable.

The demand for plain oak is moderate and prices are firm. Quartered oak is steady at satisfactory figures, but the demand is not brisk. A good call for common quartered oak is reported. Brown ash is firm and in demand and offerings of white ash at the prevailing high prices are not large. Whitewood is very firmly held by dealers, but consumers are staying out of the market. One of the large buyers says that he looks for an easier turn of prices during the late spring, providing the logs come out of the woods freely. Dealers hold out no hopes of a decline. Cypress is firm in price, but the demand is rather quiet.

New York.

The local hardwood market continues strong. The demand for good lumber is nothing short of marvelous for this season of the year, with every indication that with the opening of spring prices will soar still higher, with stocks at mill points at a minimum. The local demand for stock is general in all branches of the trade. The yards through quite heavy purchases last fall have been wintering a fair amount of hard-

H. N. Macnichol of the White Oak Cooperage Company, New York city, visited this city during the past week and made several contracts.

U. A. Swisshelm of the Portsmouth Veneer & Panel Company, Portsmouth, Ohio, placed several orders here last week.

C. C. Peters of the Kenova Poplar Manufacturing Company, Kenova, W. Va., was in town last week and placed quite a large order for poplar with S. M. Bradley. Mr. Peters says his company has been unable to get stock enough to keep its mills going.

The Clearfield Lumber Company of this place received twenty-five cars of steel last week for its railroad. The company is working quite a large force of men and sparing no expense to get its mills in operation.

The mill men at Farmers are jubilant over the tides they have had the past week. All the booms are full of logs.

The Farmers Lumber Company, Farmers, is operating its mill full time and looks forward to an active business this year.

The S. B. Reese Lumber Company, Farmers, has been fortunate of late in receiving cars for shipments. The car shortage in this territory has been very embarrassing for the past four months, but is easing up some now.

woods, but the active demand which has prevailed in local manufacturing and consuming circles has kept stock moving out rapidly with the result that buying is general in all branches. Dealers foresee an active spring and are taking a good volume of stock for spring supplies, while the manufacturers of pianos, furniture, etc., have at least awakened to the situation as regards supplies at mill points and are eagerly absorbing all offerings of good lumber. The salient feature, however, is in the shortage of the better grades of all the principal hardwoods. It has absolutely ceased to be a question of prices, but merely one of delivery. Ash is practically out of the market, and birch and maple are in good call, while the better grades of plain oak and poplar are in very free demand all along the line. So far as the business outlook is concerned for hardwoods, it could not be better, and the only regrettable feature is insufficient stock.

Philadelphia.

Trade during the past fortnight has been good. A steady activity has prevailed all along the line, and prospects are for another prosperous year. Wood working concerns are all humming. Permits are issued almost daily for improvement and erection of large structures, as also for the general building work which will begin as soon as the weather is propitious. Good reports are coming in from the southern mill districts; the weather is more favorable, and mills that have been idle for some time are again rushing things. The conveying service is still precarious, with no hope of improvement. Yardmen are stocking up, in anticipation of a good spring trading. Although some of the hardwoods have been more plentiful during the fortnight, prices have held firm. With some of the woods there is an increasing scarcity, with values soaring.

Poplar, ash and chestnut are the present leaders. They are hard to get, however, and prices are steep. Basswood is in good call, with values well maintained. Cherry has shown a tendency to lag. Oak, all grades, maple and birch are more easily obtained at this time, and are in active demand, with well sustained prices.

Baltimore.

All hardwoods are in excellent demand, with practically no stocks unsold and the mills far behind in their orders. Bad roads and unsettled

weather may be expected to restrict production for some time to come, and meanwhile the inquiry is as active as ever. The car shortage also continues to cause trouble and makes the call for stocks all the more urgent. Months must elapse before the output can catch up with the demand and the manufacturers are consequently confronted by a prospect of continued high values. In fact, the quotations have advanced from \$1.50 to \$2 per 1,000 feet during the past sixty days, and the tendency seems still to be upward.

Oak takes the lead among the hardwoods in point of activity and may also be said to command relatively the highest price. The export situation is about the same, the trade having been decidedly quiet during the past few months, but the situation is considered in a way quite satisfactory, and with the opening of the season for heavy shipments the movement is expected to attain a liberal volume.

Ash is close behind oak with respect to the urgency of the inquiry. The trade is able to absorb all the lumber which can possibly be turned out.

The attractive prices realized for walnut logs serve to bring out stock in surprising quantities, even from localities where walnut timber was believed to be exhausted. Such is the popularity of walnut that all offerings are quickly taken, the quotations ranging in accordance with the quality of the stocks offered. The export business continues to absorb a large part of the available supply, and no waning in popular favor is noticeable.

Pittsburg.

Decidedly hardwoods are the backbone of the lumber market so far as Pittsburg trade is concerned. Other woods are in fair call, but throughout the hardwood list there is a buoyancy that is not seen in any other branch of the lumber trade. Buyers all want quick shipments and most of them are in the market for larger quantities of first-class lumber than at any time for months.

Even hardwoods, however, are suffering locally because of the general apathy in the building business in Pittsburg. Architects and contractors have very little work to do. There is considerable cheap house building scheduled, but the more costly building projects are few. Yards throughout the Pittsburg district are ordering fair quantities of lumber and the manufacturing plants and railroads are proving, as was anticipated, better customers than for years. In the east and the middle west the carriage, wagon, implement and furniture factories are contributing enormously to the hardwood trade in Pittsburg, and local firms are reaching out after a larger proportion of this trade than ever before.

Prices on hardwoods are uniformly firm and withal satisfactory. Dealers as a rule recognize the fact that in the face of rather discouraging financial conditions and a dull building season it is best to be conservative about pushing up quotations. Several minor changes have been made in the hardwood list within the past month and all were well received. There is a steady trend toward higher prices, a condition which is backed by the shortage of stocks at the mills and by the current and prospective demand, both of which make the wholesalers feel safe in their well chosen position.

Detroit.

The hardwood market is very much on the boom in all lines. Wholesalers are not complaining of any scarcity in any particular line, and say they are too busy to talk.

Saginaw Valley.

The hardwood market is in good form here, with increasing orders and a general hardening of prices. During the last two weeks the car scarcity has been more pronounced than at any

previous time this winter, or in ten years in fact. Railroads coming into the valley are being overwhelmed with orders for cars for all uses, particularly for hardwood products. This in a measure holds up trade. Stocks in this market are not excessive and as local mills have sold their cut this year for future delivery there isn't going to be any great accumulation of lumber. Maple is far and away better than it was a year ago, both in the matter of trade requirements and prices. There is a good call for flooring and the trade is healthy. Nos. 1 and 2 maple are quoted at \$24; No. 1 common at \$17 and \$18; No. 2 common at \$11 and \$12, and culls at \$9 and \$10.

Maple flooring is held at \$30 for Nos. 1 and 2, and lower grades are \$20 and up. Basswood, No. 2 common, is worth in this market \$25 and \$28, and culls are worth \$18. Elm is held at \$22 and \$20.

No. 2 common birch is held at \$20 and \$25. Log run beech is quoted at \$15 and is quite firm at that figure. Some ash is handled and is quoted at \$30, and a little red oak brings \$35.

Indianapolis.

There is very little change in the hardwood market from the conditions existing two weeks ago. Before long, it is generally understood, the market will have an upward tendency and probably all kinds of hardwoods will be raised. On quartered oak and plain oak there has been a strong advance since January 1, and poplar is at high-water mark. The supply of hardwoods in Indianapolis is about equal to the demand and shipments ordered in December and January for spring business are beginning to arrive. In the smaller cities of the state the furniture factories are not faring so well in getting shipments, especially those who buy much of their stock through the Indianapolis market. Dealers here, while able to get some stock, find it exceedingly difficult to ship any, as it is hard to get cars for the purpose. Dealers who usually issue a stock price list at this time are holding their lists from the printer, pending the expected advance, which will likely occur by May 1.

Bristol, Va.-Tenn.

It is believed that there will be little more cold weather and manufacturing business will now go forward uninterrupted. The mills which have been closed down for various reasons, chiefly on account of bad weather, are nearly all resuming operations with the return of mild weather.

While the car supply is not what it should be, there is not a great amount of complaint, at least not nearly so much as there was a few months ago. Nearly all the railroads have received fresh consignments of cars and hurried them to the relief of the shippers.

The demand for all kinds of stock, chiefly oak and poplar, is holding up well and the warm weather brings many lumber buyers from the East.

Cincinnati.

Trade in the local hardwood market has shown additional strength over the previous two weeks. Orders are coming in at a lively pace and it is the question of when they can be filled that is worrying lumbermen. At present, the car situation is considered by large dealers at its worst, and this, coupled with a slight shortage of stock, keeps the lumbermen in constant jeopardy. All hardwoods are sought, but poplar seems to be in greatest request. Prices are high. Cypress is an important factor and with a brisk inquiry and a limited supply prices of course are firm. All grades of oak are experiencing a good call, but as the supply of these items is good, no fundamental change in prices has been recorded. Furniture men are urgent requestors for mahogany, and with a good demand and liberal receipts the stock is being sold at prices generally ranging steady, although some furniture men are objecting to the prices, declar-

ing that they are too high. In keeping with the prices paid for other descriptions, mahogany is fairly reasonable.

Chattanooga.

Trade in hardwoods in this city and section is active, and barring the shortage of cars and the scarcity of dry stock conditions are very satisfactory. The supply of box cars is said to be a little easier than for some time, but flat cars are still very hard to get. The Alabama Great Southern railroad has of late exercised great diligence in supplying flat cars for shippers along its line, having only recently placed 200 new cars in operation. Owing to the heavy and long continued rains and the generally unfavorable weather the number of logs cut this season has not been up to normal.

Poplar leads the list, being in very active demand with prices firm. Oak, both plain and quartered, is in good call. In fact, the market is strong for all lines of hardwoods. Box factories are working full time and taking large quantities of low-grade lumber, and furniture factories are in the field for large supplies of the better grades.

St. Louis.

During the past fortnight trade in hardwoods in St. Louis and vicinity has been very active, due to a considerable extent to the pleasant weather. The only thing that has prevented sales of record-breaking volume is the scarcity of all kinds of hardwoods. The only hardwood that even approaches a fair supply is oak; stocks of gum, cottonwood, ash and poplar are very low. Prices are uniformly high and advances are generally expected as spring approaches.

Nashville.

The past week the Nashville market has been a very busy one. The river is high and quite a supply of logs has been received by local mills. The car situation is easing up somewhat and sales and shipments have been unusually active during the past few days. The demand for poplar and the prices current on this wood are the feature of the market at this time. Ash is also high. Dealers can get almost anything they ask for either of these woods. Quartered oak brings top-notch prices, with stocks more plentiful than is the case in poplar and ash. Demand is active. The call for chestnut on the part of furniture manufacturers and boxmakers has been so strong that prices have increased materially. Stocks are rapidly becoming depleted. From all prospects this will be a banner year for local lumbermen provided stocks hold up at all well.

Memphis.

The demand continues all that could be desired and the main trouble with the hardwood lumber situation is the inability to secure dry stock and the difficulty encountered in finding cars in which to make shipments of lumber that is sold. Weather conditions have shown some improvement and there is more lumber going on sticks now than for some time, but the amount placed on sticks during the past four or five months has been so small that the trade is still unable to see where they will secure the lumber to take care of spring and early summer requirements. Prices are firm and the prevailing belief is that still higher values will be current before there is a return to anything even approximating normal holdings. The export demand is fairly active.

Cottonwood and gum are among the strongest items. The demand for these in all grades is good, but the best call is for the lower grades in which the offerings, from all reports, are exceptionally light. Record prices are being paid for both items and, with the interference to cottonwood production, which is more serious than noted in some other directions, predictions are for still better values in the near future. Ash

and plain oak sell without difficulty, the demand for both being in excess of the available supply of dry stock. Quarter-sawed white oak is in excellent call, while there is some improvement reported in the demand for quarter-sawed red. Poplar is offering in rather limited quantities here, but is well maintained, while all the cypress available can be sold much more easily than it can be delivered.

New Orleans.

Rains throughout the hardwood territory in Louisiana have interfered with the logging in many sections, but in other places the mills have been busily engaged in cutting stock. The interior demand is good and those mills which are getting good car service are shipping as fast as they can cut. Others are not so fortunate, however, and are seriously affected by the car shortage. Exports are not satisfactory because of the high ocean freight rates, but as a general rule conditions are above the average and very satisfactory in many sections.

Minneapolis.

The situation with regard to dry stock is engaging general attention. There is very little northern hardwood unsold, and there would be no trouble about selling it if located where it could be used, but it is almost impossible to get cars at the hardwood mills. Manufacturers who have bought southern hardwood are in most cases still waiting for it, and a good many are embarrassed in their work by the shortage of material. It has been almost impossible to get anything moved, but in the last few days the condition has improved in southern hardwood territory. The latest advices show that the mills are loading out cars in lively fashion, and deliveries may be expected soon. Evidently stocks now on hand will have to carry consumers through for some time, as the southern mills is all in strong hands, and nearly all has been have been shut down on account of high water, and few northern mills have been doing anything. The price situation is strong, and it is justified by the small output of logs in the northern woods. The season is not quite over, but from all accounts the log supply will be much shorter than last year.

The city demand is good. Factories, especially those making interior finish, are buying early and cleaning up the dry stock. They are also going after mill stocks for the coming year. Some deals have been reported lately between the mill and the consumer direct, and a large share of the new cut is in the hands of wholesalers already. Early buying is the general tendency. The city trade is going after everything needful for its early operations, and there is a good trade in flooring. The country districts are snow bound, and the yards are not active at present in seeking stock.

Ashland.

The lumber market is steady, but there is great complaint about the car shortage, which is greatly inconveniencing shippers.

The Gnyandotte and Big Sandy rivers are both at timber stage and there is a good run of logs, of exceptionally fine quality. One small raft of walnut logs recently received represented a fortune in itself, and prices are generally high. Telephone and telegraph poles are in great demand, and there is a ready sale for what came out on the recent rise.

Toledo.

Reports from the various hardwood yards in the city show that stocks are generally very short in nearly all lines, and there are poor chances of their being replenished soon. Great quantities of stock have been bought in the lake districts and in the southern markets. That from the North can not be brought down before May, and there is no telling, because of the car famine, when the southern stock will be received.

Prices are higher here than ever before and the prospects are that they will go still higher.

Toledo at this time is experiencing one of the biggest building booms in its history, and there is question in the minds of those who are in close touch with conditions whether dealers will be able to meet the demands.

Louisville.

Oak is higher and the outgoing demands of late have exceeded the receipts from country points so that the local wholesale yards have been making inroads on their piles here and depleting the yard stocks considerably. Reports from traveling salesmen who have been visiting the furniture trade of late indicate an unusually active demand from that source, not only for oak lumber but also for oak veneer and oak panel stock. Then, to add more zest to the chase after oak, the tight barrel cooperage people are not only seeking oak staves diligently but are running prices up higher than they were ever known before. Stave prices are today fifty per cent above what they were a year ago on some stock, and most of the stave men have nearly everything in sight already sold and plenty of blds coming in for more, so that oak is doing such a lively stunt in nearly every branch of the market that it is by long odds the leading feature of the hardwood situation at present. Dry stock in poplar is scarce, of course, and this applies to everything from shipping culls to box boards and firsts and seconds. There continues quite a strong demand for low grade hardwoods of all kinds for box and crating purposes, and while the mills are apparently getting in better shape to supply this demand, the demand continues easily ahead of the supply.

Liverpool.

The market here is taking a good turn and lumbermen look forward to a good run of trade during the next few weeks. The boom which our two staple trades in the north have enjoyed during the past twelve months is at last working round our way. The bad weather has, however, been a serious drawback to the timber trade and the railways have had difficulty in coping with the traffic. Poplar continues in its upward career and will go higher, as there is little or no stock to offer. Oak planks are still in request and good lengths fifteen feet and up would bring almost any price. Ash planks are still firm and seasoned planks are in much demand and doubtless higher prices will yet be seen. Hickory logs and birch logs still continue weak, but importers hear of little or nothing coming forward and have no hesitation in prophesying much higher prices very shortly. Mahogany continues weak, and in the judgment of many will go weaker. Oak boards are not in very great demand, but plain No. 1 common 1½ would come to a good market. Quartered stock is, however, better and will follow the examples of all other hardwood and raise rapidly.

London.

There has been a decided improvement in the market here and buyers are waking up to the fact that if they want stock they have to face higher prices, and also give firm orders for requirements as there is no great quantity of lumber arriving on consignment.

Whitewood boards in all grades and thicknesses are slow in coming forward and are badly wanted as the market is now very bare of stock, and good prices are being paid for what little is offering. Planks are in good demand at full prices. Logs are not wanted.

The scarcity of whitewood has caused a good many people to look round for substitutes, those giving greatest satisfaction being New Zealand white pine, which takes the place of the prime grades, and saps and gum which replace whitewood in the lower qualities.

There has been a very fair supply of plain oak in all thicknesses except 2, 3 and 4-inch, which are in good demand at top prices. Quar-

tered oak boards are in much better demand, but the stock held here in docks is sufficient. Plain and quartered strips are in great demand, but only if in good dry condition.

Satin walnut prime boards are neglected, but there is a very fair call for No. 1 common, and some of the prices realized for good lots have been nearly as high as the price of prime. Saps are gaining much in favor, especially when sent dressed both sides.

The demand for ash planks in all thicknesses continues brisk, and the only parcels arriving are under firm contracts.

There have been several large parcels of hickory logs arriving, which are sufficient for all demands.

Walnut logs of good quality are wanted and best prices would be paid for same. Prime boards and planks are selling well and care in selecting these for this market always pays. Medium and cull boards are active, while there is little or no call for planks.

The mahogany market is still rising, with an eager demand for all classes, but supplies are not heavy.

In birch logs and planks there have been several parcels of poor quality recently cleared at public auction and prices will now recover.

POPLAR

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M. A. HAYWARD

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WANTED.

Thoroughly competent hardwood inspector. Must be familiar with hickory lumber.
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COTTONWOOD INSPECTOR WANTED.

One who is honest, sober, industrious and thoroughly competent to take up cottonwood at mills. Immediate employment to right party. Write, giving references and salary wanted.
AMER. LBR. & MFG. CO., Pittsburg, Pa.

RELIABLE MAN WANTED

Who is fully capable to take position of Superintendent of Handle Factory making D Shovel Handles and Hickory Axe Handles, Pick Handles, etc. Must be sober, honest and reliable, and must have necessary executive ability. Address "K. O. 52," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

WANTED.

Ambitious young men to act as agents for our fine line of calipers, etc. For particulars address E. G. SMITH CO., Columbia, Pa.

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For plant 8,000,000 feet per annum Cypress in South Carolina; must be competent and worthy as treasurer, office manager and handle sales. Address "D 39," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

LUMBER WANTED

WANTED—DRY CYPRESS.

2x5" and wider, 8 or 16', 1sts and 2nds, selects or sound common.
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100 M. ft. 4x5 Hard or Sugar Maple Wagon Axles and Bolsters. Also large quantities all kinds Northern and Southern dimension and band sawed stock. Will contract mill cuts lumber and dimension stock. Mill inspection and cash.
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Racine, Wis.

YELLOW PINE CAR MATERIAL.

Long Leaf Car Sills, Switch Timbers and Decking wanted, rough or dressed. Also Long or Short Leaf Car Siding, 1x4 6"-9 or 18", also 16' kiln dried and worked to pattern. Quote cash price f. o. h. mill.
AMER. LBR. & MFG. CO., Pittsburg, Pa.

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A few carloads 4/4 and 8/4 Northern White Basswood dressed two sides. Quote price delivered on New York rate of freight.
H. J. ROSEVELT,
66 Broad St., New York, N. Y.

YELLOW PINE POLE STOCK

Wanted—From reliable mills who understand how to manufacture No. 1 Pole stock, clear and straight grain quality, free from all defects excepting sap.
AMER. LBR. & MFG. CO., Pittsburg, Pa.

MAPLE WANTED.

150 M ft. 6/4" good Log Run Hard Maple.
50 M ft. 8/4" good Log Run Hard Maple.
Quote delivered f. o. b. Cincinnati, O.
DUHLMEIER BROS., Cincinnati, O.

DRY SOFT YELLOW POPLAR.

All grades and thicknesses, rough or dressed, wanted. Prompt cash. Willing to contract.
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WANTED—HARDWOOD LOGS.

200,000 ft. 28" and up White Oak logs.
200,000 ft. 12" and up Walnut logs.
50,000 ft. 12" and up Cherry logs.
C. L. WILLEY, 1235 S. Robey St., Chicago.

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100,000 ft. 4x5x6 No. 1 Hickory Axles. Can be shipped green.
AMER. LBR. & MFG. CO., Pittsburg, Pa.

ASH DIMENSION STOCK.

One inch stock wanted, in carloads, from 2 1/2 to 10" in width and from 10 to 48" in length. Can use large quantities if properly gotten out. Stock must be clear and free from defects. Write us for list.
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150,000' 2 1/2 and 3"x5" and wider, C. & B. Will inspect at point of shipment. We can use fresh sawn wood. Terms cash less 2 per cent. THE BRADLEY COMPANY,
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We are in the market for plain sawed oak, all grades and thicknesses.
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3 and 4 inch White Oak; also Mixed Oak; also 12x12 Timbers and Piling of all kinds.
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AT ONCE.

If you are in need of machinery—new or second hand—a few lines in this column will place your wants before those who have such goods for sale. For particulars address
HARDWOOD RECORD, Chicago, Ill.

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SOFT CORK WHITE PINE.

High grade Michigan stock for sale, all thicknesses up to 4", bone dry, suitable for making patterns and fine cabinet work.
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Walnut 5/4-16/4 common and 1sts and 2nds; 4/4 10" and up 1sts and 2nds; 4/4 one Clear Black Face. Cherry 4/4 all grades.
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2 Berlin "Invincible" No. 88 hardwood flooring machines, practically new.
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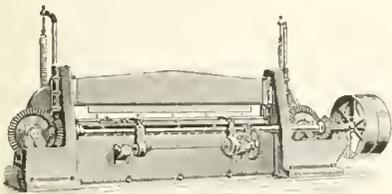
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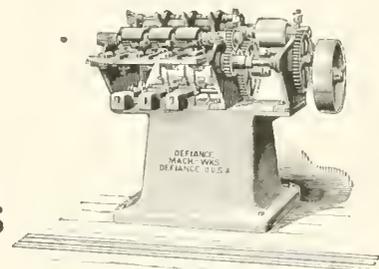
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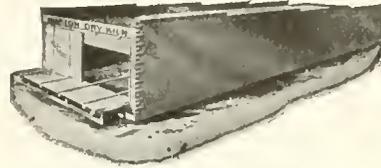
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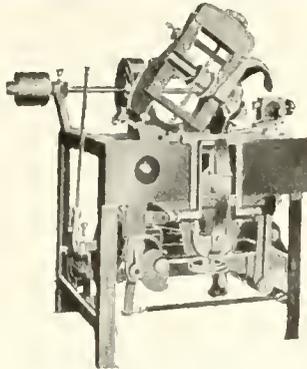
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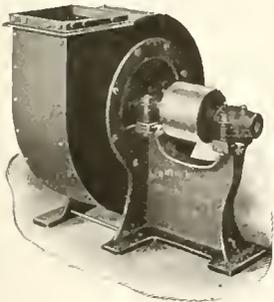
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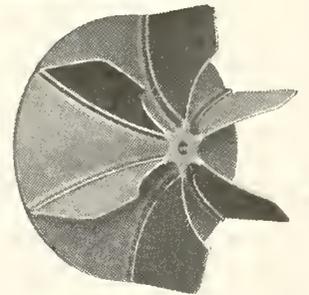
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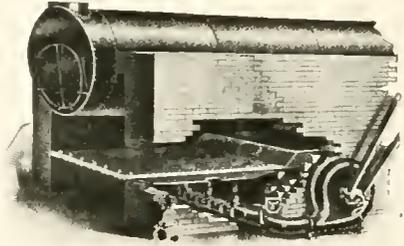
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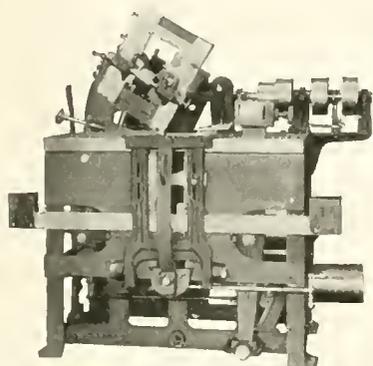
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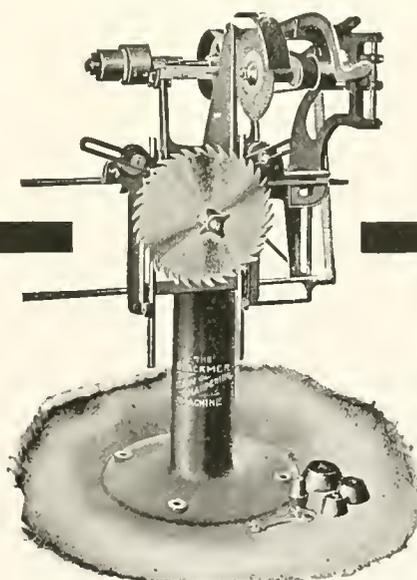


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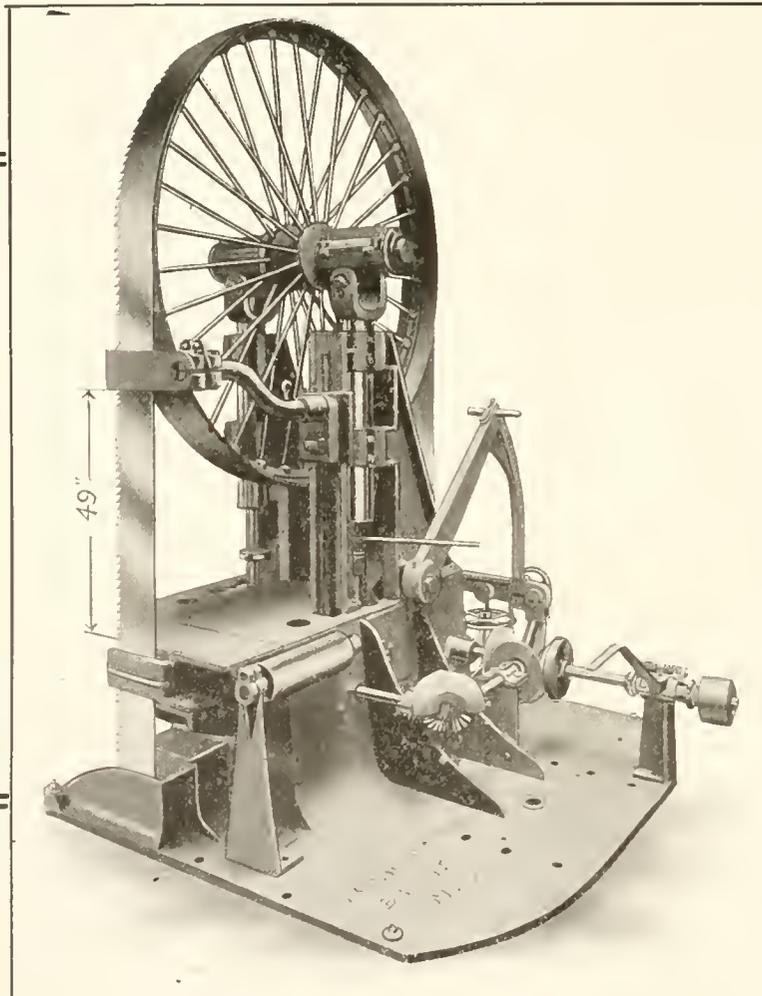
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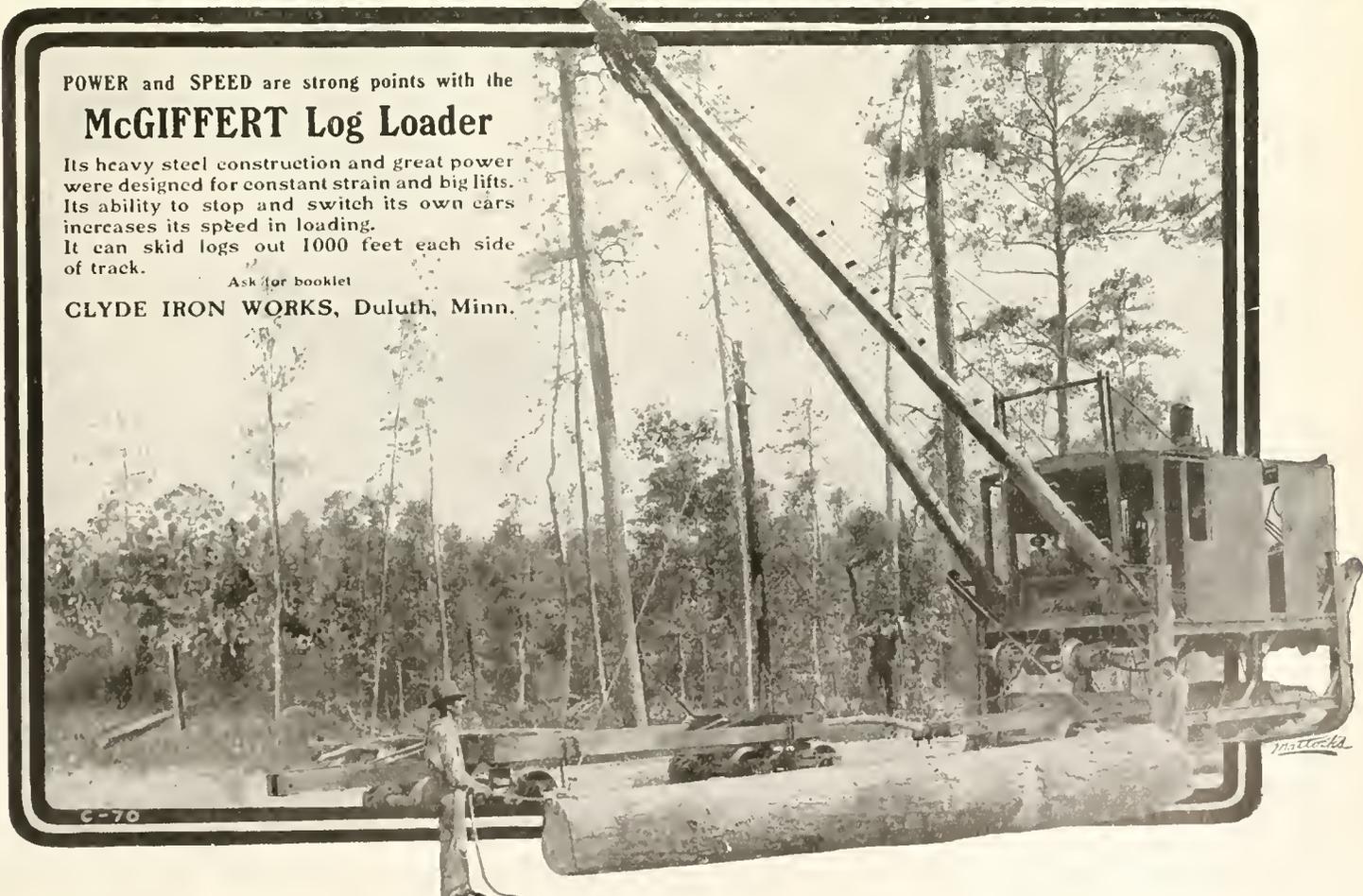
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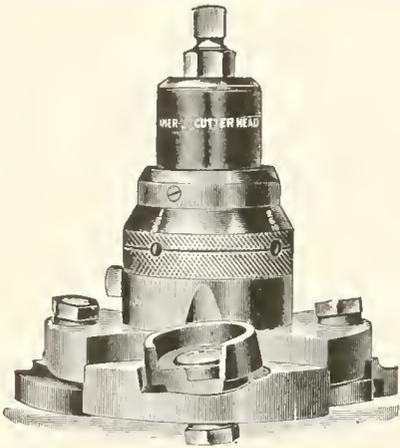
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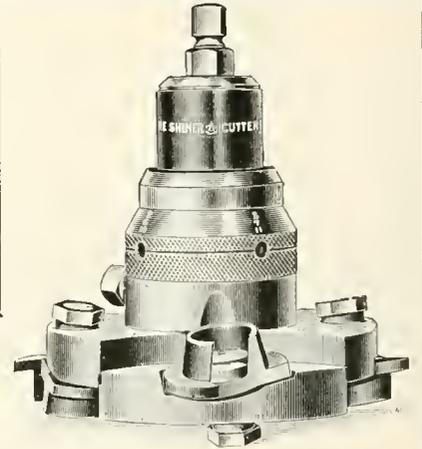
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Mill Men

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LEAKS!**



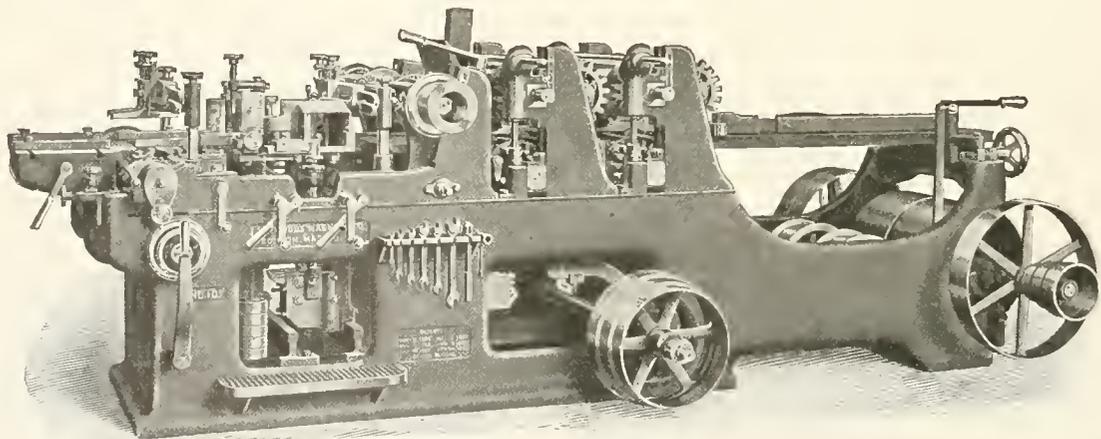
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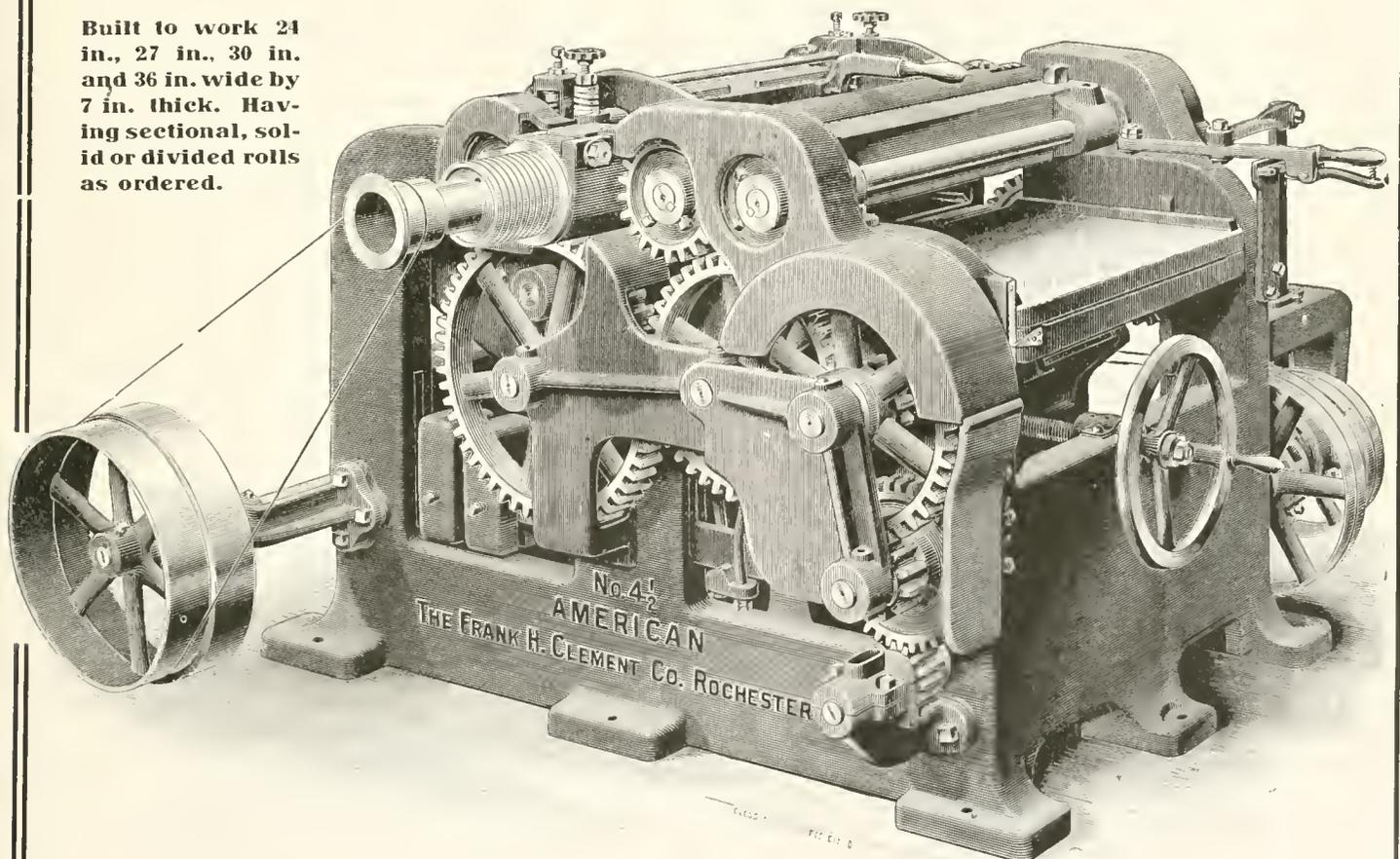
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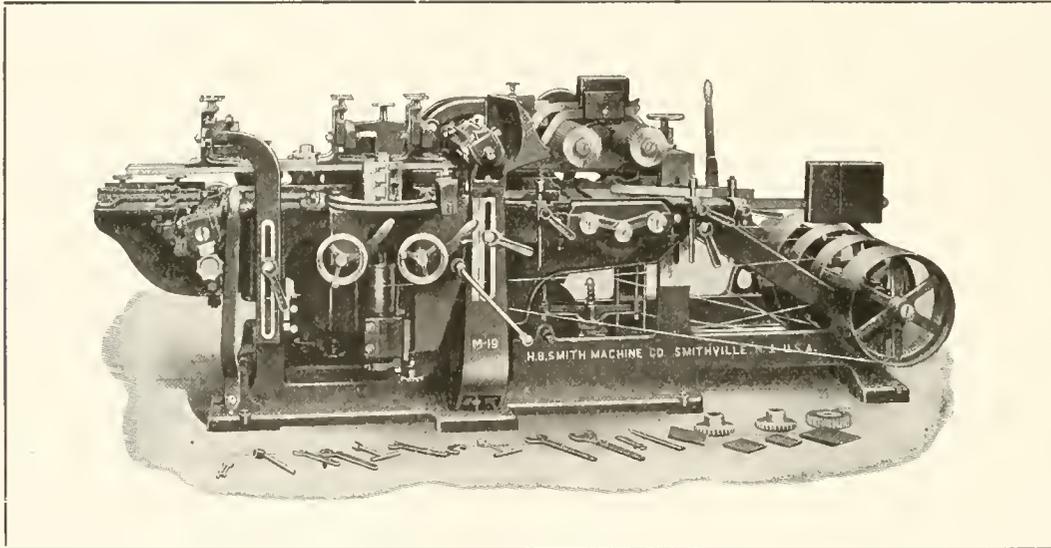
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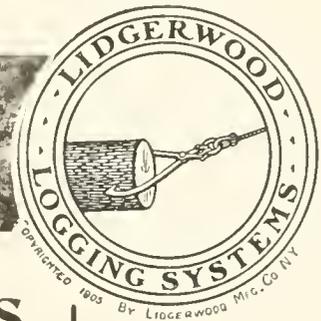
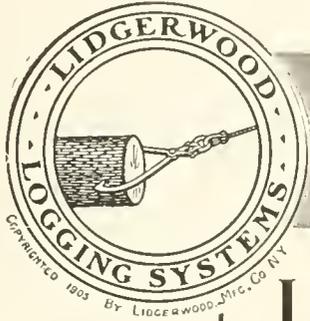
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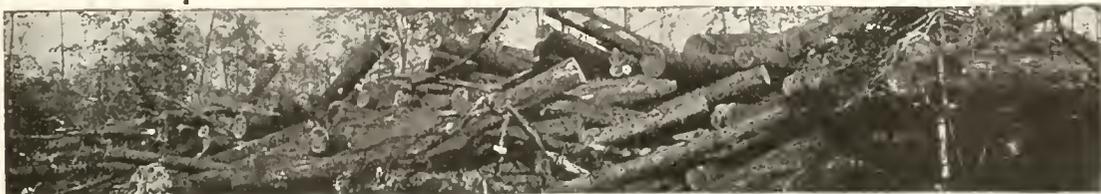


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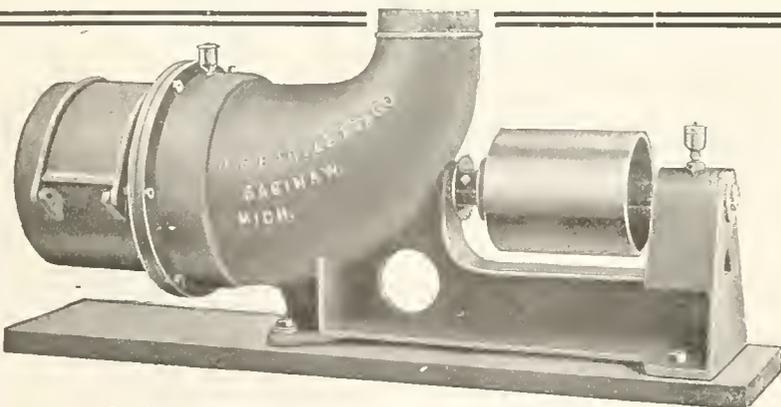
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 4,500 " 1 1/2 " " " "
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 25,400 " 1 1/2 " " " "
 13,000 " 2 " " " "
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 500,000 to 1,000,000 ft. Ash, all grades

Cash—Mill Inspection **PLUMMER LUMBER CO. ST. LOUIS MISSOURI**

W. R. CHIVVIS, Lesperance Street and Iron Mountain Railroad.

WHOLESALE HARDWOODS

BLACK WALNUT LUMBER MY SPECIALTY. Always in the market to buy Walnut and Cherry Lumber. Pay spot cash and take up at shipping point when amounts justify.

Wanted—Cypress, Ash and Cottonwood

INSPECTION AT POINT OF SHIPMENT WHEN QUANTITY JUSTIFIES

Hafner Manufacturing Co.

CYPRESS, HARDWOODS
 Mail orders receive our immediate attention.

YARDS: FOOT OF DOCK STREET

LOTHMAN CYPRESS CO.

AIR DRIED

Louisiana Red Cypress

FOOT OF ANGELICA STREET

PITTSBURG

HARDWOOD DISTRIBUTING CENTER OF PENNSYLVANIA

The Nicola Lumber Company

One million feet 4-4 Bay Poplar.
Can be shipped log run, or sold
on grade. Bone dry; band
sawed. Send your inquiries.

Hardwoods a Specialty

FOR SALE

POPLAR	CHESTNUT	PLAIN OAK
125,000' 4/4 1st and 2s	200,000' 4-4 Sound Wormy	60,000' 4/4 No. 1 Com.
40,000' 4/4 No. 1 Com.	80,000' 5/4 Sound Wormy	18,000' 4/4 No. 2 Com.
325,000' 4/4 No. 2 Com.	100,000' 6-4 Sound Wormy	QUARTERED OAK
228,000' 4/4 No. 3 Com.	48,000' 8-4 Sound Wormy	2 cars 4/4 No. 1 Com.
150,000' 4/4 Mill Cull		1 car 4/4 No. 2 Com.

OAK TIMBERS SAWED TO ORDER.
WRITE FOR PRICES.

CHEAT RIVER LUMBER COMPANY, Pittsburg, Penna.

A. M. Turner Lumber Company

Everything in lumber. We buy hardwoods
as well as sell them. If you have anything
to offer, please submit same to us. : :

DRY STOCK FOR QUICK SHIPMENT

150M ft. 1x13 to 17" 1st and 2nds Cottonwood.
100M ft. 1x13 to 17" No. 1 common Cottonwood.
350M ft. 1x6 to 12" 1st and 2nds Cottonwood.
450M ft. 1x4 to 12" No. 1 common Cottonwood.
40M ft. 1x18 to 25" 1st and 2nds Cottonwood.
50M ft. 4-4 1st & 2nds plain Red and White Oak.
300M ft. 4-4 No. 1 com. plain Red and White Oak.
300M ft. 4-4 No. 1 com. quartered White Oak.

~ ~ ~

American Lumber & Mfg. Co.
PITTSBURG, PA.

Willson Bros. Lumber Co.

MANUFACTURERS

WEST VIRGINIA HARDWOODS

FARMERS BANK BLDG. :: PITTSBURG, PA.

STOCK LIST

The following list covers the hardwoods we now have on hand. Special price f. o. b. cars mill for all one grade. We would be pleased to have you favor us with your inquiries and orders.

4/4 Maple, No. 1 Common	2 Cars
5/4 " " "	2 Cars
5/4 " " " and Better	59,000 Feet
6/4 " " "	1 Car
6/4 " Firsts and Seconds	2 Cars
8/4 " No. 2 Common	2,500 Feet
10/4 " Firsts and Seconds	1 Car
10/4 " No. 2 Common and Better	71,000 Feet
12/4 " No. 1	1,500 Feet
12/4 " " 2	1,000 Feet
4/4 Basswood, Log Run m. c. o.	1 car
8/4 " " "	1 car

DRY STOCK
Favorable Freight Rates to the East.

BABCOCK LUMBER CO., Ashtola, Pa.

Linehan Lumber Company

PERFECT

MAPLE FLOORING

SEND US YOUR INQUIRIES

CLEVELAND

HARDWOOD DISTRIBUTING CENTER OF NORTHERN OHIO

The Robert H. Jenks Lumber Company

44 Euclid Ave. Cleveland, O.

OFFERS:

- 5 Cars 4/4 1st and 2nd Poplar—7" to 17"
- 4 Cars 4/4 1st and 2nd Poplar—18" to 23"
- 3 Cars 4/4 Poplar Box Boards—7" to 12"
- 10 Cars 4/4 No. 1 Common Poplar (Selects in)
- 10 Cars 4/4 No. 2 Common Poplar
- 3 Cars 4/4 No. 3 Common Poplar
- 2 Cars 5/4 No. 1 Common Poplar (Selects in)
- 8 Cars 8/4 No. 1 Common Poplar (Selects in)
- 10 Cars 4/4 1st and 2nd White Oak
- 15 Cars 4/4 1st and 2nd Red Oak
- 15 Cars 4/4 No. 1 Common Red Oak
- 10 Cars 4/4 No. 1 Common White Oak
- 10 Cars 4/4 No. 2 Common White Oak
- 20 Cars 4/4 Mill Cull Oak
- 3 Cars 4/4 Common and Better Chestnut
- 1 Car 6/4 Common and Better Chestnut
- 4 Cars 4/4 No. 1 Common Chestnut
- 5 Cars 5/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut
- 5 Cars 6/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut
- 10 Cars 4/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut
- 10 Cars 8/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut

The Martin-Barriss Company

Importers and Manufacturers

MAHOGANY

and Fine Hardwoods

HARDWOODS

Dry Stock is Scarce

Mill Shipments are Slow in Coming Forward

We therefore call attention to stock of upwards of SIX MILLION FEET seasoned HARDWOODS we offer for quick shipment from Cleveland. WANT TO CLEAN IT OUT.

Are you interested?

The Advance Lumber Company

13th Floor, Rockefeller Bldg., CLEVELAND, O.

Manufacturers and Dealers

In White Pine, Yellow Pine, Hemlock and Hardwoods

SYMBOLS FOR GRADE MARKS

Adopted by the Hardwood Manufacturers Association of United States

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------|
| ○ Panel and Wide No. 1 | △ Selects |
| △ Wide No. 2 | ① No. 1 Common |
| B Box Boards | ② No. 2 Common |
| ⌘ FAS or Firsts and Seconds | ③ No. 3 Common |
| S Saps | ④ No. 4 Common |

Every Manufacturer should stamp the grade on his Lumber. Set of 10 Rubber Stamps, 1 1/2"x1 1/2" in size, Pad, Pint of Ink, and Spreader, packed for shipment \$3.50.

MARTIN & CO. 191 S. Clark St., CHICAGO, or
LEWIS DOSTER, Sec'y 1535 First Nat. Bank Bldg. CHICAGO

FRAMES FOR HARDWOOD RECORD SUPPLEMENTS

Complete with backing, but without the glass, made from Flemish Oak, are to be had delivered by express, charges prepaid to any point east of the Missouri river, at 50 cents each; or at the HARDWOOD RECORD office, at 30 cents each. Prepay orders with two-cent stamps or postal notes, addressed

Hardwood Record, 355 Dearborn Street, Chicago

E. H. FALL

EXPORTER OF

WALNUT, POPLAR AND BIRDSEYE MAPLE LOGS

Cash paid for Black Walnut Logs at point of shipment. If you have any walnut logs to offer, write me.

I have some Sycamore, Red Oak, Ash and other hardwood logs which I am prepared to saw to order. Correspondence solicited.

Can also supply Black Walnut lumber, sawed to any specification required.

PORT CLINTON : OHIO

WISCONSIN
WHERE THE FINEST NORTHERN HARDWOODS GROW

C. P. CROSBY
RHINELANDER : : WISCONSIN

Wholesale Hardwood Lumber

Hard Maple a Specialty in all thicknesses from 1 inch to 4 inch. Finest Birch in Wisconsin. Soft Elm, Red Oak, 35,000 feet 3 in. Birch, Red all in.

DIFFICULT AND MIXED ORDERS A SPECIALTY

VOLLMAR & BELOW
MARSHFIELD, WISCONSIN

Basswood, Birch
and Other Wisconsin Hardwoods

LET US KNOW WHAT YOU ARE IN THE MARKET FOR

Mason-Donaldson Lumber Co.
Rhineland. Wisconsin

WE HAVE TO OFFER

<p>15 cars 2 in. No. 3 Hemlock Rough. 5 cars 1 in. No. 1 Common & Better Hard Maple. 3 cars 1½ in. No. 1 Common & Better Hard Maple. 18 cars 1 in. No. 2 Common & Better Soft Elm. 4 cars 1½ in. No. 1 Common & Better Soft Elm.</p>	<p>12 cars 1 in. No. 1 Common Plain Birch. 6 cars 1 in. No. 1 Common & Better Red Birch. 2 cars 1¼ in. No. 1 Common & Better Red Birch. 2 cars 1½ in. No. 1 Common & Better Red Birch. 3 cars 2 in. No. 1 Common & Better Red Birch.</p>
--	--

John R. Davis Lumber Company
PHILLIPS, WISCONSIN
The Leading Manufacturers

Wisconsin Hardwoods
"SHAKELESS" HEMLOCK and WHITE CEDAR PRODUCTS

WE HAVE THE FINEST BLOCK OF
4-4 UNSELECTED BIRCH
ON THE MARKET

Write for our Price Lists and Stock Sheets Mixed Cars, Even Grades
Prompt Shipments

Ingram Lumber Co.
WAUSAU, WIS.

<p>We have to offer the following stock in pile at Ingram, Wis.</p>	<p>400,000 ft. 1 in. No. 1 Com. & Better Pl. Birch. 12,000 ft. 1½ in. First & Second Plain Birch. 20,000 ft. 2 in. No. 2 Common Plain Birch. 24,000 ft. 1 in. First & Second Red Birch. 15,000 ft. 1 in. No. 1 Common Red Birch. 2,500 ft. 1½ in. First & Second Red Birch. 11,460 ft. 1½ in. First & Second Red Birch. 4,700 ft. 2 in. First & Second Red Birch. 2,144 ft. 1 in. Curly Birch. 2,350 ft. 1¼, 1½ and 2 in. Curly Birch. 22,000 ft. 1 in. End Dried White Birch. 42,000 ft. 1 in. No. 1 Com. & Better Soft Elm. 44,000 ft. 1 in. Select Pine. 57,000 ft. 1½ in. No. 3 Shop & Better Pine. 19,000 ft. 1½ in. Select Pine. 26,000 ft. 1½ in. No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3 Shop Pine.</p>
---	--

Your orders and inquiries solicited

We are prepared to furnish mixed carloads

And solicit your inquiries and orders. At present we are offering Red Birch in thicknesses, 1" to 2½" common and better, also Maple, Birch and one quarter sawed

RED OAK FLOORING
Basswood Ceiling and Siding and Finish, also Molding

Our hardwood flooring "A. H. L." Brand, is the highest grade as to workmanship and quality.

ARPIN HARDWOOD LUMBER CO.
GRAND RAPIDS, WISCONSIN
Saw Mill, Planing Mill and Yard at Atlanta, near Bruce, Wis. on "Son" Line.

WE ARE NOW OFFERING

5,000,000 ft. Winter Sawed Basswood, Elm and Birch

Carefully manufactured from logs of superior quality

Sawyer-Goodman Company Marinette, Wis.

WISCONSIN

WHERE THE FINEST NORTHERN HARDWOODS GROW

Frank Carter Co.

MANUFACTURER

Wisconsin Hardwood

SPECIALTY—HARD MAPLE

Mills: DURAND
SPRING VALLEY
GLEN FLORA
ELMWOOD
HILLSDALE

[General] Offices:
MENOMONIE, WIS.

Wisconsin Veneer Co.

RHINELANDER, WIS.

Largest and best equipped Veneer cutting plant in the country. High-grade product from Birch, Maple, Elm, Basswood, Ash and other native woods.

Veneers for Door Work a Specialty.

North Western Lumber Company

MANUFACTURERS OF BAND-SAWED

Wisconsin Hardwoods

CAREFUL GRADINGS—PROMPT SHIPMENTS

General Offices, EAU CLAIRE, WIS.

Mills at STANLEY, WIS.



R. CONNOR CO.

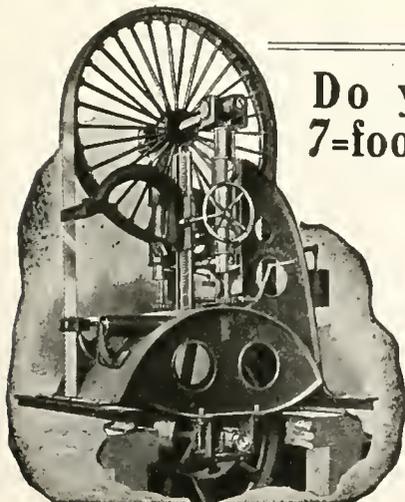
WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS

Wisconsin Hardwood

PINE AND HEM-LOCK LUMBER

Mills at
Auburndale, Wis., on W. C. R. R.
Stratford, Wis., on C. & N. W. R. R.

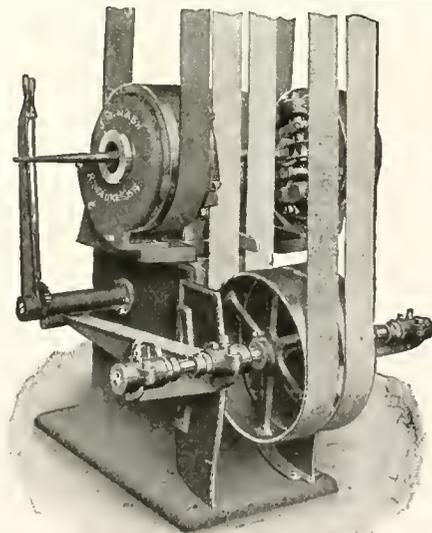
Marshfield, Wis.



Do you want a
7-foot band mill?

This is a first-class machine and will give the best of results. It is strong, well made, and as good as it looks. Write us and we will give you full particulars.

Phoenix Mfg. Co.
Eau Claire, Wis.



The Nash Automatic Sander

FOR ALL ROUND STOCK WORK

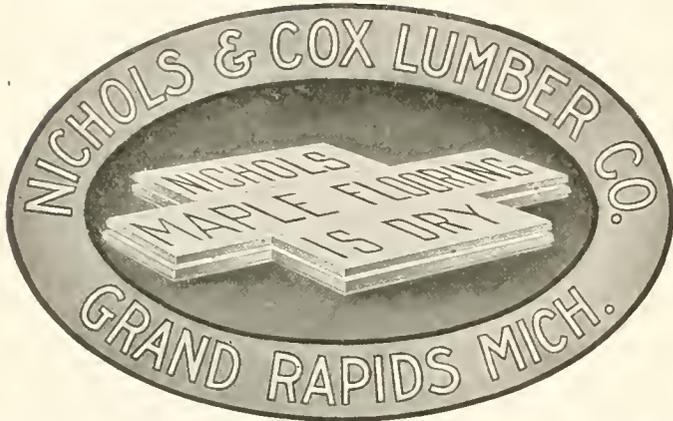
A wonderful labor-saving machine.
Pays for itself in a short time. For particulars address

J. M. Nash 842-848 Thirtieth St.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Broom,
Hoe, Rake,
Fork and
Shovel
Handles,
Chair Stock,
Dowel Rods,
Curtain
Poles,
Shade
Rollers,
Whip Stocks,
Canes,
Veneered
Columns,
Ten Pins, &c.

MICHIGAN

FAMOUS FOR HARD MAPLE AND GREY ELM



DENNIS & SMITH LUMBER CO.

Wholesale Hardwood Lumber

Office and Yards, FOURTH AND HOLDEN AVENUES,
DETROIT, MICH.

MILLS AT: Orndorff, W. Va., Heaters W. Va., and Parkersburg, W. Va.

S. L. EASTMAN FLOORING CO.
SAGINAW BRAND
MAPLE FLOORING
SAGINAW, MICH.



J. S. GOLDIE

Cadillac, :: Michigan.

SPECIAL PRICES on 500M pieces
1 1/2" to 3" Maple Squares 16" to 27" long
250M feet Maple cull

INQUIRIES SOLICITED FOR MICHIGAN LUMBER.

WE WANT TO CONTRACT FOR
PLAIN AND QUARTERED OAK
Skillman Lumber Company
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

BOYNE CITY LUMBER COMPANY

BOYNE CITY

MICHIGAN ROCK MAPLE and other HARDWOODS

LARGE CAPACITY PROMPT SHIPMENTS RAIL OR CARGO

W. H. WHITE, Pres.
JAS. A. WHITE, Vice-Pres.

W. L. MARTIN, Secy.
THOS. WHITE, Treas.

W. H. WHITE COMPANY

BOYNE CITY, MICHIGAN

**Manufacturers of Hardwood and Hemlock Lumber, Cedar Shingles,
White Rock Maple Flooring.**

SALLING, HANSON CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Michigan Hardwoods

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN

Evans & Retting Lumber Co.

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers

**Hardwood
Lumber**

RAILROAD TIMBERS, TIES AND SWITCH TIES

541 and 543
Michigan Trust Building

Grand Rapids, Mich.

MICHIGAN

FAMOUS FOR RED BIRCH AND BASSWOOD

Same Folks
New Name

The Brownlee-Kelly Company

DETROIT, MICH.

MAKERS OF MICHIGAN HARDWOOD LUMBER

Succeeding Brownlee & Company

McCLURE LUMBER COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS OF
Hardwoods

Main Offices, DETROIT, MICH.
Mills, : EUTAW, ALA.

SPECIAL OFFERINGS:

5 cars 1" 1st & 2ods & Com. Qtd. White Oak	10 cars 1" Log Run Browa Ash
2 cars 2 1/2, 3 and 4" White Ash	10 cars 1" to 4" Dry Hard Maple
2 cars 1" White Ash	10 cars 1" Log Run Birch
1 car 1 1/2 and 2" No. 1 Com. Browa Ash	10 cars 1" Log Run Basswood
2 cars 2" Log Run Soft Elm	5 cars 6 4 and 8 4, Green Log Run Hickory.
4 cars 2, 3 and 4" 1st and 2ods and No. 1 Com. Green White Oak	
500M feet 1" to 2", 1's and 2's, selects and common, Dry Poplar:	
2 cars 6 4 and 8 4, Log Run, Second Growth White Ash,	

"Chief Brand" Maple Flooring

Will commend itself to you and your trade on its merits alone. † Comprises all the features desirable in good flooring. † Made by the latest, most approved machinery methods and best skilled labor. † We believe we can make it to your interest to handle our "Chief Brand" and will appreciate your inquiries.

Kerry & Hanson Flooring Co.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN

Hackley-Phelps-Bonnell Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Northern and Southern Hardwood Lumber

Main Office, Michigan Trust Company Building

GRAND RAPIDS

MICHIGAN

DENNIS BROS.

GRAND RAPIDS, : : MICHIGAN

HARDWOOD LUMBER (by water or rail)
"NATIONAL" MAPLE & BIRCH FLOORING

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN THE FOLLOWING:

120M feet 4 4 Log Run Birch
125M feet 5 4 Log Run Birch
2 Cars 8 4 Common and Better Birch
1 Car 1x4 Clear Birch
2 Cars 1x7 and Wider No. 1 Common Birch
140M feet 5 4 Log Run Beech
150M feet 4 4 Log Run Soft Elm
Hard Maple—All grades and thicknesses

Main Office :
205-209 Michigan
Trust
Company
Building

Thos. MacBride Lumber Company

HEADQUARTERS FOR
HARDWOODS
IN MICHIGAN

Michigan Trust Building, Grand Rapids, Mich.

BIRCH

WE WANT YOUR ORDERS FOR
4-4 and 5-4 No. 1 Common Birch

A No. 1 STOCK

Simmons Lumber Company

SIMMONS, MICHIGAN

IXL POLISHED

Rock Maple Flooring

Our slow method of air seasoning and kiln drying
IXL Hardwood Flooring has stood
the test for 20 years.

Please write for prices and booklet

Wisconsin Land & Lumber Co.

HERMANVILLE, MICHIGAN

CINCINNATI

THE GATEWAY OF THE SOUTH

The Stewart-Roy Lumber Co.

CINCINNATI

Selling Agents
for
Product of

**ROY
LUMBER
CO.**



Will Buy
OAK, ASH,
POPLAR,
CHESTNUT,
BASSWOOD

All Grades and
Thicknesses

The Stearns Company

MANUFACTURERS OF

Northern and Southern
HARDWOODS

Grand Rapids, Mich.

Cincinnati, O.

C. CRANE & COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS

Poplar, Oak, Ash, Chestnut, Sycamore,
W. Va. Spruce, Pine and Elm

YEARLY CAPACITY 100,000,000 FEET

LONG BILL STUFF A SPECIALTY

Mills and Yards: CINCINNATI, OHIO

THE HOUSE OF STONE

The One of Good Grades

[Poplar, Oak, Chestnut, Cottonwood, Ash, Basswood and Gum

T. B. STONE LUMBER CO.

CINCINNATI, OHIO

FRAMES,
SASH, DOORS,
BLINDS, MOULDINGS,
COLUMNS, GLASS,
STAIRWORK,
INTERIOR TRIM.



PAINTS,
BUILDERS' HARDWARE,
MANTELS, ETC.
LARGE CINCINNATI FAC-
TORIES MAKE PROMPT
SHIPMENTS POSSIBLE.

You read this--others
will, too. They would
read your ad. Try it.

CYPRESS LUMBER CO.

Manufacturer of Hardwoods and Cypress

Plain and Quartered White and Red Oak, Yellow Poplar,
Yellow Pine, Walnut, etc. Mills in Tenn., Ala. and Va.

OFFICE AND YARDS, 62ST AND DALTON AVE., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

.. THE ..

CRESCENT LUMBER CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Hardwood Lumber

MARIETTA, O.



OAK FLOORING

Thoroughly Kiln Dried.
Perfectly Manufactured.

We are located in the best Oak Timber section in the
United States; have new and modern machinery and
experienced operators.

Why should we not be able to furnish the best Oak
Flooring?

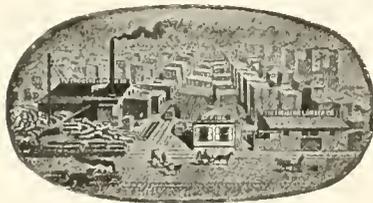
Write us and we will convince you that we can.

The INTERNATIONAL HARDWOOD COMPANY

Catlettsburg, Kentucky

CINCINNATI
THE GATEWAY OF THE SOUTH

Kentucky Lumber Co.
CINCINNATI, OHIO
Wholesale buyers of
HARDWOOD LUMBER
Always in the market to buy
WRITE US WHEN YOU ARE READY TO SELL



THE FREIBERG LUMBER CO.
Manufacturers of
Tabasco Mahogany
Walnut, Oak
Poplar, McLean and Findlay Aves.
CINCINNATI, O.

"BUY GUM"

We are in the market to buy Dry Gum Lumber in any quantity, from a single car load to a million feet. Will take all grades and thicknesses. We receive lumber at shipping point, pay cash and are liberal in inspection.

THE FARRIN-KORN LUMBER COMPANY
General Office, Yards, Planing Mills, Dry Kilns, Cincinnati, Ohio
Purchasing Office, Randolph Building, Memphis, Tenn.
Cypress Red Gum Oak

— IN THE MARKET FOR —

OAK—ASH—POPLAR
ALL GRADES AND THICKNESSES
MOWBRAY & ROBINSON
Office: 1219 West Sixth Street Yards: Sixth Street, below Harriet

Cash buyers for stock in our line.
Cincinnati Hardwood Lumber Co.
WEST AND SUMMER STREETS
Wholesalers Mahogany, Thin Lumber, Veneers
Finely figured quarter sawed oak veneers a specialty.

THE E. E. BECK LUMBER COMPANY
Cash Buyers
Poplar, Oak, Chestnut
And Other Southern Hardwoods
ALL GRADES AND THICKNESSES. WE BUY MILL CUTS.

THE WIBORG & HANNA COMPANY
CINCINNATI, OHIO

PLAIN AND QUARTER SAWED

White and Red Oak

CHESTNUT POPLAR GUM AND CYPRESS

Flooring, Siding, Ceiling, Base, Case and Molding. Rough, Dressed and Re-sawed. Mixed Carloads.

THE MALEY, THOMPSON & MOFFETT CO.

Always in the Market for
**BLACK WALNUT LOGS,
SELECTED WHITE OAK LOGS,
LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.**

CINCINNATI, : : : OHIO

L. W. RADINA & COMPANY
Correspondence Solicited with Buyers and Sellers of All Kinds of
HARDWOODS
Wanted for cash—desirable blocks of 1 inch to 4 inch Poplar, all grades, Especially 1½-inch stock, for immediate shipment.
CLARK STREET AND DALTON AVENUE

PLAIN OAK—BASSWOOD
Are what we want. All thicknesses and grades. Spot cash. Send us list of your offerings with prices.
DUHLMEIER BROS., CINCINNATI, O.



INDIANA



WHERE THE BEST HARDWOODS GROW

THE WOODS FOR WHICH INDIANA IS FAMOUS.

- Quart'r'd White Oak
- Plain White Oak
- Quartered Red Oak
- Plain Red Oak
- White Ash
- Poplar
- Black Walnut
- Cherry
- Sycamore
- Red Gum
- Hickory
- Beech
- Maple
- Veneers of
- Indiana Hardwoods

LONG-KNIGHT LUMBER CO.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS
Quarter Sawed White and Red Oak a Specialty
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

MALEY & WERTZ

Manufacturers, Wholesalers and Exporters of Hardwood Lumber
EVANSVILLE, IND.

PERRINE-ARMSTRONG CO.

Long Timber up to 60 feet—Hardwood Specialties
The largest Band Mill in Indiana. FORT WAYNE, IND.

J. V. STIMSON

All Kinds of Hardwood Lumber Manufactured
HUNTINGBURG, IND.

YOUNG & CUTSINGER

Manufacturers and Wholesalers
Our Specialty Fine Figured Quartered Oak
EVANSVILLE, IND.

CHARLES H. BARNABY

Manufacturer of Band Sawed Hardwoods
Quarter Sawed Indiana White Oak a Specialty GREENCASTLE, IND.

D'HEUR & SWAIN LUMBER CO.

Manufacturers and Wholesalers
Our Specialty Quartered Oak and Sycamore
SEYMOUR, IND.

C. I. HOYT & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF
Quartered and Plain Oak, Poplar, Ash and Chestnut
Specialty in Difficult Orders in Wagon Stock. PEKIN, IND.

BUFFALO

THE GREAT WHOLESALE LUMBER CENTER OF THE EAST



Manufacturers and
Dealers in

Ash

White and Brown

Basswood

Birch

Red and White

Butternut

Cherry

Chestnut

Cottonwood

Cypress

Elm

Soft and Rock

Gum

Red and Tupelo

Hickory

Maple

Hard and Soft

Red Oak

Plain and Quartered

White Oak

Plain and Quartered

Black Walnut

White Wood

Poplar



ANTHONY MILLER

HARDWOODS OF ALL KINDS

893 EAGLE STREET

SCATCHERD & SON

HARDWOODS ONLY

Yard, 1555 SENECA STREET

Office, 886 ELLICOTT SQUARE

STANDARD HARDWOOD LUMBER CO.

OAK, ASH AND CHESTNUT

1075 CLINTON STREET

I. N. STEWART & BROTHER

Specialties: CHERRY AND OAK

892 ELK STREET

T. SULLIVAN & COMPANY

Specialties: BROWN ASH, BIRCH, PACIFIC COAST FIR AND SPRUCE

50 ARTHUR STREET

ORSON E. YEAGER

Specialties: OAK, ASH AND POPLAR

932 ELK STREET

BEYER, KNOX & COMPANY

ALL KINDS OF HARDWOODS

Office and Yards, 69 LEROY AVENUE

BUFFALO HARDWOOD LUMBER CO.

We want to buy for cash:
Oak, Ash and other Hardwoods, all grades and thicknesses.
Will receive and inspect stock at shipping point.

P. O. Box 312, MEMPHIS, TENN.

940 SENECA STREET

EMPIRE LUMBER COMPANY

Our specialties are PLAIN and QUARTERED OAK and ASH.

1142 SENECA STREET.

G. ELIAS & BROTHER

BUY AND CARRY LARGE QUANTITIES OF ALL KINDS OF HARDWOODS

955 TO 1015 ELK STREET

HUGH McLEAN LUMBER COMPANY

Specialty: INDIANA WHITE OAK

940 ELK STREET

Vansant,

MANUFACTURERS OLD-FASHIONED
SOFT YELLOW
POPLAR

Kitchen &

5-8 AND 4-4
IN WIDE STOCK,
SPECIALTY

Ashland, Kentucky

Company

Three States Lumber Co.

OFFERS

300,000 ft. 5-4 Firsts and Seconds Cottonwood

Prompt Shipment

Memphis, Tennessee

Lamb-Fish Lumber Co.

SUCCESSORS TO LAMB HARDWOOD LUMBER COMPANY, BACON-NOLAN-HARDWOOD COMPANY GUIRL-STOVER LUMBER COMPANY

Manufacturers

OAK, ASH, COTTONWOOD, GUM AND CYPRESS

MAIN OFFICE: 720 MEMPHIS TRUST BUILDING, MEMPHIS, TENN.

Three Band Mills { Memphis, Tenn.
Chancy, Miss.
Stover, M'ss.

Our Specialties { Well Manufactured Stock
Good Grades
Prompt Shipments

YELLOW POPLAR

MANUFACTURERS
BAND SAWED
POPLAR
LUMBER

ALL GRADES
DRY 5-8, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 8-4, 10-4, 12-4, 16-4
Bevel Siding, Lath & Squares
SPECIALTY, WIDE STOCK

Coal Grove, Ohio, U. S. A.

LUMBER CO.

Hardwood Record

Twelfth Year. {
Semi-monthly. }

CHICAGO, MARCH 25, 1907.

{ Subscription \$2.
Single Copies, 10 Cents.

2,000,000 Feet

CHERRY

FOR SALE

ROSS LUMBER CO.

JAMESTOWN, NEW YORK

The life of our business is the production of

RED GUM

properly manufactured and treated for every use, in accordance with methods developed by twenty-five years' experience.

30,000,000 Feet Per Year

HIMMELBERGER-HARRISON LUMBER COMPANY

Merchandise, Missouri

TWELVE YEARS' EXPERIENCE

Policy Holders have saved OVER \$250,000 IN DIVIDENDS received

Have You Participated?

PRESENT RATE OF DIVIDEND, 35 PER CENT.

THE LUMBER MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF BOSTON, MASS.

The Davidson-Benedict Company

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

Everything in

Southern Hardwoods

POPLAR, CHESTNUT, ASH, OAK
(Plain and Quartered.) Straight or Mixed Cars.

DRESSED POPLAR ANY WAY YOU WANT IT. YOU GET WHAT YOU BUY FROM US. ASK FOR OUR DELIVERED PRICES, ANY RAILROAD POINT.

DRY STOCK FOR IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT

163,000 ft. 1 inch No. 1 and No. 2 Quartered White Oak
104,000 ft. 1 inch No. 1 Common Quartered White Oak.
285,000 ft. 1 inch No. 1 and No. 2 Plain Oak.
360,000 ft. 1 inch No. 1 Common Plain Oak.
22,000 ft. 1½ inch No. 1 and No. 2 Plain Oak.
38,000 ft. 1¼ inch No. 1 Common Plain Oak.
46,000 ft. 1½ inch No. 1 and No. 2 Plain Oak.
24,000 ft. 2 inch No. 1 and No. 2 Plain Oak.
16,000 ft. 2 inch No. 1 Common Plain Oak.
170,000 ft. 1 inch Scented Tennessee Cedar.
217,000 ft. ¾ inch No. 1 Common Poplar.
Poplar Bevel Siding

THE ATLANTIC LUMBER CO.

2 KILBY STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

66 TO 88

FROM 66 BROADWAY to 88 WILLIAM STREET

Headquarters of Lumber Insurance will move on May 1st. Growth of business demands larger quarters. Entire twelfth floor of the New Royal Insurance Building will be taken by

LUMBER INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, ADIRONDACK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
LUMBER INSURERS' GENERAL AGENCY, Underwriting Managers, (Present Address) 66 Broadway, New York.

LOUISVILLE

MANUFACTURING AND DISTRIBUTING CENTER OF KENTUCKY

Albert R. Kampf

Manufacturer
Hardwood Lumber and Timber
Dimensional Stock
Board of Trade Bldg., Louisville, Ky.

E. W. Rhubsky

Wholesale
Poplar, Rough and Dressed
Oak, Chestnut and Other
Hardwoods

North Vernon Lumber Co.

Band Sawn Plain and Quartered
Oak and Poplar.
North Vernon, Ind., and
Louisville, Ky.

Southern Lumber Co.

Oak, Poplar and
Chestnut.
Louisville, Ky.

McLean - Davis Lumber Co.

Successors to

Hugh McLean Lumber Co., Highland Park, Ky.
Edward L. Davis Lumber Co., Louisville, Ky.
Berry - Davis Saw Mill Co., Louisville, Ky.

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Hardwood Lumber

Daily Capacity:
80,000 feet.

Sales Offices:
Louisville, Ky.

Dry Stock W. P. Brown & Sons Lumber Co. Louisville, Ky.

PLAIN RED OAK.

55,000' 1" 1st & 2d.
25,000' 1 1/4" 1st & 2d.
49,000' 1 1/2" 1st & 2d.
57,000' 2" 1st & 2d.
18,000' 2 1/2" 1st & 2d.
16,000' 3" 1st & 2d.
131,000' 1" No. 1 Com.
84,000' 1 1/4" No. 1 Com.
44,000' 1 1/2" No. 1 Com.
47,000' 2" No. 1 Com.
8,000' 2 1/2" No. 1 Com.
15,000' 3" No. 1 Com.

PLAIN WHITE OAK.

14,000' 1 1/2" 1st & 2d.
5,000' 2" 1st & 2d.
15,000' 1" No. 1 Com.
7,000' 1 1/2" No. 1 Com.
13,000' 2" No. 1 Com.
80,000' 1" 1st & 2d.
28,000' 1 1/4" 1st & 2d.
12,000' 1 1/2" 1st & 2d.
42,000' 2" 1st & 2d.
23,800' 2 1/2" 1st & 2d.
16,000' 3" 1st & 2d.
227,000' 1" No. 1 Com.
60,000' 1 1/4" No. 1 Com.
80,000' 1 1/2" No. 1 Com.

50,000' 2" No. 1 Com.
17,000' 2 1/2" No. 1 Com.
22,000' 3" No. 1 Com.

QUARTERED WHITE OAK.

50,000' 1" 1st & 2d.
28,000' 1 1/4" 1st & 2d.
45,000' 1 1/2" 1st & 2d.
49,000' 2" 1st & 2d.
19,000' 2 1/2" 1st & 2d.
18,000' 1" No. 1 Com.
30,000' 1 1/4" No. 1 Com.
40,000' 1 1/2" No. 1 Com.
22,000' 2" No. 1 Com.
10,000' 3" No. 1 Com.

ASH.

9,000' 1" 1st & 2d.
65,000' 1 1/4" 1st & 2d.
16,000' 1 1/2" 1st & 2d.
10,000' 2" 1st & 2d.
8,000' 2 1/2" 1st & 2d.
14,000' 3" 1st & 2d.
6,000' 4" 1st & 2d.
4,000' 1 1/4" No. 1 Com.
16,000' 1 1/2" No. 1 Com.
8,000' 2" No. 1 Com.

12,000' 1 1/4" 1st & 2d.

11,000' 1 1/2" 1st & 2d.
12,000' 2" 1st & 2d.
10,000' 2 1/2" 1st & 2d.
10,000' 3" 1st & 2d.
50,000' 1" No. 1 Com.
28,000' 1 1/4" No. 1 Com.
10,000' 1 1/2" No. 1 Com.
10,000' 2" No. 1 Com.
15,000' 1" 18" & up 1st & 2d.
8,000' 2" 18" & up 1st & 2d.
6,000' 2" 24" & up 1st & 2d.
4,000' 1 1/2" 18" & up 1st & 2d.
3,000' 1 1/2" 24" & up 1st & 2d.

POPLAR.

12,000' 1" 1st & 2d.

All thicknesses in cull poplar, ash, chestnut.

Your inquiries will be appreciated.

Prompt delivery guaranteed

QUALITY

IS EASILY RECOGNIZED. TRY OUR GRADES

WE ARE OFFERING

50 Cars Birch

1 INCH FIRSTS AND SECONDS
1 INCH No. 1 COMMON

G. W. JONES LUMBER CO.
APPLETON, WIS.

Ornamental Hardwood Floors

400 STYLES AND PATTERNS

Illustrated Catalog on Application

WOOD-MOSAIC FLOORING CO.

Rochester, N. Y. New Albany, Ind.

All Lumbermen, Attention!

We do what you can't do.
We measure your stumpage correctly.
We make your maps correctly.
Bank references: Asheville, N. C.

C. A. Schenck & Co. Biltmore, North Carolina.

CADILLAC

CELEBRATED FOR HIGH STANDARD OF QUALITY AND MILL WORK

Mitchell's Make

CHOICE

WHITE BASSWOOD

**ALL CLEAR
ALL WHITE
BONE DRY**

End stuck in shed and just what you want if you use such stock. It is 1 inch thick and we have one large car.

PLEASE SEND US YOUR INQUIRIES

Mitchell Brothers Company

CADILLAC, MICH.

Cummer, Diggins & Co.

MANUFACTURERS

"CUMMER" MAPLE
AND BEECH FLOORING

MICHIGAN HARDWOODS

Good assortment of dry stock on hand ready for immediate shipment in Hard Maple, Beech, Birch, Soft Elm and Cherry.

SEND US A LIST OF YOUR REQUIREMENTS.

The Cadillac Handle Co.

Band Sawn
Michigan Hardwoods

SPECIAL OFFERINGS:

- 5 Cars 4 4 Hard Maple, 1st and 2nds.
- 3 Cars 5 4 Hard Maple 1st and 2nds.
- 6 Cars 5 4 Hard Maple, No. 1 and 2 Common
- 1 Car 6 4 Hard Maple, 10 in. and wider, No. 1 Common and Better.
- 2 Cars 4 4 Birch, No. 2 Common and Better.

MURPHY & DIGGINS

Offer all grades of the following special dry stock

- MAPLE—5/4, 6/4, 8/4, 10/4, 12/4, 14/4, 16/4
- GRAY ELM—4/4, 12/4
- BASSWOOD—4/4
- BIRCH—4/4, 6/4

Our own manufacture. Perfect Mill Work. Uniform Grades.

LET US FIGURE ON YOUR HARDWOOD WANTS.

DRY STOCK

Northern Michigan
Soft Gray Elm

What our old cork pine was to the regular white pine—such is our *Soft Gray Elm* to ordinary soft elm. Buyers who gladly discriminate in favor of something better than the ordinary, will be interested. We have

- 2 cars 10-4 firsts and seconds.
- 4 cars 12-4 firsts and seconds.

Wide, choice stock, our own product, seasoned right, bone dry.

WRITE US ABOUT IT.



COBBS & MITCHELL
(INCORPORATED)
CADILLAC, MICHIGAN



WAGON STOCK

IN ROUGH.

TONGUES, AXLES, REACHES, BOLSTERS
AND 6 4 TO 16 4 HICKORY. ALSO ALL
SOUTHERN HARDWOODS

Gayoso Lumber Co., Inc.
Memphis, Tenn.

Anderson-Tully Company

OFFERS STOCK FOR SALE

Three cars 6, 4x8 in. and up 1st & 2nd Cottonwood
One " 7, 8x8 " " " "
Two " 5, 4x12 " " " "
Two " 4, 4 " " " Plain Red Oak

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE**FENN BROS. COMPANY**

MANUFACTURERS OF

Oak Flooring

Quartered White Hollow Backed
Quartered Red End Matched
Plain White Polished
Plain Red Bored

Offices and Plant:

Kansas and Mallory Ave., New South Memphis.
(Take South Memphis car to Mallory Ave.)

H. W. Mosby & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

**COTTONWOOD
GUM
ASH, ELM**

Large Stock on Hand

HELENA, ARKANSAS

PLAIN AND QUARTER SAWED
WHITE AND RED OAK, ELM,
COTTONWOOD, POPLAR, GUM,
WHITE ASH AND CYPRESS

E. Sondheimer Co.

MANUFACTURERS

CABLE ADDRESS:
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CODES USED:
LUMBERMAN'S, TELECODE AND
A B C 5th EDITION

**HARDWOOD, GUM, COTTONWOOD AND CYPRESS
LUMBER**

Main Office: Tennessee Trust Building

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Offers the following specials:

10 Cars 1 1/4 inch 1s and 2s Quartered Red Oak.
3 Cars 1 1/2 inch 1s and 2s Quartered Red Oak.
10 Cars 1 1/4 inch 1s and 2s Plain Red Oak.

10 Cars 1 1/4 inch No. 1 Common Plain Red Oak.
10 Cars 1 1/4 inch No. 1 Common Qrtd. White Oak.
16 Cars 1 inch No. 2 Common Qrtd. White and Red
Oak—mostly strips.

Direct shipments from our own Mills of Lumber from our own Timber our Specialty

We manufacture and put in pile 300,000 ft. Hardwood every 24 hours

FULLERTON-POWELL HARDWOOD LUMBER CO.

OFFERS THE FOLLOWING STOCK
FOR IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT

15 cars 1 in. 1st & 2nds Qtd. White Oak
20 cars 1 in. No. 1 Com. Qtd. White Oak
40 cars 1 in. 1st & 2nds Plain Red Oak
20 cars 1 in. 1st & 2nds Plain White Oak
2 cars 3 in. 1st & 2nds Plain White Oak

10 cars 1 in. 1st & 2nds Red Gum, 10 to 16 ft.
3 cars 1 in. 1st & 2nds Red Gum, 12 ft.
10 cars 2 in. 1st & 2nds Sap Gum
10 cars 2 in. No. 1 Common Sap Gum
5 cars 2 in. No. 2 Common Sap Gum

BRANCH OFFICES:

CHICAGO, 1104 Chamber of Commerce
MEMPHIS, TENN., 305 Tennessee Trust Bldg.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., 305 Lumber Exchange

Quotations
cheerfully
furnished

MAIN OFFICES

South Bend, Ind.

W.M. Ritter Lumber Co.

COLUMBUS, OHIO

Saw and Ship 100,000,000 Feet Yearly

WEST VIRGINIA YELLOW POPLAR
NORTH CAROLINA CORK WHITE PINE
AND HARDWOOD

DRY KILNS AND PLANING MILLS. ALL OUR MILLS RUN THE YEAR ROUND.
SEND US YOUR INQUIRIES AND ORDERS.

WILLIAM WHITMER & SONS, Inc.

ALWAYS IN THE MARKET FOR STOCKS OF
WELL MANUFACTURED

HARDWOODS

BRANCHES:
NEW YORK, BOSTON, PITTSBURG

MAIN OFFICES:
GIRARD TRUST BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA

Quartered Oak Flooring

Manufactured for

HIGHEST CLASS of trade only.

Also Plain Oak, Maple and other Hardwood flooring.
The name **DWIGHT** on flooring is a guarantee of its
excellence.

DWIGHT SPECIAL pattern of thin flooring is the
only suitable thin flooring to lay. Write for Sample.

DWIGHT LUMBER COMPANY
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

MARCH STOCK LIST

HARD MAPLE	BEECH	BASSWOOD
1 in. 1,000,000 ft.	1 in. 100,000 ft.	1 in. 300,000 ft.
1½ in. 100,000 ft.		
1½ in. 100,000 ft.	BIRCH	GRAY ELM
3 in. 50,000 ft.	1 in. 500,000 ft.	1 in. 300,000 ft.
4 in. 50,000 ft.	1½ in. 100,000 ft.	1½ in. 200,000 ft.
	2 in. 100,000 ft.	3 in. 200,000 ft.
	2½ in. 50,000 ft.	

Kelley Lumber & Shingle Co.

(Traverse City, Mich.)

Phila. Veneer & Lumber Co.

817 NORTH FIFTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

SLICED AND SAWED

Quartered Oak Veneer

CUT TO DIMENSION SIZES (JOINTED AND TAPED)]

WE HAVE A GOOD STOCK OF PLAIN AND QUAR-
TERED OAK ON YARD AT KNOXVILLE MILL

Plain and Quartered Oak Juniper and Cypress Shingles

"Oak will be Oak" this year. We have a million and a half feet of
White and Red Oak, plain and quartered. All thicknesses and grades.
Sizes cut to order. Will hold stock subject to your orders for shipment.

Our No. 1 Heart Split Juniper and Cypress Shingles are smooth and
well made. They will last a lifetime on a roof. Send for samples and
prices. Large stock in yard.

J. Gibson McIlvain & Co.

56th to 58th Sts. and Woodland Ave.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Thomas Forman Company

MANUFACTURERS OF HIGH-GRADE

Maple and Oak Flooring

New York Branch:
McGovern & Bowen,
29 Broadway

And Hardwood Lumber

DETROIT,
MICHIGAN

ALWAYS IN THE MARKET

For choice lots of hardwoods.
Walnut our specialty.
Inspection at Mill Points.

The Walnut Lumber Company

Indianapolis, Indiana

T H E E A S T

BOSTON NEW YORK PHILADELPHIA

James & Abbot Company

Lumber and Timber

No. 165 MILK ST., BOSTON, MASS., and GULFPORT, MISS.

JONES HARDWOOD CO.

INCORPORATED

WANTS: Poplar, Plain Oak, Quartered Oak and Cypress. 147 MILK STREET BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

Manufacturers please send stock lists and prices.

Holloway Lumber Company

WHOLESALE HARDWOODS

In the market for all thicknesses of OAK, ASH and CHESTNUT.

312 Arcade Building, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

WM. E. LITCHFIELD

MASON BUILDING, BOSTON, MASS.

Specialist in Hardwoods

Manufacturers are requested to supply lists of stock for sale

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WHOLESALE LUMBER

1019-20 PENNSYLVANIA BLDG., PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

Want to hear from some one interested in the purchase of S. C. Tupelo Gum. Can be cut to order.

Sales Agents: Long Pole Lumber Co., Case-Fowler Lumber Co.

Mills: Honaker, Va. **SOBLE BROTHERS** Birmingham, Ala. Specialties: Quartered White Oak, Poplar.

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WHOLESALE HARDWOOD LUMBER

816 Real Estate Trust Building, PHILADELPHIA.

H. H. MAUS & CO., INC.

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HARDWOOD and YELLOW PINE.

Write us if you wish to buy or sell.

420 Walnut St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

W. M. GILLESPIE LUMBER

HARDWOODS COMPANY Farmers Bank Bldg. Oak a Specialty PITTSBURGH, PA.

ALBERT HAAS LUMBER CO.

BAND SAWED

OAK AND ASH

YELLOW POPLAR

ATLANTA :: :: :: :: GEORGIA

JOHN L. ALCOCK & CO.

BUYERS OF BLACK WALNUT LOGS BOARDS AND PLANKS

Inspection at point of shipment. Spot cash.

Baltimore, Md.

THE BUFFALO MAPLE FLOORING CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

MICHIGAN ROCK MAPLE AND OAK FLOORING

BUFFALO, NEW YORK

The West Florida Hardwood Co.

MILE ON APALACHICOLA RIVER MARYSVILLE, FLA.

Ash Hickory Red and White Oak Yellow Cottonwood Red Gum Tupelo Gum

LET US HAVE YOUR INQUIRIES

BALTIMORE MARYLAND **E. E. PRICE** BUYER AND EXPORTER OF

Hardwoods, Poplar and Logs

I am always in the market for nice lots of dry and well manufactured lumber. I inspect at point of shipment. Correspondence solicited.

Pennsylvania Door & Sash Co.

HARDWOOD DOORS AND INTERIOR FINISH

NEW YORK PITTSBURG PHILADELPHIA

Wanted--Dimension Oak, Plain and Quartered,

White and Red. Send for specifications.

Indiana Quartered Oak Co.

7 East 42nd Street, New York City

W. H. Dawkins Lumber Co.

Manufacturers of Band Sawed

Yellow Poplar

ASHLAND, KY.

PAEPCKE-LEICHT LUMBER COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS OF

COTTONWOOD GUM AND OTHER HARDWOODS

Large stocks of well seasoned Lumber always carried at our yards and mills.

General Offices: 146 W. Chicago Ave., CHICAGO. Mills: Cairo, Ill., Marked Tree, Ark., Greenville, Miss., Arkansas City, Ark., Blytheville, Ark.

R. M. SMITH

J. H. P. SMITH

R. M. SMITH & COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS OF

WEST VIRGINIA HARDWOODS

PARKERSBURG, WEST VIRGINIA

WE CARRY IN STOCK FROM TEN TO FIFTEEN MILLION FEET OF ASH, BEECH, BASSWOOD, CHESTNUT, CHERRY, MAPLE, PLAIN & QTD. OAK, POPLAR, WALNUT, &C. OUR PLANING MILL FACILITIES ARE UNSURPASSED.

EASTERN OFFICE:
1425-6 LAND TITLE BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA

Band Mill: Orndoff, Webster County, W. Va.
Planing Mill; Heaters, W. Va.

Swann-Day Lumber Company

MANUFACTURERS OF

POPLAR AND OAK

PLANING MILL STOCK, BOX SHOOKS
AND HARDWOOD DIMENSION

CLAY CITY, KENTUCKY

D. G. COURTNEY

MANUFACTURER OF

Car and
Railroad
Timbers

Yellow Poplar Oak & Chestnut

Oak
Coop-
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Our Timber Holdings are located exclusively in the finest sections of West Virginia growth. Modern mills and perfect manufacture. Standard and uniform grades.

We seek the trade of wood-working factories who want a dependable lumber supply and fair treatment.

Just now we want to move 4/4 No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3 Common Oak.

BUY CHERRY RIVER HARDWOODS

BAND MILLS:
RICHWOOD, WEST VIRGINIA.
CAMDEN-ON-GAULEY, WEST VIRGINIA
HOLCOMB, WEST VIRGINIA.

SPECIALS:
4-4 CHERRY
1 and 2s and No. 1 Common

CHERRY RIVER BOOM & LUMBER CO.
Scranton, Pennsylvania

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THE GREATEST HARDWOOD MARKET IN THE WORLD

PARK RICHMOND & CO.

Wholesale

Hardwood Lumber

410 Monadnock Block

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HARRISON 5165

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Manufacturers of All Kinds of

HARDWOOD LUMBER

Fine Quartered Oak a Specialty

234 LA SALLE STREET

Yards at Canal and 21st Sts.

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In the Market to buy Ash, Hickory, Poplar
and Oak Lumber; also Wagon Stock

In the Market to buy Hardwood Logs for
our Memphis Band Mill

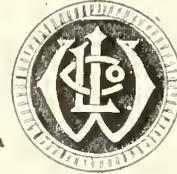
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ALL KINDS

ALL GRADES

Cherry Lumber a
Specialty



Lafin @ 22d Sts.
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Poplar, Oak, Ash and Car and R. R.
Material

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Hardwood Lumber

Of All Kinds

OFFICE AND YARDS:
873 to 881 So. Lafin Street
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Hayden & Westcott Lumber Co.

IN MARKET FOR

POPLAR

25 M ft. 1 1/2" No. 1 Common, standard widths and lengths.
40 M ft. 2" No. 1 Common, standard widths and lengths.
25 M ft. 2 1/2" No. 1 Common, standard widths and lengths.
60 M ft. 3" No. 1 Common, standard widths and lengths.

ROCK ELM

200 M ft. 5/4 No. 1 Common and better
500 M ft. 8/4 No. 1 Common and better

BLACK ASH

50 M ft. each 4/4, 5/4 and 6/4 No. 1 common and better

OAK AND ASH

100 cars car oak framing
25 cars white ash from 1" to 4" green or dry 1s and 2s

511 Railway Exchange, - Chicago

F. Slimmer & Company

Hardwood Lumber

Office and Yard:
65 W. Twenty-second St.

CHICAGO

CHICAGO

THE GREATEST HARDWOOD MARKET IN THE WORLD

A floor to adore



For thirty-three years Wilce's Hardwood Flooring has been among the foremost on the market and because it stands today "unequaled" is the best evidence that its manufacturer has kept abreast of modern methods and the advanced demands of the trade. To convince yourself of the above statements, try our polished surface flooring, tongued and grooved, hollow backed, with matched ends and holes for blind nailing—you'll find it reduces the expense of laying and polishing.

Our Booklet tells all about Hardwood Flooring and how to care for it—also prices—and is free.

The T. Wilce Company

22nd and Throop Sts. CHICAGO, ILL.

CHAS. DARLING & CO.

Southern
Hardwoods

22nd Street and Center Avenue - CHICAGO

**Estabrook-Skeeel
Lumber Company**

Manufacturers and Dealers in

**Oak, Ash, Gum, Cottonwood, Wagon
Stock and Other Hardwoods**

In the market for round lots of Hardwood and
Wagon Stock. Write us before selling.

Fisher Building, CHICAGO

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Branch Offices: PADUCAH, KY., and MEMPHIS, TENN.

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BAND SAWED
LOUISIANA GULF COAST **RED CYPRESS**

Products Exclusively

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Wholesale and Retail

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CHICAGO

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CHICAGO - ILLINOIS

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OAK

GUM

CYPRESS

ERNEST B. LOMBARD

Manufacturer and Wholesale

**Northern and Southern
Hardwoods**

Railway Exchange - CHICAGO

Lesh & Matthews Lumber Co.

1649-50 MARQUETTE BUILDING

Are now offering bone dry BIRCH, ROCK ELM, BLACK ASH, etc., Wisconsin stock. Also PLAIN AND QUARTERED OAK, POPLAR, etc., from our Memphis yard. We are constant buyers.

HARDWOOD RECORD

Not only the ONLY HARDWOOD PAPER,
but the BEST LUMBER PAPER published

"Ideal" Steel Burn-ished Rock Maple Flooring

is the flooring that is manufactured expressly to supply the demand for the best. It is made by modern machinery from carefully-selected stock and every precaution is taken throughout our entire system to make it fulfill in every particular its name—"IDEAL."

Rough or Finished Lumber—All Kinds

Send us Your Inquiries

The I. Stephenson Company
WELLS, MICHIGAN

WE ARE OFFERING TIMBER LAND 6% BONDS

Secured by first mortgage on Southern timber lands at less than 50 per cent of their present market value. Issued by large, well established, responsible lumber companies. Full particulars will be mailed on request.

CLARK L. POOLE & CO.

SUCCESSORS TO

H. C. BARROLL & CO., Bankers

First National Bank Building

CHICAGO

"Michigan" Maple Flooring

Our model factory is equipped with the highest class tools and appliances made for Flooring production.

We produce our lumber from the best rock Maple area in Michigan and have 20 years' supply.

Our brand "Michigan" is a guaranty of quality. Perfect mill work and excellent grades distinguish our Flooring and our prices are reasonable.

WARD BROS., Big Rapids, Mich.

THE "FINEST" MAPLE FLOORING

W. D. YOUNG & CO.
BAY CITY, MICHIGAN.

Producers from TREE to TRADE of the highest type of Michigan Forest Products. Large stock of Maple Flooring and 15,000,000 feet of Hardwoods—1 to 4 inches thick—on hand.

Maple, Birch and Beech Lumber

OAK FLOORING

Kiln Dried

Bored

Polished



Hollow

Backed

and

Bundled

FIRE INSURANCE

Specialists on Lumber and
Lumber Working
Plants

Lumber Underwriters

HOME OFFICE:

66 Broadway, New York

☐ The HARDWOOD RECORD publishes a series of bulletins, showing the annual hardwood requirements of many thousands of wholesale consumers, by kind, grade and thickness.

☐ Indispensable to every lumber sales manager.

☐ Specimen bulletin for the asking.

We have in stock

150,000 ft. 4-4 White Maple Cross piled with 2½-inch dry crossers.

125,000 ft. 4-4 Log run Birch red in. No thick cut out.

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Hardwood Record

Published in the Interest of Hardwood Lumber, American Hardwood Forests, Wood Veneer Industry, Hardwood Flooring, Hardwood Interior Finish, Wood Chemicals, Saw Mill and Woodworking Machinery.

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ASSOCIATION MEETINGS.

Michigan Hardwood Manufacturers' Association.

This association will hold a special meeting at the Hotel Pantlind, Grand Rapids, Mich., on Wednesday, April 17.

National Hardwood Lumber Association.

The tenth annual convention of this association will be held on Thursday and Friday, May 23 and 24, 1907, at Atlantic City, N. J.

National Lumber Manufacturers' Association.

This organization will hold its annual meeting on Tuesday and Wednesday, May 28 and 29, at the Auditorium on the Jamestown Exposition grounds, Norfolk, Va.

General Market Conditions.

Strong values and insistent demand continue to be the features of the hardwood market situation, both North and South. Reports of Wisconsin hardwood stocks just collected from the leading producers of that state, show less than 17,500,000 feet of dry lumber on hand; less than 38,000,000 feet of green lumber; and less than 35,000,000 feet of logs—a total of less than 90,000,000 feet in sight for spring business. This is 6,000,000 feet less than last fall's report showed.

The recent statement issued by the Michigan operators shows relatively light stock. It further develops that a comparatively small portion of this lumber is now owned by manufacturers, but has been sold in advance to jobbers.

Values of northern hardwoods are gradually advancing. In the southern hardwood producing sections the situation is very like that in the North. Manufacturers have no dry lumber on hand and their green stock is quite largely sold in advance. With the renaissance of better weather conditions, manufacturing is progressing both North and South and every effort is being made to supplement depleted stocks. The oak, poplar, cottonwood and

gum markets are very strong, and the demand is much in excess of the possibility of supply.

Hardwood flooring manufacturing plants are still very busy; there is apparently no cessation in the present demand, and everything points to a continuation of active buying. Prices of all grades of hardwood flooring are gradually advancing, with a marked increase in the price of factory grades.

The mahogany market is showing an increase in strength in the East, West and South. Both European and home markets are pretty closely stripped of high-quality logs.

President Names Waterways Board.

In compliance with the request of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association and other commercial organizations of importance in the Mississippi Valley, President Roosevelt has named a Waterways Board, which includes nine men prominent in the government service. The sole duty of this board will be to study the inland waterways of the United States and report a comprehensive plan for their improvement and control.

Theodore E. Burton, chairman of the Rivers and Harbors Committee of the last Congress, is chairman; others on the board are Mr. Bankhead, congressman from Alabama; Gen. Mackenzie, chief of engineers of the army; Mr. Newell, director of the United States reclamation service; Mr. Pinchot, chief forester; Mr. Smith, commissioner of corporations, and Mr. McGee, the well-known anthropologist and geologist.

In a letter which the president has addressed to each of these persons he states that he is influenced in creating the commission by broad considerations of national policy; that the railroads are no longer able to move crops and manufactured products rapidly enough to secure the prompt transaction of the business of the nation, and that there appears to be but one complete remedy—the development of a complementary system of transportation by water.

The fulfillment of the work of this commission and its ultimate completion by legislation means much to the lumber industry of the country, and especially to the hardwood branch. The great hardwood field of the entire lower Mississippi valley is tributary to the Mississippi river, and with a maintained channel of a reasonable depth between New Orleans and Chicago a cheap and comparatively speedy means of transportation would be afforded for not only lumber but a vast variety of other manufactured products. European nations, particularly Germany, have spent millions in developing waterways and streams, which has resulted in very low freight rates on coarse products. This country has overlooked the vast importance of such work, and appropriations for what little has been done have been niggardly. Instead of being inimical to the railroads this proposition should be advantageous to them, and will doubtless meet with their support and approval. Theodore Shonts, Stuyvesant Fish and James J. Hill have expressed the opinion publicly that were the waterways of the country thoroughly developed and not used merely as a "hammer for rates" they would be beneficial to the railroads, in that the low-class tonnage would be relegated to them, leaving the roads to handle the higher manufactured products. The output of the country has increased 110 per cent of late, while railroad facilities for handling it have only been augmented by 20 per cent.

Thus it will be seen that the improvement of the internal water-

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ways of this country to supplement railroad transportation is a question of the greatest importance.

It is to be hoped that the new Waterways Board will propose plans for river development that will be practical, and that eventually this nation may gain this very necessary system of transportation.

Penalty of Forest Waste.

It is pleasing to be able to compliment a Chicago daily newspaper on a logical and forceful editorial on the subject of forestry. Herewith is reproduced an article from the Chicago Inter Ocean, referring to the recent situation in the valley of the upper Ohio; the tremendous loss of life and money is attributable largely to reckless forest management. These deplorable and oft-recurring floods are a constant reminder that something must be done and done quickly to prevent further forest denudation. This condition is a strong argument in favor of the policy of President Roosevelt as handled through the Forest Service, for constantly adding to the country's forest reserves, and protecting the sources of supply of our streams:

The present situation in the valley of the upper Ohio and its affluents gives a striking demonstration of the costly folly of which the people of that part—and other parts—of this country have been guilty in their reckless exploitation of their forest resources.

In western Pennsylvania and eastern Ohio fifty lives have been lost in the sudden floods which have lately descended the rivers from the tree stripped hills. In Pittsburg and its environs alone the property loss, through direct destruction, stoppage of industry, and curtailment of output, is conservatively estimated at \$10,000,000.

When we remember that these floods also mean a great scouring away of fertile soil, or its burial beneath barren sand and gravel, and take into account the damage to scores of communities, it is doubtful if five times \$10,000,000 would fully measure the total loss, much of it of a character that no human effort can make good.

There is probably no part of the country where this sweeping away of tree growth, with its consequent unloosing of the floods, has been more reckless and complete than in the area for some 200 miles around Pittsburg. Industrial circumstances tempted to it, and the temptation was yielded to in spite of the many and accumulating warnings that outraged nature has been giving to ignorant man.

And the foolish waste that went on unchecked there, and of which the price is now paying, is being repeated in other parts of the country with equal or greater recklessness and speed. How long shall we permit this process to go on? How long before we will take hold of this question with the broad grasp that its vital importance deserves, and, while giving due respect to rights of private property, insist that they shall be so used that the results shall not be the creation of destructive and dangerous conditions?

There is yet time so to provide for the control and management of the remnants of our forest inheritance that the use of those forests for gain shall not be a devastation, and shall be a permanent contribution to our prosperity. There is no greater question of public policy before the American people today than the provision of adequate measures for the preservation of our forests and the stopping of the increasing penalties of forest waste.

The Annual Meeting at Atlantic City.

For the first time in the history of hardwood association affairs, the extreme East is to have a great gathering of hardwood men. At Atlantic City, on Thursday and Friday, May 23 and 24, will be held the tenth annual convention of the National Hardwood Lumber Association. Representative hardwood men of Boston, Providence, New Haven, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburg and other points in the East, who are members of the National Association, are enthusiastic over the proposed meeting and are arranging a most elaborate entertainment for their guests.

Arrangements for a fare and a third round trip from all the territory represented by the association to Atlantic City have been made on the certificate plan, and these tickets will permit users to stop off at Washington and Philadelphia; a sufficient time limit is provided so that side trips can be made to New York and the Jamestown Exposition.

The magnificent great steel pier at Atlantic City has been engaged for the exclusive use of members of the association and guests for two entire days. Hotel arrangements have been made at rates from \$3 to \$4.50 a day, American plan, so that the cost of accommodations, including meals, will be only about the usual room rates in first class hotels in large cities. It is especially desired that every member of the association attending the convention be accompanied by his wife or other ladies of his family, and the entertainment committee promises them a "good time" that will long be remembered.

Plans for the gathering are well advanced. A large fund has already been secured for financing the undertaking, and it is espe-

cially desired that every one who proposes to attend the convention will, at his earliest convenience, advise C. E. Lloyd, Jr., chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, whose office is in the Land Title Building, Philadelphia, stating also the number of ladies that will accompany him.

The delights of Atlantic City in May need but little comment. At any time of year it is one of the most charming of American resorts. The hotels are exceptionally fine and have the reputation of catering to their patrons in an eminently satisfactory manner. The rates above named include the very best hotels of Atlantic City.

Members of the association are again particularly enjoined to communicate with Mr. Lloyd at the earliest possible moment.

Congress and the Forest Service.

The week previous to the adjournment of Congress our national legislators had their inning with the Forest Service. Prominent in this attack were Senators Fulton of Oregon, Clark of Montana, Patterson of Colorado, Tillman of South Carolina, and Heyburn of Idaho. The defendants of the bureau were few and far between. Congress seems to have gained the impression that the Forest Service is being endowed with altogether too much authority, and that there are certain possibilities of graft in connection with it in which individual senators and congressmen can by no possible chance secure a share.

Headed by Gifford Pinchot, the Forestry Division of the United States Department of Agriculture is certainly coming into possession of far more knowledge of practical applied forestry than have lumbermen themselves—as individuals or associations. While it is true that the government propaganda is in an experimental stage, undeniably the bureau is doing considerable good work. Very likely it is making some mistakes, but the agitation engendered by its literature and operations is a good thing. It is educating the public to the fact that there is extreme danger in sight from denudation of the wooded areas of the United States, not only with regard to the actual extinction of our forestry resources, but the ruination of the sources of supply on which the water courses of the country depend, which would doubtless induce radical and detrimental changes in climatic conditions. There is no breath of suspicion attached to the sincerity of purpose of the Chief of the Forest Service, or to the conduct of his department as a whole, and so long as men of such integrity are at the head of this service Uncle Sam can well afford to pay generously for a good deal of experimental work. It is one of the noteworthy signs of the times that the American public is being awakened to the importance of forest preservation and reforestation, and this is largely due to the interest that President Roosevelt is taking in the subject. The forestry question is not one of sentiment—it is a sternly practical issue. No matter what the expense may be, let the good work go on; it surely will be worth many times its cost.

The Wisconsin Conference.

The special spring meeting of the Wisconsin Hardwood Lumbermen's Association, held at Grand Rapids, Wis., on March 19, resolved itself largely into a discussion of the possibility and extreme value of securing a universal hardwood inspection. The sentiment of all members present, as expressed in the addresses delivered, was heartily in favor of this movement. A committee representing the foremost men in the Wisconsin trade was appointed to confer with the inspection committees of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association, and the Michigan Hardwood Manufacturers' Association to secure if possible concessions from all these dominant factors in the hardwood trade, looking toward the unification of inspection rules.

This subject of universal hardwood inspection is the most important one that now confronts the industry of the country. Its importance has been recognized not only by the leading associations, but by thousands of wholesale consumers of hardwoods, and with even moderate concessions on the part of all, it can surely be accomplished. Universal hardwood inspection is a desideratum that should have the earnest, honest cooperation of every man interested in any way in the hardwood industry.

Pert, Pertinent and Impertinent.

oooooooo

What You Can Be.

You may not be a millionaire,
You may not be a seer;
Nor yet a notable success,
So far as things appear.
You may not wear fame's laurel crown,
You may be on the shelf,
But if you would be sure of friends
Why, always be—yourself.

oooooooo

Don't Boast.

The hen that cackles loudest
Doesn't lay the largest eggs;
The mule that kicks the hardest
Hasn't got the neatest legs;
The waves that toss the wildest
Are not of the deepest sea;
The fruit that is the sweetest
Isn't on the tallest tree;
The dog whose bark is fiercest
Doesn't always know the most;
And the man that is the bravest
Isn't always on the boast.

oooooooo

So, There!

The world is better nowadays
Than fifty years ago.
I know and there are many ways
That give me cause to know.
Ay, though you pick a score of flaws
Since twoscore years and ten,
I say 'tis better now—because
You were not in it then!

oooooooo

As Many Do.

Satan does not object to men going to church on Sunday if they work for him the remainder of the week.

His Excuse.

The man that is always turning over a new leaf evidently believes that one good turn deserves another.

Either.

A man is either taken aback by criticism or else he takes affront.

A Boy's Definition.

The spinal column is the long bony thing that runs up and down the back; your head sits on one end and you sit on the other.

Easier and Pleasanter.

It is easier for some men to make love than it is for them to make a living.

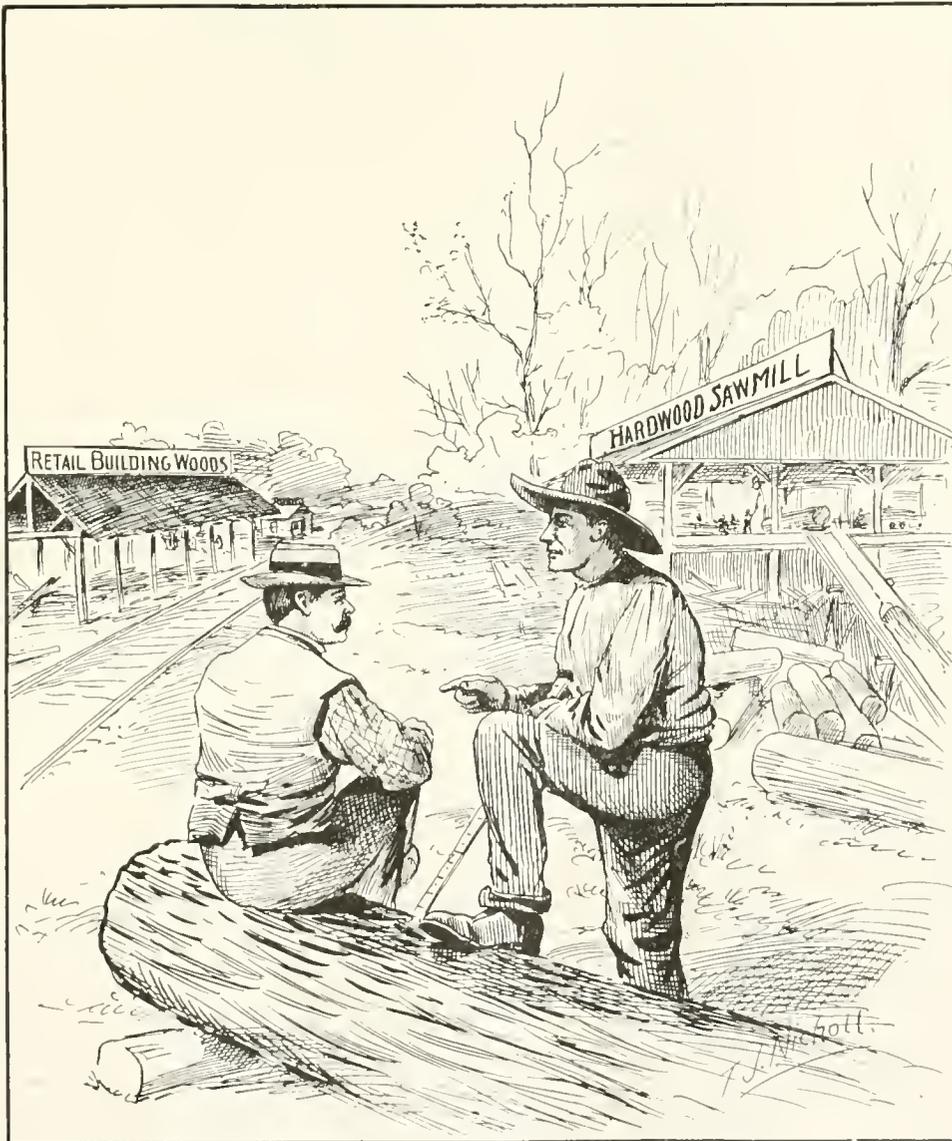
Just So.

It's just as necessary to know when to forego an advantage as it is to know when to grasp an opportunity.

The Reason.

Some people pose as earthly saints merely because they are too stingy to pay for an occasional good time.

THEY DON'T WANT MUCH.



Retail Building Woods Man: We demand the business of the wholesale hardwood consumers.

Hardwood Manufacturer: You don't know what you are talking about! Haven't you got enough to attend to with your own business? Go on and peddle your papers!

True.

After a man has made up his mind he begins to ask advice.

Easier

It's much easier to break into a game than it is to back out again.

Deplorable State.

Our credit is indeed bad when we feel that we cannot trust ourselves.

Naturally.

The man with a wooden leg naturally has a lumbering gait.

Hard to Please.

The average man doesn't know what he wants until he can't get it.

Always.

We always see the worst of people when we fail to get the best of them.

Little Risk.

When a man admits that he doesn't like grand opera or doesn't understand Browning it's pretty safe to go his bond.

The Winner.

Time flies, but not as fast as money.

Unfortunately.

All musical cranks are not attached to hand organs.

Difficult Job.

It's about all some people can do to keep from being done.

Declaration of Independence.

I fare on my own sweet way,
Choose my time to work or play.
I don't care what others say.
Let 'em say.
As I please I'll run or walk,
Push right through or jump or balk;
Don't care how the neighbors talk.
Let 'em talk.

I do what I want to do;
May be wrong and foolish, too.
I don't care for "pish" and "pooh."
Let 'em pooh.
Though they think I'm mighty queer,
Though they nudge and wink and sneer,
What care I for frown or jeer?
Let 'em jeer.

Truckling isn't worth my while,
Furthermore, it's not my style.
If my ways make people smile,
Let 'em smile.
What I like, that's what I'll pick,
Back my friends through thin and thick.
If the others want to kick,
Let 'em kick.

AMERICAN FOREST TREES.

FORTY-NINTH PAPER

Honey Locust.

Gloditsia triacanthos—Linn.

The honey locust is found on the western slopes of the Allegheny mountains in Pennsylvania, westward through southern Ontario, along the shores of Lake Erie; in the southern part of Michigan, in eastern Nebraska and Kansas and some portions of Indian territory; in Georgia and Alabama, Mississippi and Texas on the South, particularly along the Brazos river. These locations are the natural habitat of the tree, although it is found elsewhere in cultivation, sometimes in large stands, owing to the facility with which it reproduces itself.

The tree is known as honey locust in Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Kentucky, Missouri, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Nebraska, Michigan, Iowa; it is called black locust in Mississippi, Texas, Arkansas, Kansas and Nebraska; sweet locust in South Carolina, Louisiana, Kansas and Nebraska; three-thorned acacia in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Louisiana, Texas, Nebraska, Michigan and Ontario; thorn locust in New York, Indiana and Louisiana; thorn tree in New York, Indiana and Louisiana; thorny locust in New Jersey; locust in Nebraska; honey tree in Rhode Island, New Jersey and Iowa; honey shucks in Rhode Island, New Jersey, Virginia, Florida and Iowa; thorny acacia in Tennessee; honey-shucks locust in Kentucky; piquant amourette in Louisiana; confederate pintree in Florida.

In height the honey locust ranges from 75 to 140 feet; in diameter its trunk is from one to six feet, although the latter size is rare. The bark of the tree is grey and rough, sometimes nearly three-fourths of an inch in thickness, and is divided by long, deep fissures, making it very ragged; the surface has small scales. Young branches are reddish brown in color and have wart-like protuberances upon them. As the branches grow older, they produce spines two to four inches and more in length; these spines or thorns are stout and sharp, sometimes three-forked; they are bright red when young, but turn brown with age. Occasionally they are absent on this species, but are usually plentiful.

The flowers of honey locust are greenish-

white, and appear in June, when the leaves have nearly matured. The staminate flowers grow in short, hairy racemes two or more inches long, while the pistillate ones form in long, graceful, fewer-flowered racemes.

The fruit is a slender pod, twelve to eighteen inches long, dark brown in color, growing with other pods in a cluster. They are reddish-brown, and flat; as they mature they

ing towards the apex and rounded at its base. They are shiny and dark above, greenish-yellow beneath, very thin and glabrous. They appear in late spring, after most of the other trees are in full leaf.

The wood of the honey locust is heavy, hard, strong and durable when in contact with the soil, although this quality is a variable one—

depending largely upon the richness of soil in which the tree was embedded, rapidity of growth, and other influences which would tend to affect its timber. Thus it is well adapted for fence-posts, rails, etc., and is valuable in making wagon hubs, and for rough, general construction work; it is very scarce in the markets, however. A cubic foot of honey-locust timber weighs forty-two pounds. The heartwood is bright brown or reddish, and the sapwood has a yellow tinge. The annual layers are easily detected, as are the coarse pores and medullary rays. Its handsome appearance should commend it as a cabinet wood.

In general appearance this tree is exceedingly large and handsome. Its slender spreading branches, though often pendulous, form a broad, somewhat flat-topped head, and its abundance of fine, gracefully undulating foliage adds greatly to its attractiveness. It is well known and useful to the landscape gardener, and is much used as an ornamental and shade tree and for hedges, under cultivation. In some of our cities, notably Washington, may be seen avenues planted with honey locust, and it is an ideal tree, as regards beauty, for this purpose. It is now extensively planted through the North, and strong points in its favor are that it withstands the onslaughts of insects, is not subject to any particular disease, and is hardy all through the United States.

“Under cultivation the tree grows rapidly, but when neglected, its progress is indifferent as is the case with farm crops,” says John P. Brown in Practical Arboriculture, in defending a tree which has more enemies among farmers and the general public than any other

in the country.

Often a dozen or more honey locusts are found in one spot, where a number of germinating seeds have been deposited. Under these conditions it is essential that one tree outstrip its neighbors and destroy them, in order to continue its growth sufficiently to become anything like a merchantable timber tree. This process may require many years,



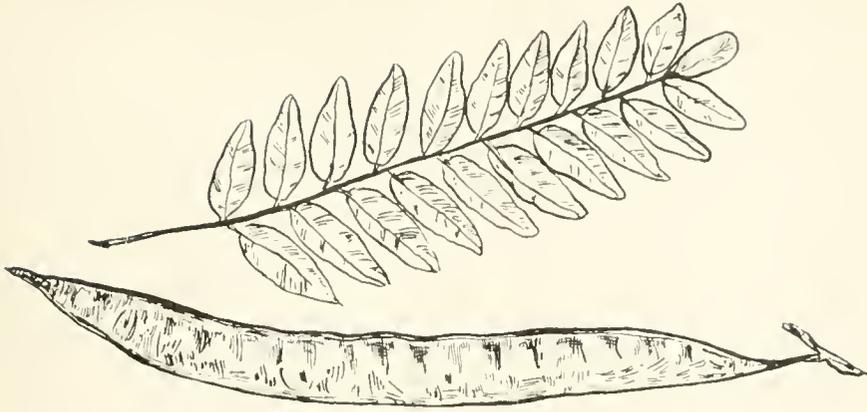
TYPICAL FOREST GROWTH HONEY LOCUST, INDIANA.

curl up and dry in a queer, cork-screw shape and fall from the tree late in autumn. They contain oval seeds, separated by a sweet pulp from which the honey locust tree derives its name.

The leaves are compound and alternate; they grow from seven to eight inches long, and are pinnate, having from ten to twenty-six or more long slender leaflets, each taper-



JOHN L. ALCOCK
BALTIMORE, MD.



LEAF AND FRUIT OF HONEY LOCUST.

but it is the usual habit of the honey locust.

As a timber tree *Gleditsia triacanthos* would doubtless surpass in value and utility many of those now in general use, and as it becomes more widely understood, and hence appreciated, it will be set out in artificial plantations with some of the other little-known and undervalued trees which are today almost unknown to the average lumberman, but which are destined to take the place of the rapidly disappearing varieties.

Some of the railroads have tested the

honey locust for cross ties, found it satisfactory and are now willing to accept its wood for that purpose. However, it is not often offered as the farmer on whose lot it grows, although disliking its presence there, finds so many opportunities to use it to advantage himself that he is reluctant to sell it.

The HARDWOOD RECORD is indebted to William H. Freeman, secretary of the Indiana State Board of Forestry, for the handsome photograph from which the accompanying tree illustration was made.

Builders of Lumber History.

NUMBER XL.

John Leighton Alcock.

(See portrait supplement.)

The HARDWOOD RECORD is gratified at being able to present to its readers as supplement to this issue the portrait of a man who, though he has never made the slightest bid for public recognition or reward, has long been quietly and earnestly working for the good of a certain phase of the hardwood industry—the export trade—and has been one of the most important factors in placing it upon the high plane which it now occupies.

John L. Alcock of Baltimore, Md., was born in Shropshire, England, in the year 1868. He came to America at the early age of sixteen, being lured hither by the tales of wealth to be acquired on this side of the water, told him by friends who visited his home town. With three other boys about his own age, he embarked on a steamer for Halifax, Nova Scotia, in April, 1884. He went first to Toronto, and from there to the Georgian bay district, where he obtained a position with a large lumber concern. He remained only a few months, however, not being satisfied with conditions as he found them in that part of Canada, and went south to Baltimore, Md., which city has been his home ever since.

His first position was with John Spencer & Co., one of the leading lumbermen of Maryland, under whom so many now prominent and prosperous men obtained their early initiation in the intricacies of the lumber business. Young Mr. Alcock exhibited such sin-

cerity and faithfulness in his work that his advancement was rapid, and he became a valuable addition to the Spencer forces. On the death of the senior member the concern, four years later, William Conway succeeded to the business, and Mr. Alcock remained with him until 1893, when he resigned in order to establish the firm of Alcock & Ellis. This arrangement expired by limitation with the end of the year 1898, and since that time Mr. Alcock has been conducting his affairs under the style of John L. Alcock & Co. His special line of hardwood products consists of oak wagon planks, black walnut, hickory and poplar logs, and he conducts an export trade exclusively, which he has broadened out to a remarkable extent since its inception.

His success in commercial affairs is a marked refutation of the oft-quoted, pessimistic idea that mercenary motives and questionable methods are necessary to the attainment of position and influence in the business world. Mr. Alcock is known throughout the lumber fraternity from Baltimore on the East to Arkansas on the West, and from New Orleans to Canada, as well as in the foreign markets, to be a man who stands first and foremost for integrity in business methods. Added to this he has the reputation of being always willing to give lavishly of his time and money toward the furtherance of any measures which will tend to the betterment of trade conditions. As an instance of this characteristic, the work

which Mr. Alcock has done in connection with the National Lumber Exporters' Association stands out prominently. Not very many years ago conditions in the export trade were decidedly unsatisfactory, not only to the vendors of American woods, but to the importers of them as well. The business was handled in a sort of hit-or-miss fashion which kept it unimportant, not to say unprofitable. With the formation of the National Lumber Exporters' Association these conditions came to be understood and combated, with the result that the trade has been placed upon an intelligent, fraternal basis which has been productive of much good. In this evolution Mr. Alcock has played a prominent part, giving evidence repeatedly of his disinterested willingness to endorse any measure, or labor to any extent in the interest of good trade relations, and for the benefit of lumbermen generally.

The house of John L. Alcock & Co. is a synonym at home and abroad for honest dealing and high business standards. It has alliances in all the principal markets of Europe, and caters to a large and high-class clientele. One of its important contracts was the furnishing of the timber and ties for the construction of London's "two-penny tube," planned and executed by Charles T. Yerkes.

Mr. Alcock is also president of the Cheat River Lumber Company of Elkins, W. Va., and is secretary and treasurer of the Bando Oil Company, Ritchie county, the same state. He is a member of the Baltimore Lumber Exchange, and has served actively as chairman of its managing and hardwood inspection committees. He is allied with the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association and with the National Hardwood Lumber Association.

Mr. Alcock is married and has two children. During the winter he resides in Baltimore, and a part of each summer is spent on his farm at North Branch, where he is free to indulge his fondness for agricultural pursuits. He is a Hoo-Hoo, a Shriner and a Knight Templar, and is interested in many benevolent and philanthropic enterprises. He is a communicant of the established Church of England.

Roddis Lumber & Veneer Company.

The Roddis Lumber & Veneer Company, which recently suffered a loss by fire of not only its big veneer plant at Marshfield, Wis., but also of its sawmill at Park Falls, has completed plans for the rehabilitation of its big industries. It at first contemplated erecting both the veneer plant and sawmill at Park Falls, but this plan would have thrown out of employment many skilled and veteran employees at Marshfield, who owned their own homes in that town, and Mr. Roddis has concluded to rebuild a large and modern veneer plant at Marshfield, and also erect a small sawmill at this point so as to convert into lumber such logs as are not suitable for veneer making. The company will also immediately rebuild its sawmill at Park Falls and continue lumber operations at that point. Work on both plants will be rushed with diligence, and it is expected that they will be in operation before midsummer.

Meeting Wisconsin Hardwood Lumbermen's Ass'n.

A special spring meeting of the Wisconsin Hardwood Lumbermen's Association was held at Grand Rapids, Wis., on Tuesday, March 19, in the handsome club rooms of the Elks, the use of which was tendered President E. P. Arpin as a courtesy of the order.

The meeting was called to order at 10:30, with President Arpin in the chair, and Secretary A. E. Beebee at his desk. The minutes of the September meeting at Milwaukee were read and approved.

Applications for membership were received from the Steven & Jarvis Lumber Company of Eau Claire, Stolle-Barndt Lumber Company of Tripoli, and from the Cooper & Maxson Lumber Company of Milwaukee. All the applications were acted upon favorably and the several houses were elected to membership.

President Arpin addressed the convention, making the suggestion that it was a very favorable time for all the members present to get thoroughly acquainted with each other and talk over trade conditions, and on behalf of the Consolidated Water-power Company of Grand Rapids invited the members and their guests to visit the great electrical plant of this company before leaving the city. He then made the following address:

President Arpin's Address.

In accordance with our custom of recent years to meet each spring and compare notes as to output of logs, amount of lumber on hand and the outlook for trade, your president and secretary called this meeting for this time and place. It is the first time the association has met in the city of Grand Rapids, and it is with pleasure that I welcome you here. Grand Rapids, with its number of railroads, has become of late quite a convention city, and I feel that you have been able to reach this point quite readily and trust that your visit here will be a pleasant one. If you have the time to spare, I am sure that you will be repaid by a visit to the Consolidated Water Power Company's plant here, which is one of the largest paper mills operated by electricity in the United States. The last six months has witnessed a continued and enlarged demand for Wisconsin hardwoods. This has been occasioned partly by the car shortage, which has prevented the lumber from the south and west entering into the central states. The low grade hardwoods were never in such demand and the prices were never so high as at the present time. The logging conditions in the south last summer and fall were unfavorable, owing to the wet weather.

The manufacturing interests have all been very active and the call for lumber has been constantly growing. All these conditions have caused an increase in demand and prices for hardwoods.

Added to this is the extra cost for logging last winter, owing to the increase in wages and the unfavorable conditions, and we can readily see why prices of hardwoods are now up on such a high level. The car shortage and the result of the agitation caused thereby, which has crystallized in the demand for the reciprocal demurrage law, is a subject of vital importance to the lumber industry. The importance of this problem is one that is now seriously considered by all the industries of the United States, and none more so than the lumber industry. The lumbermen have always been classed as a conservative element, and were slow to make complaints against the railways. This has been evidenced by the fact that at the conventions for rate regulations held a year ago last October, the lumbermen were mostly defending the railroads, and now we are quite surprised to find most of them joining to urge that the railways make a determined effort to furnish motive power and cars to take care of the business offered to them.

Permanent prosperity requires a healthy activity of commerce in all ways. While the

car shortage has apparently caused a high level of prices, it will readily be seen that there is a great waste at both ends of the line, which the country must ultimately feel, provided this condition of affairs continues to exist. There is a feeling among most of the business interests that the railways are too indifferent to the seriousness of the present situation. On the other hand, the railway people feel that they have been doing their very best, and that the people do not appreciate their efforts.

The fact remains that there is a growing feeling of antagonism between the shipping interests and the railways, and it is to be hoped that this will not continue to grow. Rate regulation is now a fact as far as law can make it so, and the railways ought to obey the spirit of the law. This rate regulation was persistently opposed by the railways. It is only of recent date that one of the foremost railroad men stated that rate regulation was a good thing, and it ought to be improved by being made more stringent. This might mean that there are other things which they have opposed and which they know are really out of justice due the people. The very fact of the government's inability to secure what is fair may decide for government ownership most any time that the railroads make a persistent stand against what the people know is right.

One of the important subjects for our association to consider is the securing of a uniform rule of inspection and grades. There has been a growing sentiment toward making changes to define the grades more closely than heretofore, and to furnish the manufacturer such a grade of lumber as he can use with the best economy. He sometimes pays for a better grade of lumber than he might use economically.

The growing scarcity of lumber suggests the need to avoid all waste possible. Therefore lumber should be trimmed to odd lengths, when possible, instead of even lengths as heretofore. A live association necessarily requires consider-

to depend on the Harriman lines to decide as the other lines promised to work for this rate.

H. A. Jones, general traffic manager of the Southern Pacific, recently wrote that they hoped that this matter would soon be brought up before the Transcontinental Freight Bureau and intimated that their line would favor the reduction. It is the delays and avoidances of putting in effect simple justice like this rate matter that cause even the conservative lumbermen to question the sincerity of the railroad managers.

The railways are at work trying to raise rates by making a change in classification. Some changes have been made and the railways threaten a general rise in rates. The meeting of the Lumber Manufacturers' Association will take place at Norfolk, Va., May 28, and a committee to attend should be appointed.

Secretary A. E. Beebee then read his report as follows:

Secretary's Report.

Since the annual meeting of this association September last we have lost six firms from our membership roll, caused by their selling out their business and other reasons. The names of the firms withdrawn are:

T. D. Kellogg Lumber & Manufacturing Company, Antigo.

Little Wolf River Lumber Company, Manawa.

South Arm Lumber Company, Milwaukee.

Star Lumber Company, Upson.

C. Wunderlich Lumber Company, Antigo.

Dells Lumber & Shingle Company, Eau Claire.

This reduces our membership to fifty-four firms, not including the applications for membership received and acted upon at the meeting today.

During the last few months there has been a large demand for copies of our grading rules from firms not members of this association, and our supply of said books of grading rules is nearly exhausted. We understand that the national associations are contemplating revising their rules, therefore hardly think it best to have a new supply of the books of rules printed till after we see what changes are made in the national rules, but of course this is a matter for this meeting to determine.

At the September, 1906, meeting at Milwaukee a grading bureau committee was appointed, and the result of their labor will be seen in a report from said committee which will be read at this meeting.

A few weeks ago the secretary sent out pamphlets to all members describing the credit rating book of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association. From all we can learn those who have subscribed for the credit rating book are well pleased, and we wish all members of this association who are not subscribers to look this matter up carefully.

On March 1 the secretary sent out blanks for lumber statistics. Replies were received from twenty-seven firms. A summary of said reports is presented in connection with this report.

This report was accepted.

The Grading Bureau appointed at the Milwaukee meeting in September reported as follows:

Grading Bureau Committee Report.

The grading bureau committee, appointed at the Milwaukee meeting in September, 1906, met at Marshfield, March 8, with all members present.

The situation was thoroughly canvassed as to cost of establishing and maintaining a grading bureau for inspection at the mills on the lines of similar work as carried on by the Northern Pine Association and the Northwestern Hemlock Association. Also the probable financial support that could be obtained at this time from the manufacturers in this association, and it was your committee's unanimous opinion that this work could not be done at this time without the financial burden of same falling too heavily upon only a few members. To carry this work forward it would require a secretary-chief-inspector who could devote his entire time to the work and possibly one additional inspector, at a probable cost of \$3,000 or more annually. From the information we had before us, and estimates made by the committee, a sufficient amount of money could not be raised at this time to carry the work to a successful conclusion.

We respectfully submit the above as our full report and ask to be relieved from further service on this committee.

F. H. PARDOE,
GEORGE H. CHAPMAN,
GEORGE E. FOSTER.



E. P. ARPIN, PRESIDENT, GRAND RAPIDS.

able active work through its committees, and these committees usually are obliged to incur considerable expense in traveling. Our association dues now are so small that they do not provide an adequate sum for these expenses by our committees, and we should levy an assessment to meet this need.

You have all read the detailed report of the car stake situation, so will not speak at any length on this subject. Some of the railways are placing steel car stakes on flat and gondola cars and are sending them out to be loaded with lumber. Some of our associations have been notified that these cars have been sent out to them, but as yet we have not received any report of their being used.

The value of association has become recognized more and more as being great and it is to be hoped that the Wisconsin Hardwood Lumbermen's Association will continue to take the active hand that it has in the past.

The secretary has been very faithful in his work and has a report to make of the stocks on hand. The committee on west bound coast rates have received repeated assurances from the railroads of their good intentions to put reduced rates in effect. The matter now seems

SUMMARY OF STOCK REPORTS FROM TWENTY-SEVEN FIRMS.

	Dry lumber.		Green lumber.		Totals.
	No. 3 Com. & Better.	Mill run.	No. 3 Com. & Better.	Mill run.	
Ash	757,000	2,119,000	1,504,000	4,180,000	
Basswood	2,021,000	12,726,000	8,591,000	23,341,000	
Birch	9,273,000	10,027,000	10,415,000	29,915,000	
Butternut	75,000	106,000	38,000	219,000	
Rock elm.	163,000	3,953,000	4,760,000	8,876,000	
Soft elm.	901,000	3,297,000	3,617,000	7,815,000	
Maple	3,069,000	3,570,000	4,034,000	10,673,000	
Red oak	982,000	1,839,000	1,323,000	4,144,000	
White oak	227,000	82,000	345,000	654,000	
Grand totals	17,168,000	37,719,000	34,630,000	*89,817,000	

*A stock report gathered last September in which thirty-four firms reported showed a grand total of 96,399,000 feet.

On motion the report was accepted and the committee discharged.

A letter was read from W. W. Ross, counsel for the lumbermen in the Car Stake and Equipment Complaint, reporting the status of the hearing before the Interstate Commerce Commission for securing permanent equipment of stakes for flat and gondola cars.

The president read a letter from Bruce Odell, secretary of the Michigan Hardwood Manufacturers' Association, asking that the Wisconsin Hardwood Lumbermen's Association appoint a committee to meet the Grading Committee of the former organization at its next meeting at Grand Rapids, Mich., on April 17, for the purpose of taking up grading and agreeing upon a set of uniform rules. President Arpin suggested that this was of vital importance and asked that the association give serious consideration to arranging such a conference.

On motion of A. R. Owen, the chair was instructed to appoint a committee to take up the matter of universal hardwood inspection not only with the Michigan Hardwood Manufacturers' Association, but also with the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of the United States and with the National Hardwood Lumber Association. Mr. Owen's motion was adopted, and the president appointed as this committee: A. R. Owen, H. C. Humphrey, George E. Foster and M. J. Quinlan.

A letter was read from George K. Smith, secretary of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, calling attention to the date of the approaching annual meeting of that organization and requesting that delegates be appointed from the Wisconsin association to attend that meeting. Upon motion, the chair was authorized to appoint these delegates, and named F. H. Pardoe, M. J. Quinlan and E. J. Young.

Secretary Beebee said that at the last meeting of the association it was ordered that the expenses of delegates and committees appointed on various work should be paid by the association. He explained that the revenue from dues was insufficient to meet this expense and he found it impossible to pay bills of this character. Thereupon, on motion of George H. Chapman, the secretary was authorized to make a special levy to pay such expenses of this sort as had been incurred in the past, and to provide for the expenses of the various committees and delegates appointed at this meeting.

Secretary-Treasurer Beebee read his financial report as follows:

Treasurer's Report.

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand September, 1906.	\$112.01
Cash from sale of grading rules.	2.50
Membership fees.	2.00
Annual dues, 1907.	275.00
Total	\$391.51

DISBURSEMENTS.

Stationery	\$ 15.92
Stamps	15.00
Cash in bank	360.59
Total	\$391.51

The president then called for a general discussion on any subjects that might be of interest to the association, and secured responses from Henry H. Gibson, editor of the HARDWOOD RECORD, and L. E. Fuller, editor of the Lumber World.

F. H. Pardoe called attention to the fact that basswood siding and ceiling have been in strong demand recently, although a short time ago they were slow of sale. He suggested that the current prices for basswood lumber as well as siding and ceiling were lower than the prices that the value of the wood and market demand justified.

Discussion on Universal Inspection.

President Arpin made a brief speech utg-



A. E. BEEBEE, SECRETARY, McMILLAN.

ing the importance of every member of the Wisconsin association working to attain uniform hardwood inspection in all parts of the country.

H. C. Humphrey, in referring to inspection matters, and especially to the recent organization of a strictly hardwood manufacturers' association in Wisconsin, deprecated the formation of more associations and the multiplicity of inspection rules, and read the following paper:

It is to be regretted that a certain number of the manufacturers think it necessary to organize a new association for Wisconsin, to be composed entirely of those concerns who confine themselves exclusively to the manufacture of lumber. I feel that there is not room enough for two associations. One should be able to cover the field, and that one should be this association, and if the manufacturers think more could be accomplished by excluding the jobbers, as far as the Jones Lumber Company is concerned we are perfectly willing to step down and out. While I have no authority for saying so, I don't think there is a jobber present

but what would be willing to do the same thing. This association has a membership of about sixty, of whom nine or ten concerns are jobbers and several of these manufacture from one to six million feet a year. But, notwithstanding this fact, if our getting out will bring about better cooperation and better results are obtained, we are perfectly willing to do so. Speaking from a jobber's point of view the prime object of an association is inspection rules. What we want is universal inspection. I want a rule that if applied in Wisconsin will be recognized in California, Texas, New York, or any other old place. The great danger of so many new associations is confusion as to grades. They all have and will launch a new set of rules—all good no doubt, but too many of them. I am perfectly willing to admit that the manufacturer should say how his lumber should be graded, but in doing so he should not lose sight of the fact that the consumer has some rights which he is bound to respect. There are two sides to every question and there are to this. There could be nothing more annoying to a purchaser than a multiplicity of rules. In purchasing lumber it would be necessary to provide oneself with a library of inspection rules and make a study of them in order to do business intelligently.

I think the present rules, especially of the National association, should be revised and brought up to date in order to conform to present conditions. The manufacturers of the north should formulate a set of rules covering woods they are interested in and submit them to the two big national associations, then bring all the pressure possible to bear on them to have a joint inspection rules committee appointed to settle on some universal inspection and have the inspection books issued under the joint authority of both associations and each state association could adopt them. What the jobbers want, as well as the consumers, is a set of fair rules that can be depended upon and that will be a protection to them in the market.

All have ideas as to rules, but all cannot (nor should they) expect to have their own way entirely. Why not use the influence of this association to bring about harmony on this great question? Let our efforts be to secure "universal inspection."

In response, F. H. Pardoe spoke as follows:

I am glad to hear Mr. Humphrey mention the spirit of harmony—glad to have it brought up in this meeting. I think that is what we want. However, I do not agree with Mr. Humphrey that there is no room for the manufacturers' association. I was one of the committee which canvassed the situation some time ago and we believed then that the time was ripe for new grading rules. We did not believe we could obtain these rules in the way we wished—that is, inspection at the mill under the supervision of a competent chief inspector—without the formation of a separate association. I think the manufacturers should have something to say about how their lumber is to be graded. There are many sides to this question and we do not all see it alike, but so far as I have been able to ascertain there has been no disposition on the part of the manufacturers to put the jobbers out of business.

A. R. Owen, chairman of the Bureau of Grades of the new Wisconsin association, stated that it was the object of that organization to arrive at a uniform set of grading rules and that its prime object was to attain to a grading system that should be fair to all parties concerned, and to install in an intelligent manner this system of grading at points of production.

Messrs. Pardoe, Lusk, Humphrey, Owen, Foster and Arpin all spoke at considerable length on the subject, and at the conclusion it appeared that the purpose of the new

association had been misunderstood, since it is to be carried on in entire harmony with the interests of both manufacturers and jobbers. The chief reason given for the formation of the association was to organize an inspection bureau and employ expert inspectors to render uniform the inspection at shipping points. Hitherto, owing to the lack of interest of the jobbing element in the Wisconsin Hardwood Lumbermen's Association, manufacturers have not been able to get this system installed, and again it was considered unfair to ask the jobbers to participate in the expense attached to this bureau. It was therefore decided that the manufacturers should organize separately and secure the education of the local inspectors to a point that they may be assured that their lumber is being well manufactured and assorted so that they are getting the best possible results out of their logs and lumber.

At the suggestion of H. C. Humphrey every member was asked to make suggestions to the committee appointed on grading rules so that all obscure points and present contradictory terminology and in-

consistencies in grades might be corrected. The secretary was instructed to incorporate this request in his next circular letter to members.

The meeting then adjourned.

Those in attendance were:

George H. Lusk, Nye, Lusk & Hudson Co., Thorp.
 George E. Foster, Foster-Latimer Lumber Co., Mellen.
 Edward J. Young, Brittingham & Young Co., Madison.
 F. H. Pardoe, Fenwood Lumber Co. and Ingram Lumber Co., Wausau.
 R. T. Doud, Doud Sons & Co., Winona, Minn.
 A. R. Owen, John S. Owen Lumber Co., Owen.
 A. E. Beebee, B. F. McMillan & Brother, McMillan.
 George H. Chapman, Northwestern Lumber Co., Stanley.
 E. P. Arpin, Arpin Hardwood Lumber Co., Grand Rapids.
 Edward Lynch, Grand Rapids.
 H. H. Stolle, Stolle-Barnot Lumber Co., Tripoli.
 Arthur Jarvis, Steven & Jarvis Lumber Co., Eau Claire.
 Ted T. Jones, G. W. Jones Lumber Co., Appleton.
 H. C. Humphrey, G. W. Jones Lumber Co., Appleton.
 M. J. Quinlan, Menominee Bay Shore Lumber Co., Soperton.
 C. A. Johnson, G. W. Jones Lumber Co., Marshfield.
 George M. Maxson, Cooper & Maxson Lumber Co., Milwaukee.
 W. C. Howe, American Lumberman, Chicago.
 L. E. Fuller, Lumber World, Chicago.
 Henry H. Gibson, HARDWOOD RECORD, Chicago.

Manufacturers' Inspection Bureau will send a man to the yard of purchaser of the lumber and reinspect what has been thrown out as not up to grade. This man desires the help of the man who inspected the lumber in going over this stock and holds himself ready to show him the reason for his decisions. On the other hand, if the grader for the purchaser is able to show him defects which he has inadvertently overlooked he will retract his decision, otherwise his decision is final. We do not advocate the discussion between the National inspector and the buyer over every piece of lumber inspected as they are grading the car, but we think the National inspector should call the grade that he makes a piece to the buyer's grader and if the buyer's grader has any radical reasons for differing with him the piece can be thrown out and upon finishing the car the two graders can take the matter up and run over the comparatively small amount, as a usual thing, which is thrown out. We admit that it will take a little patience to do this, but the educative process involved and the evident fairness of the proposition will help to reconcile the purchaser to the fact that he has had a fair deal, and if the shipper wants to be fair he should have no objections to this method of procedure.— Co.

While the Inspection Bureau of not only the National but all the other leading hardwood associations may reinspect lumber "arbitrarily," which naturally it would do in conformity with the specified rules, I doubt if in any case it attempts to do so secretly. On request, I believe that any traveling inspector of the National or Manufacturers' Association would be perfectly willing to explain to a buyer his reasons for placing a piece of lumber in a specific grade. In the greater number of cases where reinspection is called for, the records show that the buyer has been perfectly satisfied with the result. The seller is usually the man who finds fault with the outcome of reinspection. This comes about quite naturally inasmuch as in a great many cases the low-line boards and rejects have been thrown out of the shipment, and they inspect on a lower average than would the entire lot of lumber. However, it is doubtless true that improvements can be made on the methods employed in reinspection, and it certainly would seem fair that the buyer should have something to say concerning the machinery by which lumber that he has bought on a specific set of rules is reinspected.—EDITOR.

Wants Market for Dogwood.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, MISS., March 20.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: We have been referred to you by the Forestry Department at Washington for information as to a market for dogwood. We own some timberland on which there is a quantity of this timber, the trees ranging from 2 to 10 inches in diameter, and would like to know if a market can be found that it would pay us to cut and ship to. If you can put me into communication with a firm that uses the wood, or give me any other information, will greatly appreciate it. Kindly advise to what lengths the wood should be cut.— Co.

We have supplied this correspondent with a list of several buyers of dogwood bolts, and any others who would like to be put into communication with him kindly advise this office.—EDITOR.

Hardwood Record Mail Bag.

[In this department it is proposed to reply to such inquiries as reach this office from the HARDWOOD RECORD clientele as will be of enough general interest to warrant publication. Every patron of the paper is invited to use this department to the fullest extent, and an attempt will be made to answer queries pertaining to all matters of interest to the hardwood trade, in a succinct and intelligent manner.]

Wants Rock Elm Logs.

MEMPHIS, March 16.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: We have an inquiry from a German customer asking for quotations on 5,000 feet of rock elm logs, strictly clear, 15 in. and over in diameter, 10 to 18 in. in length. If you can refer us to some reliable firm who can make quotations on this class of material will appreciate it. — COMPANY.

This correspondent has been furnished a list of leading hardwood operators in sections producing the best quality of rock elm; any others interested may secure the writer's name on application.—EDITOR.

Utilization of Hardwood Edgings and Trimmings.

EAU CLAIRE, WIS., March 17.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: We are investigating the advisability of working up our hardwood edgings and trimmings into dowels, map rods, flag sticks, etc. Can you advise us the names of carload buyers of this class of stuff? — & Co.

The writer of the above letter is one of the foremost Wisconsin hardwood operators and anyone who would like to be placed in communication with him should address this office.—EDITOR.

Wants Market for Short Hickory.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., March 12.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: We have a mill cutting second growth hickory for our own use, but as the wood we use must be straight grained and free from all defects for at least 40 in. in length, we find that a very large proportion of the wood is not available for our purpose, but it would make very fine stock in shorter lengths.

Can you give us the name of any firms who are consumers of short pieces of hickory, to whom we could possibly effect a sale of this class of goods?

We have supplied the writer of the above letter with the names of several people who are buyers of short length hickory and any others in the market should write us—EDITOR.

Criticizes Reinspection Methods.

ST. PAUL, MINN., Jan. 13, 1907.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: Referring to the editorial in the HARDWOOD RECORD entitled "Justice to Consumers," while we as consumers and buyers of a considerable amount of hardwood lumber agree to your proposition in a general way and think a community of interests composed of buyers and sellers would no doubt be a good thing, we are of the opinion that a method of reinspecting disputed cars can be followed which will be much better than the method now in vogue. We take it for granted that a majority of consumers of lumber, if not all, are willing to pay for goods of a fair and reasonable grade.

The present method of the National Inspection Bureau, as we understand it, is to send one of their inspectors to reinspect the lumber and he goes on and inspects it arbitrarily and secretly, not allowing the purchaser of the lumber to know anything about how he arrives at his conclusions. This leaves the purchaser of the lumber almost invariably with a "bad taste in the mouth" and he is certainly warranted in feeling that he at least has not had a square deal on the face of it.

There would seem to be two objects in view in reinspecting a carload of lumber, namely, to establish what is right and just on that particular carload of lumber between the buyer and seller, and to show the purchaser of the lumber what he should reasonably expect to receive. This will tend to bring the ideas of the buyer and seller onto a more common ground, which is undoubtedly very desirable. While the National Inspection Bureau follows this arbitrary and secret course of procedure, the Pine Lumber

News Miscellany.

A Model Fast End-Matching Machine.

As is well known, modern requirements demand that all hardwood flooring shall be end-tongued and grooved, and as this flooring is now made in all lengths from 12 inches to 16 feet this process means the handling of a very much larger number of pieces in the output of the ordinary flooring factory. That veteran wood-working and cooperage manufacturing house, the E. & B. Holmes Machinery Company of Buffalo, has for many years built a machine for this purpose. In the advertising pages of this issue of the Record the apparatus is illustrated, showing the machine "opened up." Since this picture was made, however, many improvements have been made in construction. The steel angle bars are divided and are much heavier, the chains are of larger size and are double in number, the live rolls have been enlarged and increased in number, and are carefully balanced. The top of the machine is decked with steel with openings through which the rolls project. This machine is built in both right and left end frame as desired, and end matches flooring from $\frac{3}{8}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in thickness, from 12 inches to 16 feet in length. It can be quickly changed for different thicknesses, and is simple and accessible in every part. One operator only is required and the machine has a capacity of from 15,000 feet upwards per day, depending upon the size of the stock and the rate of the feed. Probably more hardwood flooring has been end matched on this machine than on all others combined, and it is in use by many of the most successful and progressive hardwood flooring manufacturers of the country. The E. & B. Holmes Machinery Company will be glad to supply full details concerning the machine, and a list of users on application.

Change in Title of Wisconsin House.

The well-known hardwood firm of Vollmar & Below of Marshfield, Wis., has been incorporated under the title of the Vollmar & Below Company. There will be no change in the management or policy of the concern; it has been reorganized as a stock company to take care of an increasing volume of business, which it is thought can be better handled by a corporation than by a firm.

Held for Fraud.

A press dispatch from Charlotte, Mich., under date of March 15, alleges that Hiram P. Webster, an Eaton Rapids lumber merchant and a director of the Hillsdale Lumber Company, has caused the arrest of Lant K. Salisbury, a brother of Walter Salisbury; Frank L. Masters, a clothing merchant of Hillsdale, and Will Wagner, cashier of the First National Bank of Hillsdale, for obtaining money under false pretenses in connection with the promotion of the Hillsdale Lumber Company, a Louisiana timber enterprise. It will be recalled that Lant K. Salisbury is an ex-Grand Rapids attorney who served time for his connection with the famous water scandal in that city. After his release he went south and has had the reputation of making considerable money in connection with timber deals. It is alleged that Salisbury went to Hillsdale last October and promoted the Hillsdale Lumber Company, with a capitalization of \$75,000 and himself as president. He represented to have 25,000 acres of timber land in northern Louisiana, having on it 100,000,000 feet of white oak and 30,000,000 feet of cypress. It was asserted that \$37,000 had been paid for the property and \$23,000 worth of stock was sold to Hillsdale and Hudson people, and the remainder to Webster and other Charlotte men. The stockholders, becoming suspicious, sent out a timber expert who reports that the company has only 2,000,000 feet of oak and 30,000 feet of cypress; that the parties from whom the land

was purchased had sold it for \$12,500 and that it was once sold for about \$1,000 and was worth just about that sum.

Louisiana Red Cypress Company.

The Louisiana Red Cypress Company is the name of a new corporation which not only succeeds the Cypress Selling Company, Ltd., of New Orleans, but becomes the purchaser of the output of the larger portion of the mills producing cypress lumber in the Gulf district. The



R. H. DOWNMAN, PRESIDENT.

officers and directors of the new company are as follows:

R. H. Downman, president.
 Frederic Wilbert, first vice president.
 L. W. Gilbert, second vice president.
 L. W. Prier, Gus Drews, Geo. W. Dodge, Frank B. Williams, Wm. L. Burton, Edw. Hanson, John Deblieux, H. M. Cotton and L. Lee Riggs, directors.



FRANKLIN GREENWOOD, MANAGER.

Franklin Greenwood, recently sales manager of the Selling Company, becomes general manager of the new corporation. It is organized to do a wholesale business which contemplates the handling of approximately 500,000,000 feet of cypress and 25,000,000 feet of tupelo gum. The

company is capitalized at \$1,000,000. A feature of the capitalization is the fact that ten per cent of the stock has been set aside for subscription by employees of the company. The total stock is already subscribed.

While the plans of the new company will change the details of operation somewhat, they will not alter the personnel of the management or selling force. The only radical change contemplated is due to the inability to secure cars for transportation in sufficient number to handle the business; the company is therefore planning to utilize barges on the Mississippi and Ohio rivers to deliver its lumber to St. Louis, Cairo, Evansville, Cincinnati, Pittsburg and other points. Many of the mills whose stock has been purchased by the Louisiana Red Cypress Company are admirably located for shipment of lumber by river. It is anticipated that a considerable reduction in freight cost will be made by this method.

R. H. Downman, the president of the company, is too well known to require more than casual comment, as he is the foremost cypress operator of the country. Franklin Greenwood, who becomes manager of the new company, has achieved a distinct success as market manager of the old company, has thoroughly mastered the cypress selling situation, and will doubtless add new laurels to those already achieved in his connection with the old company.

St. Louis as a Furniture Center.

St. Louis stands fourth among the cities of the United States in the value of its manufactured furniture, according to the annual report of the Merchants' Exchange of that city. The three which surpass it in this particular are Chicago, New York and Grand Rapids, in the order named; however, in the quantity of furniture put out, by numbers of cars and pieces, it is undoubtedly at the head of the entire list.

The year 1906 has been a banner year for St. Louis in the development of population and property wealth, and the furniture interests have profited accordingly. Dealers and factories have had an exceedingly busy year, their total sales aggregating nearly \$35,000,000; of this immense business probably \$9,500,000 worth was the output of local manufacturers. Although business has been materially hindered and damaged by the great car famine of the last six months, it is estimated that it increased in volume over 1905 at least seven per cent.

The total number of furniture factories in St. Louis is over fifty, three of which have been established within the past year; new additions and improvements to old factories have been many and extensive. Several large new business blocks have been constructed, and in this connection the furniture trade has profited, since there is a noticeably growing tendency among business men to improve and beautify their offices. New schools, hospitals and churches have likewise made a considerable demand upon dealers, and several large stores have added a complete furniture stock to their other departments. St. Louis prides itself upon the fact that nowhere in the country can a finer assortment and greater variety be found. It is very evident that the recent world's exposition improved the taste of the people to such an extent that they are now demanding more artistic and better goods.

Prices of furniture have advanced about ten per cent, or correspondingly with the advance in lumber and other requisite materials. Oak, the old standby, is now being substituted by finely finished birch and elm, although the most beautiful specimens turned out are, of course, bird's-eye maple and mahogany. Cresson walnut gives promise of becoming exceedingly popular; it is finished dull, a style which is also growing in favor for mahogany. However, oak, gum, birch and poplar are still the most generally used woods for furniture purposes.

Wisconsin Lumberman in Politics.

Isaac Stephenson of Marinette, Wis., head of several large lumber concerns, among them the I. Stephenson Company of Wells, Mich., is a candidate for the seat in the United States senate made vacant by the recent resignation of Senator Spooner. Mr. Stephenson has long had senatorial aspirations, but announces that he will not be a candidate for reelection, and desires only to serve the unexpired portion of Mr. Spooner's term in Congress. He was a candidate for the honor eight years ago, but was defeated by J. V. Quarles. Two years ago he attempted to succeed Mr. Quarles but was again defeated, this time by Mr. La Follette.

Mr. Stephenson's prospects for being elected are excellent, since he will undoubtedly be supported by Senator Spooner, Senator La Follette and Governor Davidson, and his campaign is already well under way. It is now believed that the election will not occur before May, but the matter has been submitted to the Attorney General for his opinion. Lumbermen will be pleased to see Mr. Stephenson elected, and his ability is such as to insure his filling the office with honor to himself and to the state.

Oak from Siberia.

A new phase of the hardwood business is in evidence in Portland, Ore., where the new Pacific Coast Hardwood Manufacturing Company is handling oak logs imported from Siberia. This apparently expensive undertaking is made possible by the almost prohibitory rate on hardwoods from points in eastern and middle west states to the Pacific coast. The company has established the first hardwood mill of any considerable size in the far West. It is operated on a ten-hour shift, and has a daily capacity of 25,000 feet. It is on the waterfront and a dock 300 feet long has been constructed. A dry kiln for 50,000 feet has been installed, and a machine for cutting hardwood flooring. Panel work and veneers will also be turned out.

The enterprise necessitated an initial outlay of \$100,000, and the mill is now equipped satisfactorily for manufacturing hardwoods, which cannot be handled properly in mills adapted particularly to Pacific coast woods. A stock of 1,500,000 feet of Siberian oak is on hand, and this wood can be laid down in Portland at a cost actually less than eastern wood, so that it is believed the plant can be operated to excellent advantage. The Oregon Chair Company has located in Portland with the intention of utilizing the product of the new hardwood company in the manufacture of furniture, and this new enterprise will doubtless be the means of inducing the establishment of other industries in that section.

As the oak product of the East is rapidly diminishing, it is doubtless a wise move to begin to look toward outside sources for a supply, regardless of the influence of high freight rates on hardwood products. The promoters of the Pacific Coast Hardwood Manufacturing Company allege that they can undersell eastern oak with their Siberian product, due primarily to the fact that water transportation is always cheaper than rail, other conditions being equal. The first shipment has gone to San Francisco, and orders are now on hand for 500,000 feet. The outlook seems so bright for a flourishing business that 2,000,000 feet of oak have been ordered from Siberia to arrive in the early summer.

Annual Chicago Hardwood Lumber Exchange.

The annual meeting of the Chicago Hardwood Lumber Exchange was held at the Great Northern hotel on March 5. The retiring president, Theodore Fathauer, delivered an address in which he referred to the good accomplished during the history of the association, and especially during the past year, and urged continued effort for the advancement of the organization.

Secretary Carl V. Kimball presented his report, giving a resume of the exchange's affairs for the past year, and stating that only four resignations had been received, three of the firms going out of business, while six new members had been acquired.

The treasurer's report showed the receipts for the year from all sources were \$1,849,62, the disbursements \$1,669,23, leaving a balance on hand of \$180.39; \$292.50 in unpaid dues is forthcoming at present.

The result of the election of officers for the ensuing year was as follows:

President, Jas. S. Trainer of the Trainer Brothers Lumber Company.

Vice President, Milton Miller of Miller Brothers.

Secretary, R. Usher of the Stoneman Zearing Lumber Company.

Treasurer, J. L. Lane of J. L. Lane & Co.

Directors, Wm. C. Schreiber, O. O. Agler, J. S. Hendrickson, Chas. Westcott, E. B. Lombard, Wm. Hopkins, F. L. Brown.



J. S. TRAINER, PRESIDENT.

During the meeting a dinner was served in the English room of the hotel, and a general discussion of matters of importance to the local fraternity was participated in. The meeting was marked by harmony and a spirit of good fellowship—the usual characteristics of a gathering of Chicago hardwood lumbermen.

Miscellaneous Notes.

The Globe-Wernicke Company of Chicago has consummated a deal for the purchase of large tracts of timber land in the South, which involved an expenditure or investment of \$2,000,000 and includes timber rights to 60,000 acres of land in northern Tennessee and the purchase in fee simple of 3,000 acres of coal and timber lands in the same region. It is estimated that the tract contains 600,000,000 feet of fine timber. It is located about twenty miles from the main line of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad.

C. W. Hegg of Duluth has purchased a tract of coal, iron, and timber land in Tennessee containing 469,260 acres, valued at half a million.

Schloman & Mitchell Company has been incorporated at Chicago with \$50,000 stock to manufacture picture frames and moldings. The incorporators are Benjamin L. Schloman, Charles Mitchell, and F. William Kraft.

The Cooperative Mill & Lumber Company has been incorporated at Rockford, Ill., with a capital of \$10,000 to manufacture lumber products.

The American Box Veneer Company of Thorsby, Ala., has been incorporated with a capital of \$20,000, of which \$16,500 has been paid in cash. The incorporators are W. A. Porter, L. C. Bradley, T. S. Mason, M. E. McNarrow, and J. Stiles. The object of the company is to manufacture all kinds of implements and materials in which wood forms a part. The defunct Denison Lumber Company plant will be utilized by the new concern.

The Kentucky Veneer Works has been incorporated at Louisville, with \$100,000 capital, by H. M. McCracken, F. I. Brown, M. E. Freeman, W. Geiger, and F. C. McCracken.

The Mt. Vernon Pump & Lumber Company has filed articles of incorporation at Mobile, Ala.; capitalization, \$25,000. The incorporators are J. C. Leppelman, A. P. Smith, and R. B. Martin. A sawmill will be established at Mt. Vernon.

The Rock City Lumber Company has been incorporated at Nashville, Tenn.; capital, \$50,000. It will succeed to the business of the McDonald Lumber Company. House furnishing materials will be manufactured. The incorporators are J. B. McDonald, I. L. Pendleton, J. T. Chrisman, J. G. Dean, and C. W. Dodson.

An express car loaded with hardwood lumber was recently shipped from Lafayette, Ind., to Pittsburg, Pa., consigned by the Henry Taylor Lumber Company, which has the contract for the interior finishing of the women's art building in Pittsburg. The lumber was for a rush order, and the American Express Company arranged for a special car, which was loaded by an extra force of men and attached to a Big Four passenger train at noon of March 8, arriving at destination the following morning. The cost for this service was approximately \$500.

Galbraith & Son of Sunman, Ind., on March 16 bought at auction one of the largest tracts of hardwood timber remaining in Indiana. The property belonged to Mike O'Weller and is located near Lawrenceville. The consideration was \$22,500. The timber will be manufactured at Galbraith & Son's band mill at Sunman.

Matthew G. Norton, millionaire lumberman of Winona, Minn., has settled on the Winona General Hospital an endowment of \$50,000.

Eight hundred woodworkers were granted an increase of ten per cent in wages recently by the Chicago Lumbermen's Association. The employees thus benefited are in flooring mills and have been receiving from \$2 to \$3 per day. The agreement also calls for the employment of only union men.

The Cleveland Washboard Company has been incorporated at Cleveland, Ohio, with a capital of \$25,000, by C. A. Niman, E. G. Hogg, Paul Howland, H. O. Yoder and Davis Hawley.

The Walnut Lake Cypress Company has been formed at Pine Bluff, Ark., with a capital of \$70,000. It will have an office there and operate a lumber plant at Walnut Lake. The company intends to begin work on the plant immediately. Those interested are E. P. Ladd, Little Rock; C. S. Bacon, R. E. Schultz and W. B. Craft.

The Minnesota Forestry Association is anxious to have Itasca park turned over to their control as a forestry experimental station. In addition to general forestry it is proposed to experiment there with the wood of our quick growing trees, cottonwood, willow and soft maple, with a view to making them more durable and valuable.

The Black Springs Lumber Company has been formed at Little Rock; it is capitalized at \$50,000, and the incorporators are W. B. Barton, L. J. Witherspoon and I. D. Jones.

The St. Paul Hardwood Floor Company has been incorporated in that city, the board of directors being Joseph Happe, Hulda Happe and James Manahan, and the capitalization \$5,000.

Announcement is made from Philadelphia that

all the electric car building companies which have been for some time controlled by the J. G. Brill Company interests have been consolidated into a corporation to be known as the J. G. Brill Company, capitalized at \$10,000,000. The new company has assumed all the obligations

and contracts of the old concern and taken over from the Brill interests the entire capital stock of the American Car Company of St. Louis, the G. C. Kuhlman Car Company of Cleveland and the John Stephenson Company of Elizabeth, N. J.

dent, Frank C. Rice; vice-president, William W. Lockwood; treasurer, Walter F. Rice; secretary, James W. Hubbard. The above with L. L. Ashley of Utica, N. Y., constitute the board of directors.

A trunk line agreement has been entered into among all the railroads entering New York harbor whereby the lighterage limits of the harbor have been extended to include all points on Newtown Creek, which heretofore have only applied as far as the second bridge. Hereafter all points on the creek will be lighteraged free.

Frank A. Lewis of the Booth & Lewis Lumber Company was united in marriage on March 7 to Miss Edith L. Raymond. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis are on a wedding trip south.

The Emerson Company of Baltimore, Md., manufacturer of the well-known Emerson dry kiln, is installing two kilns 100 feet long for Jacob Doll & Sons, large piano manufacturing firm of this city. It has also secured orders for complete kilns for the J. R. Corbin Company, Brooklyn; the Cabot Manufacturing Company, Jersey City; and the Balfour & Koek Company, new retail house just organized at the foot of East Thirtieth Street.

Robert Patterson of the Patterson Lumber Company, hardwood manufacturers of Philadelphia, was a recent visitor on business. This company is just completing the construction of an eight-mile flume at Hot Springs, N. C., to develop another hardwood tract recently acquired.

The Eckford Mill Company has been incorporated in the Greenpoint District of Brooklyn with a capital of \$25,000 to do a general trim and sash and door manufacturing business. The directors are H. D. Eames, L. R. Wolf and D. C. Cummings.

The many friends of Colonel W. A. Crombie of W. M. Crombie & Co., 81 New Street, Manhattan, are extending their sympathy to him in the loss of his wife, who died at their local residence on March 7.

Fire wiped out the planing and moulding mills of Charles Rothenbeck, 159-217 Star Street, Brooklyn, on March 12, entailing a loss of \$75,000.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the lumber export house of Cadenas & Coe, 116 Broad Street, Manhattan, following their recent financial embarrassment. This action was taken by the attorneys of the creditors, who state that their clients prefer to have the assets administered in bankruptcy rather than through an assignee.

The foreign mahogany and cedar trade continues to show strength, although the prices on cedar, which have been ruling the highest ever known for a number of months, have eased off about a cent. The receipts of mahogany during February, with the exception of African logs, were much smaller than they were the previous months, and in consequence stocks as a general thing have been reduced. Good wood is in demand and shipments of same are recommended. The receipts of cedar during February were very heavy and for the first time for many months stocks have begun to accumulate, and for this reason shippers would do well not to send forward small wood but to confine shipments to large logs, which continue in active demand and will meet with prompt sale. Present prices on mahogany are ruling from eight to twelve cents a foot, according to quality. Cedar rules from nine to thirteen cents.

Philadelphia.

An elaborately served luncheon in Griffith Hall preceded the regular monthly meeting of the Lumbermen's Exchange held on March 11. President George F. Craig in the chair. There was a very fair attendance and great interest was manifested by the members in all matters coming before the association. This body put itself on record as opposed to the passage of a bill now before the legislature of the state or Pennsylvania known as the "Two Cent Fare

Hardwood News.

(By HARDWOOD RECORD Special Correspondents.)

Chicago.

Frank F. Fish, secretary of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, has returned home from New York, where he went to be present at the conference held by a committee from his association and one from the New York Lumber Trade Association, over inspection matters.

Lewis Doster, secretary of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of the United States, is back from an extended eastern trip.

J. L. Strickland, manager for the Chicago-Mississippi Land & Lumber Company at Greenville, Miss., and Vicegerent Saark of Hoo-Hoo for that district, will hold a concatenation on the 30th of March. Mr. Strickland is making elaborate preparations for the event, and will doubtless carry it off with eclat.

An always welcome visitor to Chicago is Sam Burkholder, the well-known veteran hardwood man of Crawfordsville, Ind. In addition to Mr. Burkholder's enterprise at that place he has recently secured two fine timber properties, one at Currydon, Harrison county, Ind., and one at Shoals, Martin county, Ind., where he is erecting sawmills. These new enterprises will largely increase his hardwood output for the coming year.

N. A. Gladding, sales manager of E. C. Atkins & Co., Indianapolis, spent last week in Chicago.

Wagstaff—Lumber—Oshkosh made one of his numerous trips to this market within the past few days.

O. B. Law, the Detroit timber dealer, was in town for several days last week, accompanied by his wife.

The general office of the John O'Brien Land & Lumber Company has been removed to Room 701, 115 Dearborn street. The company intends to close out its yard at Ladin and Twenty-second streets, and will probably dispose of its retail business about May 1. The wholesale business will be continued from the new down town location with John O'Brien, Jr., son of the late John O'Brien, who died three weeks ago, at its head. The mill at Philipp, Miss., will also be continued in operation to supply the company's large trade.

Ira B. Bennett, president of the Hume-Bennett Lumber Company of Sanger, Cal., was in Chicago last week en route to Muskegon, Mich., to attend the annual meeting of his company. Mr. Bennett reported that trade on the coast is in good condition and that his company is well prepared to take care of an active spring business.

Much regret was occasioned in Chicago by the death of George Shriver of the firm of Shriver Bros., well-known wholesale lumber dealers of Massillon, O. Some months ago because of poor health Mr. Shriver disposed of his interest in the firm to his brother Charles and went to Pasadena, Cal., in hopes that the change in climate would benefit him. He grew gradually worse, however, and died March 5. Mr. Shriver was 41 years old and unmarried. He was very popular in the trade and highly esteemed by all his business associates.

W. E. Barrett & Co., Stock Exchange Building, this city, have removed their office to the Heyworth Building. This concern is a well-known dealer in hardwoods and Pacific coast products.

H. L. Stern, southern lumber buyer for the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company, was a Chicago visitor last week.

Boston.

William E. Litchfield has returned from a trip to Washington. On his way home he made a short stop in Philadelphia.

The Metropolitan Lumber Exchange of Boston issued invitations to all interested in the lumber business in the Metropolitan District to attend a reunion which was held in the rooms of the exchange, March 13. It is reported that 130 were served at luncheon between 12 and 2.

M. W. Hart has returned from a business trip through the southern states.

T. and E. R. Buck, manufacturers of chairs, Princeton, Mass., have recently purchased several tracts of timber land.

F. P. Reynolds of the Boston Lumber Company has been making a trip through the South.

Charles S. Wentworth of C. S. Wentworth & Co. has returned from a southern trip.

D. Lucey, representing Harry C. Philbrick of Boston, has returned from a successful trip through the South.

L. Sweet of L. Sweet & Co., Providence, R. I., recently returned from a short outing at Atlantic City.

The C. W. Leatherbee Lumber Company of this city plans to largely increase its business. It has recently increased its capital stock and now plans to discount all bills.

New York.

G. Elias of G. Elias & Bro., Buffalo, is spending several days in town in the interest of business, and reports general hardwood conditions satisfactory. His company is carrying a big stock of hardwoods at its Buffalo plant and is enjoying a good trade.

E. M. Kenna, the California redwood specialist of 66 Broadway, announces that the Pacific Lumber Company, which he represents, will have its new planing mill and yard at Oakland, Cal., and the new planing mill at Scotia, Cal., in operation within sixty days, which will give added facilities for catering to the eastern trade.

The Lumbermen's Golf Association, which was permanently organized last year as a result of the very enjoyable golf tournament held at the Nassau Country Club in June, has made all arrangements for this year's annual contest. Secretary Henry Cape, 1 Madison Avenue, New York, announced that the contests will be held this year at the links of the Baltimore Country Club, Baltimore, Md., June 12 and 13, at which time a large number of handsome prizes are to be played for. Any lumberman in this country or Canada is not only privileged but cordially invited to enter this contest, and applications should be sent to Mr. Cape.

Chairman C. E. Lloyd, Jr., of Philadelphia, head of the general committee on entertainment for the annual of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, at Atlantic City next May, reports plans practically completed and a very excellent program arranged. A fund of over \$1,000 is already in hand, all of which was subscribed by the leading eastern centers, and the various committees in charge of the different features of the convention have enthusiastically concluded arrangements and a big time is expected.

The annual meeting of the Rice & Lockwood Lumber Company, Springfield, Mass., branch office 1 Madison Avenue, Manhattan, was held February 27, at which time the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Presi-

Bill." The association also resolved, that it is the consensus of opinion of this exchange that the Thomas bill for the repeal of the mercantile tax law be reported out of committee at the earliest opportunity and passed by the House.

Wistar, Underhill & Co. report business moving along in excellent shape. They are glad to herald a slight improvement in the car movement at the mill districts. This firm is in the midst of an extensive deal concerning which important news may be expected shortly. R. W. Wistar, an enthusiastic golfer, was one of the expert players engaged in the recent games of the Midwinter Golf Tournament at Pinehurst, N. C., and though he was defeated by W. L. Hurd the score, 5 to 4, was by no means one to be ashamed of.

The J. W. Diefenderfer Lumber Company, in addition to an extensive output at its own mills in Virginia, has recently acquired the entire output of another hardwood mill in southwestern Virginia, which will run about 10,000,000 feet a year. A. E. Magargal of this concern, who has just returned from their mill district, reports everything humming.

Schofield Bros., an indefatigably busy firm, report some recent good connections. They have increased their staff of salesmen by engaging a Mr. Ashley to look after the north New Jersey and New York field, and James McSorney, formerly with Wiley, Harker & Camp, for the territories of Cumberland valley, Washington and Baltimore.

R. W. Schofield, who is the general manager of the Saltkeatchie Lumber Company near Ulmers, S. C., in which his firm is largely interested, recently returned from a visit to this center. He reports that the mill there will shortly be in operation. J. H. Schofield is looking up his firm's interests in the Pennsylvania mill districts.

The Sterling Lumber Company, Philadelphia, recently obtained a charter under Pennsylvania laws, authorized capital \$10,000. Incorporators are John H. Kendrick, Sr., Geo. H. Hassan and D. Wendell Hubbard, all of Philadelphia.

The following are the incorporators of the Locomotive Planing Mill & Lumber Company, Williamsport, Pa., which recently received its charter under Pennsylvania laws: W. D. Miller, George F. Erdman and H. A. Miller, all of Williamsport. Capitalization, \$25,000.

Wm. Queale of the Santee River Cypress Lumber Company, Ferguson, S. C., was a recent visitor to the local trade, and C. E. Collins of the Cherry River Boom & Lumber Company, Scranton, Pa., was a recent caller upon the New York lumbermen.

Frederick C. Righter of the Righter-Parry Lumber Company has just returned from West Virginia, where he has been examining stocks that are being cut for his concern on contract, and while there he made considerable purchases. He reports the mill men there complaining of the constant inclement weather and the car service between there and Pittsburg.

R. M. Smith & Co. of Parkersburg, W. Va., have been obliged to look to sources outside of their territory to meet increased demands made upon them. They are about closing a deal in Louisiana for 25,000 acres of timber land, comprising some excellent hardwoods. Lenj. C. Currie, Jr., of this concern recently returned from a trip to New York. He reports business never better, the car service and the recent floods the only disturbing elements.

Jacob Rettberg, formerly a carriage and wagon builder of Camden, N. J., died on March 6 in his sixty-fifth year. He was an officer and member of a number of secret organizations.

An effort is being made to have the Atlantic City, N. J., authorities use a wooden stave pipe in the construction of a 42-inch water main, to extend across the five miles of meadow to the pumping station, instead of a metal one. It is argued that the wood pipe would resist better the effects of the salt air and cost \$175,000,

while the cost of the metal pipe would be \$300,000.

Some of the furniture factories are hunting for hardwoods left on farm lands in Pennsylvania. A representative of an Ohio furniture house is said to have been making offers for one hundred trees, if they are located within a day's journey of a shipping point. The figures given are \$60 per thousand for walnut, \$40 for whitewood and \$20 for oak; this for wood in the log.

A jovial group composed of Thomas B. Hammer and the eight Hoo-Hoo, John J. Rumbarger, Frank T. Rumbarger, Daniel Adams, St. Geo. Bond, Horace G. Hazard, B. C. Currie, Jr., Wm. R. Garly, all of Philadelphia, and a Mr. Brown of Pittsburg, of A. M. Turner Lumber Company, held a meeting in the parlor car "Virgilius" on their return from Washington, D. C., on the morning of March 8, where they had attended the convention of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association. The meeting was called by Ex-Vicegerent Snark John J. Rumbarger for the purpose of considering a special concatenation for the initiation of Thomas B. Hammer. The gentleman was accordingly waited on by a committee of eight, who requested him to stand for the initiation. But Mr. Hammer, having been up late the night before and obliged to rise early that morning, decided he did not possess the nerve to face the ordeal, so this novel committee dissolved amiably to resume later under more auspicious circumstances. On motion of John J. Rumbarger the parlor car group, insatiable for business, then organized and held a special session, Thomas B. Hammer acting as chairman, in which a committee of three was appointed to draft resolution, which was unanimously adopted, that the banquet of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, provided by the New Willard hotel at the rate of nine dollars per plate, was a very ordinary affair, and calling upon the nine members present to refuse to attend the banquet next year unless one more commensurate with price be assured. Various minor topics were discussed by this ambulatory group, after which it was voted to give the porter of the parlor car ninety-nine cents; then the meeting adjourned to meet at the Hotel Rudolf, Atlantic City, N. J., on May 23, at 9:09 p. m.

Baltimore.

There is a movement on foot among the members of the National Lumber Exporters' Association here to organize a mutual marine insurance company to carry especially the risks of the hardwood exporters and, in fact, of all shippers of lumber to foreign countries. The suggestion found expression at the annual meeting of the association in Norfolk and since then some preliminary work has been done. A number of the local firms have been approached on the subject and the prevailing sentiment seems to be favorable. One of the arguments used in favor of the proposed company is that it would be the means of cutting down the cost of insurance materially.

Some active work is being done to arouse interest among lumbermen here in the annual tournament of the Lumbermen's Golf Association, which will take place June 12 and 13 on the links of the Baltimore Country Club and will bring together representatives of the trade from a number of cities. The East in particular will be strongly represented, and the tournament is expected to be the occasion for the exercise of that hospitality for which Baltimore is justly famous. The president of the association is William D. Gill of this city.

Norman James, a prominent lumberman, is receiving the condolences of numerous friends on the death of his wife, Mrs. Margie Macgill James, who passed away suddenly at her home in Catonsville, a suburb of Baltimore, last Saturday. She leaves two daughters and a son, besides her husband, and was prominent in church and charitable work. Mr. James is a

member of the N. W. James Lumber Company of this city and is largely interested in the Pigeon River Lumber Company, which is carrying on a big hardwood development along the Pigeon River in North Carolina.

E. L. Davidson of the Parkersburg Mill Company of Parkersburg, W. Va., has purchased a 555-acre tract of hardwood timber in Ritchie County, West Virginia, for \$37.50 an acre, and will proceed to develop it.

The work of the R. E. Wood Lumber Company in starting the development of its Swayne County timber holdings in North Carolina is still retarded by the slowness of the Southern railway. The railroad company is to construct a branch road into the tract. The grading has been almost completed, but no actual construction work on the track itself has been done.

Richard P. Baer, of the hardwood firm of R. P. Baer & Co., last week returned from a ten days' trip into southwestern Virginia and North Carolina. He visited a number of the mill men and studied the situation at different points in detail. Everywhere he found a scarcity of stocks and an active inquiry. The feeling throughout the region visited by him was that the present state of business would keep up and that values could be expected to hold their own.

F. A. Kirby, sales manager of the Cherry River Boom & Lumber Company of Scranton, Pa., was in town recently and called on a number of firms here. He stated that all the mills in his section were low on stocks and could sell much more lumber if they had it. He represented the whole situation as very strong.

J. H. Heald & Co. of Lynchburg, Va., have just closed negotiations for the sale of the timber on a tract of some 22,500 acres of timber land in Botetourt County in southwestern Virginia to persons in Pennsylvania, who will use the timber for cross ties. The bark will be taken by Heald & Co., who bought the timber years ago for that purpose and who are extensively interested in tanneries and manufacture bark extract. The purchase price was \$150,000 and it is believed that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is behind the deal.

Pittsburg.

J. G. Criste, Pittsburg manager of the Interior Lumber Company, has gone to Cincinnati on a business trip. He reports very little damage done by the floods at the firm's mills.

L. L. Satler looks for very much better car shipments from this time forth. Poor car service has for four months been the chief drawback to the L. L. Satler Lumber Company doing a rushing business at its big plant at Blackstone, Va., where it has nearly doubled the output since it got possession of the Blackstone properties last summer.

T. C. Tipper & Co. have opened a wholesale lumber office at 131 Farmers' Bank building and will hustle for the trade in hardwoods in Greater Pittsburg.

F. P. Avey of Tunkhannock, Pa., has decided to abandon the lumber business in which he has been engaged in that part of the state for years and will devote all his time to other business connections after April 1.

Architect T. J. Schaub of Pittsburg has prepared plans for a large brick factory at Etna, a suburb of Allegheny, Pa., for the American Box Company. The concern has a large business in this district and badly needs the new quarters.

The Cheat River Lumber Company is making this a hummer in its sales of chestnut lumber. This is one of the specialties of this firm and at its plant at Burkeville, Va., it is prepared to compete with any firm of its size in the state.

The Shaw Land & Timber Company will soon have in operation at Ivor, W. Va., a big saw and planing mill which will have a daily

capacity of about 75,000 feet. It is a large producer of hardwood lumber.

Iemis & Vosburgh celebrated their first anniversary of being in the wholesale lumber business in Pittsburg by banqueting all their office and sales force at the home of W. W. Vosburgh in Sewickley, Pa., twelve miles below Pittsburg on the Ohio river. The company's offices are in the Farmers' Bank building.

C. B. Lovelless and D. L. Helman of Warren, O., have bought from E. W. West of Hallsboro, W. Va., 2,400 acres of timber land near Durham, N. C. The tract is estimated to cut 4,000,000 feet of oak, 1,000,000 feet of hickory, 15,000,000 feet of pine, and 2,000,000 feet of red gum timber. The oak and hickory will be marketed in New York, but the pine will all be shipped to Pittsburg, Cleveland, Youngstown and Warren, O., markets.

E. L. Davidson of Parkersburg, W. Va., has bought the Lemon-McGregor tract of 555 acres in Ritchie county, W. Va., for about \$40 per acre. It will be cut off at once.

The Advance Lumber Company of Cleveland, O., has opened a Pittsburg office at 2425 Farmers' Bank building. C. G. McCoy is in charge, and the firm will do a general hardwood business. The Advance is an outgrowth of the old Kirk-Christy firm at Cleveland, O., where it still has its main offices and is one of the biggest dealers in hardwood in Ohio.

The Linehan Lumber Company, one of the foremost hardwood concerns in Pennsylvania, has been admitted to membership in the Pittsburg Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association. At the last meeting of the association these officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Alex Willson of the Willson Bros.' Lumber Company; vice president, L. L. Sattler of the L. L. Sattler Lumber Company; secretary and treasurer, J. G. Criste of the Interior Lumber Company.

The McHenry Lumber Company of Piedmont, W. Va., has been chartered with a capital of \$25,000 by M. B. McHenry and other West Virginia capitalists, who will shortly develop an extensive tract of timber.

The Nicola Lumber Company is doing a good hardwood business this month and reports inquiry out on the roads as being first class. President George W. Nicola has been spending a month in the far South.

The big plant of the Pennsylvania Door & Sash Company in outer Second avenue was burned ten days ago. The first fire was followed by an explosion of gas which wrecked the remainder of the four story brick building which housed the company's operations. The building was worth about \$50,000 and it is estimated that the stock burned was worth \$100,000. Con J. A. Cheyne is president and S. W. Rockwell is vice president of the company. The plant will likely be rebuilt soon.

J. N. Woollett, general manager of the American Lumber & Manufacturing Company, is spending a few weeks in the South and Southwest in search of new stocks of hardwood and with a view to thoroughly looking over the hardwood situation in the Middle West on his way home.

The McKees Rocks Planing Mill Company will shortly let the contract for a brick planing mill to be located near that town and about five miles below Pittsburg on the Ohio river.

I. F. Balsley of the Willson Bros.' Lumber Company has only good words to say of the hardwood market. Stocks are so low that it keeps him out on the road much of the time rounding up new supplies.

The Susquehanna Lumber Company of Nanticoke, Pa., has taken over the stocks and yards of the Harry Cornell Lumber Company and has reorganized the company with a larger capital. The Susquehanna assistant

manager will be William E. Hon, formerly in the employ of the other company.

The A. M. Turner Lumber Company will move April 1 from the Ferguson block in Third avenue to the new twenty-story skyscraper of the Union bank at Fourth avenue and Wood street. The company will have a large suite of offices, which will give it greatly increased facilities for transacting its growing business.

Greater Pittsburg has once more been held up temporarily by a lot of disgruntled politicians in Allegheny who have got a writ of error from the Supreme court of the United States. The Pennsylvania Supreme court declared the act annexing Allegheny to Pittsburg to be valid and the consolidation would have been effective in a few days had not this new political move been made. The lumber interests of both cities are strongly desirous of the union, for it will not only give the greater city much more advertising prestige but it will also result in free bridges and other improvements of great benefit to all lines of business.

The flood that visited Pittsburg March 13-15 was by far the worst in the history of the city, the water rising to a height of 36.2 feet, more than a foot higher than ever before. Basements of buildings above Wood street were flooded and damage to the extent of \$10,000,000 was done in the city proper. Small steamboats plied up and down the main streets in the lower part of town. Great damage was done to the lumber interests who had logs and lumber scattered along the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers or farther down on the Ohio river and its West Virginia tributaries, for the ice gorges caused a flood of backwater that swept away large quantities of lumber which will never be reclaimed.

Saginaw Valley.

The soft weather the last ten days has melted what snow was on the ground in the lumbering portion of the state north of the Saginaw river and loggers depending on snow haul have been pretty effectually put out of business. On the whole, however, a good stock of logs has been secured. Of course, this does not affect the larger firms that operate the year through. It is estimated that a greater number of small operators have cut logs during the winter than before in years, due to the improved market and prices for hardwood and the prospects for trade. The conditions are eminently better than a year ago.

The territory traversed by the Mackinaw division of the Michigan Central railroad, extending from the Saginaw river to the Straits of Mackinaw, has been for years and is today the most prolific producer of lumber in the state. Lumbering began away back in 1868 and has been continuously prosecuted to the present day. There have been many changes in firms, and the pine timber has pretty well disappeared, but there is thirty years' supply yet of the finest hardwood timber in the country. During 1906 there was produced at the mills on the line of this road 43,775,928 feet of hardwood lumber. It is estimated fully as large a quantity will be produced the current year.

There was produced in the Lake Huron shore district mills last year 57,693,460 feet of hardwood lumber, and in the Saginaw river district 55,000,000 feet, making a total for the eastern part of the state 157,469,388 feet.

The stocks of manufactured lumber are light. The territory designated as the Mackinaw division not only supplies its own mills with logs but those at Saginaw and Bay City as well. More than 100 car loads of logs come to the Saginaw river from the Mackinaw division every twenty-four hours.

F. E. Chesbrough of Bay City, who is now

in Boston, and who recently purchased the interest of his brothers in the upper Michigan timber and mill properties, has indicated a determination to purchase and fit up for the use of Bay City people a fine park on the west side of the river and fronting a park the people are to vote for on the east side. He says he is willing to devote a portion of his money to "beautifying Bay City." His firm owns 75,000 acres of timber land, mostly hardwood.

There has not been a time during the winter when cars have been so scarce as at this date. Lumber shippers are particularly handicapped since orders have been free and hundreds of carloads have been booked for which cars are not obtainable. It had been expected that by this date cars would be more available and there is much complaint regarding the situation.

Abner Benjamin's small sawmill in Edwards, Ogemaw county, has been destroyed by fire, involving a loss of \$700. The mill is being rebuilt.

The Boman Lumber Company at Bomanville is cutting 20,000 feet of lumber a day. It comes out over the Gladwin branch of the Michigan Central.

Alpena parties have contracted to erect a band and resaw mill at Tower for Keyes & Warboys of New York. Work will begin in April and the mill will be ready for business early in the fall. The owners have enough timber to run the mill several years.

The Marl City mill in Gladwin county has 500,000 feet of hardwood logs on skids. The mill will have a stock of nearly 1,000,000 feet.

The remains of the sawmill at Grace Harbor operated by the Grace Harbor Lumber Company which was damaged by fire some months ago have been sold to James McGregor of Cheboygan.

The Hargrave sawmill at Bay City began sawing on March 19. The logs come off the Mackinaw division by rail.

The Kneeland-Bigelow mill, which has been operated uninterruptedly day and night the last year, will shut down a week soon for repairs.

W. D. Young & Co. have been successful this season and the plant is being operated day and night with excellent results. The demand for its products is good. It puts out some fine maple flooring.

Bliss & Van Auken received a train load of fine oak logs a few days ago. Oak is a rather scarce commodity in this district. Formerly there was a large stock of red oak in northern Michigan, but from 1869 to 1883 it was stripped from the forests, converted into square timber, and shipped to Buffalo and Quebec. In 1882 the output amounted to 7,853,000 cubic feet and for fifteen years the shipments from the Saginaw river ranged from 700,000 to 7,000,000 cubic feet each season. The last year only 87,000 cubic feet went out of the river.

Grand Rapids.

Cass County still has some oak. The Phillips Lumber Company of Pokagon recently shipped thirty-five cars of oak logs to the Athens Lumber Company of Dowagiac. The company is also cutting about 800,000 feet of hardwood timber at its Pokagon mill.

Plans are being made to reorganize the Linn Manufacturing Company of Escanaba into a new corporation to be known as the Escanaba Sleigh & Wagon Company; capital \$40,000.

The Guelph Patent Cask Company and the L. Cornwell sawmill of Wolverine will resume operations soon, after a shutdown of some duration.

Fire destroyed Joseph Kalebick's mill, two miles west of Omens. Loss \$2,000, with no insurance.

The saw and lath mill of E. H. Koch & Sons, located a mile from Mayfield on the Boardman

River, was burned March 16. Loss \$2,600, no insurance. The plant was new, having been built last June.

Messrs. Rowland and Edward Lowe of Grand Rapids have returned from a trip to Jamaica and the Bermudas.

Arthur Rushforth, a mahogany merchant of Liverpool, England, has been in Grand Rapids for several days. He estimates that of the African mahogany gotten out for export eighty per cent of it goes to England, also that from eighty to ninety per cent of this amount is sold in America. Mr. Rushforth is interested in a plan whereby the Liverpool auction sales may be eliminated and the African wood may go direct from forest to factory. He predicts that mahogany will advance and advance sharply in consonance with the upward trend of lumber prices.

The car situation in Michigan shows no improvement and freight agents expect no change for the better before May. A bill to create a new state railway commission to have general control of demurrage and other matters pertaining to shippers and railroads, prepared by Hal H. Smith, attorney for the Michigan Manufacturers' Association, has been introduced in the legislature. Two important points agreed on are that the state commission shall have power to fix demurrage penalties for failure of the railroads to move cars a given number of miles per day, and another provides for a more free interchange of traffic between the steam and the electric lines.

An increase of from ten to fifteen per cent in the price of buggies and carriages will be announced soon by the manufacturers of the state, who contend that this step is necessary because of the increase in cost of material.

The Robbins Table Company of Owosso has plans for adding a two-story brick building, 64x90 feet, to its plant this spring.

Five forestry bills have been introduced at this session of the legislature, and in view of the growing interest in the subject throughout the state it seems likely that one or more of them at least will become law. One bill provides for a state farm forester whose chief duty will lie in assisting farmers and others in the better care of their wood lots. Another bill provides for withdrawal from sale of agricultural college lands in Iosco and Alcona Counties and the forming of a permanent forest reserve comprising about 40,000 acres. The state tax land bill proposes to stop the wanton waste of money in the repeated sales of lands delinquent for taxes, fixing a minimum price at which bare lands may be sold at \$5 per acre. The forest fire and game warden bill extends the duties of the game warden to the protection of forests, cut-over and waste lands from fires. The forest inquiry commission bill provides for the appointment by the governor of a commission of nine citizens to make a careful examination of the entire matter and report to the next legislature.

E. C. Allen, vice president of the Gibbs, Hall & Allen Company of Grand Rapids, is operating his mill at South Allen siding, between Tunstun and Leroy, and has a cut of 250,000 feet of hardwood. This is one of the oldest mills on the G. R. & I. road.

N. E. Staples, a lumberman of Cadillac, is adjudicated bankrupt on his voluntary petition and the matter is referred to Kirk E. Wicks of this city, referee in bankruptcy. The schedule filed with the petition showed debts amounting to \$11,463, with no assets above exemption.

The Harrison Wagon Works, one of the largest concerns of Grand Rapids, has been compelled for financial reasons to close down, and the report of a committee of creditors is to the effect that while all claims will be paid in full the company is entirely without capital to continue the business, its best asset being the large quantity of seasoned lumber on hand. There has been lack of harmony in the man-

agement and the plant has not been kept up to date. The starting up of an automobile factory as a side industry was also disastrous. An inventory shows assets to be \$497,299 against \$446,228 of liabilities.

The Langeland Manufacturing Company of Muskegon is building a lumber storage shed with capacity for half a million feet.

The Michigan Door Company, capital \$50,000, is being organized to occupy the plant of the Lansing Veneered Door Company at Lansing. H. H. Larned is manager.

Bristol, Va.-Tenn.

The Southeastern Car Service Association has just made a ruling that after April 1 the time allowed for the unloading of cars by consignees, after they have been set and due notice of their arrival made, will be reduced from seventy-two to forty-eight hours. The ruling comes as a sequel to the investigations of the Interstate Commerce Commission into the car service and was inspired by the commission. Nearly all of the roads in the south affiliate with the Southeastern Car Service Association and will adopt and rigidly enforce the new ruling after April 1. The ruling will meet with strenuous objection in some quarters but there is now no doubt but that it will be enforced and the Southeastern Car Service Association will be backed by the Interstate Commerce Commission which believes that the ruling will materially relieve the car service trouble.

W. B. Coon, a well-known lumberman of Johnson City, has just closed a deal with C. S. Aldrich, S. B. Rhodes, W. A. Diek, J. B. Bumgartner, G. B. Greely and other Pittsburg capitalists for a large tract of fine hardwood timber land in Hawkins county, Tennessee. The tract is near Blair's Gap and the purchasers now have representatives there making arrangements for putting in several large sawmills and the development of the property will be begun as soon as possible. The timber consists largely of oak, poplar and white pine.

W. R. White of Trigg & White, local timber land dealers, has just returned from a trip to Georgia and reports the consummation of a deal for 30,000 acres of Georgia timber land. Mr. White states that owing to the fact that some details of the deal have not been closed he is unable to make public the identity of the purchasers but states that the deal will mean immense lumber development in Georgia.

John W. Coles, a well-known lumberman of Philadelphia and always a welcome visitor among the local coterie of hardwood dealers, was in the city last week and made numerous purchases of hardwood stock.

Sam R. Sells of the Sells Lumber & Manufacturing Company was up from Johnson City on business this week. Mr. Sells reports that his company has just completed a large planing mill at Carnegie, one mile east of Johnson City, which will soon be put into operation on a large scale.

J. A. Wilkinson will start his new band mill in this city on the Southern railway in a few weeks. The new mill will be operated in conjunction with his other lumber mills and will have a daily capacity of 50,000 feet. He will at once begin the erection of large and modern dry kilns. The timber for the new mill will be brought to Bristol over the N. & W. and V. & S. W. from Mr. Wilkinson's southwest Virginia timber land.

The organization of the H. M. Hoskins Lumber Company was completed here last week. This new company has already begun business with headquarters in the First National Bank building, and is headed by Horace M. Hoskins, recently general sales manager for J. A. Wilkinson. Mr. Hoskins is a lumberman of ripe experience and mature judgment. He is well acquainted with the domestic and foreign trade. The new company will do a hardwood business exclusively and has already purchased two

tracts of timber on the Norfolk & Western, in Washington county, Virginia, which it will begin developing as soon as mills can be erected. The company's business will be largely foreign, and European customers are now being supplied. An application for a charter of incorporation in Virginia will be made in a few days.

J. M. McRea, president of the Laurel Fork Lumber Company of Mount Sterling, N. C., was in the city last week. Mr. McRea reports that his company as well as other lumber concerns in that section have recently suffered heavy losses from floods, but otherwise business is good and conditions are propitious.

A. Arnold, a Bristol lumberman, left this week for Sarasota, Fla., where he goes to inspect a large boundary of timber with a view of taking up an option he holds.

Will Roller and J. N. Haws have returned from South Carolina, where they have become interested in the Cypress Lumber Company, a concern recently organized in that state to do a general lumber manufacturing business, with a capital stock of \$200,000.

J. A. Magargal, representing the J. W. Diefender Lumber Company of Philadelphia, was buying hardwoods in Bristol this week. He went from here to Damascus, Va., to look over his company's extensive lumber interests in that section and hurry forward orders.

Dwight D. Hartlove of Baltimore, representing W. O. Price, was in the city last week.

J. A. Crocker, representing J. Gibson McIlvain & Co. of Philadelphia, was a visitor among local lumbermen last week.

George E. Davis of George E. Davis & Co. has returned from a trip to Philadelphia.

G. L. Wood, Asheville, N. C., general manager of the R. E. Wood Lumber Company, is spending some days here on important legal business.

Among the recent visitors in the city were: Paul W. Fleck, Paul W. Fleck Lumber Company, Philadelphia; William S. Whiting, Whiting Manufacturing Company, Abingdon; C. H. Hett, Kingsport Lumber Company, Johnson City, Tenn.; W. Dixon Smith, exporter, Parkersburg, W. Va.; J. A. Riley, manufacturer, Elk Park, N. C.; C. W. Decker, Philadelphia; Sam C. Rambo, manufacturer, Johnson county, Tennessee; W. W. Hurt, Abingdon; H. H. Ely, representing R. M. Smith Lumber Company, Parkersburg, W. Va.; F. O. Clapp, representing the Atlantic Lumber Company, Boston.

Cincinnati.

Since William A. Bennett, who was recently elected president of the Chamber of Commerce on the Red ticket, has taken charge of affairs things have changed materially in the business chamber. Heretofore general business was conducted by former presidents, but they lacked ginger in their speeches and the members' attention was given during the time that they spoke, but soon after it was allowed to escape their minds. It is different with Bennett; he insists that all members pay strict attention to things that are said from the bench and, more, asks the members to offer suggestions if they will benefit the general trade interest. Members seem to take more interest in things Mr. Bennett says than any other president. He has also shown his active spirit by inducing many business men to join the organization. In William A. Bennett and Thomas J. Moffett Cincinnati has two very energetic business men. Mr. Moffett is the chief promoter of the new belt line system and gives much of his attention to that project, while Mr. Bennett devotes a great portion of his time to the general interest of the Chamber of Commerce.

The second flood in 1907 has visited Cincinnati. Although the water did not go as high as in January, it was high enough to do considerable damage. Many of the lumber firms situated in the West End have a small portion of their yards in water, and one of two firms were compelled to reach their offices with the

aid of a skiff. The railroads are crippled and some of them are not accepting any freight. The flood, while it at present cripples trade and causes much damage, will in due time benefit the lumber industry. Many large business houses that are now in the flood district have signified the intention of moving to a higher elevation, which will of course necessitate the construction of new buildings, or at least will require many alterations.

William E. Delaney, general superintendent, and J. H. Keyes, vice president, of the Kentucky Lumber Company, have gone on a business trip through southern territory.

J. E. Tutbill of the Cypress Lumber Company is on a business trip to Harrisburg, Pa., where he will spend several days.

Word has been received by Thomas J. Moffett of the Maley, Thompson & Moffett Lumber Company that E. W. Robbins will return from his trip to Cuba the latter part of this month. Mr. Robbins left during the latter part of February.

S. Tutbill, manager of the Cypress Lumber Company, has returned from a business trip through the South, where he visited Tennessee, Louisiana and Alabama.

The Wiborg & Hanna Company is filling the bottoms in the rear of its plant, which when completed will add considerable space to the present large lumber yard and will also protect it from the backwaters.

B. F. Dulweber, who has been confined to his home with a severe attack of grip, is reported much improved.

St. Louis.

The Massengale Lumber Company has a good deal of lumber in its yards and is in good condition to take care of spring business. The company's Mississippi mill is able to supply further stock should it be required.

The Mosberger-O'Reilly Lumber Company says that it cannot get stock fast enough to take care of orders—particularly ash, poplar and cypress.

A. J. Lang, treasurer of the St. Louis Lumbermen's Exchange, with his wife and two children, has left for a month's pleasure trip to San Antonio, Tex., via Galveston.

T. Moore of the Moore Company recently made an extended southern trip to look over the lumber situation and prospects. The company says the car shortage prevents it from shipping out orders as rapidly as it would like to.

The Thomas & Proetz Lumber Company reports that the call for oak and ash is remarkably strong and that the demand from consumers has increased markedly the past month.

H. M. Marshall, inspector for the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of the United States, now has his office and home at 4944 Page boulevard, and expects to be joined by his family very soon. They are now in Virginia.

Owen M. Bruner of Philadelphia, a well-known wholesale hardwood man, was in the city recently, calling upon the trade.

The American Hardwood Lumber Company is augmenting its stock right along in order to take care of its usual large spring business.

The Plummer Lumber Company states that the car trouble is lessening somewhat, and that it considers the spring outlook excellent.

The Lothman Cypress Company expects the arrival of several hundred more cars of cypress, although 400 cars were unloaded at its yard here during January and February. It reports cypress lath in excellent request.

J. S. Garetson has recently been in Mexico with his brother Frank, of San Diego, Cal. They went to examine the property of the Escandido Copper Company in the state of Sonora, in which they are largely interested, and which promises to be a profitable proposition.

The mill of the Chas. F. Luhrmann Hardwood Lumber Company at Marianna, Ark., has started up again; it was closed for some time on account of high water. The company's hick-

ory plant at Schrenk, Ark., on the Black River is also in operation again. The company expects to do an extra good business during the coming year.

The lumbermen of St. Louis have long wished to get together in the matter of office locations, and at a recent meeting in the Mercantile Club, a committee was appointed to confer with the manager of the new Wright building at the corner of Eighth and Pine streets, relative to "colonizing" at that location. Their work resulted in a further meeting March 11, at which the proposition was carefully gone over and it was practically decided to lease several floors, the following named concerns agreeing to take space: Grayson-McLeod Lumber Company, W. T. Ferguson Lumber Company, Berthold & Jennings Lumber Company, A. P. Brewer Lumber Company, Hogg-Harris Lumber Company, Arkansas Lumber Company, Long-Bell Lumber Company, H. Wachsmuth Lumber Company, Ball-Goss Lumber Company, Van Cleave Lumber Company, Geo. W. Miles Lumber Company, Alf. Bennett Lumber Company, Monarch Lumber Company, Antrim Lumber Company, W. E. Grady, Dixie Lumber Company, Graham Lumber Company, Summitt Lumber Company, J. G. Knebel Lumber Company, St. Louis Lumberman. The Lumbermen's building, as it may hereafter be called, is a handsome, new office structure eighteen stories high, fireproof and in an excellent location. It has an abundance of light, heat, water, good elevator service and is up to date in every respect.

George E. Hibbard of the Steele & Hibbard Lumber Company, the well-known hardwood house of this city, is just recovering from a severe attack of the "grippe," which necessitated his absence from his office for some days. He is now able to be down again, though the disease left him in a weak condition.

Memphis.

There is some improvement reported in the car situation at this point and throughout the Memphis territory. Shippers are securing a larger proportion of their requisitions than for some weeks and cars are being moved out with greater promptness when they are loaded. There is, however, room for a great deal more improvement and the River and Rail Committee of the Lumbermen's Club, having the matter of local conditions in hand, is not losing any time in bringing about even better conditions than now obtain. The inability to secure timber at the mills has been a very serious factor for some time and lumber manufacturers express much satisfaction that there is some betterment in this direction, even if it proves only temporary. A number of the big plants here which have been running only intermittently for the past few weeks are beginning to run more regularly and some of them are quite well supplied with timber for the present.

The Lumbermen's Club at its last meeting adopted resolutions on the question of free time for unloading ships at New Orleans, protesting that such action is having the effect of throwing serious hardships on shippers and making them assume responsibility for the shortcomings of ocean carriers, and in many cases for those of the rail lines themselves, and that this action of the rail lines would have an adverse effect on export traffic of the section. The question will be referred to the Interstate Commerce Commission for such action as it may deem proper. It should be pointed out in this connection that the club is of the opinion that the cutting down of free time is the direct result of the fact that the Interstate Commerce Commission has given a few lines a monopoly of the export lumber and cotton business and therefore put them in a position to behave arbitrarily through a strict enforcement of the rate law, making equalization impossible. It is for this reason that the matter is to be called to the attention of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

At the suggestion of the River and Rail Committee the club has adopted a form to be used in making requisition for cars. This will be printed in duplicate, one copy being held by the shipper and the other forwarded to the railroads in question. It will have a place for the number of cars, for the car numbers, time applied for, time furnished, time loaded, time moved out and time landed at destination, thus making a complete record. Lumbermen believe this will bring about quicker action on the part of traffic officials and they are certain that it will supply them with all the necessary data for intelligent procedure in the event of any proceedings before railroad officials or the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Messrs. Brown and Anderson have been employed as attorneys by the Lumbermen's Club and will advise the River and Rail Committee as to the best method of procedure in opposing the effectiveness of the recent advance on freight rates from points in the southwest to Ohio and Mississippi river crossings, amounting to 2 to 5 cents per hundred. The committee has held a number of meetings in connection with this subject, but nothing definite has yet been done. The idea in the beginning was to cooperate with the Lumber Exchange of St. Louis, but it is not now certain that this will be done, as the impression seems to be now that the St. Louis organization does not object to the advance of 2 cents in hardwood rates but rather to the change of classification on cypress, which puts the rates on that lumber three cents higher than other hardwoods from the southwest. That the matter will finally be carried to the Interstate Commerce Commission, however, is generally conceded by lumber interests here.

The club has formally endorsed J. H. Mallory, commercial agent of the Illinois Central here, for the position of general agent, with headquarters in Memphis, as successor to the late Major W. L. Smith. It has communicated this action to President J. T. Barahan of the Illinois Central, but no definite reply has been given by that official. Mr. Mallory is very popular among lumber interests both here and throughout the Mississippi valley and the club regards him as an excellent man for the place.

The following new members have been received into the club, making the total the largest on record—111: Benjamin Emerson, Brinkley Car Manufacturing Company, Brinkley, Ark.; Chas. E. Hyde, Hyde Lumber Company, Memphis, Tenn.; B. E. Kile, Kile & Morgan Company, Providence, R. I.; T. J. Stevens, Forrest City Land & Lumber Company, Woodruff, Miss.; Harry Stimson, Stimson Lumber Company, Askew, Miss.; W. P. McIntosh, Stoneman Lumber Company, Clarksdale, Miss. The club is taking strong hold of the various problems confronting lumber interests not only in this city but throughout the country and this is one of the reasons for its rapid growth.

J. T. Barahan of the Illinois Central system, who was in Memphis today, announces the purchase of 168 acres of land in New South Memphis with a river frontage of nearly 3,000 feet for the site of terminal facilities to be erected for the purpose of taking care of the river traffic. This plan has been in mind for some months and the company has been quietly picking up the property for some time. The company will expend thereon, including the purchase price, approximately \$1,000,000. It will give every possible encouragement to factories to locate on this tract by providing these facilities and it will make particular effort to bring about the establishment of more lumber and cotton plants, especially those that manufacture the finished product. It contends that there is too much raw material shipped away from Memphis which could be profitably manufactured here instead of being sent away and then manufactured and shipped back to this city and other points in the South. The Illinois Central, too, has acquired more land in East Memphis for its belt line, the completion of which should mate-

rially relieves the congestion which has recurred here so often during the past few months.

The lumber mill of C. L. Willey in North Memphis has begun operations and will have a very large daily output as the management has gotten together a very big quantity of timber. The veneer mill will be completed in a short time and operation of this will begin as soon as the machinery has been installed.

W. C. Calhoun of Sheboygan, Mich., and C. W. Talge of Evansville, Ind., two lumbermen who have been traveling recently over Missouri, Tennessee and Arkansas inspecting timber lands and mill sites, have announced their intention of erecting two mills in northeast Memphis and the purchase of 12 acres of land for this purpose. The two mills will give employment to about 200 persons and will be placed in operation as soon as they can be completed.

The Ford-Johnson Chair Company at Helena, Ark., is making preparations to considerably enlarge its chair plant at that point. It is to be one of the largest in the country and when completed will give employment to about 800 to 1,000 persons.

The James A. McKim Company of Chicago has been awarded the contract for constructing the thirteen-story annex of the Peabody hotel and remodeling the main structure, involving an expenditure of \$500,000. The hostelry, which is to be operated under the same management as the Gayoso, is to be completed in January, 1908. On the completion of this work lumbermen will find a decided increase in hotel facilities in this city both for ordinary use and for the holding of conventions.

The 50,000-foot band sawmill of the Chapman-Dewey Lumber Company, which is being constructed at Marked Tree, Ark., is nearing completion and will soon be ready for operation. This company has offices in the Randolph Building, this city.

Rapid progress is reported on the double band sawmill and veneer plant of R. J. Darnell, Inc., in South Memphis, and these should be in operation in a short time.

Four of the six dry kilns of the Fordyce Lumber Company at Fordyce, Ark., were destroyed by fire a few nights ago, entailing a loss of between \$40,000 and \$60,000. The insurance is not stated. It required heroic efforts to save the two remaining kilns and the lumber and planing mills of the company.

L. H. Lebus, H. A. Lebus and H. W. Flatau, representing H. Lebus, wholesale export furniture manufacturer, with headquarters in London, England, have been in Memphis during the past few days.

C. D. Hendrickson, chairman of the River and Rail Committee of the Lumbermen's Club, who has been looking after interests of the F. S. Hendrickson Lumber Company in Indian Territory for some time, has returned to his offices in the Randolph Building and is now at the helm in the effort to solve the various traffic problems entrusted to his committee.

New Orleans.

A good deal of interest was manifested in the first annual meeting of the New Orleans Lumber Exporters' Association which was held here last week. This association has just about perfected organization and the announcement that it would launch a campaign to correct certain abuses which the lumber exporters are forced to put up with attracted considerable attention. These abuses, for which the railroads are as a rule held responsible, were generally discussed at the meeting and arrangements were made to have the railroad committee of the association take up the several matters with a view to having certain very undesirable conditions remedied. J. H. Hinton of Camp & Hinton was re-elected president of the association. The other officers named were W. A. Powell, vice presi-

dent; L. Haymann, treasurer; T. O. Elmer, secretary and traffic manager. Plans for increasing the membership of the association and for making the fight to improve the conditions were discussed at length.

The first cargo of African mahogany ever brought into the port of New Orleans arrived here last week on the British steamship Osceola. The logs are consigned to the C. C. Mengel & Bro. Company of Louisville, Ky., and the logs are said to be worth \$250,000. The arrival of the Osceola marks the beginning of a regular service between Axim, a port on the west coast of Africa, and New Orleans. Mahogany shipments, valued at approximately \$1,000,000 per annum, will now be brought this way.

The Miles Lumber Company has been organized at Burnside, near Donaldsonville, La., with an authorized capital of \$650,000. It will buy and sell timber land and will manufacture and export lumber. The company will conduct extensive operations in this state.

The Red River Hardwood Lumber Company of Monroe, La., has purchased from Leonard Mathew of St. Louis 4,200 acres of hardwood timber land in Avoyelles parish, this state, and will build a mill to cut the timber. The price paid was \$9 per acre.

Andrew Currie has purchased a controlling interest in the Queen City Furniture Company of Shreveport and will begin to develop that company's property on an extensive plan. The capital has already been increased from \$75,000 to \$200,000. Mr. Currie owns 100,000 acres of timber land in Louisiana and Texas and will use this for the manufacture of all sorts of furniture.

J. C. Stokes is considering plans for a big spoke and handle factory at Mansfield, La.

The Saline River Lumber Company, capitalized at \$250,000, has been organized at Shreveport, La., to deal in timber lands and to manufacture, buy, sell and export lumber. It is said to be backed by Shreveport business men.

The North American Realty Company has been organized at Winnfield, La., to buy and sell timber lands and to manufacture from lumber all kinds of merchantable products. Its authorized capitalization is \$100,000 and its officers are M. M. Fisher, president; C. P. Mathis and F. L. Shaw, vice presidents; P. C. Mosely, secretary; P. K. Abel, treasurer; L. Siess, general manager.

F. S. Grey, a lumber manufacturer of Toronto, Canada, was in Jackson, Miss., several days ago looking for a site for a large furniture factory. It is understood that the plant will be built in the suburbs on the line of the Pearl River Valley Road and that Mr. Grey will get his hardwoods from the timber tracts along that road.

Negotiations have been practically closed by the Smith interests of Brookhaven for the site and property of the National Lumber Company at Jackson, Miss. This company's plant was recently destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of \$125,000. The plant will be rebuilt at an early date.

The Hurricane Lumber Company of Perkinson, Miss., has bought equipment for a 50,000-foot-capacity sawmill and a logging road. Fifty thousand dollars will be spent on the improvements.

The Whitfield Planing Mill Company of Columbia, Miss., is one of the new enterprises of that state. It will build, equip, and operate planing mills and will buy and sell timber and timber lands. Its capital is fixed at \$10,000. T. D. Whitfield, Ruford Larkin, B. A. Williamson and others are the incorporators.

Louisville.

The river has been causing trouble again and local lumbermen have other things on hand

besides an active demand. Up on the Point the mills are standing waiting for the flood to subside, but the owners are feeling so good over the fact that the river didn't quite go over its banks this time that they are not finding much fault with having to stop awhile. The water is up in the mills and will of course do some damage and cause expense in the way of delays and cleaning up, but it is not serious and millmen expect to get in operation again very soon.

At the exposition at the Armory lumber is not a very prominent feature, but there are a few nice displays. The C. C. Mengel & Bro. Company has a splendid display of its mahogany products in which is a sample of that fine curly mahogany log illustrated in the RECORD not long ago, together with some African and other Honduras mahogany.

The Mengel Box Company has on display a big assortment of packages, both boxes and pails, which gives some idea of the diversity of its product but not of the capacity of its mammoth plant, which will turn out 30,000 boxes a day and a very large number of pails.

J. N. Struck & Bro. make a good showing in a comparatively limited space with veneered millwork and doors, and have included in their display, of course, that red gum door of which they make a feature.

Occupying space with the Louisville Varnish Company, the E. L. Hughes Company has a nice display of doors, featuring the birch veneered Koroelock door.

Several of the local lumbermen are giving quite a lot of time to helping carry out the work of the exposition, and they express themselves as pleased with the result.

The W. J. Brown & Sons Lumber Company says that the hardwood market could hardly be better in the matter of demand. The company is worried considerably by the car shortage, for while it is now getting stuff to the railroads at country points pretty lively, shipping is still seriously delayed for want of cars.

Charlotte, N. C.

Fire totally destroyed the plant of the Salkahatchie Lumber Company situated on the Hampton & Branchville Railroad near Hampton, S. C., a few days ago. It was one of the largest sawmills and lumber plants in the state and was operated by Messrs. Woodward and Lee of Augusta, Ga. The loss is estimated at \$150,000 to \$200,000.

A deed of trust has been given by the Craggy Lumber Company and the Bee Tree Railway Company to secure the loan of \$87,000 which is adjudged necessary to carry out the projects of the first-named corporation that is now operating in western North Carolina. The railway company is included in the transaction on the ground that the success of the lumber company means the success of the railway company.

The Kentelech Corporation of Big Stone Gap, Va., capitalized at \$10,000,000 a few weeks ago, has begun work. The object of the corporation is to deal in, develop and handle the products of timber lands in Virginia and other states. Charles Henry Davis of Massachusetts is president; J. P. Bullitt of Big Stone Gap, vice president; George L. Taylor, also of Big Stone Gap, secretary, and Will W. Duffield of Pineville, Ky., treasurer.

By mutual agreement the Standard Chair Company, the Gates Chair Company and the Thompson Chair Company, all of Thomasville, N. C., have been merged into one corporation with an authorized capital stock of \$175,000. Chas. F. Lambeth has been elected president and Jas. F. Lambeth, vice president. The output of the factory as it now stands is 1,500 chairs per day. The consolidation makes one of the most complete establishments in the entire south. It will produce chairs of all grades.

Minneapolis.

Investigation of the so-called lumber trust has been undertaken by a committee of the Minnesota legislature. It has heard some complaints, but nothing to establish a point, any more than that wholesalers object to selling to small consumers and that the retailers' association keeps track of any such sales for the information of its members. J. E. Rhodes, secretary of the Northern Pine Manufacturers' Association, and W. G. Hollis, secretary of the Northwestern Lumbermen's Association, have been the principal witnesses. The committee is pretty well convinced now that there is no such thing as fixing prices by associations or by common agreement.

A. A. Rotzien of the Hawkins Land & Lumber Company, Minneapolis, is back from a business trip in northern Minnesota, where he was buying some stocks and contracting for the cut of some pine and hardwood mills for next year.

The Luce & Thompson Company has recently been incorporated by George W. Luce and N. G. Thompson, formerly with the Fulton & Libbey Company, this city. They will do a general commission business but will mainly act as agents for the factory of Harris & Cole Bros. of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, manufacturers of turned work.

A. F. Hein of the John Hein Lumber Company, Tony, Wis., was down last week looking after the hardwood and coeprage market. They have been shipping hardwood pretty heavily of late and could ship more if they could get cars.

C. F. Osborne of Osborne & Clark, the local wholesalers, says the country yard trade is picking up and there is a lively call for flooring, wagon stock and other items of hardwood usually carried by the yards. They are handling more southern stock this year than ever before, because of the short and decreasing supply of northern oak.

O. K. Hobe of the Hobe Lumber Company has returned from a buying trip in Wisconsin, where he was picking up some hardwood and hemlock stocks to fill coming orders.

E. Payson Smith of the Payson Smith Lumber Company says their shipments of oak from southern mills are coming along now as fast as they are able to load cars. There is more high water trouble for mills along the Mississippi owing to the rise of the Ohio, which has swelled the river and is backing up into the bayous and tributaries on the lower river. The railroads are in the market now for all the oak ties and bridge timbers they can ship. For the most part they have been slow about ordering and are now in a great rush for shipments of stuff they have just bought.

Wausau.

At the R. Conour Company's camp 9, near Laona, three loads of hardwood were recently hauled by one team scaling respectively 13,340, 15,730 and 16,340 feet.

The Eau Claire Box & Lumber Company's plant in Eau Claire was recently destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of \$30,000, partially covered by insurance. About 6,000,000 feet of mixed lumber was saved. The owners, W. B. Scholfield and C. E. Turner of Wausau, say they will not rebuild.

The O. H. Ingram Lumber Company of Eau Claire has been organized with \$500,000 capital. The incorporators are O. H. Ingram, C. T. Bundy, R. P. Wilcox and Hannah F. Johnson.

The Transfer Lumber Company of McMillan, a hardwood jobbing concern, has filed articles of dissolution with the secretary of state. B. F. McMillan was president and A. E. Beebe, secretary and treasurer.

The plant of the Colby Stave & Heading Company has been moved from Colby to Park Falls, so as to be nearer raw material.

W. H. Hatten of New London, at the head of a well known hardwood concern, has announced his candidacy for United States senator

to succeed Senator John C. Spooner, who recently resigned. Mr. Hatten's friends are confident of his election.

The Wausau Mississippi Timber Company is one of the lately organized hardwood concerns. The main stockholders are Chas. Weisfeld, H. H. Manson and H. E. Smith of Wausau and their capital stock is \$30,000. The company owns 4,000 acres of oak timber lands in Mississippi and holds options on several thousand acres more which they contemplate buying.

It is estimated that fully eighty-five per cent of all the hardwood lumber in Wisconsin is owned by jobbers.

The Crocker Chair Company's mill in Antigo has begun sawing out chair stock and the daily output for the next six months will be 40,000 feet.

The Cooper-Hughes Lumber Company of Nashotah is one of the latest concerns to enter the hardwood field. The company has a capital stock of \$25,000 and the stockholders are Wm. E. Cooper, Thos. J. Hughes and Lee E. Utter.

The Wilson-Weber Lumber Company of Menomonie has increased its capital stock from \$50,000 to \$150,000.

The Hardwood Land & Improvement Company has been organized in Grand Rapids with a capital stock of \$50,000. E. P. Arpin, the president, states that the purposes of the company are to cut the timber on hardwood lands in northern Wisconsin and then induce colonization.

The Parkinson-Marlin Lumber Company of Madison recently purchased the lumber yards of the Grand Rapids Lumber Company and one of the West Side Lumber Company, all located in Grand Rapids.

A. H. Stange, head of the Stange Lumber Company of Merrill, has donated \$25,000 and a church site to the Trinity Lutheran congregation of that city.

Negotiations have been closed for the sale of the Escanaba Woodenware Company's plants at Escanaba and Crystal Falls to the Escanaba Manufacturing Company, a corporation organized by St. Louis, Mo., capitalists. The deal involves approximately \$1,000,000. The Escanaba plant is one of the largest of its kind in the world and manufactures wooden butter dishes in immense quantities.

Fred Smith, E. Gould and J. Means of Merrill recently disposed of several thousand acres of hardwood lands in Texas to northern capitalists.

The total cut of mixed hardwoods in the Marinette mills for the past year amounted to 20,913,000 feet, which was an increase over the cut of former years.

The pine mills of Wausau and the lower Wisconsin river valley are gradually being turned into hardwood mills, and this coming summer will witness more hardwood cut in that region than ever before. The Alexander Stewart Lumber Company's mill in Wausau was built in 1843 and has cut pine from that time until now, but this summer the cut will be largely hardwood.

The Upham Manufacturing Company of Marshfield is planning to enlarge its furniture factory in the spring by the addition of another story and warehouse.

Ashland.

Things are at a standstill in this section, owing to the big floods in the Ohio and its tributaries. Ashland is high and dry, but all of the mills between here and Catlettsburg were obliged to close down. The damage to ma-

chinery will be heavy. No lumber was lost, but there was a hard fight to save it, as also the timber, which was especially hard to manage on account of heavy drift. Besides the high water, shippers are seriously handicapped by a car shortage, on account of which many orders have been delayed.

There is a brisk demand for poplar, one inch ones and twos bringing \$53, selects, \$40; No. 1 common, \$35; No. 2 common, \$24, f. o. b. Ohio river.

T. N. Fannin of the Keyes-Fannin Lumber Company is at his home in this city, having come down from the mills at Herndon, W. Va., for a few days. He reports business excellent with his company, with bright prospects for a banner year.

The Clearfield Lumber Company will extend its line of railroad into the mountains from Paragon, Ky.

The saw and planing mill of the Ironton Lumber Company, Ironton, O., was destroyed by fire March 22. Loss on property and lumber, \$40,000; insurance, \$30,000. This is the third time the plant has burned.

Cooper Brothers of Fleming county, Kentucky, have sold a very large tract of timber land to Richardson Brothers of Olympia, Bath county, who have erected sawmills thereon. They will saw the timber into switch ties and lumber.

At Shelby, Ky., on March 20, an explosion occurred at the plant of Crescent Lumber Company in which Edward Thacker received injuries which will probably prove fatal. Two other employes were painfully injured. The cause of the explosion is unknown, but it is believed that the water in the boiler was allowed to get too low. The loss will reach \$1,500.

Jacob Leicht, head of the Leicht Lumber Company, has returned from a visit of several days to Louisville.

The offices of the W. H. Dawkins Lumber Company have been handsomely papered and are now second to none in point of beauty.

A man claiming to be Chas. W. Watkins of Memphis, Tenn., perpetrated a clever forgery upon the W. H. Dawkins Lumber Company. On the morning of March 13 he called at the office of the company and asked for work, either as inspector or on the rolls, claiming to be a first class lumberman. He was told to call again in the afternoon for an answer, and did so, only to be told there was no place for him. On the morning of the 15th a check for \$25 turned up at the Citizens' Bank & Trust Company made payable to Chas. W. Watkins and signed with the stamp of the Dawkins Company, per "A. D. B." (their bookkeeper's initials being "E. D. B."). It was found to be a forgery and had been presented at the bank by a prominent merchant who claimed he had cashed the check on the evening of the 14th for a man who claimed to be a traveling salesman for the Dawkins Company. The check was marked "for expenses" and for additional proof the man produced a letter supposed to have been written to him by the company, signed also with the rubber stamp. The whole story was so cleverly gotten up that the check was cashed unhesitatingly. The man made good his escape, and is supposed to have gone up the Norfolk & Western railroad. He is described as about 30 or 35 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches tall, dark curly hair and smooth face. Mr. Dawkins has no idea as to how or when he obtained possession of the company's stamp, as it had apparently not been removed from his case.

Hardwood Market.

(By HARDWOOD RECORD Exclusive Market Reporters.)

Chicago.

The local demand for all kinds and grades of hardwoods is very active. Deliveries still continue slow owing to the car shortage. By reason of very strenuous effort the larger portion of

Chicago jobbers have succeeded in keeping stocks in very good shape, but with the increased demand it goes without saying that they will be badly broken inside of the next thirty days. Oak and poplar are in especially strong request,

and northern woods, notably birch and basswood, are in better demand than ever in the past.

Boston.

There is no abatement in the strength of the hardwood market. All dealers report a fair inquiry and firm prices. Stocks in the hands of retailers are not large. Consuming manufacturers have been buying in a fair way, although many have very good sized stocks on hand or bought to arrive. Furniture manufacturers are busy. Considerable inconvenience is still caused by the unsatisfactory way railroads are handling freight. While the demand for hardwoods is better in this market than it was a few weeks ago, by far the bulk of the demand is coming from points in New York and Pennsylvania.

A good demand for oak is found here and high prices are obtainable. Plain oak, one inch, is quoted at \$55 to \$57, with sales reported on this basis. Thick stock is also wanted and is commanding correspondingly high prices. Stocks of oak at mill points are said to be small. Besides a good home demand there is quite a little inquiry for oak for export. There is also a demand for quartered oak for foreign markets, and the home demand for it is of fair proportions. A decided scarcity of ash is found. Desirable offerings find a ready market at full asking prices.

Birch is in very good request and the small offerings of native chestnut find a satisfactory market. Maple is firm and in demand. Cypress at present is moving slowly here, but prices are firmly maintained. Consumers have been satisfied to buy in lots large enough to supply immediate wants, but few have anticipated their wants to any extent. Whitewood is very firm under a good demand and small offerings of dry stock.

New York.

Advancing prices and a firm demand for the better grades of hardwoods continue to be the salient features of the local market. The hardwood trade of the Metropolitan district is active in all branches and prices are bullish all along the line. The demand is increasing as spring approaches and while buying has been active for the past sixty days, there is a large volume of wants still unsatisfied, which is keeping the wholesale and manufacturing trade guessing as to how to supply the full wants of the spring trade. The demand for plain oak, ash, birch, beech, chestnut, poplar and maple is free, particularly in the better grades. While there is a greater supply of low grade hardwood, even that is holding firm in price and in some items advances are noted. The car shortage and generally unsatisfactory shipping conditions are holding up deliveries to quite an extent, which, together with the general shortage in dry lumber of the better grades, is handicapping the normal expression of the real volume of business which is offering, hence it simply resolves itself into the ability to buy and the ability to ship as against the question of price.

Philadelphia.

There is no material change in the condition of the hardwood market at this time, and though the severe weather during the fortnight has affected somewhat the volume of business the spring-like days ensuing have again started up active buying. Opinions on the status of the railroad service at the mill districts vary according to location, and while some of optimistic turn believe they can see a slight improvement, others claim that not only has there been no betterment noticeable but a considerable aggravation, owing to the recent floods in some sections. It is true, in the Pennsylvania mill centers, that a few more cars have been received, but in the small logging territories goods have been lying for months waiting for cars. The eastern Pennsylvania furniture factories

keep among the busy concerns and are buying freely. For the first time in years the mills have continued active throughout the winter, and at the present time they have orders on hand to keep them going for months to come. It is apprehended that a continuation of the present favorable weather will cause a rush for material far above immediate supply.

All values have held firm, while the leading woods, on account of the great scarcity, have commanded exorbitant figures. Ash, basswood, poplar and chestnut are hardest to obtain. Oak of all kinds has been more plentiful, with fixed prices, but the knowing ones predict a rise during the next thirty to sixty days on account of the great demand for this wood here and abroad. Cherry, birch and maple drag a little, but maple flooring is in good call, with prices steady. Gum is in demand with well sustained prices, and is regarded a valuable substitute for poplar and basswood, if properly treated. Veneer and cigar box lumber keep old standing.

Baltimore.

No changes of importance have taken place in the lumber trade of this section during the past two weeks. Stocks are still very much in demand, while the ability of the mills to furnish supplies is very limited. They have been hampered more or less in their operations by the bad weather and the condition of the roads, while the car shortage would have interfered with distribution even if no other impediment had presented itself. As a result of the prevailing state of affairs the lumber supplies in the hands of producers are very low, while the requirements of the trade have kept up, the result being a rise in values. The tendency is still upward and the range of prices may be expected to remain stiff unless there should be exceptionally heavy offerings in the near future, which is not to be expected. Oak still heads the list, the demand being urgent and the offerings relatively small. All the indications point to a continuance of the present advanced values, the competition at points of production being very keen.

Ash is almost as active and relatively as high in price as oak, while all the other hardwoods are likewise affected by the prevailing situation. Complaints about the car shortage continue, and protests to railroad companies are of frequent occurrence. A marked improvement is being reported in the export business. The demand from foreign points is increasing, and the European buyers have evidently reached the conclusion, that the range of values here is based upon substantial considerations and that no decline is to be looked for in the immediate future. Stocks on the other side of the Atlantic are running low and the supplies from sources other than the United States are inadequate. This country continues to be the chief source of supply, and the consumers abroad have become decidedly less exacting in their requirements. They seem quite willing now to accept the American inspection, and this has caused a falling off in the number of complaints on the score of insistence upon vexatious conditions. Altogether the prospect is very encouraging.

Pittsburg.

Hardwood men are entering upon the spring trade with smiling faces. Stocks are low and mills are running day and night. Prices are very satisfactory. In some lines, notably oak, sound, wormy chestnut and the better grades of poplar, the matter of price is at the seller's option. Buyers must have the lumber to go into factories or to complete contracts on which they have posted heavy forfeits, and it is not for them to say what it shall cost if it is what they want and can be delivered promptly. There are many small buyers in the market who are just now very particular as to the stock they get for factory use and

they are having their own troubles in getting dealers who can supply them. Among these may be mentioned the furniture factories, many of which are running low on dry stock, the coffin manufacturers, and the novelty works. Local dealers report a brisk trade with all these concerns and say that it is only a scarcity of dry lumber that keeps them from doing a much larger business.

In spite of firm conditions in the market the hardwood list has not changed materially in the last two weeks in Pittsburg except in the points named above—namely, that for certain woods sellers have the upper hand in naming prices. There is no disposition on the part of hardwood men to force prices up to an exorbitant point, for they recognize that this would be folly such as has often been exemplified in the lumber business. But they are contented to take advantage of supply and demand.

Saginaw Valley.

The local market is firm, with no material fluctuations in price during the last two weeks. Stocks in the hands of manufacturers and dealers are comparatively small and the call for lumber is fairly good. The difficulty in obtaining cars has been a serious detriment to the trade this winter, but general conditions are much improved as compared with last spring. There is an active demand for ash, oak, and basswood. The low grades of nearly all hardwood stocks are going into the box factories. A number of mills, both in the valley and on the lines of the railroads north, are in operation, and when the car famine loosens up there should be a fair movement.

Bristol, Va.-Tenn.

"Business was never better," is the answer given by nearly all of the lumbermen to the request for information as to trade conditions. The mills are nearly all running and the weather continues fine. Stock is moving rapidly and the car supply, while not what it might be, is fairly satisfactory.

The lumbermen all prophesy that this spring and summer will see even better business than 1906. The output of lumber from this section will be materially augmented by many new mills and new operations. A vast amount of timber land is changing hands and this is taken to foreshadow increased activity in manufacturing.

Cincinnati.

The general hardwood situation throughout this district and vicinity continues to show strength. Prices are very steady with an upward tendency on the better grades, while the lower grades are holding their own nicely. Ash, birch, chestnut and oak are all selling well, and the supplies of well-manufactured stock in the better grades are by no means plentiful. Offerings of the lower grades are larger, but there is no weakness noted in that line. The general situation is most satisfactory, considering prevailing conditions. The flood has hampered business slightly, but this will allow lumbermen to put some lumber in stock awaiting the rush of spring which promises to be a record-breaker. Poplar continues to be the best feature in the market, with stock low. Prices are expected to take another rise. A good demand is noted for mahogany and prices are well sustained.

Chattanooga.

The market in this city is strong and everything in the way of dry stocks of hardwood finds a ready market. Oak is in active demand with prices firm and chestnut is also in good call. In fact, all kinds of hardwood in shipping condition are sought for. Building is

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SOUTHERN HARDWOODS**M. A. HAYWARD**

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**Keys-Fannin
Lumber Company**Manufacturers of Band
and Circular sawn**SOFT
YELLOW
POPLAR**Plain and quartered red and white
Oak, Hemlock, Bass and Chest-
nut. Give us a trial.**Herndon, Wyoming Co., W. Va.****Save Your Money**

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RED BOOKPublished Semi-Annually
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the dealers and manufacturers.The book indicates their financial stand-
ing and manner of meeting obligations.
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MENTION THIS PAPER

going on at a lively pace and the call for build-
ing woods and interior finish is unprecedented.
Mills are all operating full time turning out
stock as rapidly as possible to care for the
trade.

The car question is about the only difficulty
confronting the lumbermen of this section at the
present time. They are not receiving a suffi-
cient supply of cars to ship logs to the mills
here or to convey the finished product to the
consumer. Some of the roads have furnished
coal cars with high sides, but the number of
these supplied has been far from enough.

St. Louis.

The market in St. Louis is active, almost
anything in hardwood selling without the slight-
est effort. Prices are very strong with the
tendency still upward on most classes of stock.
Ash is probably the most sought after wood and
prices have been advancing steadily of late.
Poplar is also in active demand, and dealers
who make something of a specialty of it have
very light holdings and are trying to get sup-
plies, but are meeting with considerable difficulty
in this direction. Cottonwood and gum are in
good request with prices strong. Quartered
white oak meets with general favor among buy-
ers and quartered red is in fair and steadily
increasing demand. Plain oak has displayed
some improvement during the past two weeks
but is still rather quiet.

Louisville.

The hardwood market is in excellent shape.
The demand is urgent all around and with
advancing values manufacturers and dealers
have more business than they can take care of
as promptly as they would like. Country roads
are getting better and it is now possible to move
more stock in the country, but railway trans-
portation continues poor. Anybody can sell
almost anything in the hardwood line. The
trouble is to deliver it promptly. Not only does
the factory trade continue in good shape but
there is an urgent demand for yard stock, es-
pecially poplar siding, which yard men are buying
now and waiting till the mill men can dry it.
Altogether the hardwood operations are now
considerably enlarged over what they were a
month ago. The weather is pretty good gener-
ally and everybody is hustling, and still they
are behind the call for stock in practically all
lines.

Minneapolis.

The demand for dry hardwood for immediate
delivery is not strong from the factories, as most
of them have provided earlier in the year for
their wants until the new stock is dry for
shipment. There has been trouble in getting
cars, and in some cases factories have been put
out by delay in delivery of the stocks they had
purchased, but most of them have bought what
they need and are only picking up an occasional
car. Those that are taken care of are lucky, as
there is very little dry northern hardwood either
in the hands of dealers or mills. Basswood now
seems to be practically cleared out, and birch is
the only article that can be had readily. It is
being picked over pretty well, and is stiffer in
price than it was. Southern hardwood is begin-
ning to come more freely, but consumers are
still behind on receipts of oak and elm from
that direction.

Country yard trade is more active. Wagon
stock is freely called for, and the best of it is
getting scarce. Flooring is moving more than
usual into the smaller towns, and a good spring
trade in it seems to be assured, maple being as
usual the leader. Oak planking and timbers are
in big demand for bridge construction, and there
is considerable difficulty in supplying orders and
getting them shipped from the southern mills.
The large consumers of hardwood are all begin-
ning to figure on the new cut, and some of them
have contracted for it on a large scale. From

all indications the northern hardwood output
is going to be light, and prices will be firm all
along the line during the next year.

Rhineland, Wis.

Stocks of dry hardwood are getting pretty
low at the mills. Basswood, rock elm and ash
are completely out of the market; hard maple
is almost as closely shipped out, and there is
nothing left to sell but soft elm and birch.
Soft elm has picked up in price and demand
lately, and is bringing very fair prices now.
Birch is selling in the usual way, culls being
in the greatest demand for crating, box mak-
ing and for cheap sheathing, S2S or dressed
and matched. A great deal of the No. 2 com-
mon is also sold in these forms, which is a
good thing for the lumbermen as the furni-
ture factories have not been taking a great
deal of this grade of stock lately. They say
that the high price of expert labor makes it
impossible for them to cut up anything under
No. 1 common and handle it at a profit. The
best customers for No. 1 common and better
birch are the planing mills and sash and door
manufacturers, who have a steadily increasing
trade for birch for interior finish. It is only
about half the price of oak, and makes a very
good finishing wood, and can be stained to
represent mahogany. The big car manufactur-
ers work in a good deal of red birch with their
mahogany, and only an expert can tell the
difference.

Even the stock of birch now on hand is suf-
fering from the steady demand, and will all be
gone before new stock is ready to ship. Most
mills are shipped out even now, but all the
large jobbing firms have more or less of it on
hand. Stock thicker than inch is scarce; there
seems to be no 1½ inch at all, and 1¼ inch
and 2 inch are pretty nearly out. The jobbers
have been busy during the past three months,
buying up for next season's trade, and most of
them have all they are going to need. Some
mills are still holding out, waiting to see if
they will not get a little higher price later on,
but as a rule, the stocks are pretty well under
contract by this time.

All the firms here are enjoying a fair trade,
to the extent of their supply of lumber and
cars.

Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Crosby expect to leave
here next week for a short trip to New Orleans
and Havana, stopping off a day or so at Mem-
phis. It is purely a pleasure trip.

Liverpool.

We think we have at last arrived at the
boom which we have been talking about here for
the last five or six years. For the first time
since the end of the Boer war we have a fair
rush of orders. We sincerely trust this is going
to last and that our anticipations are going
to be realized. Oak is in great demand and
we heard of one parcel realizing a very good
price indeed. So good, in fact, that we will
not repeat it for fear shippers will be tempted
to ship all they can lay their hands on in the
hope that they, too, can get this price. Holders
of this stock should obstinately refuse to ship
on consignment and wait for an order from
one of their clients. Two mahogany sales will
take place shortly. Lower prices can again be
confidently expected. Good advice to buyers
would be to after this sale buy fairly heavily.
Prices cannot go lower and might rise a frac-
tion during May and June. Hickory logs are
still very slow and we cannot understand their
position. The only excuse to be found for their
really absurd cheapness at the moment is the
lack of demand on the part of a few buyers
who apparently must control the market. Ash
logs, second growth, are in much demand. Ash
planks of good white color are very high in
price, and we think have now seen the top. Pop-
lar boards are still high in price and may go
higher.

AT COST

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But this is the actual price of Indemnity against Fire Loss furnished by the

Manufacturing Lumbermen's Underwriters

THE STRONGEST INSURANCE ORGANIZATION
TO-DAY IN AMERICA

The saving is not on a small portion of your insurance but on the entire line.

There are other advantages equally interesting.



Only well built plants with adequate protection and at least five years timber supply are considered eligible.

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Advertisements will be inserted in this section at the following rates:

- For one insertion 20 cents a line
- For two insertions 35 cents a line
- For three insertions 50 cents a line
- For four insertions 60 cents a line

Eight words of ordinary length make one line. Heading counts as two lines. No display except the headlines can be admitted.

Remittances to accompany the order. No extra charges for copies of paper containing the advertisement.

EMPLOYES WANTED.

AN EXPERIENCED MAN

Wanted to manage hemlock and hardwood plant in Wisconsin which cuts twelve to fifteen million annually. Must be capable of assuming supervision of product from stump to the pile. State age, experience, where employed for the past three years, whether married or single, salary expected and references. Address "H 734," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

WANTED.

Thoroughly competent hardwood inspector. Must be familiar with hickory lumber. MUNCIE WHEEL & JOBBING CO., Muncie, Ind.

RELIABLE MAN WANTED

Who is fully capable to take position of Superintendent of Handle Factory making D Shovel Handles and Hickory Axe Handles, Pick Handles, etc. Must be sober, honest and reliable, and must have necessary executive ability. Address "K. O. 52," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

WANTED.

Ambitious young men to act as agents for our fine line of calipers, etc. For particulars address E. G. SMITH CO., Columbia, Pa.

MANAGER WANTED

For plant \$,000,000 feet per annum Cypress in South Carolina; must be competent and worthy as treasurer, office manager and handle sales. Address "D 39," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

LUMBER WANTED

YELLOW PINE CAR MATERIAL.

Long Leaf Car Sills, Switch Timbers and Decking wanted, rough or dressed. Also Long or Short Leaf Car Siding, 1x4 6"x9 or 18", also 16' kiln dried and worked to pattern. Quote cash price f. o. b. mill. AMER. LBR. & MFG. CO., Pittsburg, Pa.

WANTED.

1" dry log run Black Walnut; 2", 2 1/4", 2 1/2" and 3" grove White and Red Oak; 1 1/2"x2-26" clear Oak or Hickory and 1 1/2" to 4" White Ash. McCLURE LUMBER CO., Detroit, Mich.

WANTED—DRY CYPRESS.

2x5" and wider, 8 or 16', 1sts and 2nds, selects or sound common. AMER. LBR. & MFG. CO., Pittsburg, Pa.

BASSWOOD WANTED.

A few carloads 1/4 and 3/4 Northern White Basswood dressed two sides. Quote price delivered on New York rate of freight. H. J. ROSEVELT, 66 Broad St., New York, N. Y.

YELLOW PINE POLE STOCK

Wanted—From reliable mills who understand how to manufacture No. 1 Pole stock, clear and straight grain quality, free from all defects excepting sap. AMER. LBR. & MFG. CO., Pittsburg, Pa.

DRY SOFT YELLOW POPLAR.

All grades and thicknesses, rough or dressed, wanted. Prompt cash. Willing to contract. AMER. LBR. & MFG. CO., Pittsburg, Pa.

WANTED—HARDWOOD LOGS.

200,000 ft. 28" and up White Oak logs.
200,000 ft. 12" and up Walnut logs.
50,000 ft. 12" and up Cherry logs.
C. L. WILLEY, 1235 S. Robey St., Chicago.

HICKORY AXLES WANTED.

100,000 ft. 4x5x6 No. 1 Hickory Axles. Can be shipped green. AMER. LBR. & MFG. CO., Pittsburg, Pa.

ASH DIMENSION STOCK.

One inch stock wanted, in carloads, from 2 1/2 to 10" in width and from 10 to 48" in length. Can use large quantities if properly gotten out. Stock must be clear and free from defects. Write us for list. BELDING-HALL MFG. CO., Belding, Mich.

OAK.

We are in the market for plain sawed oak, all grades and thicknesses. P. G. DODGE & CO., 2116 Lumber St., Chicago.

OAK WANTED.

3 and 4 inch White Oak; also Mixed Oak; also 12x12 Timbers and Piling of all kinds. CONTINENTAL LUMBER CO., 1213 Monadnock Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE

MISSISSIPPI HARDWOOD TIMBER.

5,212 acres finest hardwood timber lands in Mississippi. Will cut 2,500' Oak and 1,500' Ash, Hickory, Elm and Gum per acre. Soil alluvial, fine cotton land. Immediately on R. R. and within quarter of a mile of river. Write for full particulars. Price \$18.50 per acre. J. R. HILLER, 58 Randolph Bldg., Memphis, Tenn.

CHOICE ARKANSAS PROPERTY.

Well equipped sawmill with plenty yard room; ten houses for employees; 44 town lots and 5,000 acres, all under three miles of the town of Success. Tram road to timber. Output consists of small squares, all kinds wagon stock, hickory rims and car material; long timbers, bridge plank, R. R. ties, hickory axles. JOE McCRAKEN, Success, Ark.

MACHINERY WANTED

AT ONCE.

If you are in need of machinery—new or second hand—a few lines in this column will place your wants before those who have such goods for sale. For particulars address HARDWOOD RECORD, Chicago, Ill.

LUMBER FOR SALE.

SOFT CORK WHITE PINE.

High grade Michigan stock for sale, all thicknesses up to 4", bone dry, suitable for making patterns and fine cabinet work. AMER. LBR. & MFG. CO., Pittsburg, Pa.

WALNUT AND CHERRY FOR SALE.

Walnut 5/4-16/4 common and 1sts and 2nds; 4/4 10" and up 1sts and 2nds; 4/4 one Clear Black Face. Cherry 4/4 all grades. C. J. FRANK, Logansport, Ind.

MACHINERY FOR SALE

UP-TO-DATE CIRCULAR SAWMILL.

Good as new, for sale. Will exchange for lumber, stumpage or land. For full description write AMERICAN HARDWOOD LBR. CO., St. Louis, Mo., or New Orleans, La.

FOR SALE.

Second-hand circular saws, all sizes, 10" to 68" diameter, rip and cut off saws. Repaired in first class condition. Cheap prices. How many and what sizes do you need? BARCUS SAW WORKS, Muskegon, Mich.

SAW MILL AND STAVE MILL.

Machinery cheap. Write for list and prices. E. E. HEMINGWAY, Mattoon, Wis.

WOODWORKING MACHINES.

2 Berlin "Invincible" No. 88 hardwood flooring machines, practically new.
2 S. A. Woods No. 55, 6 roll double planers, 27"x10" and 30"x10", 7,500 lb. power hoist.
1 Buss single planer, 26"x8", about 3,000 lb.
1 Berlin 27"x6" double cabinet planer.
CHIC. WOODWORKING MACHINERY CO., 40-42 W. Quincy St., Chicago, Ill.

BAND MILL OUTFIT—BARGAIN.

We offer for sale the following machinery, new and thoroughly rebuilt and refitted, good as new, ready for immediate use:

- 1 Prescott 8' left hand band mill No. 3, suitable for 12" saws.
- 1 Allis left hand three block carriage, 52" opening, blocks and knees of cast iron, with automatic offset, Knight duplex saws.
- 1 8 1/2"x52" shotgun feed with sawyer's lever center valve and carriage bracket.
- 1 new Wickes 6' to 32" No. 1 two-saw trimmer.
- 10 10x24" gear driven live rolls and one idle roll.
- 1 new Wickes 8 and 10"x6' steam nigger.
- 1 Covell automatic band saw sharpener.
- 1 Baldwin, Tuthill & Bolton roller or stretcher.
- 1 filing clamp, 6 ft.
- 1 Smith swing cut off saw (heavy).
- 1 new Wickes No. 3 single geared log haul up rig, with foot wheel and two idlers.
- 300 feet 1"x6" chain.
- 30 log chairs for same.
- 1 60" Williams & white six-saw double edger with six inserted tooth saws, to have new press roll frame.
- 1 style B brazing clamp with legs.
- 1 new Wickes hand feed lap grinder.
- 1 Buckeye automatic engine 14 1/2"x24, 10"x24" hand wheel.
- 1 Sturtevant upright engine 5x6 for electric lighting.
- 1 75-light Westinghouse dynamo with rheostat and base.
- 2 85-horsepower Babcock & Wilcox water tube boilers with stack, grates, etc. J. A. BROWN & CO., INC., North Manchester, Ind.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT

RAILS AND LOCOMOTIVES.

All inquiries for industrial railway equipment listed before Record readers will find ready response. HARDWOOD RECORD, Chicago, Ill.

MISCELLANEOUS

FACTS FROM PRACTICAL MEN.

The HARDWOOD RECORD is always in the market for articles on any and every feature of the hardwood industry. It wants practical statements of fact from practical men who know how certain things can be done in the best way. Literary quality not essential. Liberal pay for acceptable articles. Address Editor HARDWOOD RECORD.

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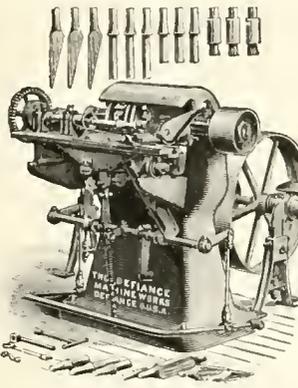
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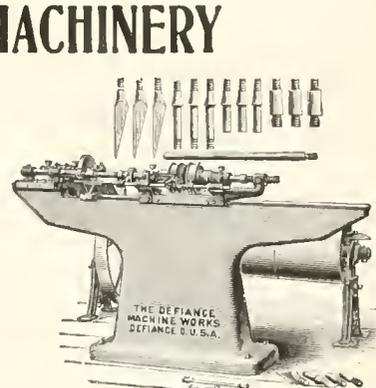
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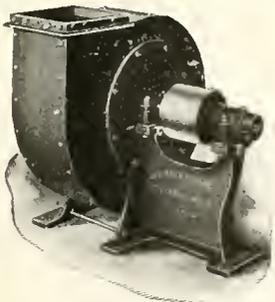
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to every Manufacturer, Merchant and
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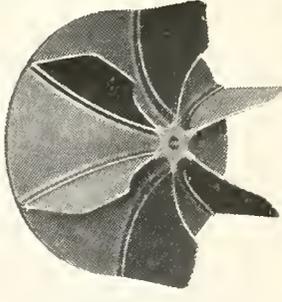
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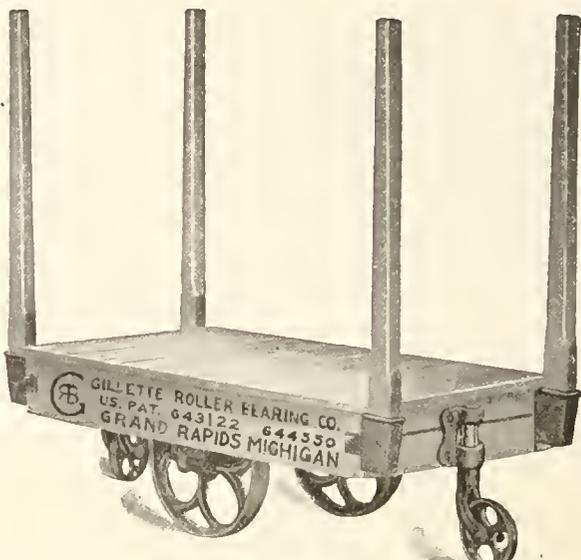
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Big Rapids, Michigan

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This Truck—The Gillette Truck—with its Roller Bearing Axle—Unbreakable Malleable Iron Caster-Fork, Improved Stake Pockets and general Superiority of Construction is the Easiest Running Truck made. Strongest where other trucks are weakest. Best Truck to buy. Cheapest Truck to use. Invest money in these trucks. Do not waste it on others.

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The Gordon Hollow Blast Grate Co.

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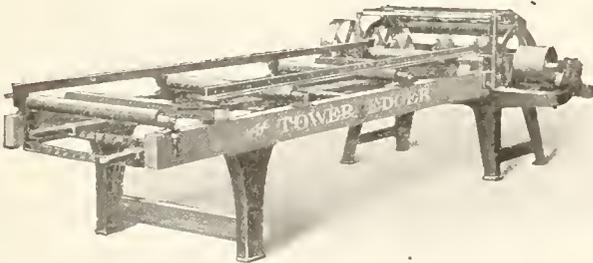
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THE TOWER 32-inch Edger, New Model, is the most perfect gang edger made for small mills, cutting not to exceed 20,000 feet in ten hours. It is 32 inches wide in the clear between guides, is provided with two or three 14-inch saws and weighs 1660 pounds.

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The Gordon Hollow Blast Grate Co.

GREENVILLE, MICHIGAN

The Largest Manufacturer of Blast Grates, Edgers and Trimmers in the World.

SAWS

☞ Good saws, that do their duty, plus.

☞ Cutting edge that comes from best material skillfully manufactured.

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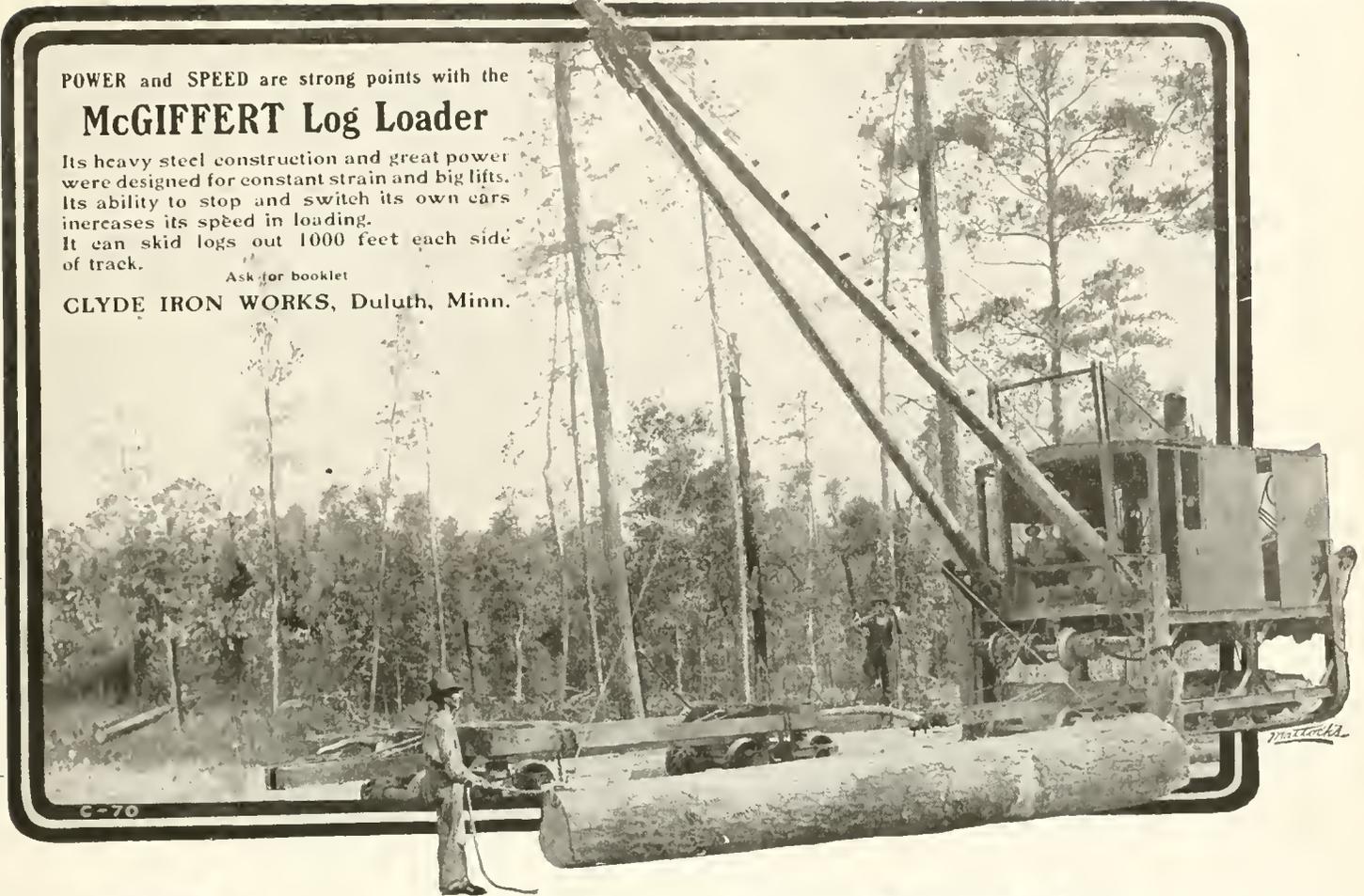
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CLYDE IRON WORKS, Duluth, Minn.



ATKINS Silver Steel **SAWS**

cost more than other Saws, because they are BETTER. The First cost of a Saw does not count for much. What you want is your Money's Worth. Isn't it better to pay a fair price and get the best rather than a low price and get poor goods? Try an ATKINS SAW. They're better.

E. C. ATKINS & CO., INC.

The Silver Steel Saw People.
 Home Office and Factory, Indianapolis.

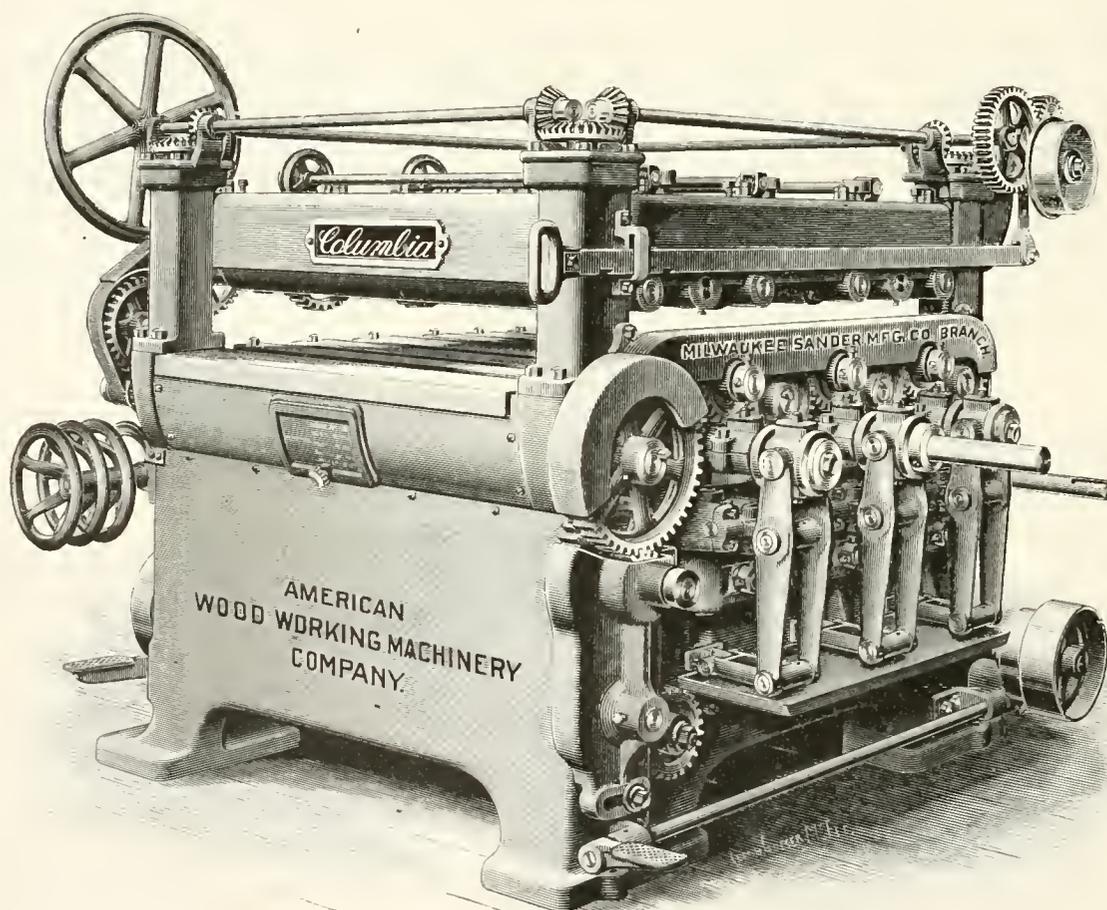
Branches: Atlanta, Chicago, Memphis, Minneapolis, New Orleans,
 New York City, Portland, San Francisco, Seattle, Toronto.

COLUMBIA

Three Drum Eight Roll Sander

THE PEER OF THEM ALL

Surpassing all others on account of improvements and conveniences not found on similar machines. It is built 30 in., 36 in., 42 in., 48 in., 54 in., 60 in., 66 in., 72 in., 78 in. and 84 in. wide. Other sizes built to order. Did you get our Sander Pamphlet? If not, write for it.



Prices on Application



AMERICAN

Wood Working Machinery Co.

SALESROOMS:

NEW ORLEANS
Hennen Building

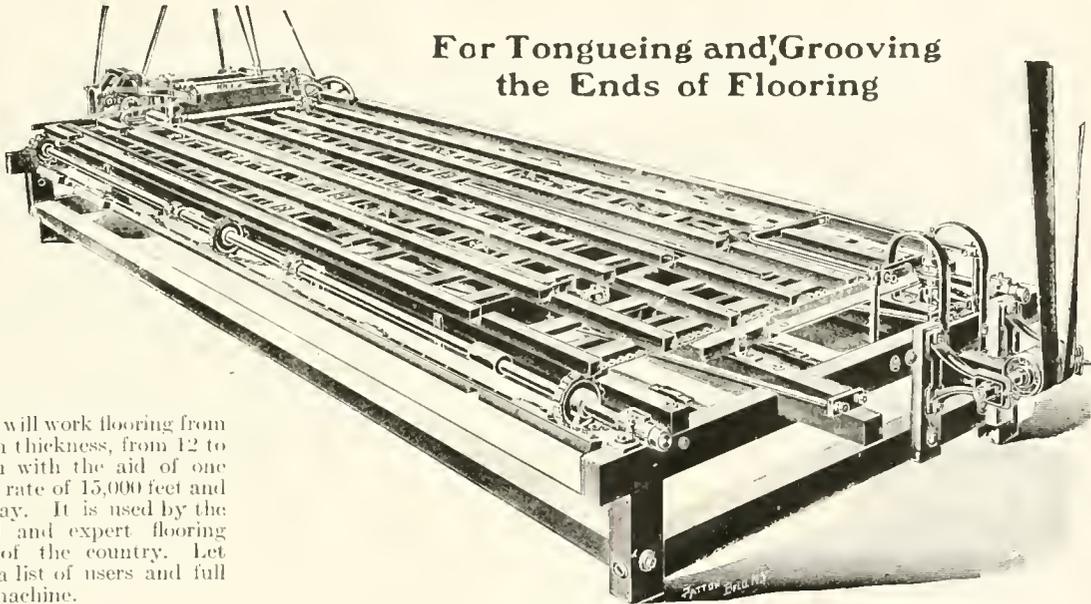
CHICAGO
43 South Canal St.

NEW YORK
136 Liberty St.



Holmes End Matching Machine

For Tongueing and Grooving
the Ends of Flooring

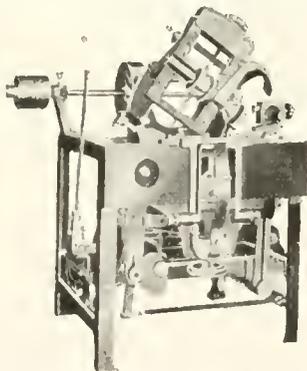


This machine will work flooring from $\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in thickness, from 12 to 16 feet in length with the aid of one operator, at the rate of 15,000 feet and upwards per day. It is used by the most successful and expert flooring manufacturers of the country. Let us refer you to a list of users and full description of machine.

E. & B. Holmes Machinery Company, Buffalo, N. Y.

Manufacturers of High-class Woodworking, Home and Cooperage Machinery.

Improved
Automatic
Band Saw
Sharpener



All Machines Fully Guaranteed

This machine excels all others for single cutting Band Saws from 8 to 14 inches. Its construction is mechanically correct, simple and durable, and does not possess any of the intricate complicated parts that confuse the operator. The head is adjustable so that straight wheels can be used with the same results as concave.

This represents just one type of machine. We make in addition a complete line of modern tools for the care of saws.

For particulars address

Matteson Mfg. Co.

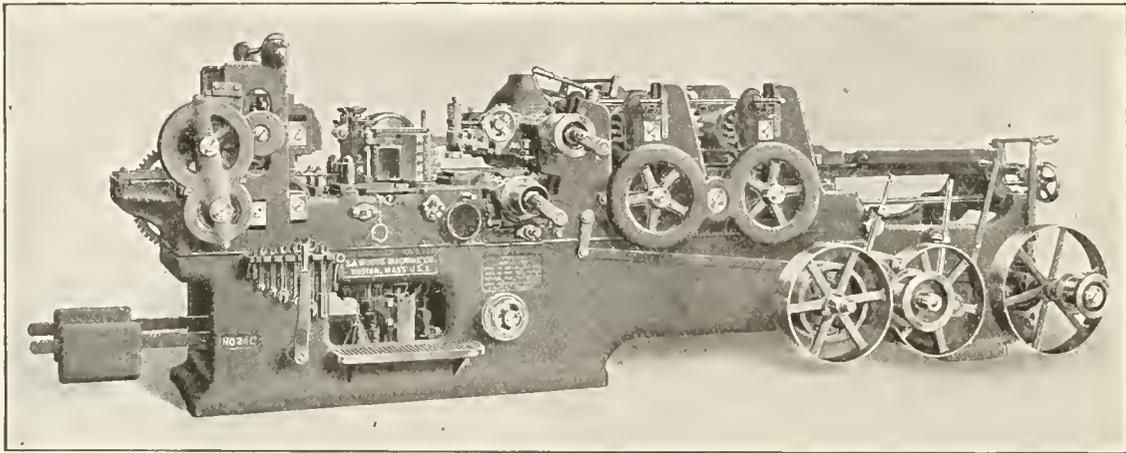
120-128 S. CLINTON STREET, - - - CHICAGO, ILLS.

KNIVES

Planer knives, veneer knives or any of the good machine knives that you use are tempered best by skilled experience. Know the truth and get your best machine knives from

CHAMPION SAW COMPANY,
BEAVER FALLS, PA.

No. 24 C Flooring Machine



EIGHT ROLLS. WORKS 8" OR 15" WIDE BY 6" THICK.

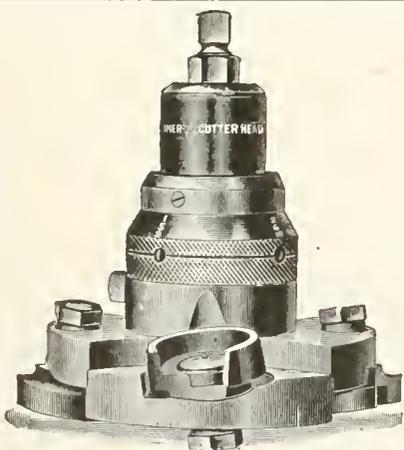
A MACHINE OF IDEAL CONSTRUCTION, PRODUCING POLISHED FLOORING AT UNUSUALLY FAST FEED. RESULTS: QUANTITY INCREASED, QUALITY IMPROVED. SOME OF ITS FEATURES: WEDGE PLATEN, VERTICAL ADJUSTMENT OF SIDE SPINDLES, BELT RELEASE, SIDE WING CLAMP BOXES.

S. A. Woods Machine Company, Boston

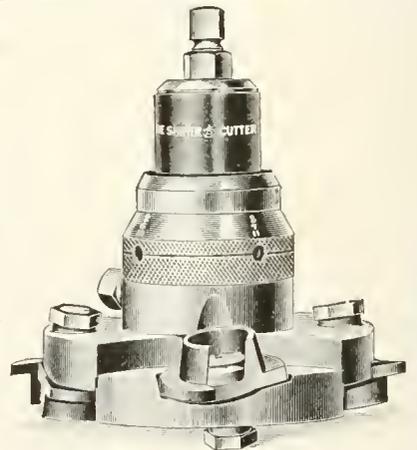
CHICAGO

SPECIALISTS IN
FLOORERS, PLANERS, AND MOULDERS

SEATTLE



The Shimer Cutter Head



Every Improvement that is worth the having is found in the make-up of The Shimer Cutter Heads.

The Solid Flange with its fixed circular bit seats in positive alignment insures a permanent make-ready in maintaining sizes and shapes.

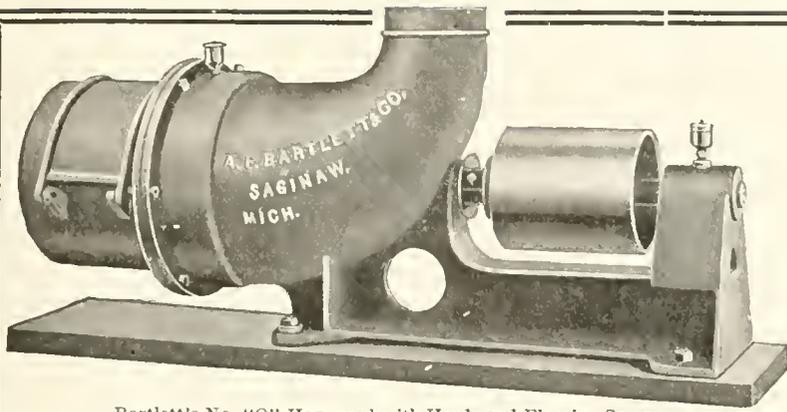
The Contour of the Cutters with the gauge system for filing to sharpen is a feature calculated to maintain uniform patterns.

The Ready Expansibility of The Shimer Cutter Head, with its automatic stops and figures, by means of which the tongue and groove thicknesses are kept in perfect register, is a feature you will appreciate for the ease by which you can expand or contract the Cutters for variations in thicknesses limited only to the capacity of the Bits—all in plain sight and without guess-work.

The Interchangeable Idea is a factory system introduced by THE SHIMER CUTTER HEAD. Two or more sets of Heads alike or Heads for various other purposes fitting the same machine interchange without altering guides or otherwise re-adjusting machine.

These features are exclusively The Shimer Cutter Head Features of the day, studied and applied for the saving of time—for the quick changing of machines—for their general completeness—and yet, The Shimer Cutter Heads are the cheapest Cutter Heads in all the world.

SAMUEL J. SHIMER & SONS, Milton, Penn'a.



Bartlett's No. "O" Hog, used with Hardwood Flooring Scrapers.

HOGS

We Build All Kinds
Tell Us What Kind You Need

A. F. BARTLETT & CO.

Manufacturers of
SAWMILL MACHINERY

960 South Tilden Street
Saginaw, Mich.

LIDGERWOOD MACHINES

WILL STOCK YOUR MILL

SKIDDERS
SNAKERS
YARDERS

LOADERS
PULL BOATS
CABLEWAYS

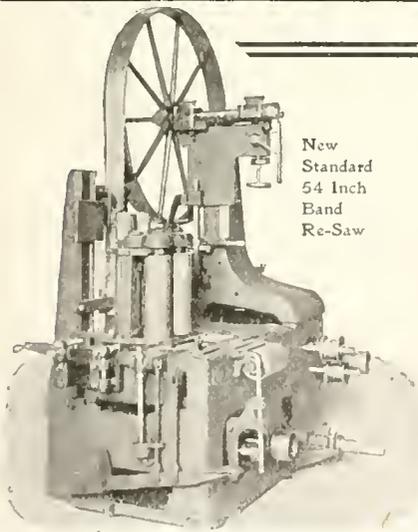
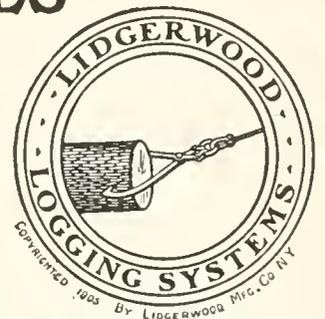
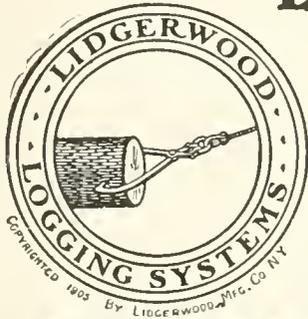
LIDGERWOOD MFG. CO.

96 Liberty St., New York.

NEW ORLEANS

ATLANTA

SEATTLE



New
Standard
54 Inch
Band
Re-Saw

MERSHON

BAND-RESAW SPECIALISTS

25 MODELS
ADAPTED TO
EVERY REQUIREMENT

Wm. B. Mershon & Co., Saginaw, Mich., U.S.A.

A machine that declares saw mill dividends



AUTOMATIC SWING SAW GAUGE.

☞ An inexpensive little device that *saves a dollar a day* and upwards.

☞ Stops one of the biggest profit leaks at the mill. Pays for itself several times over during a year.

☞ Isn't it worth investigating?

FRANCIS MARSHALL, - - Grand Rapids, Mich.

You can't go astray
when in the market

IF YOU WRITE THE

Northern Lumber Company

RUSH CULVER, Pres.

BIRCH, MICHIGAN

☐ We manufacture from our own forests, the finest line of Northern Hardwoods on the market. ☐ We have the woods, the machinery, the experience, enabling us to fill your orders right.

PERFECT INTERIOR COLUMNS



Koll's Patent Lock Joint Columns are best for all interior purposes because they are true in classic proportions and can not open at the joints or come apart.

VENEERED AND SOLID STAVE

They are made in all hardwoods. • We have superior facilities for veneering. Science, skill and quality make our veneered columns in every way the best made. • Our department for manufacturing interior column openings is equipped with every requirement for doing high-class work and is in charge of expert designers. • All our products represent the highest quality of workmanship and materials. • All our shipments are made with unfailing promptness. • Write us to-day for complete illustrated catalogue and prices.

HENRY SANDERS CO.

900 ELSTON AVE., CHICAGO.

ESTABLISHED SINCE 1880

TIMBER

WE OFFER TRACTS OF VIRGIN TIMBER IN LOUISIANA, MISSISSIPPI, FLORIDA, ALABAMA AND ALSO ON

PACIFIC COAST

We employ a larger force of expert timber cruisers than any other firm in the world. We have furnished banks and trust companies with reports on timber tracts upon which millions of dollars of timber certificates or bonds have been issued. We furnish detailed estimates which enables the buyer to verify our reports at very little expense and without loss of valuable time. Correspondence with bona fide investors solicited.

JAMES D. LACEY & CO.

JAMES D. LACEY, WOOD BEAL, VICTOR THRANE.

608 Hennen Bldg., NEW ORLEANS
1200 Old Colony Bldg., CHICAGO

LARGEST TIMBER DEALERS
IN THE WORLD

507 Lumber Exchange, SEATTLE
829 Chamber of Com., PORTLAND

The **KNEELAND-BIGELOW CO.**

MANUFACTURERS OF LUMBER

Annual Output:

20,000,000 ft. Hardwoods.

20,000,000 ft. Hemlock.

4,000,000 pcs. Hardwood Lath.

9,000,000 pcs. Hemlock Lath.

Mills Run the Year

Around.

Bay City, Mich.

W. H. WHITE, Pres.
JAS. A. WHITE, Vice-Pres.

W. L. MARTIN, Secy.
THOS. WHITE, Treas.

W. H. WHITE COMPANY

BOYNE CITY, MICHIGAN

**Manufacturers of Hardwood and Hemlock Lumber, Cedar Shingles,
White Rock Maple Flooring.**

R. E. Wood Lumber Company

☞ We own nearly a thousand million feet of virgin poplar, oak, chestnut and other hardwood timber, and operate our own band mills in West Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina and South Carolina.

☞ Let us figure on your hardwood requirements.

**GENERAL OFFICES:
CONTINENTAL BUILDING.**

Baltimore, Maryland

Hardwoods Dried in a Week!

☞ Our method can be attached to your old Kiln.

☞ If it does not do all we claim after being installed, we will take it out without expense to you.

Grand Rapids Veneer Works

Grand Rapids, Mich.

Dept. D.

NASHVILLE

HEADQUARTERS FOR ALL SOUTHERN HARDWOODS.

INDIANA LUMBER CO.

Manufacturers Lumber
DIMENSION STOCK A SPECIALTY.

Office and Mills: Corner Oldham
Street and Cumberland River

NASHVILLE, TENN.

GEO. C. BROWN & CO.

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Hardwood Lumber

Tennessee Red Cedar Lumber a Specialty.

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

DRY HARDWOODS

150,000 ft. Tennessee Red Cedar Boards
20,000 " 8 4 No. 1 Common Hickory
200,000 " 8 4 No. 1 Common Quartered White Oak
44,000 " 10 4 No. 1 Common Quartered White Oak
200,000 " 4 4 Shipping Cull Quartered White Oak
10,000 " 6 4 1s and 2s Quartered Red Oak
80,000 " 8 4 No. 1 Common Quartered Red Oak
100,000 " 4 4 1s and 2s Plain Red Oak
300,000 " 4 4 Shipping Cull Plain Oak

LOVE, BOYD & CO.

NASHVILLE, TENN.

Bone Dry Stock

John B. Ransom & Co.

Nashville, Tenn.

QUARTERED WHITE OAK.
20,000 ft. 1 " 1's and 2's
13,000 " 1 1/2 " " " "
79,800 " 1 1/2 " " " "
3,000 " 2 1/2 " " " "
7,200 " 3 " " " "
3,000 " 4 " " " "
20,000 " 1 " No. 1 common
43,500 " 1 1/2 " " " "
4,500 " 1 1/2 " " 1 "
96,560 " 2 " " 1 "
6,000 " 2 1/4 " " 1 "

10,030 ft. 2 1/2 " No. 1 Common
33,840 " 1 " " 2 "
26,180 " 1 1/4 " " 2 "
8,070 " 1 1/2 " " 2 "
4,040 " 2 " " 2 "
2,880 " 3 " " 2 "
PLAIN WHITE OAK.
13,000 ft. 1 " 1's and 2's
2,000 " 1 1/2 " " " "
38,875 " 1 1/4 " No. 1 common
3,780 " 1 1/2 " " 1 "
4,800 " 2 " " 1 "
1,250 " 3 " " 1 "

9,300 ft. 1 1/4 " No. 2 Common
8,100 " 1 1/2 " " 2 "
4,800 " 2 " " 2 "
CHESTNUT.
69,725 ft. 1 " 1's and 2's
13,075 " 1 1/2 " " " "
25,400 " 1 1/2 " " " "
13,000 " 2 " " " "
135,000 " 1 " No. 1 common
24,000 " 1 1/2 " " 1 "
16,000 " 1 1/2 " " 1 "
14,500 " 2 " " 1 "
245,960 " 1 " " 2 com. & S. W.

QUARTERED RED OAK.
55,000 ft. 1 " 1's and 2's
26,400 " 1 1/2 " " " "
2,000 " 2 1/2 " " " "
129,900 " 1 " No. 1 common
21,960 " 2 " " 1 "
PLAIN RED OAK.
80,000 ft. 1 " 1's and 2's
40,000 " 1 " No. 1 common
8,750 " 1 1/2 " " 1 "
4,500 " 1 1/2 " " 1 "
12,450 " 2 " " 1 "

Send for our Stock List of POPLAR, ASH, HICKORY, CEDAR, Etc. Your inquiries will be appreciated.

Vestal Lumber & Mfg. Co.

Manufacturers and Wholesalers
of all kinds of

HARDWOODS

BEVELED SIDING A SPECIALTY.
UNSURPASSED FACILITIES
FOR DELIVERING.

Knoxville
Tennessee

American Hardwood Lumber Co.

14,000,000 ft. Hardwood Lumber

YARDS AT BENTON, ARK., NEW ORLEANS, LA., ST. LOUIS, MO.,
DICKSON, TENN.



For items of Hardwood Stock or Hardwood Machinery, you will find it advantageous to write our advertisers. Get in touch!

International Telloe Manufacturing Co.

INCORPORATED

MANUFACTURERS OF STANDARD SIZE

WAGON FELLOES AND WAGON STOCK

Send your requirements and receive price.

COLUMBUS, MISS.

ST. LOUIS

LARGEST OF ALL HARDWOOD MARKETS

Wanted—Cypress, Ash and Cottonwood

INSPECTION AT POINT OF SHIPMENT WHEN QUANTITY JUSTIFIES

Hafner Manufacturing Co.

CYPRESS, HARDWOODS

Mail orders receive our immediate attention.

YARDS: FOOT OF DOCK STREET

LOTHMAN CYPRESS CO.

AIR DRIED

Louisiana Red Cypress

FOOT OF ANGELICA STREET

Thomas & Proetz Lumber Company

OFFERS FOLLOWING SPECIAL STOCKS:

2 cars 5 8" 1st & 2d plain red oak
 1 car 5 8" common plain red oak
 2 cars 1 1/2" 10" and up plain red oak step plank
 1 car 3/4" 1st and 2d quartered red oak
 1 car 5 8" 1st and 2d quartered red oak
 2 cars 5 8" 1st and 2d ash
 2 cars 5 8" common ash
 2 cars 1x10 to 14 1/2" wide 1st and 2d ash

1/2 car 1 1/2x10 to 14 1/2" wide 1st and 2d ash
 1/2 car 1 1/2x10 to 14 1/2" wide 1st and 2d ash
 1 car 1x15" and up 1st and 2d ash
 1/2 car 1 1/2x15" and up 1st and 2d ash
 1 car 3/4" 1st and 2d plain white oak
 1 car 1/2" 1st and 2d and com. plain white oak
 2 cars 5 8" 1st and 2d plain white oak
 1 car 5 8" common plain white oak

1 car 3 4" plain white oak
 2 cars 5/8" 1st and 2d quartered white oak
 1 car 3 8" 1st and 2d quartered white oak
 4 cars 1 1/2" common quartered white oak
 2 cars 1" common quartered white oak strips
 3 cars 3" 1st and 2d poplar
 1/2 car 1 1/2x15" and up 1st and 2d ash

Offices and Yards, Hall & Angelrodt Sts., St. Louis, Mo.

Mills at Belzoni, Miss.

CHAS. F. LUEHRMANN HARDWOOD LUMBER COMPANY

Carry a complete stock of Hardwood and are constantly in the market to purchase large blocks of stock for cash. Are also the largest manufacturers of the famous St. Francis Basin Red Gum.

General Offices: 148 Carroll Street

Garetson-Greaseon Lbr. Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

SOUTHERN HARDWOODS

Ash, Oak and Gum Lumber

Straight or mixed carload shipments direct from our own mills.

1212-13-14 Times Building
ST. LOUIS

STEELE & HIBBARD

North Broadway and Dock Streets
 Wholesale Manufacturers, Dealers and Shippers
ASH, CYPRESS, MAHOGANY, OAK, POPLAR, &c
 Mills: Yazoo City, Miss.; McGregor, Ark.; England, Ark.;
 Dermott, Ark. O'Hara, La.; Dexter, Mo.

MASSENGALE LUMBER CO., ST. LOUIS

Manufacturers and dealers in

HARDWOODS

In the market to buy and sell OAK, POPLAR, ASH, CYPRESS
 Large stock dry lumber always on hand

Wanted—to Buy or Contract for Future Delivery

500,000 to 1,000,000 ft. Poplar, all grades
 500,000 to 1,000,000 ft. Cypress, all grades
 500,000 to 1,000,000 ft. Ash, all grades

Cash—Mill Inspection **PLUMMER LUMBER CO. ST. LOUIS MISSOURI**

W. R. CHIVVIS, Lesperance Street and Iron Mountain Railroad.

WHOLESALE HARDWOODS

BLACK WALNUT LUMBER MY SPECIALTY. Always in the market to buy Walnut and Cherry Lumber. Pay spot cash and take up at shipping point when amounts justify.

PITTSBURG

HARDWOOD DISTRIBUTING CENTER OF PENNSYLVANIA

STOCK LIST

The following list covers the hardwoods we now have on hand. Special price f. o. b. cars mill for all one grade. We would be pleased to have you favor us with your inquiries and orders.

4 4	Maple, No. 1 Common	2 Cars
5 4	" " " "	2 Cars
5 4	" " " and Better	59,000 Feet
6 4	" " " "	1 Car
6 4	" Firsts and Seconds	2 Cars
8 4	" No. 2 Common	2,500 Feet
10 4	" Firsts and Seconds	1 Car
10 4	" No. 2 Common and Better	71,000 Feet
12 4	" No. 1	1,500 Feet
12 4	" 2	1,000 Feet
4 4	Basswood, Log Run m. c. o.	1 car
8 4	" " " "	1 car

DRY STOCK

Favorable Freight Rates to the East.

BABCOCK LUMBER CO., Ashtola, Pa.

Linehan Lumber Company

PERFECT

MAPLE FLOORING

SEND US YOUR INQUIRIES

The Nicola Lumber Company

One million feet 4-4 Bay Poplar.
Can be shipped log run, or sold on grade. Bone dry; band sawed. Send your inquiries.

Hardwoods a Specialty

FOR SALE

POPLAR	CHESTNUT	PLAIN OAK
125,000' 4/4 1s and 2s	200,000' 4 4 Sound Wormy	60,000' 4 4 No. 1 Com.
40,000' 4/4 No. 1 Com.	80,000' 5/4 Sound Wormy	18,000' 4/4 No. 2 Com.
325,000' 4/4 No. 2 Com.	100,000' 6 4 Sound Wormy	QUARTERED OAK
228,000' 4/4 No. 3 Com.	48,000' 8 4 Sound Wormy	2 cars 4 4 No. 1 Com.
150,000' 5/4 Mill Cull		1 car 4 4 No. 2 Com.

OAK TIMBERS SAWED TO ORDER.
WRITE FOR PRICES.

CHEAT RIVER LUMBER COMPANY, Pittsburg, Penna.

A. M. Turner Lumber Company

Everything in lumber. We buy hardwoods as well as sell them. If you have anything to offer, please submit same to us.

DRY STOCK FOR QUICK SHIPMENT

- 150M ft. 1x13 to 17" 1st and 2nds Cottonwood.
- 100M ft. 1x13 to 17" No. 1 common Cottonwood.
- 350M ft. 1x6 to 12" 1st and 2nds Cottonwood.
- 450M ft. 1x4 to 12" No. 1 common Cottonwood.
- 40M ft. 1x18 to 25" 1st and 2nds Cottonwood.
- 50M ft. 4-4 1st & 2nds plain Red and White Oak.
- 300M ft. 4-4 No. 1 com. plain Red and White Oak.
- 300M ft. 4-4 No. 1 com. quartered White Oak.

Willson Bros. Lumber Co.

MANUFACTURERS

WEST VIRGINIA HARDWOODS

FARMERS BANK BLDG. :: PITTSBURG, PA.

American Lumber & Mfg. Co.

PITTSBURG, PA.

CLEVELAND

HARDWOOD DISTRIBUTING CENTER OF NORTHERN OHIO

The Martin-Barriss Company

Importers and Manufacturers

MAHOGANY

and Fine Hardwoods

HARDWOODS

Dry Stock is Scarce

Mill Shipments are Slow in Coming Forward

We therefore call attention to stock of upwards of SIX MILLION FEET seasoned HARDWOODS we offer for quick shipment from Cleveland. WANT TO CLEAN IT OUT.

Are you interested?

The Advance Lumber Company

13th Floor, Rockefeller Bldg., CLEVELAND, O.

Manufacturers and Dealers

In White Pine, Yellow Pine, Hemlock and Hardwoods

The Robert H. Jenks Lumber Company

44 Euclid Ave. Cleveland, O.

OFFERS:

- 5 Cars 4/4 1st and 2nd Poplar—7" to 17"
- 4 Cars 4/4 1st and 2nd Poplar—18" to 23"
- 3 Cars 4/4 Poplar Box Boards—7" to 12"
- 10 Cars 4/4 No. 1 Common Poplar (Selects in)
- 10 Cars 4/4 No. 2 Common Poplar
- 3 Cars 4/4 No. 3 Common Poplar
- 2 Cars 5/4 No. 1 Common Poplar (Selects in)
- 8 Cars 8/4 No. 1 Common Poplar (Selects in)
- 10 Cars 4/4 1st and 2nd White Oak
- 15 Cars 4/4 1st and 2nd Red Oak
- 15 Cars 4/4 No. 1 Common Red Oak
- 10 Cars 4/4 No. 1 Common White Oak
- 10 Cars 4/4 No. 2 Common White Oak
- 20 Cars 4/4 Mill Cull Oak
- 3 Cars 4/4 Common and Better Chestnut
- 1 Car 6/4 Common and Better Chestnut
- 4 Cars 4/4 No. 1 Common Chestnut
- 5 Cars 5/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut
- 5 Cars 6/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut
- 10 Cars 4/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut
- 10 Cars 8/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut

SYMBOLS FOR GRADE MARKS

Adopted by the Hardwood Manufacturers Association of United States

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------|
| ○ Panel and Wide No. 1 | △ Selects |
| △ Wide No. 2 | ① No. 1 Common |
| B Box Boards | ② No. 2 Common |
| ♀ FAS or Firsts and Seconds | ③ No. 3 Common |
| S Saps | ④ No. 4 Common |

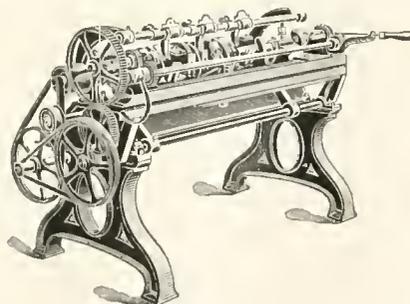
Every Manufacturer should stamp the grade on his Lumber. Set of 10 Rubber Stamps, 1 1/2" x 1 1/2" in size, Pad, Pint of Ink, and Spreader, packed for shipment \$3.50.

MARTIN & CO. 191 S. Clark St., CHICAGO, or **LEWIS DOSTER, Sec'y** 1535 First Nat. Bank Bldg. CHICAGO

This cut shows the 44 inch No. 2

OBER LATHE

for turning Pick, Sledge, Hammer, Hatchet and Double Bitted Axe Handles, Whiffletrees, Yokes, Spokes, Poreh Spindles, Stair Balusters, Table and Chair Legs, Ball Bats, etc. We also manufacture the No. 2 Lathes in 3 other sizes, viz.: 36 in., 33 in., 22 in.



Simple, Strong, Durable, Economical

We also manufacture other Lathes for making Spokes, Handles and Variety Work. Sanders, Shapers, Boring and Chucking Machines, etc., etc Complete catalogue and price list free.

THE OBER MFG. CO., 28 Bell St., CHAGRIN FALLS, O., U. S. A.

WISCONSIN

WHERE THE FINEST NORTHERN HARDWOODS GROW

We are prepared to furnish mixed carloads

And solicit your inquiries and orders. At present we are offering Red Birch in thicknesses, 1" to 2½" common and better, also Maple, Birch and one quarter sawed

RED OAK FLOORING

Basswood Ceiling and Siding and Finish, also Molding

Our hardwood flooring "A. H. L." Brand, is the highest grade as to workmanship and quality.

ARPIN HARDWOOD LUMBER CO.

GRAND RAPIDS, WISCONSIN

Saw Mill, Planing Mill and Yard at Atlanta, near Bruce, Wis. on "Soo" Line.

SAWYER GOODMAN CO.

We Manufacture at Marinette, Wisconsin

BASSWOOD, ELM, BIRCH, MAPLE AND BLACK ASH LUMBER

ALSO

**White Pine Pattern Lumber
and Cedar Boat Lumber**

C. P. CROSBY

RHINELANDER : : WISCONSIN

Wholesale Hardwood Lumber

Hard Maple a Specialty in all thicknesses from 1 inch to 4 inch. Finest Birch in Wisconsin. Soft Elm, Red Oak, 35,000 feet 3 in. Birch, Red all in.

DIFFICULT AND MIXED ORDERS A SPECIALTY

Vollmar & Below Company

MARSHFIELD, WISCONSIN

**Basswood, Birch
and Other Wisconsin Hardwoods**

LET US KNOW WHAT YOU ARE IN THE MARKET FOR

Mason-Donaldson Lumber Co.

Rhineland, Wisconsin

WE HAVE TO OFFER

15 cars 2 in. No. 3 Hemlock Rough.
5 cars 1 in. No. 1 Common & Better Hard Maple.
3 cars 1½ in. No. 1 Common & Better Hard Maple.
18 cars 1 in. No. 2 Common & Better Soft Elm.
4 cars 1½ in. No. 1 Common & Better Soft Elm.

12 cars 1 in. No. 1 Common Plain Birch.
6 cars 1 in. No. 1 Common & Better Red Birch.
2 cars 1¼ in. No. 1 Common & Better Red Birch.
2 cars 1½ in. No. 1 Common & Better Red Birch.
3 cars 2 in. No. 1 Common & Better Red Birch.

John R. Davis Lumber Company

PHILLIPS, WISCONSIN

The Leading Manufacturers

Wisconsin Hardwoods

"SHAKELESS" HEMLOCK and WHITE CEDAR PRODUCTS

WE HAVE THE FINEST BLOCK OF

4-4 UNSELECTED BIRCH

ON THE MARKET

Write for our Price Lists
and Stock Sheets

Mixed Cars, Even Grades
Prompt Shipments

Ingram Lumber Co.

WAUSAU, WIS.

We have to offer the following stock in pile at Ingram, Wis.

400,000 ft.	1 in. No. 1 Com. & Better Pl. Birch.
12,000 ft.	1½ in. First & Second Plain Birch.
20,000 ft.	2 in. No. 2 Common Plain Birch.
24,000 ft.	1 in. First & Second Red Birch.
15,000 ft.	1 in. No. 1 Common Red Birch.
2,500 ft.	1½ in. First & Second Red Birch.
11,480 ft.	1½ in. First & Second Red Birch.
4,700 ft.	2 in. First & Second Red Birch.
2,144 ft.	1 in. Curly Birch.
2,350 ft.	1¼, 1½ and 2 in. Curly Birch.
22,000 ft.	1 in. End Dried White Birch.
42,000 ft.	1 in. No. 1 Com. & Better Soft Elm.
44,000 ft.	1 in. Select Pine.
57,000 ft.	1½ in. No. 3 Shop & Better Pine.
19,000 ft.	1½ in. Select Pine.
20,000 ft.	1½ in. No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3 Shop Pine.

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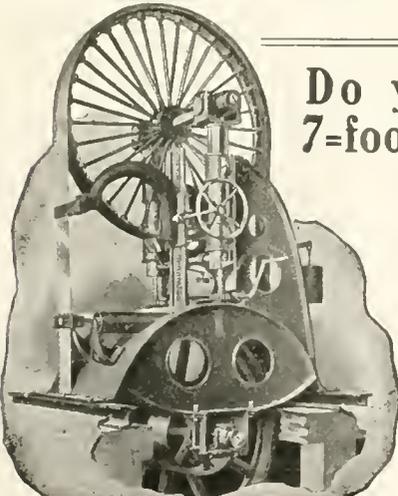
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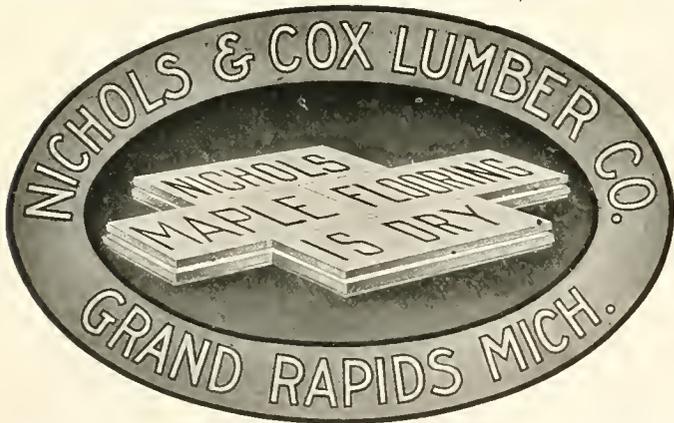
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Our slow method of air seasoning and kiln drying
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Same Folks
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Perfectly Manufactured.
We are located in the best Oak Timber section in the
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We will send man to receive stock at shipping point when quantity justifies.
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We are in the market to buy Dry Gum Lumber in any quantity, from a single car load to a million feet. Will take all grades and thicknesses. We receive lumber at shipping point, pay cash and are liberal in inspection.



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 Finely figured quarter sawed oak veneers a specialty.

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PLAIN AND QUARTER SAWED

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Flooring, Siding, Ceiling, Base, Case and Molding. Rough, Dressed and Re-sawed. Mixed Carloads.



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THE WOODS FOR
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Quart'r'd White Oak

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Specialty in Difficult Orders in Wagon Stock.

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QUARTERED RED OAK.
 19,000' 1" 1st & 2d.

POPLAR.
 12,000' 1" 1st & 2d.

All thicknesses in cull poplar, ash, chestnut.

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Oak, Poplar and
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15 Cars

1 inch 1st and 2nds

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1 inch No. 1 Com.

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 STRICTLY UP TO GRADE

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WHITE BASSWOOD

**ALL CLEAR
ALL WHITE
BONE DRY**

End stuck in shed and just what you want if you use such stock. It is 1 inch thick and we have one large car.

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"CUMMER" MAPLE
AND BEECH FLOORING

MICHIGAN HARDWOODS

Good assortment of dry stock on hand ready for immediate shipment in Hard Maple, Beech, Birch, Soft Elm and Cherry.

SEND US A LIST OF YOUR REQUIREMENTS.

The Cadillac Handle Co.

Band Sawn
Michigan Hardwoods

SPECIAL OFFERINGS:

- 5 Cars 4 4 Hard Maple, 1st and 2nds.
- 3 Cars 5 4 Hard Maple 1st and 2nds.
- 6 Cars 5 4 Hard Maple, No. 1 and 2 Common
- 1 Car 6 4 Hard Maple, 10 in. and wider, No. 1 Common and Better.
- 2 Cars 4 4 Birch, No. 2 Common and Better.

MURPHY & DIGGINS

Offer all grades of the following special dry stock

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- GRAY ELM—4 4, 12/4
- BASSWOOD—4 4
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Our own manufacture. Perfect Mill Work. Uniform Grades.

LET US FIGURE ON YOUR HARDWOOD WANTS.

DRY STOCK

Northern Michigan
Soft Gray Elm

What our old cork pine was to the regular white pine—such is our *Soft Gray Elm* to ordinary soft elm. Buyers who gladly discriminate in favor of something better than the ordinary, will be interested. We have

- 2 cars 10-4 firsts and seconds.
- 4 cars 12-4 firsts and seconds.

Wide, choice stock, our own product, seasoned right, bone dry.

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 16 Cars 1 inch No. 2 Common Qrtd. White and Red
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Plain and Quarter Sawn White and Red Oak, Elm, Cottonwood, Poplar, Gum, White Ash and Cypress. Direct shipments from our own Mills of Lumber from our own Timber our Specialty. We manufacture and put in pile 300,000 ft. Hardwood every 24 hours

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Quartered White	Hollow Backed
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(Take South Memphis car to Mallory Ave.)

Anderson-Tully Company

OFFERS STOCK FOR SALE

Three cars	6/4x8 in.	and up	1st & 2nd	Cottonwood
One	7/8x8	"	"	"
Two	5/4x12	"	"	"
Two	4/4	"	"	Plain Red Oak

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20 cars 1 in. 1st & 2nds Plain White Oak
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10 cars 1 in. 1st & 2nds Red Gum, 10 to 16 ft.
3 cars 1 in. 1st & 2nds Red Gum, 12 ft.
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54,000	" 4 4	No. 1	Common Plain White Oak
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42,000	" 8 4	" 2	" " " "
16,000	" 6 4	" 1	Common and Better
11,000	" 5 4	" 1	" " " "
20,000	" 8 4	" 1	" " " "
21,000	" 4 4	" 1	Common Quartered White Oak
67,000	" 4 4	" 2	" " " "
5,000	" 6 4	" 1	" and Better Quartered White Oak
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1½ in. 100,000 ft.	BIRCH	GRAY ELM
1½ in. 100,000 ft.	1 in. 500,000 ft.	1 in. 300,000 ft.
3 in. 50,000 ft.	1½ in. 100,000 ft.	1½ in. 200,000 ft.
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200 M ft. 5 4 No. 1 Common and better
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50 M ft. each 4 4, 5 4 and 6 4 No. 1 common and better

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100 cars car oak framing
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Hardwood Record

Published in the Interest of Hardwood Lumber, American Hardwood Forests, Wood Veneer Industry, Hardwood Flooring, Hardwood Interior Finish, Wood Chemicals, Saw Mill and Woodworking Machinery.

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FRANK W. TUTTLE, Sec-Treas.

OFFICES

Sixth Floor Ellsworth Bldg., 355 Dearborn St. Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.

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ASSOCIATION MEETINGS.

Michigan Hardwood Manufacturers' Association.

This association will hold a special meeting at the Hotel Pantlind, Grand Rapids, Mich., on Wednesday, April 17.

National Hardwood Lumber Association.

The tenth annual convention of this association will be held on Thursday and Friday, May 23 and 24, 1907, at Atlantic City, N. J.

National Lumber Manufacturers' Association.

This organization will hold its annual meeting on Tuesday and Wednesday, May 28 and 29, at the Auditorium on the Jamestown Exposition grounds, Norfolk, Va.

General Market Conditions.

Reports from nearly every hardwood consuming district of the United States are indicative of healthy and active buying. While oak and poplar remain strong features in the general demand, the call for southern ash and hickory far exceeds possibilities of supply. It is noticeable that both white and red quartered oak are in increasing demand. There is a dearth of the better grades of poplar and cottonwood, with a tendency to increased values.

Of the northern woods common birch, which has been in over-supply for a long time, is showing material strength and new uses seem to have been developed for this wood which are taking large quantities of it. In fact all grades of birch are doing much better than in the past. There is a marked scarcity of basswood, which has been bought up to the point of exhausting practically all the dry stock. An increased inquiry for thick maple is noted, indicative of a prospective shortage of this class of stock. It will be recalled that two years ago thick maple was cut in excess of the demand, but during the past year comparatively little has been sawed, and the demand has now reached the limit of the thick stock on hand.

The call for mahogany is fully up to production, and no concern manufacturing this wood is accumulating any stock. Prices are showing a little added strength, and conditions warrant the assumption that they will be considerably higher in the near future.

All the hardwood flooring plants producing oak, maple and beech flooring report an active demand, and sales are being readily made on the recently advanced schedule of values.

The veneer business is good in volume but prices are still ranging low on account of the numerous advance contracts that have been made during the past year. Quite a number of plants are still sold six months in advance, and a number of these institutions could have obtained considerably more money for their output had they not loaded down so heavily with orders.

There is an increased call for dimension stock, notably in oak and hickory, from furniture and minor woodworking factories. The foreign demand for dogwood and persimmon billets seems to be increasing and quite an export trade is being developed in these woods.

Weather conditions through the entire range of hardwood producing sections have been very good for the last fortnight, and the output is manifestly increasing. At the same time if active manufacturing requirements continue at the present stage there is going to be a good deal of hustling for dry lumber of all varieties before next fall. It is practically certain that there will be no diminution in values; on the contrary, quite a number of varieties and grades of wood will show a considerable accretion in price within a short time.

Three Matters of Importance.

The three subjects that appeal to the average lumberman as of paramount importance at the present time are: the development of the internal system of waterways of the country; the working out of forestry problems and a practical system of reforestry; and, of special interest to the hardwood element of the trade, the unification of hardwood inspection rules and the promulgation of a system for their practical application.

It has become a well-recognized fact that the commerce of the United States has outgrown the facilities of the railroads to properly and promptly transport its natural and manufactured products. There certainly can be no immediate relief expected from railroad sources for this congested condition of freight traffic; but if relief should ever be volunteered from this quarter, it will come last to what are known as coarse products—lumber, stone, coal, etc. The natural distribution of our remarkably fine watercourses is such that they are admirably adapted for relieving the railroads from carrying long distances the major portion of the coarse products, provided a moderate appropriation for their improvement and maintenance is forthcoming. This movement should have the hearty and unqualified support of every lumberman, as the project probably means more to this industry than any other. When the lumber of the entire lower Mississippi Valley can be delivered by barge or boat to Chicago and to various ports along the chain of Great Lakes, it means more than the mere regulation of rail charges—it means practical economy in the movement of bulk products.

Conservative lumbering in the remainder of the forest area of this country is another subject that should hold the attention and insure the cooperation of the hardwood lumber fraternity; and, further, the rehabilitation of the forests which once protected the sources of our

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streams, notably those which rise in mountain regions, should be given the earnest and undivided support of not only lumbermen, but everyone who has the general interests of the country at heart. The constantly recurring lessons in the floods arising from overflowed streams, with their incident tremendous damage to life and property, should warrant urging upon Congress the establishing of new forest reserves, especially in the East.

A subject of more than passing interest, especially to the hardwood industry, is the crying need of a universal base of hardwood inspection and the working out of a practical plan for its application. The sentiment in favor of this movement is growing extremely strong among manufacturers, jobbers and consumers of hardwood lumber. They all recognize the permanent value of such propaganda and well know that it would simplify the methods of conducting hardwood affairs, and at the same time practically put an end to grade juggling and other chicanery which prevails to a marked extent in many a hardwood transaction. This movement will be certain of fulfillment if the radicals in various association movements will, for once, consent to eliminate their selfishness and work for the general good of the industry. Altogether too much importance has hitherto been placed on specific grade legislation. Inasmuch as value cannot be injected into a grade, but price will be determined by the grade, it is not a serious matter whether grades be "high" or "low" by five or ten per cent, as compared with some of the present standards.

There should be no selfishness in this matter on the part of any manufacturer, jobber or consumer, but anything that approaches a logical system of universal grading should be adopted as a national and international standard for hardwood inspection, to be altered from time to time, as necessity arises. Let all those interested in the movement give what they must, and take what they can, but "get together!"

The Veneer Industry.

In veneer production itself there is nothing new, but in its development into an important American industry there are a good many novel and noteworthy features. The pioneer veneer man, who selected choice flitches from his finest logs and painstakingly sawed them into veneers, had a comparatively simple proposition. He could figure out cost with a good deal of accuracy, and in a moderate way make some money out of his business.

With the advent of the slicing and rotary-cutting systems of producing veneers there came not only new problems, but new systems of estimating cost. One of the most alluring propositions in the world is to make figures on the vast profits to be attained in cutting veneers. A frequent but chimerical basis of figuring is that 1,000 feet of logs cut to 1/20 inch will produce 20,000 feet of product. As a matter of fact, 1,000 feet of selected logs—the best logs of the best trees in the forest—carefully handled and cut as above noted, will show barely 10,000 feet of resultant product when all waste is eliminated.

Veneer making in any form shows waste—waste—waste, through every process. No log ever makes more or better veneers than is anticipated. On the contrary, defects show themselves in manufacture that are entirely concealed in the log. Logs for veneer making have to be very carefully handled, because they damage very easily on the ends. If the bark is removed the sapwood is apt to be injured, and if the bark is left on borers are likely to attack it, and serious damage results. To produce good stock, machines must have good-sized spindles and chucks, which cause a tremendous percentage of waste in small logs, as the core is out of all proportion to their size. Attempts to utilize core waste have not been very profitable up to this time. Veneers must be handled piece by piece, very carefully at that, and even then the broken and damaged stock constitutes a large percentage of the whole.

In short, in veneer making there is loss in the log; there is loss in cutting; there is loss in the core; there is loss in the clipping; there is loss in working to sizes; there is loss in breakage, splits, etc.; and there is loss in drying.

Numerous veneer plants have been put in commission in many parts of the country during the last few years by people who are not

expert in veneer manufacture. They have been erected without proper knowledge of the cost of veneer production, or of prices at which it may profitably enter into consumption. While a few veteran veneer makers, who have gained a knowledge of their business through long and bitter experience, have succeeded in making a fair profit, the majority of them, up to this time, are not conducting remarkably lucrative institutions. This state of affairs is attributable partly to the fact above mentioned—that a good many people in veneer enterprises do not know how to make veneers—and partly to the fact that often a faulty method of estimating cost is in force; also many operators lack the knowledge of marketing their product to advantage.

It is evident that the veneer business is an industry with a great future, but before it is put upon a practical, profitable basis, there must needs be further mutual education among producers. Cost estimates must be overhauled, and in many instances doubted, before the veneer maker will be able to start right. The progress along this line which has already been started and developed by the National Veneer & Panel Manufacturers' Association is doing a great deal of good to the few, but until this fraternal education has become general, and those interested conclude that their only salvation is the acquisition of all the knowledge available, just so long will the general run of veneer plants be making assessments on their stockholders to keep them running.

Scarcity of Labor.

Complaints still come from every lumber producing section of the United States over the scarcity of common labor. Increased wages render the labor supply no more plentiful. There is a dearth of workmen in woods camps, sawmills and lumber yards. The old steady-going type of laborer who started in with a concern as a boy and stayed with it during his lifetime, has practically disappeared, and now the general element is made up of itinerants who have no pride in their work and care little or nothing about holding down their "jobs." If by their own volition they quit, or are drummed out of camp, they care not a rap, well knowing that they can secure employment at the next operation.

This widespread scarcity of labor is true not only in lumber operations but in nearly every line of industry. Everywhere the call is in excess of the supply. Notwithstanding the great immigration of the last few years, there is an insufficiency of unskilled laborers in the country to meet requirements, and the demand for skilled and trained workers is not being fully supplied. Without doubt the farmers will find more difficulty in harvesting their crops during the present year than for many years past. The railroads are not now able to secure sufficient workmen for construction and maintenance of tracks. Building is being retarded in many cities by lack of labor supply, and many manufacturing enterprises would increase their output if they could have a guarantee of all the labor they would need.

It is noteworthy that this labor scarcity is not confined to the United States. Some of the European countries are having a like experience, due mainly, it is thought, to the large immigration from them for several years past. This is the situation in southern Italy, from which the most extensive immigration has taken place, and Spain is also beginning to feel the effect of loss of population upon her industries. In several other foreign countries the supply of labor, both skilled and unskilled, is not equal to the demand and appears to be growing less, so that several of them are already making plans for checking the outflow of population.

This paucity of labor will undoubtedly continue so long as the present enormous industrial and commercial activity is maintained. Say what you please, it is a healthy condition, despite the inconvenience incident to it, but without doubt the time will come when an adjustment of labor supply and demand will be inevitable.

Annual National Association.

Every day shows added interest in the May annual meeting of the National Hardwood Lumber Association at Atlantic City. It's going to be a great success.

Pert, Pertinent and Impertinent.

A Matter of Habit.

An Eskimo sleeps in his bearskin,
In the coldest weather, I'm told;
If I should sleep in my bare skin,
I'd catch a most terrible cold.

Once More.

Lives of great men all remind us
That it pays to run a bluff
And, desiring fame to find us,
Advertising is the stuff.

—KANSAS CITY TIMES.

Cough Medicine.

I had a little husband—
I never knew a worse:
For better than his wife or life
He loved his little purse.
I did my best to wheedle him—
He saw my deep intent,
And though he had a chronic cough
He never coughed a cent.
So I sought a little lawyer—
My husband's own close crony—
And divvied with the man of law
My lawnl' allimony.

—REGINALD WRIGHT KAUFFMAN.

His Own Fault.

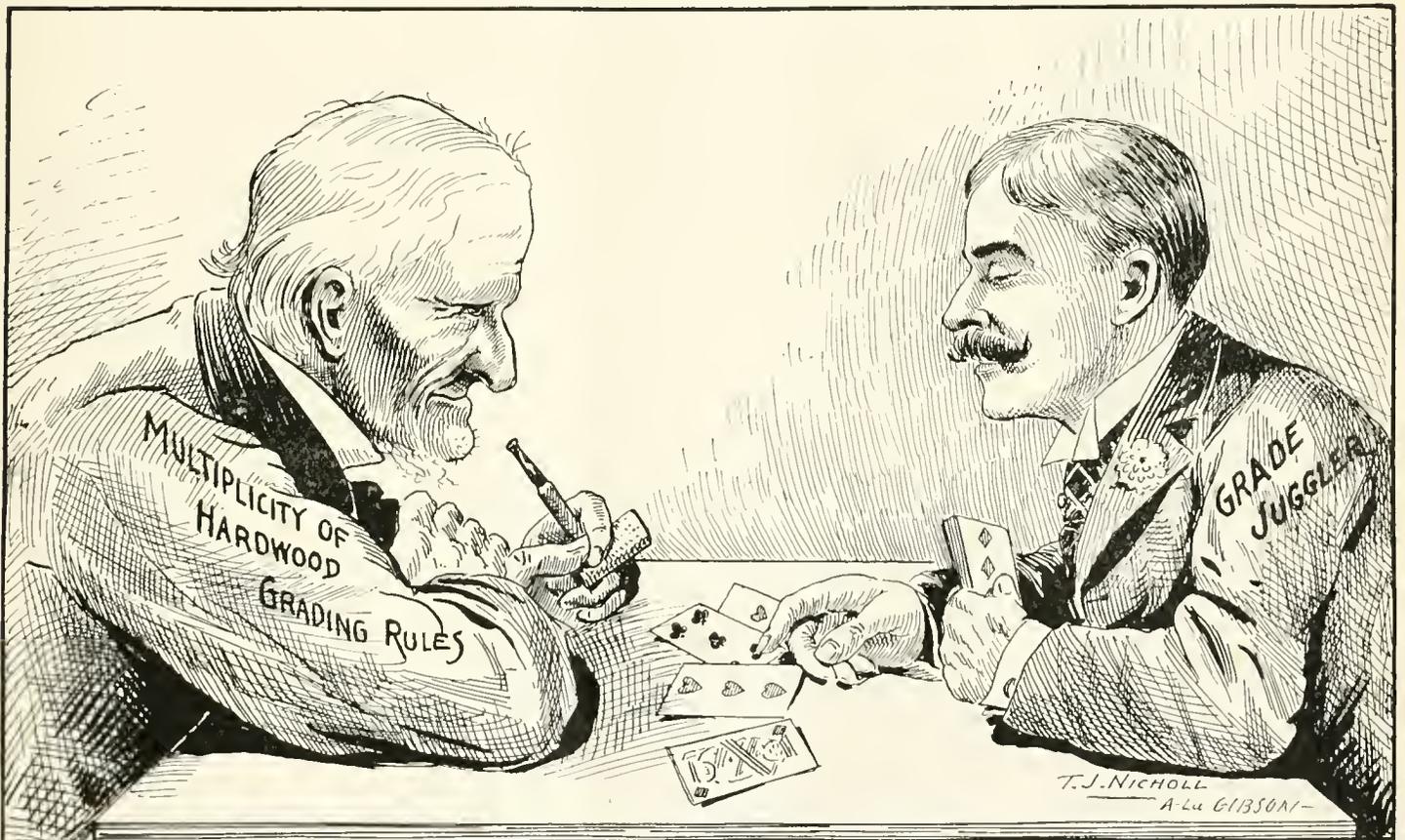
Poor Lazarus was a beggar,
Whom everybody despised;
But he might have been the Rich Man,
Had he only advertised.

Striking an Average.

Wishes of millionaires and hungry tramps
Would average up as pretty nearly right;
One envies t'other all that splendid food,
While t'other envies one that appetite.

STRICKLAND W. GILLMAN.

HIS FORTUNE.



Grade Juggler—You're going to live to a ripe old age (if I have my way).

Right.

Every man has a right to his opinion,
but has he a right to bore everybody else
with it?

True.

No civilized man ever regrets a pleasure
and no uncivilized man knows what a
pleasure is.

Rare Birds.

Opportunities are rare and those who
know when and how to seize them are still
rarer.

A Fact.

The man who has never been ashamed
of himself has nothing of which he might
be proud.

Compromises.

Beware of compromises; he who has
most of cunning gets the best of it.

What's the Use?

We seldom repent of our sins until we
have to.

Deserves Credit.

The rising generation is greatly in-
debted to the inventor of the alarm clock.

Fishing.

Women who fish for compliments find
them most frequently in shallow water.

The Truth.

Trifling troubles talk; great griefs are
dumb.

An Old Proverb.

Neither beg of him who has been a
beggar nor serve him who has been a
servant.

Good Reason.

The only reason some folks never go
broke is that they haven't enough to go
broke on.

Little in Common.

About the only connection promise and
performance can lay claim to is that they
both begin with the same letter.

Cleverness.

Cleverness is serviceable for everything,
sufficient for nothing.

Then and Now.

THE SOLILOQUY OF AN INDIANA SAWMILL MAN.

BY VAN B. PERRINE.

Out here in Indiana once the poplars grew so large
According to the settlers one would nearly fill a barge.
The walnut trees grew big and tall—in fact, they were immense;
The farmers split them into rails to build a common fence,
Because there was no market-place for lumber close at hand,
And all they cared for anyhow, was just to clear the land.
The oaks they grew straight up so high the top you couldn't see,
In fact 'twas hidden in the clouds, so tall was every tree.
But now'days things are different, and every place you go
To buy a bunch of timber—trees—don't—grow—so!

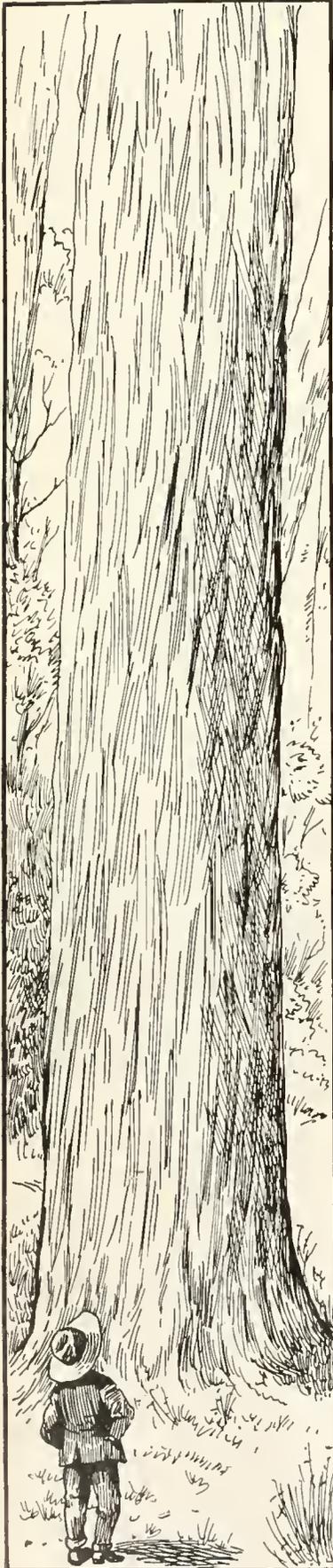
If you believe the old men's yarns about the size of trees
A common basswood in those days would stop a mighty breeze;
And when you mention hickory, which now'days can't be found,
It seems that many years ago they covered all the ground.
Ash trees were large and lofty, reaching nearly out of sight—
At least a settler said they were, in telling me tonight.
The cherries in ye olden time reached such colossal size
They could be seen a mile away by ordinary eyes!
But now'days trees are different, and every place you go
To buy a bunch of timber—trees—don't—grow—so!

If you believe the settlers' tales about the sugar maple
Each one would give a cask of sap, if tapped in March or April.
The elms grew to a mighty size, their tops a-spreading out,
Which made the buckeyes under them look dwarfed enough, no doubt.
The beeches in those palmy days, though not so large and tall,
Stretched out their branches in a way to make a barn look small.
And when it came to sycamore and cottonwood, their size
Was such that if you looked them o'er, 'twould fairly strain your eyes.
But now'days trees are different, and every place you go
To buy a bunch of timber—trees—don't—grow—so!

The honey-locust in those days—'twas thus the settler spoke—
Was not shipped out to masquerade behind the name "red oak";
But now he sees that hackberry, a wood once so despised,
Is made into "ash" lumber and as such is highly prized.
The butternut in those days (tho' they say "white walnut" now)
Did not have worms or knots; but still you often wonder how
Your Uncle Sam could get the notion e'en in wildest dreams—
Of using wood from butternuts to trim his submarines!
Well, now'days all the trees are changed, as we with sorrow know,
And when we buy a bunch of them—they—don't—grow—so!

If you believe these settlers' tales of many years ago,
Whene'er you hauled your timber then, you had a lot of snow;
And you could tote all winter at a very little cost,
And bank upon the weather, and on old Jack Frost;
So as it didn't cost so much to get the timber in
There was a great big profit, as there really should have been
But now you have a lot of rain, and then a lot of sleet,
And have to figure mighty close to barely make ends meet!
There was some money in the trade those long, long years ago,
But figuring up now'days—it—don't—show—so!

You've heard old timers telling—it is certain that you must—
How in those days you could saw-mill and never fear you'd bust;
You didn't have to figure on your sawdust and your waste,
For everything came right your way soon as your mill was placed.
All that you had to do was just to cut the timber down;
It didn't cost you anything except to clear the ground.
There was a ready market—you could always find a place,
Nor had to pay trade papers great big prices for their "space."
But now'days things are different, as all of you must know,
And milling in the Hoosier state—is—getting—mighty—slow!



AMERICAN FOREST TREES.

FIFTIETH PAPER

Coffeetree.

Gymnocladus dioica—Koech.

This tree is found in many parts of the United States and ranges from the shores of some of the New York lakes through Pennsylvania, particularly Franklin county; through southern Ontario, along the Lake Erie shore; through southern Michigan, counties of Clinton and Montcalm; through Minnesota, eastern Nebraska, eastern Kansas, southwestern Arkansas, the Indian Territory, and southward between the Mississippi and Allegheny Mountains as far as southern Tennessee, being most profuse in the northeastern part and around Nashville. The tree is found in other states in limited numbers, where it has been planted from seeds and cultivated.

This species is known as coffeetree in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Mississippi, Arkansas, Missouri, Illinois, Kansas, Ontario, Michigan and Iowa. It is called coffeenut in Kentucky, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana and Nebraska. Coffeebean is applied to it in Illinois, Kansas and Nebraska, and coffeebean tree in Kentucky and Arkansas. For some strange reason it is occasionally known as mahogany in New York. In different sections of Tennessee it bears the peculiar denominations *virgilia*, *niekertree* and *stump-tree*.

The genus *Gymnocladus* has two species, one of which is native to China, and the other grows in this country in the localities above named. Both of these are of the *Leguminosæ* family, which boasts many handsome, graceful trees, but these are bare-limbed and clumsy specimens as compared with other members. The pulp of the large, heavy pod is utilized in China for soap, while the pioneers of Kentucky made a beverage from the seeds which was supposed to resemble coffee. It is a matter of conjecture how they succeeded in grinding up the solid seeds, and it is equally impossible to understand how they could relish so bitter a drink as the extract must have been. The bark of this tree is grey, tinged slightly with red; it is rough and heavy, and separates into ridges with persistent scales.

The flowers are inconspicuous; they blossom in June, and form in regular, greenish-white racemes, the staminate ones three to four inches in length, the pistillate ten to twelve inches long. They grow on stout pedicels, the staminate ones being on one

tree and the pistillate on another.

The leaves are twice compound, the leaflets broad and sharp-pointed; this peculiar double compound character of the leaves is an excellent aid to establishing the identity of the tree. The leaves contain forty to sixty oval leaflets and are one to three feet long, and one to two feet wide; dark green in color and smooth above, pale yellowish-green and

heavy as to inflict a painful blow should they strike a person upon the head in falling. They are filled with a sweet, sticky pulp, which is used when fresh and green to distill a homeopathic remedy.

The wood is very heavy, but not exceedingly hard; it is strong and coarse-grained, and very durable when in contact with the soil. In color the heartwood is a rich, light brown tinged with red; the sapwood is considerably lighter, and is plainly marked by the annual layers. It is used now and then for cabinet work, but is most valuable for fence-posts, rails, etc.

In general appearance the coffeetree is narrow and round-topped, with a tall trunk, and grows from seventy to over a hundred feet in height. It is remarkable for its dead-looking frame, which in spring remains dry and bare long after other trees have taken on their fresh growth of leaves. Often the trunk is destitute of limbs for a height of fifty feet or more.

The coffeetree thrives best in the rich, moist soil of bottom lands. It is occasionally cultivated for parks and gardens in the United States, and for the purpose of giving shade along avenues in northern and central Europe. It is one of the rarest American forest trees, and although its range is wide, it is nowhere very common. In the Boston Public Garden, not far from the Newberry street path, is an excellent specimen, perfect and well-proportioned, though only about fifty feet tall. A famous old "coffeetree" near Fort Jefferson, O., which was said to be the largest of its kind in the United States, was recently blown down in a storm. Its trunk was 5 feet in diameter. In its maturity the tree was photographed by representatives of the Smithsonian Institution, of Washington, and the picture now forms an illustration in one of the volumes published by that institution. The old tree attracted wide attention among botanists, and many people visited it. It has been a landmark since the coming of the white man to that region, and during the days of trails through the forests from one fort to another, had marked a divide in the path from Greenville to Fort Black, the present site of New Madison, and the old Eaton Road.

Lounsbury says: "It is a pleasure to feel that we know just what to expect from trees—that they are not with every return of the season presenting us with new fashions. We may have noticed that the late,



TYPICAL COFFEETREE GROWTH, INDIANA.

pubescent below; slightly fringed along the margins. In autumn they turn a handsome yellow.

The fruit is a reddish-brown, curved legume, about two inches wide, and from six to ten inches long. It contains hard, gray seeds half an inch in diameter. These pods ripen in October, and often hang on the tree all winter. At maturity they become so



FOLIAGE AND FRUIT OF THE COFFEETREE.

unfolding leaves of the Kentucky coffeetree are pink, and that as they become accustomed to the world they turn to a bronze-green. In the autumn they again change to bright, clear yellow. Nor is it only in one particular year that these colors succeed each other. At whatever time we return to the tree, no matter how long afterwards, we shall find it telling the same story. A spray of its doubly-compound leaves readily adapts

itself to conventional designing. The curved pods remain unopened on the boughs throughout the winter, when the tree has a lamentably dead and stump-like look."

The handsome photograph from which the large illustration which accompanies this article was made was furnished the HARDWOOD RECORD by William H. Freeman, of Indianapolis, secretary of the Indiana State Board of Forestry.

Builders of Lumber History.

NUMBER XLII.

William M. Ritter.

(See Portrait Supplement.)

The HARDWOOD RECORD presents to its readers with this issue a supplement portrait of William M. Ritter, of Columbus, O., president of the W. M. Ritter Lumber Company, who has made for himself the foremost place in the hardwood industry of the United States—a position which has been attained within a remarkably short time.

Mr. Ritter was born on a farm near Hughesville, Pa., in 1864. His business training was limited until 1891, when he took up on a small scale the manufacture of hardwood lumber in West Virginia in the vicinity of the Pocahontas coal fields, along the line of the Norfolk & Western railroad, then in process of construction. Mr. Ritter was quick to anticipate the opportunities that lay in the development of timber properties in the mountain districts of that section, up to that time practically undeveloped. With remarkable foresight he fully recognized the great transportation facilities that would be opened up on the completion of this railroad system reaching the great consuming regions of the East on the one hand and the West on the other.

With only a nominal capital, but with a well-defined and thoroughly-analyzed plan of action, Mr. Ritter entered the lumber business near Bluefield, W. Va., as half-owner of a small tract of poplar and oak timber and a portable sawmill. The growth of his business since that time is known wherever American hardwoods are consumed. While this growth has been phe-

nomenal in the history of lumber affairs, it has been steady, and today Mr. Ritter is the president of the largest hardwood manufacturing corporation in the country, and is the owner of at least a dozen lumber manufacturing operations with timber holdings behind them sufficient to keep his plants running for a quarter of a century. In a general way the Ritter timber holdings approximate 2,500,000,000 feet, with an annual output of well toward 100,000,000 feet. The operations extend over a considerable portion of the finest hardwood timber areas of West Virginia, eastern Tennessee and western North Carolina. The product consists quite largely of poplar and oak, but incidentally a considerable quantity of chestnut, ash, cherry and minor hardwoods, white pine, yellow pine, hemlock and cypress are manufactured.

Primarily Mr. Ritter is a student of lumber affairs and is not only distinguished in the hardwood industry as an organizer, but as one who has mastered and developed every detail of the great business of which he is the executive, and who understands and enforces all the niceties of economical production and scientific salesmanship. He was one of the original movers in the organization of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of the United States, and was its first president. Mr. Ritter is almost as well known among the lumber fraternity of Europe as in the United States, and he maintains lumber yards in both London and Liverpool for the distribution of his products in Great Britain and on the continent.

Mr. Ritter and his wife have a beautiful

home at Ohio's capital city, which reflects their good taste and hospitality. Outside of this home Mr. Ritter seems to have no interests save his business affairs.

Record Mail Bag.

[In this department it is proposed to reply to such inquiries as reach this office from the HARDWOOD RECORD clientage as will be of enough general interest to warrant publication. Every patron of the paper is invited to use this department to the fullest extent, and an attempt will be made to answer queries pertaining to all matters of interest to the hardwood trade, in a succinct and intelligent manner.]

Wants Alder, Whitewood or Cottonwood Veneer.

LONDON, ENG., March 13.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: I am in need of veneer from alder, whitewood or cottonwood, one-eighth inch thick. Can you refer this inquiry to a manufacturer or send me names and addresses of manufacturers? By doing so you will greatly oblige Yours truly, W. B.

This inquirer has been supplied with the addresses of a number of manufacturers of the required items. Anyone wishing his address, or able to supply the above, should write this office.—EDITOR.

Who Wants Ironwood?

CALEDONIA, N. Y., March 23.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: I have about 200 cords of ironwood that has not been cut, running anywhere from two inches up to ten inches. Can you inform me of the whereabouts of a party who is in a position to use this? I can cut it any lengths desired. Thanking you kindly, E. A. T.

The HARDWOOD RECORD will be glad to supply above address to anyone in the market for ironwood.—EDITOR.

Wants Electric Casings and Cappings.

CINCINNATI, O., March 27.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD: We shall appreciate it if you will be kind enough to send us a list of the names of probable suppliers of rock elm logs and planks and maple logs. We should also like to get into communication with the manufacturers of electric casings and cappings. Thanking you in anticipation, Yours truly, — & Co.

We have given the writer a few possible sources of supply of elm and maple, and anyone interested in supplying casings and cappings should address this office.—EDITOR.

Who Wants Oak Rosettes?

JACKSON, TENN., April 1.—Editor HARDWOOD RECORD.—We would like to get into communication with furniture manufacturers who use wooden rosettes made out of oak.

Will furniture manufacturers who are buyers of this class of material kindly send their addresses to this office that they may be forwarded to the inquirer?—EDITOR.

New Hardwood House at Rockford.

The Co-Operative Mill & Lumber Company is a new stock organization at Rockford, Ill., which has engaged in the wholesale hardwood lumber trade. The president and manager of this institution is W. C. King, who has had long experience in hardwood affairs, and who is well known to the buying trade of this section of the country. The Co-Operative Mill & Lumber Company is in the market for a full line of hardwoods and invites correspondence from both northern and southern manufacturers. Mr. King's past success as a hardwood buyer and salesman, together with the ample financial and business support which he has in this new enterprise, should guarantee its success.



WILLIAM M. RITTER
COLUMBUS, O.

News Miscellany.

Meeting Executive Board Hardwood Manufacturers' Association.

On March 23 at the Seelbach Hotel, Louisville, Ky., was held a meeting of the Executive Board of the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of the United States. Important matters were brought up for discussion and decisive action was taken on a number of them.

Secretary Lewis Doster presented a report showing that a large number of subscriptions have been received for the buyers' guide issued by the association and detailing the progress of the work of compiling the book. Mr. Doster stated that letters had been received from various retail associations which viewed unfavorably the publication of this book and which had passed resolutions against it. The president was authorized to appoint a committee which should confer with the protesting retailers on this subject. This committee was instructed to draw up a set of resolutions to the effect that the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association neither had nor has any idea of cutting out the retailer, but is desirous of assisting him in buying lumber from the shipper; that the publication of this book would be a benefit to all buyers of hardwoods in that it contains the names of manufacturing consumers and will enable producers to manufacture stock in accordance with the needs of the producers; that the policy of the association will be to sell only to manufacturing consumers who buy in carload lots.

The committee appointed by President Ransom to take care of this work consists of R. H. Vansant, William Wilms and Secretary Doster.

After considerable discussion on grading rules and the examination of printers' proofs of the new rules, Secretary Doster was instructed to get out the books of new grading rules as soon as possible and to supply each member with two copies. No action was taken at this meeting on the subject of changing the rules on mouldings, as some difference of opinion seemed to exist in regard to them.

The secretary's report showed the association's affairs to be in the prosperous condition, which is largely due to his able regime; an increase of twenty-five members has been recorded since the annual meeting in January. Also since that meeting the association has become a member of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress.

A committee was appointed to place before an attorney an outline of the railroad legislation which has been brought before the public up to the present time and to obtain an opinion thereon. John B. Ransom, W. A. Gilchrist and Lewis Doster were entrusted with this mission.

The subject of admitting consumers to membership was brought up for consideration and it was decided that this favor be extended only to wholesale manufacturing consumers of hardwood buying in carload lots.

The following committee was appointed to discuss with manufacturers of hardwood flooring the advisability of becoming identified with the organization and to report later: W. A. Gilchrist, John B. Ransom, R. M. Carrier, Howard Rule, Lewis Doster.

Secretary Doster was requested to obtain accurate weights of all hardwoods of different thicknesses and under various conditions and prepare for submission at the next meeting a table of these weights. Green lumber, lumber which has been drying from sixty to ninety days and also that which has been in stock for four to six months will be included in this list.

The secretary reported that a number of requests for information had been received relative to inspectors and inspection work generally and instructions at mills especially, and it was decided to place this matter before all members in as full a manner as possible by circular letter.

It was also reported by the secretary that

young men are being trained by the association for inspectors, and it was decided to continue this course and broaden the department, so that all communications and requests can be promptly attended to.

Mr. Doster was authorized, in view of the fact that a number of new members had requested it, to issue to all members now in good standing and to new members a certificate of membership in the association.

After a discussion on the advisability of moving the offices of the association to some point in the South, it was decided not to make any change at the present time.

Delegates were appointed to represent the association at the next annual meeting of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association to be held at Norfolk, Va., May 28 and 29, as follows:

R. H. Vansant, Vansant, Kitchen & Co., Ashland, Ky.

John W. Love, Love, Boyd & Co., Nashville, Tenn.

J. W. Oakford, Cherry River Loom & Lumber Company, Scranton, Pa.

W. M. McCormick, Little River Lumber Company, Philadelphia.

W. A. Gilchrist, Three States Lumber Company, Memphis.

William Wilms, Paepcke-Leicht Lumber Company, Chicago.

John E. Ransom, John B. Ransom & Co., Nashville.

Alternate, Lewis Doster, secretary, Chicago.

R. M. Carrier invited those in attendance to be his guests at luncheon at the Pendennis Club, and all present accepted this invitation, at which time the business before the board was continued.

After extending the thanks of the board to Mr. Carrier for his courtesy, the meeting adjourned to reassemble at the call of the president.

Those present were: John B. Ransom, Nashville, Tenn.; W. A. Gilchrist, Memphis, Tenn.; D. P. Mann, Memphis, Tenn.; J. H. Himmelberger, Morehouse, Mo.; R. H. Vansant, Ashland, Ky.; R. M. Carrier, Sardis, Miss., and Lewis Doster, secretary.

Establish Hardwood Plant at Bay City.

Twenty-three acres of land on the river front at Bay City, Mich., have been purchased by the Richardson Lumber Company of Alpena, on which will be erected a mill of large capacity. The mill will be operated continuously, giving employment to 125 men at the outset, this number being increased from time to time to keep pace with the demands of the business. The mill will turn out Michigan hardwoods at the rate of 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 feet a year.

The Richardson Lumber Company has a large mill and extensive yards at Alpena and is interested in operations elsewhere. It has been engaged in the manufacture of hardwoods for a number of years and has established a wide reputation for the excellence of its products. F. W. Gilchrist of Alpena, who needs no further introduction to the hardwood trade of the country, is associated with this enterprise and Fred L. Richardson is manager.

Grading Committee Appointed.

A. E. Beebe, secretary of the Wisconsin Hardwood Lumbermen's Association, is out with a circular announcing that at the meeting of the association held at Grand Rapids on March 19 a committee was appointed to meet with committees from the National Hardwood Lumber Association, the Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of the United States and the Michigan Hardwood Manufacturers' Association, to consider the subject of a uniform set of grading rules for hardwood lumber, which consists of the following: A. R. Owen, Owen, Wis.; H. C. Humphrey,

Appleton, Wis.; George E. Foster, Mellen, Wis.; M. J. Quiglan, Soperton, Wis.

The association desires every member who wishes changes or additions to the present grading rules to write to some member of the above committee explaining just what changes are desired. Especially the committee wish members to write them as to their opinion in regard to cutting odd lengths, such as 7, 9, 11 and 13 feet.

Meeting Cypress Manufacturers.

On April 2 the Southern Cypress Manufacturers' Association held a meeting in the committee rooms of the Hibernia Bank building, New Orleans, La., President Wilbert in the chair and Secretary Watson reporting.

Four new members were taken into the association, viz., Morley Cypress Company of Morley, La.; Goodland Cypress Company of Chachoula, La.; Hayes Cypress & Lumber Company of Hayes, La.; Charenton Lumber Company of Charenton, La. Reading of minutes of the last meeting and the secretary's report were dispensed with. Treasurer George W. Dodge explained that there was a deficit in the treasury owing to increased activity and expenses of late, and that it might be necessary to increase the dues in order to carry them. This action was deferred, however, until the annual meeting of the organization, which will occur in May, and a special assessment voted on Louisiana members.

A letter from Chairman Gerrans of the insurance committee was read, referring to a recent attack upon lumber manufacturers published in a Louisville insurance paper. On motion of R. H. Downman the committee was authorized to make proper reply to the charges, for publication in the lumber journals. A motion was also carried requesting the secretary to correspond with members and obtain their ideas upon insuring with the lumbermen's mutual in preference to old line companies. Much discussion of insurance matters followed, which brought out several disagreeable experiences members have been having of late in this regard, among others the contention made by insurance people that lumber destroyed by fire should be settled for on the basis of its actual cost of manufacture and cost of stumpage, instead of upon market schedules. Several members urged that, on the contrary, the mutual companies were always ready to settle on a fair market valuation. Undoubtedly the questions which have been raised by the Louisiana Fire Prevention Bureau will result in a change of tactics on the part of lumbermen.

Chairman Downman reported for the railroad and transportation committee that the car situation has improved somewhat.

The committee on grading rules and specifications presented no report, but will cover its work fully at the annual meeting. Chairman Bruce referred to the good to be obtained from meetings of mill foremen, tallymen and shippers, and urged that they be supported.

After discussions on dressing lumber, market conditions, price list forms and the transaction of minor business, President Wilbert appointed the following delegates to the meeting of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association at the Jamestown Exposition, May 28-29, after which the meeting adjourned: R. H. Downman, S. M. Bloss, R. Lee Riggs, Capt. J. D. Hbert and John Odenwyer.

New Michigan Hardwood Company.

A new lumber firm, the Liken-Brown-Phelps Company of Grand Rapids, Mich., has recently been formed, capitalized at \$300,000, fully paid in. This company will engage in the manufacture of lumber and cooperage in Ontonagon county as soon as the plant is completed, probably early in the fall.

Those interested are Charles A. Phelps, president, and William A. Phelps, vice president,

both of Grand Rapids; Guy S. Brown of Central Lake, secretary and manager, and Charles W. Liken of Sebawaing, treasurer. Messrs. Brown and Liken will be the active members of the organization and will personally supervise the manufacturing operations. For the present the main office will be in the Michigan Trust building, Grand Rapids.

The company has acquired a 12,000-acre tract of land in Ontonagon county, comprising mixed woods, and has enough material to keep its plant running for ten years with a force of about 150 men, which it is expected to employ.

The building operations will provide for a double hand saw mill and a stave and heading works. It is impossible to give the capacity of the plants at this time, but the enterprise will become one of the important industries of the state.

State Forestry Association in Maine.

At a meeting held recently at Augusta, Me., the organization of a state forestry association was effected. This step is the outcome of a movement instituted some time ago by prominent residents of the state, chief among whom is Gordon E. Tower, professor of forestry at the University of Maine, who did much of the preliminary work necessary. The meeting was attended by a large number of men interested in forestry either in a scientific or business way, and addresses of great value were made on the subject of perpetuating the forests of Maine. Officers for the ensuing year were appointed as follows: Frank E. Boston, Gardiner, president; Charles E. Oak, Bangor, vice president; E. E. Ring, Orono, secretary; W. W. Thomas, Portland, treasurer; also seven directors. This is a step in the right direction and will doubtless result in much good in perpetuating the forests of the state and in ensuring a source of supply to one of its greatest industries.

Meeting of Executives N. H. L. A.

A meeting of the Board of Managers of the National Hardwood Lumber Association was held at the organization's headquarters in the Rector building, Chicago, on Thursday, March 28. There were present W. H. Russe, president; O. O. Agler, vice president; F. F. Fish, secretary; G. J. Landeck, B. R. Thompson, E. F. Dodge, J. M. Scateberd, Edw. Buckley, G. I. Jones, W. A. Bonsack, Earl Palmer, C. F. Sweet, O. E. Yeager, G. E. Hibbard, directors; Theo. Fathauer, chairman of Inspection Bureau Committee, and J. M. Dickson.

The session was devoted largely to routine inspection matters, and especially to the appointment of new salaried inspectors to take the place of fee inspectors, whom the association is very largely displacing. The secretary was instructed to forward a resolution to the Interstate Commerce Commission to appeal for longer time for unloading lumber at points of export.

A communication was received from D. F. Clark, president of the Northwestern Hardwood Lumber Manufacturers' Association, on behalf of his organization, inviting the officers of the National association to be guests at a banquet at Minneapolis at some date in April, to suit the convenience of those invited. The invitation was accepted, the date to be fixed later.

Twenty new members were admitted to the association. A communication was received from the Wisconsin Hardwood Lumbermen's Association asking for a conference on the subject of inspection looking to the amendment of certain rules and the unification of them. The matter was referred to the Inspection Rules Committee.

The secretary was instructed to arrange suitable transportation facilities for western members of the association attending the annual meeting at Atlantic City, May 23 and 24.

Important Consolidation at Memphis.

A change which has excited a great deal of interest in hardwood circles in Memphis is the consolidation of two of the most prominent concerns of the city—the J. M. Darnell & Son Company and E. E. Taenzer & Co., Inc.—under the style of the Darnell-Taenzer Lumber Company. The capital stock is placed at \$500,000, fully paid in. It was intended to have the con-



E. E. TAENZER, FIRST VICE PRESIDENT OF THE NEW DARNELL-TAENZER LUMBER COMPANY.

solidation effective April 1, but there was some delay, and operation now is dependent on the date at which the charter is issued.

The new company takes over valuable timber lands in Arkansas and Mississippi, together with stocks of lumber at Memphis and elsewhere owned by the two combining concerns. It will operate four mills, two bands and one circular and a planing mill, and it will increase



WALTER S. DARNELL, TREASURER AND GENERAL MANAGER DARNELL-TAENZER LUMBER COMPANY.

the capacity of these by the installation of considerable new equipment. The Memphis plants of the two old concerns adjoin each other and their consolidation of stocks will be a simple matter.

Officers of the Darnell-Taenzer Lumber Company are: I. M. Darnell, president of the old I. M. Darnell & Son Company, president; E. E. Taenzer, president and treasurer of E. E. Taenzer & Co., Inc., first vice president; F. Zupke, vice president and secretary of E. E. Taenzer & Co., second vice president; W. S. Darnell, secretary and treasurer of the I. M. Darnell & Son Company, treasurer and general manager; and W. A. Dolph, assistant secretary and treasurer of the I. M. Darnell & Son Company, secretary. All are experienced lumbermen, well known to the hardwood trade the country over.

With men of such business ability as these at its head it is certain that the consolidated enterprise will meet with great success.

New Nashville Hardwood Company.

The Sylco Lumber Company is the name of a new hardwood concern just organized by prominent operators of Nashville, Tenn. The principals of the company are John B. Ransom of J. B. Ransom & Co., president; C. B. Benedict of the Davidson-Benedict Company, vice president and general manager; M. F. Greene of the same concern, secretary, and John Burns, also of the Davidson-Benedict Company, treasurer. Other stockholders are John W. Love of Love, Boyd & Co. and Walter Keith.

The company has acquired 30,000 acres of virgin timber land in Polk county, southeastern Tennessee, situated near the line of the Louisville & Nashville railroad, and eighty-five miles south of Knoxville. The timber consists of poplar, white and red oak, white and yellow pine, and is estimated to cut upwards of 200,000,000 feet. The company will establish a town, build a double-band sawmill and install dry kilns and planing mill where the L. & N. crosses the Conasauga river. It will build a standard gauge railroad ten miles in length to penetrate the timber properties. This railroad will be equipped with locomotives and steam log loaders and skidders. About half of the timber is white and yellow pine and the remainder high-class hardwoods. The property is said to constitute a very desirable logging proposition, as it is not particularly rough.

C. B. Benedict, the vice president, who is an experienced operator, will have charge of the building of the new town and plant, as well as general charge of the operation. It is expected that the plant will be in operation shortly after midsummer.

The Reed City Veneer Works.

The Reed City Veneer Works is the name of a new concern, capitalized at \$40,000, fully paid in, which has entered into business at Reed City, Mich. Fred S. Torrey, for fifteen years secretary-treasurer of the Grand Rapids Veneer Works, is one of the principals, and associated with him in the enterprise are Gerber Brothers, the maple flooring manufacturers of Holland, J. S. Goldie of Cadillac and Ward Brothers of Big Rapids.

Four acres of land have been acquired for a site, and the company is now erecting several buildings which are being equipped with machinery and will be up to date in every respect. Through close association with timber owners in that section ample supplies of excellent quality are assured, and the outlook for business is very favorable. The plant will have a capacity of 2,500,000 feet of veneers annually, which will consist of all kinds of panel and furniture veneer, including mahogany and oak.

New Albany Made Headquarters.

There was a meeting of the stockholders of the Wood-Mosaic Flooring Company at Buffalo, N. Y., on March 23. This is a New York corporation with a plant at New Albany, Ind., and one at Rochester, N. Y. The mill and timber property of the Hngh McLean Lumber Company at Highland Park, Ky., have been acquired by the company which will make it a very large producer of hardwood lumber. For this reason it was deemed best to change the title of the corporation to the Wood-Mosaic Flooring & Lumber Company. A resolution was adopted increasing the capital stock of the company from \$300,000 to \$550,000 and it was decided to establish the general offices of the company at New Albany. The company will now extend its lumber operations, which are already extensive in the South, very materially. The company is the foremost producer of wood-mosaic flooring in the country. W. A. McLean will continue as general manager of the institution.

Big Timber Purchase.

One of the largest timber land sales in the history of Oregon has just been consummated by Cobbs & Mitchell, Inc., of Cadillac, who have thus become large owners of fir, spruce, hemlock and cedar timber in the Siletz Basin in Polk and Lincoln counties. By this proposition the big Cadillac hardwood and hardwood flooring house collates several hundred claims, and has consolidated the holdings known as the Chapman tract, formerly owned by Mitchell & McClure of Saginaw, Mich., and also the holdings of the Lane County Lumber Company and of Henry Hewitt. The purchase involves nearly 25,000 acres, and was made at a stumpage price of from 50 cents to \$1 a thousand.

The cruising and sale of this property was made by J. D. Lacey & Co., the big timber operators of Chicago, New York and Portland, and is but one of several transactions on the coast that have been consummated during the past year by Victor Thrane, junior partner of the Lacey house.

New Headquarters W. J. Cude Land & Lumber Company.

The W. J. Cude Land & Lumber Company, which operates sawmills at Kimmins, Tenn., and Cude, Miss., for the purpose of unifying the handling of its business, has just opened a general business and sales headquarters at Nashville, where W. J. Cude, president of the company, will spend a considerable portion of his time. Temporary headquarters have been secured in the First National Bank Building, but within the next month the company will occupy a handsome suite of offices, 1013-1014 in the new, palatial Stahlman Building. The company is also installing a new lumber yard, where it will group stock, at Colesburg, near Dickson, Tenn. A branch office will also be maintained at that place.

The W. J. Cude Land & Lumber Company has become one of the important hardwood producing houses of the country, and its recent move will enhance its ability to serve the trade with satisfaction.

New Memphis Saw Mill Colony.

The new sawmill and veneer plant of C. L. Willey in North Memphis are now complete and the former is in operation. It occupies a fifteen-acre tract near the junction of Main street and the New Raleigh road car line and the Union Belt Line. The veneer plant will commence operations as soon as the machinery arrives and is installed. This plant will cut 60,000 feet of lumber a day and over 5,000,000 feet of logs are already on the premises.

The Evansville Veneer Company of Evansville, Ind., and the Frost Veneer Seating Company of Sheboygan, Wis., will soon erect sawmills and veneer plants on land adjoining the Willey property. These new industries will employ at least two hundred men. In this same neighborhood the E. Sondheimer Company owns a twenty-acre tract upon which it is reported they will build saw and planing mills and establish large lumber yards.

Opening of Navigation.

The carrying charges on lumber, established by the Lumber Carriers' Association at a recent meeting in Detroit, are reported to be generally satisfactory to the trade, and a good season's business is anticipated. Owing to disasters and migration to salt water, there are fewer carriers engaged in the lumber traffic than usual, which will doubtless result in keeping the remaining fleets well occupied the entire season.

The opening rate on pine and dry hemlock from the head of Lake Superior was made \$2.50, with 25 cents extra on hemlock cut less than ninety days. Hardwood lumber rates were made 75 cents higher than pine from Lake Superior and 50 cents higher from short points. Cedar ties were advanced from 7 to 7½ cents

and cedar posts from 4 to 4½ cents. Lumber from Georgian Bay, Lake Huron and Lake Michigan will pay 12½ cents more than last year. No agreement was made with the Seamen's Union and last year's wages will prevail pending a new contract.

A \$100,000 Hardwood Corporation.

The Sterling Lumber & Cedar Company has been organized at Monroe, Mich., with W. C. Sterling as president and a capital stock of \$100,000. A deal involving the purchase of 4,000 acres of timber land near St. Ignace, Mich., a sawmill, camp and outfit, stores and dock, and lake front privileges of the Michigan Cedar Company, has recently been closed by the company. It is estimated that the property will cut 25,000,000 feet of hardwoods, 50,000 cedar poles, 250,000 ties, 250,000 posts and about 15,000 cords of pulpwood. The land is situated on the Carp River about fifteen miles north of St. Ignace, along St. Martin Bay. Operations will be commenced immediately.

Advance Lumber Company.

A paragraph in the Pittsburg news section of the last issue of the *Hardwood Record* announced that the Advance Lumber Company of Cleveland, O., had opened a Pittsburg office, and vouchsafed other information regarding the company which was somewhat lacking in accuracy and value. As a matter of fact the Advance Lumber Company of Cleveland has had a Pittsburg office ever since the company was organized, some five years ago, which has been in charge of C. G. McCoy. The company's Pittsburg office has been recently removed to 2425 Farmers' Bank building.

The Advance Lumber Company does a general lumber business, hardwoods constituting a comparatively small part of what it distributes in the Pittsburg territory. It is not an outgrowth of the old Kirk-Christy firm, as stated in the paragraph, but has a branch organization known as the Kirk-Christy Company, which confines its attention to dealing in timber, timber lands, and other properties. H. C. Christy has been the general manager of both institutions since the beginning. Aside from being a large factor in the hardwood lumber business, the Advance Lumber Company is a heavy producer of yellow pine, with timber holdings and mills in Georgia and Louisiana, and is also a large manufacturer of white pine and hemlock from upper lake ports, which it handles in cargo lots, with stocks at Duluth, Bayfield and Ashland.

Miscellaneous Notes.

Eugene V. Knight, who has been secretary and general manager of the Indiana Panel & Veneer Company at New Albany, has disposed of his interests in the concern, being succeeded by C. Bird. The capital stock of the company has been increased from \$34,000 to \$100,000, and the plant will be remodeled and enlarged.

S. P. Loomis of the Loomis & Hart Manufac-

turing Company, and F. W. Blair, both Chattanooga, Tenn., lumbermen, are incorporators of the new Ramhurst Lumber Company of Ramhurst, Ga. They will build a plant there consisting of portable sawmills and planing mill.

The Southern Hardwood Manufacturing Company of Banks, Ark., has filed articles of incorporation; capital stock, \$10,000. A. A., A. V. and A. R. Smith are the incorporators.

The Rural Retreat Handle Company has been incorporated at Rural Retreat, Va. W. F. Gannon is president; W. S. Lindsey, vice president, and S. M. Corbett, Jr., secretary and treasurer.

A full carload of birdseye maple was shipped recently from Menominee county, Michigan, to London, England. The demand for logs of this kind from foreign markets is large of late, to be used in the manufacture of special kinds of furniture and for finishing materials, and prices are on the increase.

The Kibbe-Shuman Lumber Company of Sullivan, Ill., has purchased a large tract of hardwood timber lands in southeastern Arkansas. There is a mill on the property, which the company has in operation cutting the timber, and another of large capacity will be erected shortly. The company also has offices at Harrisburg, Ark., and hereafter the headquarters will be located at that city, with M. G. Kibbe, president of the company, in charge. The property contains a rich growth of hickory and white oak of fine quality.

A school of forestry will be established at the Washington State College, commencing next fall. The course will cover two years and will be open to all students who have completed the equivalent of two years' high school work. Forestry, silviculture, forest measurement and valuation, protection, dendrology, economic managements, etc., will be taught by competent and thorough instructors.

Averill & Mitchell, wholesale lumber dealers of Christiansburg, Va., will build a furniture factory which will employ more than 150 men.

The Sanders & Egbert Company of South Bend, Ind., which operates a big hardwood mill there, recently added to its timber holdings a tract of fine wooded land in Olive township near the Michigan state line. The consideration was \$16,000.

H. P. Lucas, who recently acquired a controlling interest in the Escanaba Woodenware Company of Escanaba, Mich., announces a number of changes in the company's business to be made at an early date. Plans are being made to increase the business very materially. The sawmill, which is of large capacity, will be operated both winter and summer, and operations will be conducted in the woods throughout the year.

Maine lumbermen have asked the legislature to enact a law providing for an open season for killing beavers, because of the damage they do to standing timber. Trees from two to twelve inches in diameter, it is claimed, are often destroyed by them.

Hardwood News.

(By HARDWOOD RECORD Special Correspondents.)

Chicago.

J. H. P. Smith of R. M. Smith & Co., Parkersburg, W. Va., was a recent visitor to the Chicago market.

Gilbert Y. Tickle of Tickle, Bell & Co., Liverpool, one of the oldest houses in the mahogany and American lumber trade in that port, sailed for the United States on March 30 for a general tour of the lumber producing sections of this country and Canada. Mr. Tickle will be in Chicago the latter part of April.

The St. Louis Lumberman is issuing in pamphlet form a document that will be of more than passing interest to every manufacturer of lumber. It is entitled "The Exact Cost of Lumber—a Problem Solved," and was written by the late

Carl Wedderin. Copies of the pamphlet may be obtained postpaid for 50 cents on application to the St. Louis Lumberman.

The editor of the *Hardwood Record* wishes to acknowledge an invitation from the Lumbermen's Exchange of Philadelphia to be present at a dinner at the Union League Club on Thursday, April 11, which will follow the twenty-first annual meeting of this organization.

Receipt is acknowledged of the thirty-fourth annual special issue of the *Lumber Trades Journal* of London. This number consists of about 250 pages printed on coated paper, and contains illustrated articles pertaining to timber and lumber topics from nearly all parts of the world. It is a splendid example of trade paper enterprise.

At the conference held a few days ago in New York, between representatives of the National Hardwood Lumber Association and the New York Lumber Trade Association, a general discussion of inspection matters prevailed. Prominent members of both associations were in attendance, but no executive action was possible; the meeting was simply a friendly conference on the subject named.

Those interested should not fail to remember that Wednesday, April 17, is the date of the meeting of the Michigan Hardwood Manufacturers' Association, which will be held at the Hotel Pantlind in Grand Rapids. A review of market conditions and a conference looking toward unification of grading rules between a committee from the Wisconsin Hardwood Lumbermen's Association and one named by the Michigan organization will be features. The meeting is of such importance that it should bring out every hardwood producer in the state.

The Estabrook-Skeele Lumber Company has moved its offices from the second floor of the Fisher Building to suite 218 in the new annex of that structure. The company has here hand somely appointed and commodious quarters—three large rooms on the Dearborn street side of the building.

M. A. Hays of New York and C. S. Chase of St. Louis, representing the Southern railway, were welcome callers at this office March 30.

J. B. King, formerly of the King & Partels Lumber Company of Cleveland, was in Chicago last week.

Orson E. Yeager, the well-known wholesale hardwood man of Buffalo, called on the Record March 28.

The John O'Brien Land & Lumber Company, for many years located at Laflin and Twenty-second streets, has moved its offices to 115 Dearborn street.

F. W. Black has returned from a southern trip. He states that hardwood stocks in the South, notably Tennessee, are small and that buyers are hustling to get hold of stocks; prices range high.

J. L. Kendall was in Chicago within the past few days, en route to the Pacific Coast. Mr. Kendall is president of the Kendall Lumber Company of Pittsburg, Pa., and Crellin, Md.

D. G. Courtney, a large hardwood operator of Charleston, W. Va., was a visitor to this market last week.

William J. Wagstaff of Oshkosh, Wis., called at the Record office April 5. He has recently returned from a southern trip.

A. J. Vincent, a hardwood manufacturer of Vincent, Miss., was in Chicago to spend several days last week.

Clinton Crane of the well-known Cincinnati firm of C. Crane & Co. was in Chicago recently for a few days.

Park Richmond & Co. have moved their offices from 410 Monadnock Building to suite 926 in the same structure, where they have larger and more convenient quarters. Park Richmond, head of the concern, returned a few days ago from an extended trip among southern manufacturing points.

Richard Koeller, who represents the Paepcke-Leicht Lumber Company at Hamburg, Germany, was in Chicago a few days last month in consultation with the heads of his concern at the main offices here. Mr. Koeller left March 18 for the East on his way home.

Very commodious quarters at 1113 Fisher Building are now occupied by the Planner-Steger Land & Lumber Company, whose headquarters are at Chicago Heights, Ill. G. C. Planner, president of the company, and E. Blaisdell, general salesman, will be located at the Chicago offices. The season's cut of the company's saw-mill at Blackwell, Wis., has been sold. It represents a total of not less than 16,000,000 feet of basswood, maple, birch, elm and hemlock. Purchases of stock have been made by the com-

pany, however, and it will conduct a wholesale business in addition to its manufacturing operations.

Friends of E. P. Arpin, the well-known Grand Rapids, Wis., lumberman, will regret to hear that his eldest son, while on a hunting trip last week, was accidentally shot and severely injured, although it is probable that he will recover.

Boston.

The fondest hopes of the few lumber dealers who conceived the Metropolitan Lumber Exchange have been more than realized. Many cars of lumber have been sold on the floor of the exchange. Since the rooms were opened six concerns have purchased a little over 4,000,000 feet. One order for 150,000 feet at the average price of \$70 a thousand has been recorded.

C. H. Balkam reports that he is shipping considerable hardwood from mills in which he is interested along the Canadian border.

William E. Litchfield left Boston early in the week for a trip in the South and West.

The H. I. Gould Company has been incorporated in Worcester, Mass., with a capital stock of \$25,000, for the purpose of dealing in lumber. The incorporators are H. I. and H. E. Gould and Walter W. Clark.

John L. Young, South Lancaster, and F. E. Russell, Clinton, have purchased lumber sheds, formerly the property of the Clinton Wall Trunk Company, and will start the manufacturing of carpenters' supplies and builders' finish.

Charles S. Wentworth, who recently returned from a trip through the whitewood district in the South, states that offerings of dry lumber there are very scarce. He states, however, that the cut this winter has been large and that as soon as the roads are in good condition this can be brought out of the woods, when prices will no doubt be a little easier. For the next few weeks, however, it is very evident that high prices will rule.

The Palmer & Parker Company, Boston, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$240,000. The incorporators are Irving S. Palmer, Harrison Parker, William I. Palmer and Frank D. Sawyer.

F. B. Reynolds, president of the Boston Lumber Company, has returned from a southern trip covering about three weeks.

The mill of Shaw & Remby, Medford, Mass., was recently visited by fire.

Fred Sterritt, president of the Metropolitan Lumber Exchange and manager of the Gale Lumber Company, has returned from an outing at his dairy farm in Yarmouth, N. S.

At the annual meeting of the New Hampshire Lumbermen's Association, which was held at Manchester, N. H., late in March, the following officers were elected: President, Warren Tripp, Short Falls; vice president, John A. Walker, Newmarket. Directors: James B. Tennant, Short Falls; Samuel D. Felker, Rochester; Frank R. Clark, Dover; Charles A. Bailey, Suncook; Milton Reed, Exeter.

The planing mill owned and operated by Ira G. Hersey, Cambridge, Mass., has been destroyed by fire, causing a loss estimated at about \$40,000. Shortly after the fire started it was learned that the plant of the Seavens Piano Action Company and the Tower Piano Company would also be destroyed. Several large lots of dry lumber were a total loss.

New York.

The William R. Cole Company, wholesale dealers in staves and cooperage stock, 143 Liberty street, Manhattan, are in the hands of a receiver. O. P. Willman has been appointed. The application was made by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York on a judgment obtained in November, 1906, for \$1,874, on which only \$50 was collected. Other judgments aggregating \$12,000 have been obtained against the company.

P. F. McLaurin, the prominent lumber dealer of Havana, Cuba, was a recent visitor in the

city on a brief trip to the states in the interest of business.

Sam E. Barr, Flatiron Building, is on a tour of inspection to the hardwood operation of the Mt. Airy Lumber Company, Mt. Airy, N. C., for which he is selling agent. He will also visit the High Point, N. C., furniture district.

E. L. Hunter, Flatiron Building, local representative of the Louisiana Red Cypress Company, New Orleans, La., reports the cypress situation strong. He has made many friends since he located in the metropolitan district and the business of his company in this section is flourishing.

Superintendent of Public Works P. C. Stevens of Albany, N. Y., has decided that the statute gives him no authority to close the Oswego canal between May 15 and November 15. This is a great blessing to lumber shippers and local buyers, who, when the proposed closing was announced, immediately entered a strong protest on account of the serious handicap which such closing would place on the lumber traffic through from western points.

The Newark Lumber Company of Newark, N. J., has dispensed with the services of H. S. Jennings, former manager.

Charles D. Chase, 18 Broadway, attorney for the Lumbermen's Credit Association, Chicago, has been appointed receiver for the Rubin Grau Company, Incorporated, manufacturers of sash, doors and blinds, 16-24 Eckford street, Brooklyn. Mr. Grau failed several months ago and a settlement was made by the creditors taking stock in the above corporation for their claims in the hope of working the concern out. Through general dissatisfaction, however, these latter proceedings were necessary and it is announced that the company's affairs will now be wound up.

After a ten days' strike of the teamsters of the big lumber and moulding operation of Vanderbeek & Sons, Jersey City, N. J., the firm caused a complete surrender of the strikers and without any interruption to business.

A. C. Dutton of the A. C. Dutton Lumber Company, Springfield, Mass., with large manufacturing interests in Quebec and New Brunswick, was a recent visitor in town in the interest of business.

The Union Mill Company has been organized in Brooklyn with a capital of \$10,000 to conduct a general lumber and milling business by A. C. Brady, who has previously been associated with the wholesale house of J. S. Barron & Co. and H. W. Peabody of Manhattan. Associated with him in the company are W. B. Eaton of Orange, N. J., and C. B. Wanamaker of Brooklyn.

J. C. Gahagan, head of the sash, door and blind manufacturing firm of J. Gahagan's Sons, Hoboken, N. J., died last week in the 62d year of his age.

J. H. Dickinson, head of the logging department of the Lidgerwood Manufacturing Company, 120 Liberty street, Manhattan, is on a lengthy trip to southern mill points en route to the Bahama Islands, where he goes in the interest of business.

Schedules in bankruptcy of the Sexsmith & Hoosier Company, manufacturers of interior finish and cabinet work, 514 West Forty-sixth street, filed recently, show liabilities of \$11,058 and assets, \$3,550, consisting of proceeds of sale of fixtures by the receiver, \$700, and a claim in litigation, \$2,850. Among the creditors are T. A. McKegney, \$2,000, secured; Buchanan & Smock Lumber Company, \$724, and John W. Delley, \$700.

Philadelphia.

The Lumbermen's Exchange called a special meeting on March 25. President George F. Craig in the chair, at which it was resolved that the Lumbermen's Exchange of the city of Philadelphia is unqualifiedly opposed to the passage of house bill No. 224 (known as the Fahey-McNichol traction bill, which would enable the city to enter into partnership agreement with

the Rapid Transit Company, on the lines indicated by the Retail Merchants' Association, unless such bill is so amended as to retain to the cities, boroughs or townships all the rights that now belong to them, so as to safeguard the interests of the people in relation to their permanent welfare. Resolved that a copy of this resolution be mailed to the Hon. Edwin S. Stuart, governor of the state of Pennsylvania, and to each member of the senate and house of representatives.

A special meeting was also called on the same day by the Philadelphia Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, President Robert G. Kay in the chair, when above resolutions of the Lumbermen's Exchange were unanimously endorsed.

The regular monthly meeting of the Lumbermen's Exchange was held on April 4, President George F. Craig in the chair. The principal feature before the body was the nomination of directors, who with the officers will be elected on April 11, when the annual meeting and banquet will be held at the Union League. The following names were placed as candidates for a term of three years: Killam E. Bennett of Munger & Bennett, William C. MacBride of Hauey-White Company, Joseph P. Dunwoody of Jos. P. Dunwoody & Co., Herbert E. Weitzel of P. Elmer Weitzel & Bro., Edmund Pennell and Samuel H. Shearer of Samuel H. Shearer & Son, of whom three are to be elected. Frank M. Gillingham, at present a director, has resigned, and Daniel Adams has been nominated to serve his unexpired time. John W. Coles was elected a member of the exchange. Nothing further of special importance came before the meeting.

The many friends of Almon P. Wint, treasurer of the Charles Este Company, who went to California a short time ago for his health, are glad to hear that he is much benefited by his sojourn in that sunny clime.

C. Boice, president of the Beece Lumber Company, Inc., has been spending a few days in Philadelphia at the company's office, 1430 Land Title Building.

F. P. Southgate, surveyor general of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, Chicago, has been in Philadelphia a few weeks.

Earl Palmer, of the Ferguson & Palmer Company, Paducah, Ky.; O. O. Agler of Upham & Agler, Chicago; George D. Burgess of Russe & Burgess, Memphis, Tenn., and Frank F. Fish, secretary of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, Chicago, were recent visitors to the local trade. They were entertained by John J. Rumbarger of the Rumbarger Lumber Company. An automobile trip along the Wissahickon drive, including stops at the famous road houses, were among the interesting features of the visit.

Samuel H. Shearer & Son report their hardwood business moving along in good shape and the outlook for spring trading good. William P. Shearer, the junior member of the firm, recently returned from a southern trip, where he made contracts to handle the output of several mills in North Carolina, which will run from 3,000,000 to 5,000,000 feet of hardwood. He is now traveling through the Cumberland valley in his firm's interests. The concern has opened offices in Charleston, W. Va., and Asheville, N. C.

C. E. Lloyd, Jr., vice president of the Beece Lumber Company, Inc., is at the head of the syndicate which recently purchased 67½ acres of ground in Fern Rock, on the Reading railroad, south of Oak Lane, for \$200,000, which lot will be improved for handsome residences.

The Pennsylvania Lumbermen's Mutual Fire Insurance Company reports everything moving along in desired style. The volume of business written so far this year makes an excellent showing with that of any previous year, and there is emphatic evidence of still further increase of business.

Charles P. Maule is fortunate in having a large stock of good hardwoods on hand at this time. He speaks in glowing terms of the outlook for 1907, and reports business so far ahead

of last year. Mr. Maule is treasurer of the Lumbermen's Exchange and is one of the most popular men in the trade.

Dennis Simmons Biggs, a prominent lumberman of Williamston, N. C., died suddenly on March 21 of hiccoughs while in Washington, D. C. He was president of a bank in Williamston and of the Dennis Simmons Lumber Company. He was 35 years old.

H. B. Mitchell, age 31 years, a salesman for William Whitmer & Sons, Inc., while suffering from ill health committed suicide on March 21 by inhaling gas.

It is announced that Eben C. Webster of Bangor, Me., wealthy lumberman and son of Col. Eben Webster, a wealthy timber land and mill owner, was lost at sea on March 23, while on his way from New Orleans to New York on the steamship Comus.

The planing mill of the Bloomsburg Lumber & Manufacturing Company of Bloomsburg, Pa., was recently purchased by G. W. Rhodes of Herndon, Pa., at receiver's sale for \$75,000.

Creditors filed a petition on March 28 to have the Builders' Supply Company of Lansdale, Pa., adjudged an involuntary bankrupt. The creditors and the amounts claimed are: Lewis Thompson & Co., \$375; John E. Zane, \$107.84, and A. C. Godshall & Co., \$56.32.

The Five Mile Beach Lumber Company, Holly Beach, N. J., is in litigation. William T. Garrison, a stockholder, has applied for a rule before Vice Chancellor Leaming in Camden, N. J., to show cause why an injunction should not issue to restrain the officers of the Five Mile Beach Lumber Company from winding up the affairs of the company. Garrison asserts that Harry B. Coles and William C. Coles jointly own ninety-seven shares of the stock, Garrison fifty-six shares, and in all 153 shares were issued. Garrison further claims that Coles and C. B. Coles' Sons Lumber Company had been making contracts and sales to each other, and recently Warren Miller, an agent for the Coleses, began selling stock of the company at Holly Beach. Garrison maintains the company has been doing a prosperous business and demands an accounting of the company's affairs, and until then the company be restrained from selling stock at wholesale.

The Hindle Lumber Company, hardwood dealer, is in the front rank of the busy concerns. Through the good judgment and foresight of the president, W. Alfred Hindle, the company has a good stock of select hardwoods on hand, and arrangements have been made ahead to keep the yard supplied for months to come. W. Alfred Hindle of this concern has been confined to his home for some time through illness, but his friends are glad to hear that he is now on the mend.

J. Randall Williams of J. Randall Williams & Co. has been housebound for some time with a severe cold. J. Randall Williams, Jr., has been spending several weeks in Asheville, N. C., and vicinity, looking up new connections. The firm reports business moving along in proper shape.

The J. G. Brill Company has just made an extensive deal, which accentuates still further their unrivaled capacity for the business of car building. On April 1 the Brill company acquired the entire stock of the Wason Manufacturing Company of Springfield, Mass. The Wason company is capitalized at \$300,000 and the price paid is \$1,200,000. The company was then reorganized with James Rawle, Edward Brill and Samuel M. Curwen as directors representing the J. G. Brill Company, and Henry Pearson and Henry S. Hyde of the old board. Henry Pearson was elected president and general manager. This is the first plant in the recently formed Brill company, capitalized at \$10,000,000, that manufacturers steam railroad cars. The transfer of the Wason company to Brill marks the retirement from business of George C. Fisk, who has been an officer of the company for fifty years and its president for thirty six years. The

capacity of the Wason company is placed at 150 steam railway and 125 electric cars annually.

The brass foundry connected with the J. G. Brill Company's works was completely destroyed by fire on March 1. The loss is placed at \$10,000 to \$20,000.

Baltimore.

At a special meeting of the Baltimore members of the National Lumber Exporters' Association held here March 28 the new car service charges put into effect by the Pennsylvania and Baltimore & Ohio railroads at this port and the charges made at New Orleans for the use of cars came up for consideration and were made the subject of action. The change went into effect about the first of the year and the subject came up for discussion at the annual meeting of the National association in Norfolk, last week's gathering being a successive step in the agitation. According to the new rules enforced at New Orleans the first ten days are free and after that time the railroads charge \$1 per car a day, twenty days having been allowed previous to that time. With regard to the Baltimore charge it was decided to communicate with officials of the two roads in question and with the agents of the steamship lines here, which has since been done, with the result that a conference was arranged for this week with C. S. Wight, manager of freight traffic of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad; Robert Ramsay of the Johnston and Donald lines of steamers, and J. C. Gorman of the Atlantic Transport Line. The committee representing the association consists of John L. Alcock, president; Richard W. Price, H. L. Bowman and E. M. Terry. Relative to the New Orleans charge resolutions were adopted in which the association protested against the measure and passed it to the Interstate Commerce Commission for action. Copies of the resolutions are to be forwarded to the officials of the respective railroads, together with a letter explanatory of the position taken by the association.

The proposition to appoint a chief inspector, to whom all the other inspectors shall be subordinate and who shall have charge under the supervision of the inspection committee of the inspection of lumber here, which came up at the quarterly meeting of the Baltimore Lumber Exchange and was twice postponed, was last week put through in the form of a resolution to amend the by-laws in accordance with the proposed plan.

Notice was also given of a purpose to offer this resolution as an amendment to the by-laws: "That the entire expenses for inspection and handling of lumber be equally divided between buyer and seller on all hardwoods." Another resolution offered reads: "All charges for inspection and handling of all kinds of lumber except hardwoods shall be equally divided between buyer and seller." At the present time the buyer pays one-third and the seller the other two-thirds. The new arrangement as to a chief inspector will go into effect as soon as that official is appointed.

The Shearer heirs of Pottsville, Pa., have sold their 5,000-acre tract of pine, hemlock and hardwood timber lying near the Holston river, south-east of Bristol, Va., to the Black Mountain Lumber Company of Cumberland, Md., for \$25,000. The purchasers intend to establish mills and turn the timber into lumber. It is estimated that the land will yield 20,000,000 feet.

The Grafton Woodworking Company has been chartered at Grafton, W. Va., with a capital stock of \$100,000 to take over the R. W. Kennedy Company, O. G. Angir & Co. and S. A. Shackelford & Son, lumber and planing mill men at Grafton. All the plants are to be merged.

The headquarters of the Eastern Lumber Company of Athens, Pa., have been moved to Huttonsville, W. Va., and placed in charge of Charles Lynford, a member of the firm, who will reside at Elkins. He was until recently employed in the Department of Forestry at Washington.

Pittsburg.

J. E. McIlvain & Co. have had a busy spring trade so far in ties. They have made some excellent purchases in West Virginia and are having no trouble in disposing of all the stock they can get for railroad use. Most of the ties are delivered in the Pittsburg district.

The J. M. Hastings Lumber Company at its plant at Jacksonville, W. Va., is hustling out a fine lot of hardwood lumber, principally oak. It has made some notable improvements in its mills there and has now one of the finest plants in that region.

William Whitmer & Sons, inc., report slightly better shipments on most railroads. Their trade in spruce continues to be the predominant feature of their business, although they are getting some cheerful orders for other hardwoods this month.

The L. L. Satler Lumber Company is making things rustle down at its big Blackstone plant in West Virginia. Its shipments during the past three months have made new high records in every line of lumber it supplies and its mills are being pushed to the limit to get out stock which has been sold on long contracts.

E. H. Stoner of the Flint, Erving & Stoner Lumber Company, W. W. Vosburgh of Bemis & Vosburgh, W. P. Craig of William Whitmer & Sons, inc., F. E. Wilson and A. J. Diebold constituted a Pittsburg committee which went down to Philadelphia last week to confer with General Superintendent Patterson of the Pennsylvania railroad with reference to getting some relief in the matter of more cars on the West Virginia lines. A favorable result from the meeting is expected soon.

The Forest Lumber Company is doing a nice business in hardwoods this month and is getting very satisfactory prices. A. J. Diebold of this company has just returned from quite an extended sojourn in Alabama.

The Pittsburg Hardwood Door Company, which was formed several months ago with the Paine Lumber Company, Ltd., as a nucleus, has moved into its spacious quarters in the great buildings of the Pittsburg Terminal Warehouse & Transfer Company, on the South Side. It will carry a stock of several hundred hardwood veneer doors, most of them being birch and cherry patterns.

The Linehan Lumber Company, which was lately admitted to membership in the Pittsburg Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, has moved its offices to another part of the Farmers' Bank building—rooms 2414-15—where it has a front suite, one of the most sightly in the city. W. H. Ames, a well known Pittsburg salesman, will be their hardwood floor salesman and they expect to push this branch of their business hard. At their plant they are now getting out a car of hardwood flooring a day, and most of this finds a ready market in the Pittsburg district.

The Henderson Lumber Company, formerly in the People's Bank building, has taken a fine suite of offices in the new Commonwealth skyscraper in Fourth avenue. It is one of the leading hardwood firms of this city and handles perhaps more pine stock and timbers than any other concern in Pittsburg.

Max Myers of the Cleveland office of the Parsons-Cross Lumber Company was in Pittsburg recently calling on the trade. B. W. Cross of the same company is back from a long trip to West Virginia, where he went after hardwood stocks.

I. F. Balsley, hardwood manager of the Willson Brothers' Lumber Company, has been in the east for a week. His reports indicate that there is a first class market there for the better grades of hardwood used for finish and for manufacturing furniture.

The Green & Higgins Lumber Company suffered a loss of \$50,000 by the burning of their big finishing mill at Liberty avenue and Thirty-

third street two weeks ago. It is supposed that the fire started from spontaneous combustion. A large amount of finished stock was destroyed. The plant is likely to be rebuilt this spring.

The Ruskauff Lumber Company, which moved a few months ago to the Lloyd building in the East End, is well satisfied with its uptown location and is doing a thriving trade with the yards and planing mills of this city and its suburbs. It reports hemlock scarce and high and the hardwood market brisk.

The A. M. Turner Lumber Company is having finished to its order a suite of offices in the new Union Bank Skyscraper at Fourth avenue and Wood street, which will be a delight to its visitors. The company will not try to get settled in its new quarters until May 1.

The Edward Hines Lumber Company has taken a suite of offices on the seventh floor of the Ferguson building. A. J. Mansall will be manager of the company, which wholesales considerable hardwood as well as white and Norway pine. It has been located in the Oakland district previously.

The Colonial Lumber Company has placed some big contracts this month for hardwood to be cut in Tennessee. This is for Pittsburg and New York delivery and 1,500,000 feet of it is already on sticks.

H. W. Henninger of the Reliance Lumber Company reports much stiffer prices on oak. Four and eight quarter stock in the best grades is up from \$1 to \$2 over the price that prevailed a month ago. Hardwood lumber in general is very scarce, Mr. Henninger says, and there is no possibility of prices breaking.

A novelty in a sawmill is to be built by the Nicola Building Company for a company of Pennsylvania capitalists near Sheffield, Pa. It will be a reinforced concrete structure with 60-foot spans. For a long time the owners declined to consider this method of construction, for they thought that the spans could not be made long enough. This has now been assured and they will have a strictly fireproof mill.

J. R. Rosem of Kane, Pa., has bought several hundred acres of timber land in Madison county, Tennessee, and will arrange at once for cutting it to supply the Pittsburg district. Most of the timber is hardwood.

C. B. Loveless of the Helman & Loveless Lumber Company of Warren, Ohio, with William Hatfield of that place, has gone to Durham, N. C., to take charge of the company's operation on 2,400 acres of timber land which it recently purchased. The timber consists of hickory, oak, pine and gum. It is estimated that the tract will cut 4,000,000 feet of oak and 1,000,000 feet of hickory. It is on the line of the Durham & South Carolina railroad and most of the timber will be shipped to Norfolk and New York. David Helman, the head of the company, is also president of the Helman Timber Company of Warren, Ohio, one of the best known ship timber concerns in the country.

The Shamokin Wagon Works at Shamokin, Pa., were burned April 2. With the plant there was destroyed a large planing mill, making the total loss about \$75,000.

The Cheat River Lumber Company has just bought 2,000,000 feet more of hardwood in West Virginia and will begin cutting it at once. Oak is leading in its inquiry nowadays, but it is also getting some good orders for chestnut for furniture and fixtures.

The plant of the Interior Lumber Company at Oneida, Tenn., was burned ten days ago. A large amount of moulding and bevel siding was consumed. The company has nearly finished its cut at that point and is not likely to rebuild the plant.

The Commonwealth Lumber Company of Alderson, W. Va., has bought about 5,000 acres of hardwood timber near Glencoe, W. Va., and will start a big operation on the land at once.

Vicegerent Snark O. H. Rectanus of the A. M. Turner Lumber Company, with his official associates, scored a great triumph at the last Pittsburg concatenation, at which twenty-eight wholesale lumbermen were initiated into the mysteries of Hoo-Hoodom. The affair was pulled off at the Hotel Henry and in addition to the imposing off at the Hotel Henry and in addition to the ceremonies that were a necessary part of the evening's fun there was served an elaborate banquet with a bit of high class vaudeville mixed in. Several prominent Hoo-Hoos from eastern cities were present. The entertainment committee included I. F. Balsley, C. W. Cantrell, O. J. Mann, W. C. Brown, J. W. Hodil, R. E. Gannon, R. C. Wilmarth, J. J. Linehan and H. M. Melchers.

Elk county, Pennsylvania is being overhauled thoroughly in search of hardwood timber. Lot after lot that was cleared ten years ago of all that was supposed to be worth cutting is now being worked over again to good profit under the present price regime. The old Birch Hollow tract, abandoned years ago, is alive again with small lumbermen whose portable mills are cutting up second growth hardwood stumps, "down" logs and in fact everything that will make a 6-foot length. Thousands of feet of red and white oak have been taken recently from the clearings in Spring Creek township, another part of the county which had been left years ago for good. These operations are now yielding quite as large a percentage of profit on the investment as the original ones and are furnishing the country dealers in that part of Pennsylvania with a large amount of marketable hardwood.

Much difficulty is reported about getting cars or any kind of service on the Kanawha & Michigan railroad in West Virginia. For a week it was under water much of the way and its shippers suffered greatly on this account. Below Wheeling the entire Ohio river valley is reported to be devastated and new information regarding losses by local firms is coming to hand nearly every day.

Buffalo.

The fire that stopped operations at the Buffalo Maple Flooring Company's plant, which burned out the factory next door, has kept the machinery from running, but three matchers have been started now and will not be stopped while the factory is being rebuilt.

It is expected that the new club rooms of the Lumber Exchange will be fitted up early next month, when Buffalo lumbermen will have a place to entertain their friends in the trade who come in from other markets. With a restaurant on the floor above everything is very convenient.

It was generous of the exchange to come forward and take charge of the club problem when there was a growing doubt as to the propriety of carrying any more organizations in the name of the city lumbermen. An effort will be made to plan the membership so that all can join who wish to.

The next concatenation of the Order of Hoo-Hoo will take place on April 18, and a good membership list is said to be in readiness.

J. F. Knox has gone to southeastern Missouri, where the tract of hardwood timber owned by Beyer, Knox & Co. is being worked up by the Pascola Lumber Company, which they organized lately, with F. A. Beyer, president, and J. F. Knox, secretary. Two mills are running.

A. W. Kreinheder is in Kentucky looking after the timber tracts and sawmills of the Standard Hardwood Lumber Company, which manufactures a great part of the oak that the Buffalo yard handles.

The Buffalo Hardwood Lumber Company is now running full force on making up veneer work at the Montgomery factory, where a large establishment has been set up. The demand for the company's product is daily increasing.

F. M. Sullivan has returned from a short trip to Atlantic City and will now look after the hardwood trade of T. Sullivan & Co. by lake, which was resumed last season with especially good results.

H. S. James has made a trip south for the Empire Lumber Company since taking charge and moving the office down town. He will go to Arkansas soon to look after that part of the trade.

Angus McLean, for some weeks very dangerously ill, is now so much better that his recovery is considered certain. R. D. McLean has been looking over some of his Canadian work of late.

A. Miller somehow manages to keep a yard well stocked with hardwoods, while his sales are always good. This means that he is in close touch with southern producing points.

F. W. Vetter is filling up his yard as fast as he can and establishing an unloading dock so that the facilities for handling will be of the very best.

Since Manager Hopkins returned from the Isle of Pines J. N. Scatterd has been able to look after outside matters again.

The lake trade of G. Elias & Bro. will be large again this season, as the firm has a large amount of birch, as well as other hardwood lumber, waiting to come down.

Some very good sales of cherry have been made of late by I. N. Stewart & Bro., but H. A. Stewart had been south several weeks and made good the outgo, besides getting hold of both oak and cherry for direct shipment to New York points.

Detroit.

It is now said that a box and shoo manufacturing company from Wisconsin is trying to get a suitable location in Detroit. The Detroit Board of Commerce and the hardwood wholesale interests are doing all in their power to have the concern move to Detroit.

A dispatch to a Detroit paper says that during the past year twenty-four firms in Michigan manufactured 43,775,928 feet of hardwood lumber and 58,917,929 feet of hemlock.

An advance of 12½ cents a thousand feet in the carrying charges for the season between Lake Michigan ports and Lake Erie and to St. Clair and Detroit rivers was decided upon by the board of managers of the Lumber Carriers' Association at a meeting in the Hotel Normandie, Detroit, this month. An advance of a quarter of a cent is made on cedar posts and an increase of half a cent on cedar ties.

The Thomas Forman Lumber Company is enjoying a steady growth in its business and "sawing wood all the time," Mr. Forman says.

William Kelley of the Brownlee-Kelley Lumber Company has returned from his trip to Mexico and the southern states.

The lumbermen say the increase in carrying charges on the lakes will not amount to much, as the vesselmen will take anything they can get when the time comes to move the lumber.

Saginaw Valley.

The Richardson Lumber Company of Alpena and R. W. Gilchrist have purchased the old McEwan sawmill site on the river front at Bay City and will erect thereon one of the largest hardwood plants in the state for the manufacture of flooring and other hardwood lumber and a plant to work up the refuse into wood alcohol and other by-products. The company has a twenty-year supply of timber. Plans are now being prepared for the plant, John Eales of Alpena, an experienced millwright will superintend the construction of the plant, the M. Garland Company will equip the plant with requisite machinery; a band and band resaw will be the first machinery installed. The logs will come to the mill by rail.

Another large lumber firm is figuring on locating a similar plant in Bay City.

The Saginaw Manufacturing Company, which operates a large plant in the production of pul-

leys, washboards and other wood novelties, will erect an eighty-foot extension to its main building. The building will be uniform in width and height with the present structure and will be modern in every way.

W. D. Young & Co. are running steadily day and night and are negotiating for more timber. The plant will easily cut 20,000,000 feet of lumber the present year.

S. L. Eastman says that trade is good in his line. Maple flooring is in much better form than it was a year ago and there is a steady demand for the commodity.

S. G. M. Gates has a 7,000,000 feet stock which will be railed to his mill at Lay City this spring.

Lumbermen are bitter over the shortage of cars. The average supply is one car received for every five wanted. Railroad men state that it is difficult to return empties because at the terminals they cannot move them on account of lack of motive power. Delivery is practically as discouraging. It takes all the way from six to ten weeks to move and deliver cars to their destination.

A charcoal iron plant is being agitated at Bay City for the purpose of consuming the vast quantities of refuse hardwood timber into a merchantable commodity.

More than fifty carloads of hardwood saw logs reach Bay City every twenty-four hours. It requires that number to keep the mills in operation.

The sawmill of John McCreedy at Turner started sawing last week with the largest stock of logs it has had in years.

C. A. Bigelow of the Kuehland-Bigelow Company states that he believes the available stocks in the hands of millmen and dealers are considerably smaller than they were last year at this time. This company is an extensive operator.

The H. M. Loud's Sons Company at Au Sahle is fitting out its fleet of four boats for the summer carrying trade. It has one order for 2,000,000 feet of maple timber to go to Lake Erie.

Grand Rapids.

Grand Rapids has voted for a bond issue of \$1,000,000 to furnish protection to manufacturing and other interests from floods.

The senate has passed the 2-cent railroad fare bill and it is regarded as very probable that the house will pass the measure and that Governor Warner will waste no time in signing it. This is the governor's pet measure and the roads most directly affected will be the Pere Marquette, Ann Arbor and the Big Four. The railroad commission bill and the demurrage bill will now be taken up.

Officials of the electric road operating between this city, Muskegon and Grand Haven, with Chicago connections via one of the lake lines, will call the attention of the Interstate Commerce Commission to the refusal of steam roads operating west of Chicago to pro rate on through business. The claim set up will be that being a common carrier the steam roads have no right to discriminate against the electric road and must handle freight on the basis of through rates. The two interurban lines out of Grand Rapids are doing a large freight business.

The Stearns Salt & Lumber Company of Ludington advanced the wages of its men April 1. The company is prepared for a large cut and for an increased business in the stave mill and salt block as well.

There is persistent talk at Charlevoix that the Michigan Central will purchase the Detroit & Charlevoix railroad, otherwise known as the "Ward line," which is owned by the Ward estate and is used mostly in hauling logs to the mills at Deward. The estate has a timber cut there estimated to last ten to fifteen years.

The Manistee Navigation Company has started its season's work of lifting "deadheads" from the Manistee river, just below Walton.

O. H. L. Wernicke of the Macey Company has been re-elected president of the Lakeside Club.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. White of Boyne City have returned from their western trip.

The Harrison Wagon Works has resumed operations in all departments. The creditors' committee is still working to straighten out its financial affairs.

John F. Bible, the wagon manufacturer, is the newly elected mayor of Ionia.

John F. Carl, piano manufacturer, was re-elected mayor of Grand Haven without opposition.

For the first year since the spring of 1848 no drive of logs will pass down the Muskegon river this season. Only a few "deadheads" will be brought down this year, while formerly hundreds of drivers were employed under direction of Thomas Coughlin of Big Rapids. The record of logs handled by the Log Owners' Booming Company shows the following decline of the drives in the past six years: 1901, 28,612,327 feet; 1902, 18,122,600; 1903, 16,371,612; 1904, 16,303,057; 1905, 17,311,517; 1906, 7,602,132 feet.

Cleveland.

J. L. Lytle of Pittsburg was in the city this week calling on the hardwood trade.

W. A. Cool of W. A. Cool & Son is in West Virginia at the company's mill.

W. W. Reilley of Buffalo was a recent visitor in this city, calling upon his many friends here.

Robert H. Jenks of the Robert H. Jenks Lumber Company is in Memphis, Tenn. W. A. Spencer of this company is spending some time at their mills in West Virginia, looking after hardwood.

W. P. Hilton, manager of the yellow pine department of the Advance Lumber Company, is temporarily at Paskin, La., where the company has just started a new operation, consisting of half yellow pine and red and white oak. The mill is starting off very satisfactorily and the oak is reported to be of especially fine quality. This company is also putting in an extensive plant at Cartersville, Ga., which will be in operation about May 15. It is a peculiarly constructed mill, circular and hand, with gang edger and resaw, and it is expected will cut 100,000 feet per day of ten hours. At this point the company will cut entirely dimension and has a large kiln capacity to dry the entire product of the mill, amounting to about eight cars per day. This plant is in charge of F. H. Eawright.

Indianapolis.

It is probable that the new Indiana shippers' bill will go into effect about April 15, when it is expected that Governor Hanly will issue a proclamation declaring the laws passed by the last legislature to be in effect. The law, it is believed, will afford immediate relief from the car shortage situation, although railroads insist they are delivering cars as quickly as possible. It is provided under the new law that shipments must be moved at least fifty miles each twenty-four hours, not including Sundays, holidays and accidents. Cars must be furnished without discrimination and the railroads are subjected to heavy fines for violations.

F. L. Gabraith & Son of Sunman have completed an extensive deal for timber lands in Decatur county. It includes the purchase of eighty-five acres of land containing about 2,500 white oak, hickory and maple trees. The tract is expected to net 1,500,000 feet of oak lumber alone.

Lumbermen along the Ohio river are just recovering from the second serious flood in three months, which has had a tendency to prevent logs from reaching the mills. Several yards and mills were compelled to cease operations for several weeks because of the first flood and had no sooner prepared to resume business than a second came. Among the sufferers was the firm of Roberts & Conner, who own a veneer mill at New Albany.

Improvements under way or contemplated, amounting to over \$3,000,000, will be made in Indianapolis this season. They include several large office and bank buildings, all of which will be finished in hardwood. This unexpected demand is calculated to still further increase the hardwood shortage of the city.

Hardwood and furniture industries practically compose the manufacturing business of Shelbyville, a county seat of some 5,000 inhabitants or more about forty miles southeast of Indianapolis. There are now twelve large furniture factories running to their full capacity, in addition to which there is a large hardwood lumber company and two or three other woodworking concerns. Altogether they employ 1,300 men, or more than a fourth of the city's population.

Several Terre Haute capitalists have organized the Issaquena Land & Lumber Company, incorporated with \$100,000 capital stock. The company will deal in Mississippi lands and will also engage in the lumber business on an extensive scale in the South. Those interested in the new company are D. E. Regan, W. C. Ball, John R. Connelly, G. W. Sims, H. J. Baker, G. L. Road and David Ingle.

The name of the L. C. Thompson Manufacturing Company of Indianapolis has been changed to the Furnas Office & Bank Furniture Company, of which J. H. Furnas is president. The company operated under its old name about fifteen years.

Wickard & Bondurant have purchased the old plant of the Singer Sewing Machine Company at South Bend for \$200,000. It will be converted into apartment plants.

The factory of the Meyers Lawn Swing Company at Goshen was destroyed by fire several days ago with a loss amounting to about \$6,000, on which there was about \$1,500 insurance. It is probable that the factory will be rebuilt immediately.

William Freeman, secretary of the State Forestry Board, has begun the planting of 57,000 young trees on the state's reservation near Henryville. A camp with twelve men has been established and the trees will be transplanted from nurseries, located on the reservation. Included in the transplanting will be yellow poplar, ash, elm, black locust, chestnut, Kentucky coffee and maple trees. A large quantity of seeds that have been held in storage will also be planted. Trees have already been planted on 300 acres and it is expected to ultimately furnish trees for replenishing the forests of the state.

The plant of the Vincennes Novelty Company at Vincennes was destroyed by fire about ten days ago. The loss reached about \$75,000, which included patterns valued at \$30,000 that were in the plant, together with many important records.

Within a short time the Emsing-Platt Lumber Company will begin business at Lafayette with a full line of hardwoods and other lumber. It was organized several days ago and incorporated by John Emsing, D. D. Jacobs, J. W. Skinner, W. A. Earle and E. M. Platt, all of Lafayette. The capital stock of the company is \$60,000.

In order to extend its business, the Shelby Woodworking Company, organized at Shelbyville some time ago, has just been incorporated. It has a capitalization of \$5,000 and the directors are J. J. Riser, A. J. Clark, Henry Beynon and J. F. Inman.

A new veneer house to be known as the Hoosier Veneer Company will be located at Ladoga. The company has been organized with \$15,000 capital and a factory will be built and equipped with modern appliances. The first board of directors is composed of Benjamin F. Carman, R. P. Hicks, Nathan Hulett, George W. Otterman and S. F. Kyle.

Milwaukee.

The Steinmann Lumber Company has bought a large tract adjoining its present yards along

the right of way of the Milwaukee road, which will double its present capacity.

George C. Swallow, a well known lumberman, has been sued for \$25,000 damages for having, it is alleged, ridden over a sixteen-year-old messenger boy with his automobile. Mr. Swallow, though having interests in different sections of the country, resides in Milwaukee.

Owing to the heavy demand for lumber shipments the Milwaukee road is finding difficulty in keeping such consignments moving in the northern part of the state, as men are lacking to make up crews for the many extra trains which are said to be called for by shippers.

The Barker & Stewart Lumber Company at Wausau has completed improvements in its plant costing approximately \$20,000. The circular saws have been replaced by a band saw, a new edger has been placed and a new carriage installed. The buildings have also undergone remodeling.

Northern lumber mills are complaining of a dearth of men and requests for laborers have been placed with almost every employment office in Milwaukee. All mills are said to be running short-handed, notwithstanding that wages are higher than in former years. The recent warm weather has reduced the depth of snow in the most northern counties and it is expected that hundreds of men will be placed in these localities at once.

Asheville.

The local hardwood market remains firm, with supply of good stock still low. There is an increasing demand for the best grades of poplar, and lumbermen say that the best prices for this wood now prevail. There is also an increasing demand for oak. The past month has been ideal for the loggers and much standing timber has been cut, but it is yet in the forest.

Of interest to lumbermen in Asheville and western North Carolina is the recent option taken by S. F. Chapman and J. S. Bailey on the Belding lands in Graham, Clay and Cherokee counties, embracing some 55,000 acres. If the option is taken up and the purchase consummated a New Jersey concern will cut the timber and market the product, while Chapman and Bailey will retain the water rights that go with the boundary. The ownership of this boundary is necessary to clear the cause of action that Bailey and Chapman have against the Southern Railway Company for the proposed destruction of an alleged water power in western North Carolina, which is valued at more than one million dollars. The Southern seeks to build its Maryville line through the property of Mr. Bailey, which will, it is contended, greatly interfere with the water power. The Belding boundary was necessary for the establishment of the Bailey and Chapman claim. The Belding boundary is a virgin forest containing poplar, oak, walnut, ash and hemlock. The owners have held out for years for \$12.50 per acre, but it is not believed that they will secure this sum under the present option. The deal, however, may amount to half a million dollars. Lumbermen say that the boundary will cut 10,000 feet of lumber per acre, exclusive of the hemlock.

Bristol, Va.-Tenn.

John T. Nagle of the W. M. Ritter Lumber Company of Columbia, Ohio, and others have organized the Linville River Lumber Company. The company will have headquarters at Pineola, N. C., where it controls a big tract of timber land formerly owned by the Linville Land & Improvement Company. The new company will operate the big band mill of the W. M. Ritter Lumber Company at Pineola and is making preparations to begin active work right away. A railroad track several miles long is being built into the timber land to get the logs out.

The Paxton-Lewis Lumber Company has just been organized in Bristol by Fred K. Paxton, formerly of the Ordway Manufacturing Com-

pany; T. W. Lewis, Jr., of Charlottesville, Va., and C. H. Brand of Staunton, Va. The company will have headquarters in Bristol and do a general manufacturing and wholesaling hardwood business. Mr. Paxton, who with Mr. Lewis will be at the active head of the company, has had several years' experience and has lately been connected with the Bristol Coffin & Casket Company in an important capacity. The company owns a large block of timber land near Meadow View, twenty-five miles from Bristol, and will manufacture lumber from this timber on circular mills.

J. H. Bryan of the Bryan Lumber Company has gone to Cranberry, N. C., and Pee Dee, S. C., to inspect the mills of his company and hurry forward orders.

The Tug River Lumber Company of this city has just purchased an additional tract of 3,000 acres of hardwood timber land in Scott county, Virginia, near Horton's Summit, and will install a big band mill at a very early date. The company at present operates circular mills in Scott county on a large scale. The new band mill will have a daily capacity of about 50,000 feet. The company had a band mill in Scott county destroyed by fire about a year ago.

The Black Mountain Lumber Company of Cumberland, Md., has just purchased a large boundary of timber from the Schafer heirs, in the Holston mountains, four miles from Bluff City and ten miles from Bristol, through John N. Johnston. The property is estimated to contain about 20,000,000 feet of merchantable hardwood timber and the purchase price is said to have been \$20,000. It is said that the deal will mean the early organization of a new lumber concern with headquarters in Bristol, as the purchasers will develop the property without delay.

The Louisville & Nashville railway is believed to be backing a railroad project which will mean much to the lumbermen of eastern Tennessee and western North Carolina. This is the proposed extension of the Tennessee & North Carolina railway, a small road now extending from Newport, Tenn., to Mount Sterling, N. C., in the heart of a lumber region, to Canton, N. C., and ultimately to Asheville, and to Knoxville on the southern end. Surveyors are at work near Canton, N. C., locating the line and it is believed that the scheme will go through, as the Louisville & Nashville has been anxious for years to get into Asheville.

J. M. McRae of Mount Sterling, N. C., head of the Laurel Fork Lumber Company, was in the city last week and reports that the lumbermen in that section have lately suffered from floods.

Fire for twenty miles east of Damascus has done much damage to timber. James Faulkner, Jr., of the Faulkner Lumber Company, who was over from Damascus last week, told of the great fire. The cold rain of last week did not extinguish the flames and so far the efforts to check them have proven futile. The Laurel Lumber Company, A. M. Turner Lumber Company, J. W. Diefenderfer Lumber Company, Tennessee Lumber & Manufacturing Company and others are heavy owners of timber lands in that region.

The Hassinger Lumber Company is preparing to begin extensive operations at Azen, in the White mountains, twenty miles from Abingdon. The construction of the Virginia Carolina Southern, the road that is to extend from the Virginia Carolina railway terminus, at Taylor's Valley, to Azen, has been completed and the big mills will soon be put in operation. The road is a standard gauge. The company owns a 30,000-acre tract of some of the finest hardwood timber land in the south in the White mountains near White top.

M. N. Offutt of the Tug River Lumber Company and H. M. Hoskins of the H. M. Hoskins Lumber Company of this city are actively engaged in arranging for the lumbermen's exhibit at the Jamestown Ter-Centennial Exposition at

Jamestown this year. The exhibit of the lumbermen of this section will be separate from the exhibits of the counties and nearly 1,000 square feet in one of the buildings erected by the Virginia Mineral & Timber Exhibit Association has been allotted for the exhibit.

J. A. Wilkinson will have his new band mill, which is being erected at his big lumber plant in South Bristol, ready to put in operation in a few weeks. It will have a daily capacity of 50,000 feet.

The Came-Wyman Lumber Company of this city contemplates the construction of a band mill on its timber lands near Bluff City, on the Virginia & Southwestern, twelve miles from Bristol, this spring or summer.

Irving Whaley of the Tug River Lumber Company and Dr. Lindsay Bunting have returned from a trip to Bermuda, Porto Rico, Cuba and other islands in the West Indies, and report a delightful trip.

John T. Dixon of the John T. Dixon Lumber Company of Elizabethton, and Dixon & Dewey, Flatiron building, New York, was in the city last week en route home from a trip to the East. The firm of Dixon & Dewey is being dissolved by mutual consent and a receiver has been appointed for the dissolution proceedings. Mr. Dewey, it is understood, will be associated with a big fir concern, having had considerable experience in this business.

Through their traveling representatives, R. M. Smith & Co. of Parkersburg, W. Va., are buying considerable hardwood stock in this section.

The Swannanoa Corporation has been organized with headquarters in Bristol by George L. Carter, president of the South & Western railway, and others to deal in Virginia and Kentucky timber lands.

George H. Mell of Kane, Pa., was a recent visitor in Bristol and spent several days looking after his mill interests in eastern Tennessee and western North Carolina.

Cincinnati.

Fire, originating in dimension mill No. 1 at the Maley, Thompson & Moffett Lumber Company's operation at Eighth and Evans streets, on April 3, destroyed that plant and entailed a loss estimated at from \$75,000 to \$100,000, which is partly covered by insurance. A considerable loss in logs and lumber is reported by the company; also of machinery. The rough timber was chiefly mahogany, cedar and rosewood. Thomas J. Moffett, president of the concern, was on the scene shortly after the alarm was sounded. He directed the removal of the office furniture to a room at 1934 West Eighth street, where the company will conduct business for a time. Mr. Moffett says: "We shall depend on our mill at Delhi to fill orders for the present, and much of the lumber which has not been touched by the fire will also be used. Should we experience an unusual demand we shall call on our mill at Rockport, Ky., to assist. We also operate a large lumber yard at New York and carloads of dressed lumber will be shipped here for local use. About 125 men will be thrown out of work because of the fire, but we shall rebuild as soon as we can adjust things with the insurance companies. Our new plant will occupy about twice the area of the old one and will be built on modern lines. We expect to have it in operation about June 1."

The Moeller Lumber Company of Marla Stein, Ohio, was granted incorporation papers with a capital stock of \$6,000. The incorporators are Peter Kuntz, Joseph J. Moeller, G. H. Moeller, Louis Moeller and Anthony Scherman.

The Receivers' & Shippers' Association of Cincinnati, according to President Robert H. West, will go before the Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington in a short time to win better freight rates to the South, for which it has been fighting for years. "We will get to work at once preparing papers and will apply

to the commission for a hearing within thirty days," says President West. "The facts of our long campaign in brief are these: Over a quarter of a century ago the railroads fixed the rates to the South, and they are practically the same now. These rates give eastern manufacturers a tremendous advantage over those of Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis and this territory. In 1894 the Cincinnati shippers appealed to the Interstate Commerce Commission to remedy this condition. The commission decided in our favor and ordered that Cincinnati be given certain lowered rates. The railroads refused to obey the order of the commission and took the question to the Supreme Court. That court held the commission had no legal authority to fix or correct rates. Then for years we campaigned to secure legal authority for the commission. Last year we succeeded in this when the Hepburn law was passed. It gave the commission power to change unreasonable rates to reasonable ones. A few months ago we asked the Southern railroad at a conference to grant us better rates, practically the same as the commission had ordered years ago. We informed them we did not insist on lower rates. We merely asked for rates that would be fair in comparison with those in the East. If they desired to advance the eastern rates, instead of lowering ours, the effect would be the same. Cincinnati shippers would be then on a fair basis in competing with the East for business in the South."

The Pierce Brothers' Furniture Company of Lorain, Ohio, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$30,000 by A. J. Pierce, E. R. Pierce and John W. Pierce.

The Cincinnati Lumbermen's Club held its monthly meeting at the Business Men's Club recently and received the report of the Inspection Committee, which has worked out a plan for the revision of the inspection rules for hardwoods. It is planned to submit a revised set of rules at the convention of the National Hardwood Lumber Association at Atlantic City, N. J., May 23 and 24.

The Brooks Lumber Company of Pataskala, Ohio, with a capital of \$25,000, was incorporated by Henry Brooks, J. H. Brooks, Albert E. Frankenberg, Emil A. Frankenberg and H. H. Baird.

A. Fenton, representing the Cincinnati Hardwood Lumber Company and the Ohio Veneer Company, has returned from a successful trip East and reports a brisk demand for lumber in that territory.

The Cincinnati Hardwood Lumber Company will close a deal involving the purchase of a large tract of land in the northern part of Tennessee within a few days. The tract contains about 1,800 acres and the company will establish three large mills on the property to cut the timber for the market. The land contains large quantities of high-class oak and poplar. Fred Bosken, a member of the firm, will visit the land to make arrangements for the erection of the sawmills.

William E. Delaney, general manager of the Kentucky Lumber Company, has gone south on a business trip. He will be away from the local offices for some days.

The receipts of lumber at this market have improved over those of the month of February, 6,867 cars being received and 5,133 cars shipped, as compared with the same month last year of 6,545 received and 5,183 shipped. The car shortage still has a serious effect on the market, without any relief promised until, perhaps, the belt line is built around Cincinnati.

Chattanooga.

The car shortage is a little easier in Chattanooga and it is the opinion of most lumbermen that the railroads are using every effort to relieve the situation. The greatest trouble seems to be to get cars and not in the congestion of empty cars. As a general rule cars are moved promptly after they are unloaded. It is be-

lieved that the rate law is largely responsible for this situation. The situation is worse on the Southern system than any other. The situation has been relieved a great deal on the Alabama Great Southern road by the purchase of a large number of cars.

Business is good and lumbermen have no complaint to make in this respect. Mills are all busy.

The Ramhurst Lumber Company, recently incorporated with \$25,000 capital stock, to locate a lumber plant at Ramhurst, Ga., will organize in a few days. The company has purchased machinery from the J. A. Fay & Egan Company of Cincinnati, which will be shipped at once. A site of several acres has been purchased and a siding will be located in a few days.

The McLean Lumber Company is building a large dry kiln to its plant on the Tennessee river, which will have a capacity of 75,000 feet.

The Acme Box Company has recently purchased a tract of land near its plant for the sum of \$3,500. This gives the company a solid block and it will make extensive improvements at once. One of the largest lumber yards in the South will be established. Trains and ways will be erected all over the yards.

There was never a better demand for high grade poplar than now. Within the last two months lumber has advanced at least \$1, but the demand increases in proportion. High grade oak lumber comes with a close second in demand and chestnut a third. The export business is good, but lumbermen here are preparing to ship to Pensacola, Savannah, Mobile and others ports because of the fact that the New Orleans roads have reduced the "free time" one-half. It is the opinion of the shippers here that this scheme will injure the New Orleans port very materially.

Great Britain is waking up to the fact that the advance is coming and consumers in that country are placing large orders, for poplar especially.

M. J. Voris, treasurer of the Williams-Voris Lumber Company, was a recent visitor in the city. His home is in Franklin, Ind.

Information has been received by P. E. Fitzgibbons of the McLean Lumber Company that Angus McLean, president of the concern, is improving in health. He has recently been very ill at his home in Buffalo.

St. Louis.

The Teckemeyer & Wehinger Lumber Company lost \$1,500 worth of stock by fire in its yards on March 24.

Edward H. Luehrmann, vice president of the Charles F. Luehrmann Hardwood Lumber Company, reports business excellent and orders coming in at a lively rate. The demand is almost equally active for all kinds of hardwoods and prices are generally firm. Mr. Luehrmann states that some of the company's mills in the southern producing districts are tied up on account of recent floods, and should bad weather continue there will be little logging done. The company has already been set back three or four months on account of unfavorable weather.

Henry Boardman, George T. Meyer and John C. Vaughn are interested in the National Veneer Package Company, which recently filed articles of incorporation with a capital stock of \$250,000. The company will manufacture and handle veneer, boxes, barrels and other packages.

With a well assorted stock of all lines of hardwoods the Steele & Hibbard Lumber Company is in position to fill orders with greater promptness than is usual at the present time. L. M. Burgess, secretary of the company, reports business active and prices stiff.

Theodore Plummer of the Plummer Lumber Company reports the hardwood situation generally satisfactory. Orders are booked with a fair degree of frequency and at good prices.

A rather dark picture of logging conditions in the South is drawn by F. C. Moore, presi-

dent of the F. C. Moore Lumber Company, who recently returned from an extended southern trip. Operations in eastern Arkansas, he says, have been much retarded of late because of the floods, and the water is very slow in disappearing. It is impossible to get logging wagons into the lowlands because of the mud, and there is not enough water to allow the logs to be dragged out by cattle. The lumber offered is frequently of poor quality, especially that put out by the smaller mills, as mill owners have been compelled to use up the timber on high land near the mills because they could not get at the better timber in the swamps. It will probably be sixty days before any quantity of lumber is in condition to be marketed.

Receipts of lumber by rail during the first twenty-five days of March were 11,093 cars, as against 11,067 cars during the first twenty-five days of March last year. Receipts by river during the first twenty-five days of March this year were 84,000 feet, as against 272,000 feet during the same period last year. Shipments by rail during the first twenty-five days of this March were 7,360 cars, as against 6,724 cars during the same period last year. There were 39,000 feet shipped by river during the first twenty-five days of March this year, as against 67,000 feet during that period last year. This shows an increase in rail receipts of 26 cars during the first twenty-five days of March this year and a decrease in river receipts of 188,000 feet in comparison with last year; an increase of 636 cars in shipments by rail during the first twenty-five days of this March in comparison with the same period last year, but a decrease of 28,000 feet in shipments by river.

Nashville.

General Manager M. F. Green of the Davidson-Benedict Company, has just returned from his southern home in Florida, where he and his family spent the winter months. Mr. Green is also one of the principal stockholders of the Sylco Lumber Company, which has large holdings in Polk county, and he will leave soon to superintend the erection of a big mill on that property.

The W. J. Cude Land & Lumber Company is operating extensively around Jackson, Tenn., where it has purchased large timber holdings and also a ten-acre tract in the city for a lumber plant site. On the latter a sawmill, planing mill and dry kiln are being built. A St. Louis concern is also erecting a mill there and two of the local mills have consolidated and are putting up a plant. Dickson will soon have half a dozen lumber plants.

The spring building boom has started and the local planing mills are exceedingly busy trying to keep pace with the heavy demand for interior finishing stuff.

A special from Hopkinsville, Ky., announces that the Kentucky Stave Company has opened a branch factory in that city. The plant will be running in a few days and will have a capacity of 10,000 staves a day.

Reports from Hickman county in the New Hope and Beaverdam sections tell of considerable damage in those parts from forest fires. Timber and fencing alike have been destroyed.

Harris & Cole Brothers' planing mill at Columbia, Tenn., some time since announced the intention of quitting business at that point, but the plant has recently enjoyed such prosperity that a large force of men is still being worked and big orders are being filled.

Keith, Thomas & Co. have recently established a sawmill at the head of Spring Creek in Putnam county and the mammoth plant of this company has already sawed a million feet of oak, poplar and walnut. Brotherton, on the Southern, is the shipping point for this big output.

John T. Mitchell and Dr. R. J. McGavock of Columbia, Tenn., have bought from the Warren heirs about 30,000 acres of timber and phos-

phate lands in Perry, Lewis and Humphreys counties. The price is undisclosed, but is said to be a good round one.

Wilson & Sharp are erecting a stave factory on the Siler property in Tipton county, and the firm is said to have acquired enough red and white oak timber to cut for a number of years.

Lieberman, Loveman & O'Brien have added a cross tie department to their already large interests. For this purpose they are operating a small saw mill near their main plant. Simon Lieberman, senior member of this firm, has just returned from a fishing trip of several weeks in Florida waters. He made St. Petersburg headquarters and enjoyed the trip keenly. He reports some good catches and narrates one adventure with a shark that seized a mackerel he had hooked and was reeling in, nearly capsized the boat and finally broke his line.

The Joseph Scheffer Lumber Company has recently completed additions to its planing mill on the corner of Mill and Monroe streets that will enable the company to double its capacity. Henderson Baker, president of the company, states that they are expecting a big spring trade.

George Eleazer, a lumberman of Dickson county, has bought a large tract of timber land near Burns, Tenn., from R. L. Hall. The purchaser will immediately begin the work of cutting off the timber.

John B. Ransom has just returned from a fishing trip at Rock Ledge, Fla. He came back with his hand tied up in a sling and when asked what was the matter said a blue fish bit him on the thumb. He swore the fish was a monster and that while he was trying to get the hook out of the big fellow's mouth the fish just chewed and chewed and chewed. The party also caught a large number of the gamey Spanish mackerel.

Hamilton Love of the firm of Love, Boyd & Co. is still fishing in Florida, having moved up the coast from Miami to Rock Ledge. He is improving right along in health and hopes ere long to bid rheumatism farewell.

Lynville, Tenn., is soon to have a large spoke and handle factory. Parties from Muncie, Ind., have been looking over a site in the Tennessee town and seem to mean business.

The Nashville Spoke & Handle Factory is reported as being after a site for a branch factory at Lebanon, Tenn.

A special from Trenton, Tenn., announces extensive improvements being made at the plant of the Harlan Stave Mill Company there. New fireproof brick boilers are being installed, shaving rooms and other features. It is claimed the output will be very considerably increased. A large amount of timber is being collected, ready for working up.

The Nashville Spoke & Handle Factory has bought the handle factory of Levi Malugen at Centreville, Tenn., and will take charge at once with H. S. Bachelder as superintendent. The new owners will run the factory at its fullest capacity. A large quantity of hickory timber is already cut and in easy reach of the factory. Levi Malugen is the man who recently invented a machine which he claims will revolutionize the process of steam manufacturing, and it is said he has been offered large sums for the patent rights.

A special from Dothan, Ala., announces that Frank Fowler, a prominent sawmill owner there, has been arrested on the charge of murdering his wife.

A special from Johnson City announces that the veteran lumberman, James A. Martin, has closed a deal whereby he becomes the owner of 5,000 acres of virgin hardwood timber in Haywood and Swain counties, North Carolina. The timber is mostly oak, poplar and chestnut, and it is said some of the trees are twenty-one feet in circumference.

The Illinois Central railroad is buying great quantities of oak crossties in Tennessee and Alabama. Recently thirteen steamers loaded with crossties went down the Tennessee to Rockport,

Ill., with lumber consigned to the above railroad. In fact, these boats are making two round trips a month, faking about 20,000 ties at each load or a total of more than half a million ties. The road is buying this timber all up and down the river and there is a small army of men at work cutting ties.

Henry Dickens of Hartsville, Tenn., who has amassed a fine lot of walnut lumber, recently refused \$102 per thousand for it.

A. E. Baird of Nashville and his associates have just sold a big tract of timber in Mexico to parties supposed to represent the Mexican railroad running from Durango to Mazatlan, a distance of 150 miles. The tract sold includes half a million acres of hardwoods and pine.

Memphis.

The Belgrade Lumber Company, which is owned by members of the firm of Thompson & McClure and Crenshaw & Cathey and which was incorporated some time ago with a capital stock of \$100,000, has purchased a site of twenty acres for the erection of its big band sawmill and resaw five miles south of Belzoni, Miss., thus giving room for large yards for the handling of the output of the plant. The machinery has already been purchased and is now being shipped and work is to begin at once on the construction of the plant. The yards and site are so situated that they face the Yazoo & Mississippi Valley road on one side and the Yazoo river on the other, thus enjoying exceptional transportation facilities for both the raw material and the finished product. The company has purchased 6,000 acres of timber lands already and is negotiating for more. A railroad of standard gauge, nine miles long, will be constructed for handling the timber to the mill. In addition to its own timber, however, the company will buy logs from the rafts on the river. Gum, oak and ash will be the principal lumber handled. The mill will have a daily capacity of 40,000 to 50,000 feet. Thompson & McClure will continue their yards in Memphis and make a specialty of ash, as they have done heretofore.

The semi-monthly meeting of the Lumbermen's Club of Memphis was held April 6 at the Hotel Gayoso with a fairly large attendance. Five new applications for membership were reported. The river and rail committee of the club is holding regular weekly meetings and Chairman Hendrickson is authority for the statement that it will have something to announce soon "that will make mighty interesting reading."

Max Sondheimer, president of the E. Sondheimer Company, with headquarters in Memphis, has taken issue rather strongly with the Insurance Field of Louisville, Ky., on an editorial article it published recently referring to the moral hazard of hardwood lumber risks. Mr. Sondheimer has written a letter to an insurance agency in Memphis on the subject and this appeared in the Insurance Field, with comments. Mr. Sondheimer points out that cypress is not classed by lumbermen as a hardwood and that the writer in Insurance Field does the hardwood trade serious injustice in making his specific reference to cypress embrace the entire hardwood industry. In the second place he asserts that the price of cypress or any other lumber is not arbitrarily fixed by any association. He declares that the laws of supply and demand govern the price of lumber as well as that of every other commodity, and that an arbitrary price that did not take into consideration the relations between supply and demand would not last a day. He admits that manufacturers, wholesalers, retailers and others who have associations get together and exchange views as to values and in some instances list prices, based on these exchanges of opinion which are given out by the associations, but he insists strongly that the prices so named are not arbitrary. In conclusion Mr. Sondheimer says: "The hard-

wood men will take particular exception to the statements in Insurance Field that 'insurance has been written to cover the market price, but (insurance) companies have discovered that the market price is one where ashes are more valuable than lumber.' If the writer of the article will refer to his insurance statistics he will unearth the fact that there is no class of risks the insurance companies accept that has cost them less money for losses than the hardwood lumber industry. Therefore, instead of being extra hazardous, as he intimates, it is really a preferred risk, as his records will show. We feel that it is due to us that the attention of the writer of the article be called to this letter and that he be requested to make the proper amends for his unfounded statements."

Two lumbermen of this city are rivals in the election to be held by the Business Men's Club within the next few days, R. J. Darnell being candidate for president of that organization on the "blue" ticket and W. R. Barksdale being his opponent on the "red" ticket. Both have been president of the Lumbermen's Club of Memphis. It is assured that a lumberman will be at the head of that great organization of over 1,500 business men during the coming year.

H. E. Bacon, who was for some years connected with the Bacon-Nolan Hardwood Company and the Lamb Hardwood Lumber Company and who, until a short time ago, was the general manager of the consolidation of these companies and the Guild-Stover Lumber Company, known as the Lamb-Fish Lumber Company, has left Memphis for British Columbia, where he expects to locate. He was one of the most prominent lumbermen of this city and carried with him the well wishes of the entire lumber fraternity.

H. W. Flatau, representing H. Lebus, wholesale export furniture manufacturer of London, England, who has been here for some time looking for hardwood lumber, leaves this evening for Nashville. He will sail for home the latter part of this month.

W. M. Hopkins of Theodore Fathauer Company of Chicago was here this week.

The lumbermen of Memphis are now using a printed form in keeping track of the character of service rendered by the railroads. It has been officially adopted by the Lumbermen's Club and is made out in duplicate, one copy being forwarded to the railroad officials when requisition for cars is made and the other being retained in the office of the shipper.

In addition to building a double band sawmill in Memphis, work on which is progressing rapidly, interests connected with R. J. Darnell, Inc., are erecting a double band mill at Leland, Miss., where the style of the company is the Darnell-Love Lumber Company. This company has been operating one large band mill at that point and is simply adding another and will put both under the same roof. The Darnell-Love Lumber Company is also building a railroad some distance out from Leland for the purpose of facilitating the development of its timber lands. Machinery for the new mill, which will be of large capacity, is being delivered, and work will be rushed to completion.

The Dent Lumber Company, capitalized at \$50,000, has made application for a charter for the purpose of operating a circular sawmill near Monroe, La., for the development of timber on land owned by it. Offices and headquarters will be maintained in Memphis. The officers are: R. T. Fant, president of the Bankers' Trust Company, Memphis, president; Jett Dent, general manager, and W. H. Withers, of W. H. Withers & Co., cotton factors, secretary and treasurer. The company, in addition to owning considerable timber land, has options on more in the same section, thus insuring continuous operation for some years. The daily output will be about 30,000 feet.

The Dexter Handle Company, of Dexter, Mo.,

has purchased a site at Pine Bluff, Ark., for the consolidation of its two handle factories in Missouri. The daily output of the consolidated plant will be 2,400 ax handles and a large number of neck yokes and single and double trees. The company will consume considerable hardwood timber in the course of a year.

The Memphis Furniture Company, which lost the greater part of its two warehouses by fire, together with the stock contained therein, some time ago, entailing a loss of \$105,000, fully insured, is making active preparations for rebuilding these on a larger and better scale. The main part of the plant was not damaged and the company is running steadily both its main uptown plant and the one in South Memphis. There is some delay, owing to the loss of so much dry stock, in filling orders, but the company expects soon to be in position to take care of all the business offered.

The plant of the American Car & Foundry Company, located at Linghamton, a suburb of Memphis, has received an order for 1,800 cars, 500 for the Illinois Central, 500 for the Gulf & Ship Island and 800 for the National Railway of Mexico. The company is just completing an order of 885 cars, 600 of which go to the New Orleans & Northeastern. The management states that the company has enough business on its books just now to keep the plant in operation until the end of the year.

The statistics committee of the Lumbermen's Club, of which W. A. Stark is chairman, has submitted its report to that organization, covering the growth and volume of the lumber business of this city for the year 1906. Comparisons are made with 1904, the last year in which such a report was compiled. The essential details are incorporated in the following tabulated statement:

	Feet.
Lumber manufactured in Memphis	103,463,000
Increase over 1904	31,463,000
Lumber manufactured by Memphis firms outside of Memphis	229,397,000
Increase over 1904	54,897,000
Lumber yarded in Memphis but manufactured outside of Memphis	80,270,000
Increase over 1904	43,328,000
Lumber handled direct from mills and yards outside of Memphis by Memphis firms but not manufactured by them	135,648,000
Increase over 1904	34,946,000
Total handled by Memphis firms	548,776,000
Increase over 1904	165,084,000
Lumber exported by Memphis firms	39,462,000
Logs received by rail at Memphis and manufactured into lumber	78,933,000
Logs received by river at Memphis and manufactured into lumber	33,257,000
Logs and bobs received by rail and river at Memphis and manufactured into cooperage stock	20,200,000
Logs received by river and rail at Memphis and manufactured into vehicle stock, turned work and pump rods	12,600,000
Lumber consumed by retail yards	100,000,000
Lumber consumed by factory trade	60,624,000

It may be further pointed out that several thousand persons are employed by local lumber interests and that the annual sum paid out for labor by lumbermen of this city is approximately \$2,000,000.

Weather conditions have shown considerable improvement in this section during the past fortnight. The statement is made on the authority of some of the most prominent members of the trade here that the output in this territory is now larger than it has been for the past five months. This, however, has not tended to bear the market because of the knowledge that there is a very large demand for lumber to be filled before the stock now being produced will be available for use.

The car situation is very unsatisfactory. There was temporary improvement noted a short time ago and lumber interests hoped this would prove permanent. Lumbermen now, however, are having considerable difficulty in securing cars and their shipments are being delayed on this account.

The river and rail committee of the Lumber-

men's Club, which has been wrestling for some time with various phases of the traffic problem, has not yet made its final report to the club. The committee is holding weekly meetings and is doing its best to reach a satisfactory adjustment of the various matters submitted to its care.

The annual meeting of the International Slack Cooperage Stock Manufacturers' Association was held at the Hotel Gayoso this week, with about 75 to 100 delegates in attendance from all parts of the country. The scarcity of cars and the general congestion of traffic was considered by the association, which expressed the view that this is the most serious matter now before the members of the industry represented by the organization. Secretary C. J. DeLaney reported a considerable increase, about 25 per cent, in membership during the past six months, bringing the total to 125, the largest ever experienced. Officers were to have been elected, but this was postponed to an adjourned meeting which will be held for this purpose in sixty days. Emil Fott, of Cape Girardeau, Mo., is president of the association.

The entrance of Stuyvesant Fish, formerly president of the Illinois Central, into the directorate of the Missouri Pacific system is accepted as indicating the early construction of the line between Memphis and Marianna, Ark., which has already been surveyed and cleared and which has been graded for some distance. The Missouri Pacific system is handling a rapidly increasing volume of business between Memphis and New Orleans. In addition to greatly shortening the distance between Memphis and Marianna the new line will prove an important factor in the development of the timber resources of the section between Memphis and Marianna. Predictions are heard that the line will be completed before the end of the current year.

Lee Wilson & Co., Inc., who operate a large mill at Wilson, Ark., have established local offices in the Tennessee Trust building. Mr. Wilson reports considerable activity at his plant and says the lumber business is in very satisfactory condition.

The Paepcke-Leicht Lumber Company, of Chicago, has established a distributing yard at New South Memphis. The tract embraces about 10 acres and has a capacity of storing about 7,000,000 feet of lumber. There are two tracks running into the yards, one for loading and the other for unloading, thus greatly facilitating the handling of lumber.

The Southern Oak Lumber Company, of which S. S. Ford is manager, has disposed of its yards to George C. Brown & Co., of Nashville, Tenn. The latter firm is a new one for Memphis and one which promises to make the newly acquired yards among the best in the city.

One of the handsomest private offices occupied by lumbermen of this city is that just completed by Russe & Burgess in North Memphis. The office is a spacious one and is finished in hardwood.

James Cooper, of the Briggs & Cooper Company, Ltd., of Saginaw, Mich., spent some time recently at the local office of his firm.

New Orleans.

Considerable interest is being manifested in the talk of a large lumber line between New Orleans and points on the upper Mississippi river. Several prominent Louisiana lumbermen are taking active interest in the suggestion, and it is regarded as probable that definite results in the shape of a lumber barge line will accrue. Practically all of the big hardwood plants in Louisiana are advantageously located when it comes to water transportation, nearly all of them being situate on the tributaries of the Mississippi. For this reason the hardwood men are just as much interested in the project as are the cypress men and manufacturers of other woods.

Advices from Alexandria, La., state that the Red River Hardwood Lumber Company of Alexandria has purchased 18 acres of land near the right of way of the Rock Island railroad in the suburbs of Alexandria. This site will be used by the company for its big mill.

The Bayou Sara Lumber Company has increased its capital from \$8,000 to \$60,000. At a recent meeting of the directors the following officers were elected: John F. Irvine, president; Joseph Birg, vice president; G. M. Lester, secretary and treasurer.

The Cannon Lumber Company has been organized at De Ridder, La., to manufacture staves and ties. The company is capitalized at \$5,000. The incorporators are: J. C. Cannon, J. M. Hanchey and J. W. Terry.

The Bay Lumber Company has been organized at Bay St. Louis, Miss., with an authorized capital of \$100,000. John Ulysses, W. J. Gex, A. C. Gex and others are the incorporators.

A new company which will engage in the manufacture of spokes and similar products has been organized at Bay Springs, Jasper county, Miss. It is the Bay Springs Spoke & Manufacturing Company and has an authorized capital of \$20,000. These are the incorporators: L. L. Denson, R. J. Burnett, J. O. Denson, T. E. Cooper and others.

Insurance rates on lumber are attracting a great deal of attention at the present time because of the manner in which the lumbermen are contesting the advances the insurance companies are attempting to make. For some time the companies have been talking about increasing rates and the announcement that such a step was in contemplation brought a howl of protest from the manufacturers of all kinds of lumber. The controversy is as yet unsettled, with both sides still on the firing line.

Morehead, Ky.

There is still quite a car famine here. S. M. Bradley says he has over two hundred cars ordered and several inspectors idle on account of no cars. However, the situation is not as bad as it has been.

The Clearfield Lumber Company has just received an American log loader to be used on its railroad. The directors of this company held a meeting in this city this week. They also looked over their property and inspected their new band mill which is now nearing completion. The company will build a number of houses and an up-to-date clubhouse here soon.

The S. B. Reese Lumber Company of Farmers is running both mills steadily and will try and run one mill nights to make room for more logs should there be another log tide.

The Farmers Lumber Company of Farmers has a nice lot of lumber on sticks and is running steadily.

The Salt Lick Lumber Company, Salt Lick, is getting a nice lot of lumber on sticks and has enough logs to keep running most of the year.

S. M. Bradley says his fifteen mills are running steady with a good supply of logs, and he looks forward to the largest year's business he has ever had. He recently bought several nice tracts of timber, which he is now working.

Louisville.

The Edward L. Davis Lumber Company says that while the car shortage continues to interfere with the movement of lumber considerably, it has been making out very well and has by strenuous efforts managed to get caught up with shipments. The demand for oak and other hardwoods continues excellent with the company and it has all it can do to take care of trade.

The Norman Lumber Company reports a splendid demand for hardwood, but experiences considerable difficulty both in moving stock over country roads and with railway transportation. The country roads are some better than they were, but farmers are now turning to their own

work, and as a consequence there are not enough teams available to move stock in the country as rapidly as desired.

The W. P. Brown & Sons Lumber Company says that it is still shipping out stock faster than it is getting it into the yard here. Naturally the management is worrying considerably to see the yard so depleted when the company has stock in the country if it could only be moved.

The A. P. Turner Lumber Company, which makes a specialty of ties, car stock and vehicle stock, is enlarging operations in the woods, although not as rapidly as desired. A while back it could not do more work because the weather was against it and now that the weather is favorable sufficient help cannot be obtained. However, it is turning out a fair amount of stock these days and making preparations to further increase operations as soon as more help is assured.

The Kentucky Hardwood Flooring Company is very busy taking care of its heavy orders for hardwood flooring. The company furnished flooring for a number of the big up-town buildings just being completed and takes considerable pride in the quality of the product as seen in these new buildings, among which are the Atherton Building and the Stewart Dry Goods Company's new structure.

The Bell & Coggeshall Company now has its new box factory building under roof and is about ready to put in the machinery equipment. The new plant is a two-story brick structure with concrete floor, and alongside of it there is a dry kiln being erected of hollow concrete blocks.

The Peerless Veneer Mills Company has been incorporated in Louisville to manufacture quarter-sawn veneer, lumber, etc. The moving spirit in this concern is Marc O. Mundy, who has been planning for a year or more to start a new industry here, and has now started work on the erection of their plant. The new plant is located in the Parkland end of town adjacent to the plant of the Kentucky Hardwood Flooring Company.

C. M. Clark of the Swann-Day Lumber Company, Clay City, Ky., was among the recent visitors in town.

Charlotte, N. C.

The plant of the W. H. Sikes Lumber Company of Fayetteville, N. C., among the largest timber and lumber operators in the Upper Cape Fear River valley, was entirely destroyed by fire a few days ago. The loss will reach at least \$40,000, which is only partially covered by insurance.

Maj. J. E. Alexander, referee in bankruptcy, who has charge of the accounts of the E. M. Andrews Furniture Company, which recently failed for \$140,000, says that there are 600 creditors. The assets of the company will not exceed \$20,000. The company operated in North and South Carolina towns and was considered one of the leading firms of its kind in the Carolinas. Several stores were also located in Georgia, all being included in the bankruptcy proceedings.

A number of hardwood concerns over in North and South Carolina have entered suit against the Southern Railway Company for judgment in damages alleged to have been sustained because of the failure of the railroad company to deliver lumber in time to meet contracts. Considerable loss has accrued to the lumber interest in this section through the shortage of cars that has prevailed during the past winter and spring months. The situation is easing up now and the railroads are preparing to meet the demands of the lumber companies, as well as other interests throughout this section, in the way of furnishing more adequate and satisfactory service.

Ashland.

The local mills are all busy, with a steady

demand for their output. Logs are plentiful, and the supply will last several months.

There has been a car shortage that interfered greatly with shipments, but the condition has improved somewhat within the last few days.

Mr. Hall, of C. L. Munger Company, Philadelphia; W. A. Cool, of W. A. Cool & Sons, Cleveland, O.; I. G. Ballard, of the Ohio River Saw Mill Company, Louisville, and Mr. McNulty of Stevens-Eaton Company, New York, were among recent visitors to this market.

J. H. Kester, of the W. H. Dawkins Lumber Company, has returned from a visit to his parents in Parkersburg, W. Va.

Earl King, of the Keyes-Fannin Lumber Company, at Herndon, W. Va., has returned to the mountains after a few days visit here.

Timber operations on Gilbert creek, a tributary of upper Guyandotte river in Mingo county, are now in full blast and hundreds of men are engaged in the work. The recent rise in Guyandotte brought out an immense lot of stuff from there and gave the workmen room in which to place logs for the next rise. This is the creek in which Jeff Grill, of Cabell county, is doing so much work and Crane & Cole are also interested in that locality.

Many of the logs that came out of Guyandotte river on the recent rise are reported lodged in the bottoms which were overflowed, and a great deal of labor will be required to get many of them back into the stream.

The Ironton Lumber Company of Ironton, O., in the fire of March 22 lost its sawmill and all the machinery, also the dry house. As the wind was in a favorable direction the company was able to save its lumber, and only what was in the mill was destroyed. The loss is placed at \$25,000, with \$20,000 insurance. Steps to rebuild the plant will be taken immediately. A modern fireproof building for the sawmill will be erected. It has been decided that a planing mill will not be constructed at present.

Minneapolis.

Building material men are considerably alarmed over the serious prospect of a carpenters' strike in Minneapolis. The union voted to demand a raise from 40 to 45 cents an hour. The builders at one time were ready to concede 42½ cents, but the men refused this concession and hung out. Then the contractors met and agreed unanimously to stand pat on the present basis of 40 cents. After the stiff position which the men took a strike is considered very likely.

The Minnesota Lumber Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000, to do a wholesale business in all kinds of lumber, with northern hardwoods as a specialty. C. M. Rohne, formerly with the Jaynes Lumber Company and later with F. E. Reynolds & Co., is manager of the concern, which has formed connections with some good hardwood mills. It has ample financial backing from outside Minneapolis.

The Mercer-De Laittre Lumber Company, which organized last fall to develop a tract of timber in northern Michigan, has increased its capital stock from \$100,000 to \$150,000. It is now building a single band sawmill at Bass Lake, in Ontonagon county, which will have a capacity of 50,000 feet a day. It will turn out both hemlock and hardwood lumber, and there is about 100,000,000 feet of timber tributary to the mill.

Hardwood men with mills or yards in Minnesota are interested in the reciprocal demurrage law which has been passed and will take effect on July 1. There is a good deal of speculation as to how this law will operate. It requires the railroads to pay shippers \$1 a day for each car when they fail to furnish cars within a given time, two days at terminal points and three days at local points, when they fail to move loaded cars an average of sixty miles a day, or when they fail to deliver cars in a given time after reaching the railroad yard.

The shippers are held for the same sum when they fail to load or unload cars within the limit. The roads will resist the law, and the shippers will first have to bring suits for the collection of the demurrage.

The St. Paul Hardwood Floor Company has been incorporated for the purpose of manufacturing flooring, moulding, etc. The plant will be located in St. Paul. Joseph Happe is president; James Manahan, vice president, and Hulda Happe, secretary and treasurer.

Another new wholesale concern handling hardwood in this market is the Hasslen-Scharff Lumber Company, organized by Robert W. Hasslen and Edward W. Scharff. They are doing a general lumber business, with offices in the Security Bank Building.

P. W. Strickland of Rock Island, Ill., manager of the Rock Island Sash & Door Company, was in Minneapolis the other day visiting their branch office here and meeting old friends. For several years Mr. Strickland was located here as a member of the firm of Barnard & Strickland, hardwood wholesalers.

T. E. Youngblood is the new representative of the Payson-Smith Lumber Company in southern territory, succeeding W. J. Walsh, who has gone into other business. A. S. Bliss, office manager of the company, says they are having a fine run of business, especially in railroad stock, oak ties and car material, and have really all they can attend to. The shortage of cars is making trouble all the time, and more floods on the lower Mississippi are holding back shipments from that section.

Hardwood Market.

(By HARDWOOD RECORD Exclusive Market Reporters.)

Chicago.

There is no radical change in conditions in this market over those of a fortnight ago. Some jobbers contend that the demand is not quite so active as it was a month ago, but most of them are very busy. The car shortage is still annoying many dealers, and it is just as difficult today to get cars for shipping lumber out of Wisconsin and Michigan as it is from the South. There seems to be increased strength in the local market in common birch, for which there is increased demand. Oak, poplar, cottonwood and basswood are all strong sellers. By strenuous effort the average Chicago jobber is keeping pretty well supplied with stock, either at his local yards or at milling points where he has it contracted.

The entire situation looks very rosy and prospects for an excellent season's business are good.

Boston.

The market for hardwoods continues to show strength, and in many instances prices are even firmer than they were two weeks ago. Consumers who have been holding out of the market believing that prices could not remain at their present high level have now found that there is no hope of concessions in the immediate future and, therefore, are beginning to place orders of larger volume. At the same time there is no tendency toward taking on supplies much beyond immediate wants. Manufacturers of furniture are fairly busy and have fair sized stocks in their yards. The manufacturers of house finish are busy and are in the market for supplies. The export demand for hardwoods has not been large. One of the largest exporters states that the high prices now demanded have checked this business to a large extent.

The feature of the market at present is the great strength which has developed of late in whitewood. Dry stock ready for shipment is in very small offering and as all buyers are showing more interest prices are being advanced.

Toledo.

George B. Stine of the Belcher-Stine Lumber Company has been in the city settling up the business of this concern preparatory to moving to some western city. This company owns extensive timber lands in Arkansas. The main office has been located here for a number of years, but after the first of May the headquarters of the company will be in some other city. It has not been decided where the company will locate.

The C. H. Schroeder Company, which has manufactured lumber here for the last thirty years, is putting in a large stock of lumber preparatory to taking an active part in the local trade. Years ago this company was very active in marketing its products, but its attention gradually centered in the manufacturing end and for some time no attention has been paid to selling. Nearly all the output of this concern has been disposed of in the South American market.

W. A. Savage of Paulding, Ohio, a member of the Southern Lumber Company, died at his home the latter part of March.

Articles of incorporation have been filed at Columbus by the Maumee Cooperage & Lumber Company with a capital stock of \$15,000. The incorporators are J. M. Bricker, F. Dalrymple, H. G. Bricker, A. M. Richards and W. L. Johnson.

The Tucker Woodwork Company of Sidney has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$150,000. The incorporators are J. B. Tucker, J. O. Amos, L. M. Studevant, W. C. Herr and I. H. Thedrick.

It is believed that a little later prices will be slightly lower, as there is considerable whitewood back in the woods ready to be brought out when the roads are in proper condition. The call for plain oak, one inch, ones and twos, is moderate and prices are firmer. Quartered oak is in moderate demand with prices steady. White and brown ash continue in very good demand. The call for cypress is of small volume.

New York.

The hardwood situation in the metropolitan district and vicinity continues active. The trade of the past thirty to sixty days is pronounced the best ever realized by wholesale houses in this section. It has been a period of the easiest selling coupled with the highest range of prices, and under such conditions it is needless to say that the general feeling is most optimistic. Dry stocks of good lumber continue scarce, which, of course, explains the buoyant conditions in the market to a certain degree, although the general demand in all branches of consumption is of such volume as would provide a big traffic even if stocks were more plentiful.

Poplar is in the lead with a big demand for all grades, including culls. Plain oak is in excellent demand, especially for good, common and culls; quartered oak is somewhat easier, but is ruling firm in price; ship oak and heavy mill stuff is in active call, with prices showing an upward tendency all along the line. Chestnut has eased off a little on ones and twos and common, but sound wormy is active. Log run birch and select color birch are buoyant, with a good demand and supplies only nominal. Prices are ruling very strong. While the uses for ash are naturally limited, supplies at shipping points are so scarce, coupled with a general demand in such lines as it is utilized, that prices on all grades of ash, both white and brown, are on the highest level ever reached. Maple is enjoying its full share of the prosperity and thick stock is scarce. The usual grades seem in fair supply, but the demands of the market are such

as to keep the general situation firm. Basswood is in very good shape and supplies nominal, with a good demand.

The foreign mahogany and cedar market showed a marked falling off in the receipts of mahogany for the month of February as compared with the month of January, with the result that stocks have been greatly reduced. The demand is exceedingly brisk, which has resulted in a continued buoyant price situation throughout the general market. Receipts of cedar during February were very heavy and have been steadily increasing for several months, and stocks have begun to accumulate in the local district, which leads to the suggestion that future shipments be confined only to large wood of good quality. The general price situation in connection with both woods continues strong, although cedar has eased off about 1 cent a foot in view of the heavy receipts.

Philadelphia.

A slight quietus noticeable in the wholesale market during the fortnight is attributable no doubt to the more or less precarious weather conditions; otherwise there is practically no change in the status of the hardwood market. The furniture factories of eastern Pennsylvania continue on the rush, buying freely. The sash and door mills are pushed to the limit, and judging from the number of permits applied for, for large structures and for large numbers of dwelling houses, this industry will be kept on the spur throughout the coming season. There is a steady hum of veneer and cigar box factories and all other woodworking establishments. A scarcity of dry stock, both at the mill districts and in the consuming market, is noticeable and is likely to continue for some months to come. Values keep up, especially in the better grades. Yards are fairly well stocked with the lower grades and prices keep firm. Yardmen as a rule are buying cautiously until the season opens; some, however, have placed orders ahead for future delivery, but no one feels competent to make calculations as to prospective prices. The car service at the mill districts instead of improving grows steadily worse. In some sections, unless there is speedy relief, mills will have to shut down for want of room to pile stock. It is a fact that it is easier to sell than to deliver the goods. A number of the leading jobbers assert that they have an unprecedented pile of orders, but not the least idea as to when they can be delivered. The hardwood values hold relative positions of a fortnight ago. Chestnut, basswood, ash and poplar are the top notchers, but stocks are light, as they are difficult to obtain in quantity. Oak is moving in fine style, with well sustained prices. Gum holds old status and is receiving many inquiries. Maple, birch and cherry are moving slowly. Maple flooring is in demand with prices steady.

Baltimore.

The hardwood lumber trade situation here is still encouraging, stocks being in urgent demand and the mills working at full capacity. The car shortage still renders distribution difficult. Stocks at producing points are generally low, the bad weather last winter having imposed an extensive embargo upon manufacturing operations. Consumers are ready to offer very attractive prices for lumber, but such tenders do not always produce the stocks needed in desired quantities, and as a result considerable competition prevails, which keeps the range of values high. So small are the available supplies that exports of hardwoods, which often attain large volume in March, have been very small this year and the movement as yet leaves much to be desired. This, of course, applies chiefly to oak, which wood leads all others in point of inquiry. Ash and other lumber, however, are also wanted in far larger quantities than the mills are able to turn out. While some of the needs of the trade are apparently held in abey-

ance, the conditions are most hopeful and dealers as well as manufacturers are greatly encouraged over the outlook.

Pittsburg.

The hardwood market is fairly active and very firm as to price. The volume of sales is not increasing to any marked degree, but wholesalers have about all the orders they can attend to in the face of continued car shortage and a scant supply of dry stocks at the mills. Testimony received on all sides indicates that the stocks at the mills are much lower than is usual at this season, and although the hardwood mills are running a full turn now they are not making any headway in this respect. The dry kilns are being worked to their fullest capacity. Much of the hardwood lumber, especially oak, is being sent out from the mills really unfit for shipment, and the freights wholesalers have to pay eat up most of their profits.

The local market for hardwoods, as for all other kinds of lumber, is somewhat slow. Building has not started off with the usual spring rush and although many house building projects are announced the number of large business blocks and public buildings which are assured for this spring is much smaller than was looked for earlier in the year. High prices, chiefly of labor, with the danger of strikes in some lines, have held back prospective builders whose projects, had they gone ahead, would have swelled the inquiry for lumber not a little. The city of Pittsburg showed a loss of five per cent in building operations in March as compared with the corresponding month one year ago, and in the Western Pennsylvania district the record showed no perceptible gain.

Yardmen are slow buyers this spring. They seem to hesitate in the belief that there may be a slump in building operations in midsummer which will seriously affect them. Most of them are stocking up with great caution and are inclined rather to buy for immediate needs. Many yards carried over fair stocks of lumber and are only replenishing their stocks in lines that are most needed. Outside the city there is more activity manifest for the coal and industrial projects that are being pushed forward and make a market for considerable lumber. Salesmen who "do" the eastern cities and the big towns in Ohio, Indiana and Michigan report an increasing trade in hardwoods and seem to think that present prices may be raised again before hot weather.

The price list on hardwoods is well sustained. Oak leads. In some lines it is almost impossible to get good dry oak and the seller has it all his own way. Maple is selling well for flooring and chestnut is in fair call.

Buffalo.

Some of the hardwood dealers speak of trade as quiet, but they really have not much to complain of and most of them agree that prices are good and the demand is all that it could be and enable them to keep stocks of any size on hand. It is difficult to find material to replace depleted lines—almost impossible in case of some of the popular woods.

Oak dealers do not consider the prospects for securing stock so very bad, though there is still high water to contend with in the Ohio valley and farther down. A new difficulty presents itself in the shape of a scarcity in poplar. Nobody has a supply of it. Dealers who do not handle much else say that they are obliged to refuse orders for it and they do not know when they are going to have any more.

The demand for birch has increased, but the supply is large and will be much larger when the lake fleet moves, for dealers here have large lots of it bought for early shipment by that route. There is an increased demand for elm and basswood. The call for ash and chestnut continues to exceed the supply. Prices are strong and promise to remain so.

Saginaw Valley.

Hardwood is materially stronger all along the line. A lot of beech No. 2 common and better was sold one day last week at \$16 and the same day another lot was sold at \$17, a marked advance on previous quotations for that grade. Beech and birch culls are higher and are selling at \$13 and \$14. There is a good demand for maple and prices are well sustained at \$24 for Nos. 1 and 2; No. 1 common, \$17 and \$18; No. 2, \$11 and \$12. Basswood is in limited supply at \$25 and \$28 for No. 2 common and better, and elm at \$22 and \$29. Dry stocks of nearly all kinds of lumber are exceedingly short and while the mills are nearly all in operation there is not enough lumber accumulating to keep along with the trade. The output this year will hardly exceed that of last. Portable mills have been and are cutting small lots in fifty localities, and this is hauled and shipped out about as fast as cut.

Cleveland.

Manufacturers of hardwoods in this territory are largely oversold on poplar and oak, as well as basswood and chestnut. The demand is entirely beyond the ability of the mills to supply. Prices are firm and indications are for a large trade this spring and summer.

Indianapolis.

Spring business has opened up with a rush, due to the excellent weather of the last week. As a result hardwood dealers are finding themselves cramped for stock, owing to the unexpected demand, but so far there has been no great shortage. The majority of dealers have a fair supply of all lines of hardwoods, with other shipments on the way. Shipments are slow coming in and practically all that have been received during the last two weeks were ordered three months ago. There is a general belief that when the shippers' bill goes into effect next month shipments will come more promptly. The greatest demand for hardwoods in Indianapolis at present is from contractors who want them for building purposes. Furniture factories are taking their usual quota and carriage and vehicle factories are buying practically all they can obtain. There has been no increase in prices during the last two weeks, but one is expected within the next three or four weeks.

Bristol, Va.-Tenn.

Lumbermen are gratified over conditions that now obtain. There is activity in every line of the hardwood business. Indications are that the output of stock from this section will be very large this year. New mills are being started daily. Many timber land deals which will mean immense additional development are being made, and the prospects for the future are bright indeed.

Lumbermen report a heavy demand for all kinds and grades of stock. Shippers are experiencing difficulty in getting cars and the shortage is now more serious than it has been this year, but not nearly so bad as it was during the closing weeks of last year.

Cincinnati.

The arrival of spring has brought inquiries and orders for hardwoods with a rush, and but for the car shortage an even heavier business could be transacted. The local market is regarded firmer than for some time. No price changes have been made, but on several of the more active woods an advance is expected to take effect within a few weeks. Poplar is being sought with great activity and the highest prices are being paid for that item. The scarcity of that stock, combined with the active demand, has caused dealers to think seriously of raising prices on it. It is more than likely that an advance will be made within the next fortnight. Oak, quartered and plain white, is also in good request. Cypress has been in good demand for

some time, and is easily keeping up with the pace set by other woods. Chestnut, cherry and hickory are a better sale now than ever before. Stocks are limited and consumers are purchasing eagerly. The second flood that reached Cincinnati this year held back the spring trade, and now orders are piling up and causing lumbermen to hustle in an effort to fill them. The spring trade this season is far better than for years.

St. Louis.

Business in hardwoods during the month of March was very satisfactory to local lumbermen. Orders came in unsolicited and prices are without exception firm. Stocks are universally low and dealers are kept on the alert to find supplies to meet current wants and to supplement depleted lines. Weather and the car situation have improved but slowly in producing territory, and as the winter's log crop was very short the prospects for a plentiful supply of lumber are not very bright; at least, the scarcity of dry hardwood is not expected to be overcome before midsummer and possibly not before early fall. The supply of cars for the local trade has been more plentiful during the past few weeks, but it is still very uncertain.

Ash is probably the strongest item on the list; it is in very short supply, and when it can be found brings record prices. Poplar is also scarce in all grades and thicknesses and there is an especial shortage in 1 and 1½ inch. Cottonwood is wanted beyond the ability of dealers to supply and is bringing fancy prices in all grades. Conditions in the oak market have improved materially of late. Both red and white oak, plain sawed, are in good call, which is especially gratifying to holders of the stock, as they have pretty good sized accumulations on hand for which they are assured a market. Quartered oak in both red and white is also in good demand.

Nashville.

The past week was a busy one with the lumber dealers of this vicinity and the tendency is toward upward prices. Shipments are still a bit congested and business is still suffering some on that account. Orders continue to pour in briskly from all directions. The country mills, however, are getting their output to the city now and this is enabling dealers to fill orders that had accumulated. A good demand for quartered oak was noticeable last week and prices held up well. Usually this wood is not among the best sellers in the market. Dry stock of poplar is still very scarce. A still further advance was noted in wide lumber. A considerable quantity of this most useful and valuable wood has reached the market recently, but it has been shipped out as fast as it arrived, filling old orders. One local firm states that it could sell 200 carloads of poplar at Chicago quotations if the lumber was only obtainable. Some ash is coming in from the remote country regions now, the roads having got in condition that admitted of hauling. Most of it is sold before it gets here, however, and is routed straight out to northern markets. Some choice stock of chestnut reached the city recently both by river and rail and it brought good prices. Good hickory stock continues to be scarce, and handle and implement men are hustling for it. Staves are in good demand and bringing good money. Local conditions in all departments of the market are about as satisfactory as the dealers could wish and the supply is taking a pretty good care of the demand.

Memphis.

The demand continues good for everything on the hardwood list and the market remains quite firm. The spring trade has opened up quite as well as expected and the trade is looking forward to a demand that will take everything offered readily at full values. The scarcity of dry stock is still pronounced and, while there is some increase in the amount of hardwood lumber being put on the sticks now, it is realized that it will

be some time before this will be available. In the meantime there is a large prospective demand to be taken care of and for this reason both manufacturers and wholesalers are very firm in their ideas of value. Some are talking of a further advance, while practically every member of the trade is of the opinion that there is no prospect of any recession from the current level until there is some relief to the strained relations between supply and demand. Cottonwood and ash are among the strongest items for sale here, both being limited as to offerings and almost unprecedented as to the demand therefor. Plain oak, too, sells readily in all grades and there is not a dull feature on the list. Gum is being taken in liberal quantities and the outlook for this lumber is considered especially bright by the majority of the trade here. There is even further improvement noted in the demand for quarter-sawn red oak, which is now taking its place along with the remaining items in point of both activity and strength.

New Orleans.

Hardwood is looking up in this territory. The mills are cutting plenty of stock and the exports are improving. The interior demand is also showing improvement, though manufacturers are still finding trouble in getting cars for their stocks. Now that the grain movement is practically over, however, it is anticipated that a good many more cars will be at hand and that the result will be an improvement in conditions. There is some talk of increasing hardwood prices as a result of conditions existing here.

Louisville.

There is a decided note of improvement in the hardwood market here. It is now possible for country mills to produce more lumber. Between rains, floods and other hindrances production has been kept so low that it has been a discouraging feature of the market both to manufacturers and buyers. Now that the mills are running well, the market is taking on fresh life and lumbermen would be quite content were it not for the transportation problem which still troubles them.

Poplar continues to lead the market and dry stock is extremely scarce. However, the fact that the mills are getting some fresh stock on sticks now is making everybody feel better and is relieving the feeling that poplar is hard to get at any price. There seems also to be a remarkably good demand for chestnut, especially uppers, to take the place of oak, and for all kinds of chestnut for that matter. Oak in shipping condition is still strenuously sought, both white and red, plain and quartered. Cottonwood continues high, but the supply at the mills seems to be getting a little better, as is also the supply of gum, though there is no surplus of either. Also some southern mills are offering gum, and some fair sales have been recorded during the past few days. Taken altogether, the hardwood situation has shown decided improvement during the past fortnight. That is, there has been more stock changing hands and the situation is getting right to encourage more active trade.

Minneapolis.

Dealers unanimously report that they have all the orders they are able to take care of, and business is limited to some extent by the inability to get cars for loading out lumber at the branch line mill points. Dry hardwood is a scarce article, and basswood is now practically out of the market. Preparations are being made to ship some of the new cut when half dry, to fill urgent orders. The price on the low grade stock has stiffened, and a stronger price level will govern on sales during the year.

Birch is no longer plentiful. The low grades are cleaned up close, and stocks in upper grades are broken up and disappearing fast. Far-sighted dealers who carried a heavy line of

birch are realizing nicely. They saw that with all other hardwoods scarce and high, birch was bound to be in greater demand and to improve in price. Flooring is active now, with maple and birch leading and oak losing favor because of the high price. The sash and door factories have a big line of business on hand and are in the market for oak, maple, basswood and birch. Railroad demand is strong. There is a good call for oak ties and timbers, and the car builders are all hustling for material to fill the flood of orders for new box cars. The railroads have been slow to get their orders in and now are rushing delivery, although they know the conditions well. The car trouble is a great handicap and shipments from the south are arriving very slowly. Country yards are ordering considerable flooring and wagon stock, and the greatest trouble dealers find with this class of business is to get the cars to ship in. Prices are stiff on oak of all kinds and grades.

Toledo.

Spring has opened up an active market here for all hardwoods. The car shortage is still troublesome.

Just about the time winter broke the horizon became clouded with threatened labor troubles and these with the small stocks made the prospects seem dark indeed. The strikes were settled within a week and now there is nothing in the local situation to retard the biggest building boom in the history of the city.

Strange as it may seem, even though the month of February showed a marked falling off in building, due to the extensive building in January, the sales of lumber showed an increase of ten per cent over the sales a year ago for the same period. The same held true with March so far as the sales of lumber were concerned, but this month also showed a big increase in building. The permits taken out in March totaled \$350,000.

One peculiar feature of the building which is now going on is that over seventy-five per cent of it is small dwellings. This feature of the local situation is pleasing to the lumbermen, for it is in construction such as this that the most lumber is used. The increase in the cost of building is about thirty-three and one-third per cent, but this fact has not in any way interfered with the progress of work.

There is a fair supply of all hardwoods in the Toledo market and stocks, while not as complete as they should be, will be adequate to the demands, it is thought. Small shipments are coming in slowly and these with the stocks now on hand will probably tide the market over until the boats begin to arrive from the northern mills.

Liverpool.

Several carloads of hardwoods have arrived at this port during the last fortnight and have all sold at good prices. Two or three carloads of poplar boards came forward on new contracts and have all been promptly cleared off the quay. It is somewhat unfortunate that shippers do not see the folly of delivering their new contracts without fulfilling their old ones. The old ash plank contracts are still undelivered and we are beginning to wonder if shippers will ever see the discredit they are bringing on themselves by this foolish policy. Everything in the hardwood line is very firm just now with the exception perhaps of hickory and birch, and these two items are recovering. Second growth ash logs are in much demand, but here again the old trouble of shipping on consignment is in evidence. Shippers of this wood should insist on higher prices. Forest grown wood, however, we think, is just now rather overrated in value and shippers should meet buyers on this side if they want orders. Oak, both in the board, plank and log, are in much demand and are commanding high prices. Coffin and wagon planks are absolutely unobtainable. Two mahogany sales are due shortly and prices can be expected

much on the same basis as the previous sales. Judging from appearance of the sale yards a large quantity of good and valuable wood will be offered. We think buyers will be well advised to lay in a heavy stock at present prices, as we feel confident that the near future will see higher prices. Hickory logs are firmer than they were a few weeks ago and shippers should not hesitate to ship a few hundred logs. Buyers will not look at this wood on contract owing to the difficulty of knowing what they are buying, but at the present moment there is no risk to be attached to anyone shipping this wood on consignment.

London.

It cannot be said that there is any great activity in the hardwood market, but buyers who have waited so patiently for lower prices are forced to purchase their requirements from what little stock there is offering, the docks being practically bare of stock.

In whitewood there is a good demand for all grades, but little or no stock offering, and if by chance there could be any slight concession made in the price there would be many buyers anxious to place orders. With a dull market few are tempted to make contracts at present high prices, preferring to fill their wants from any goods offering.

There is a good demand for oak planks 3 and 4 inches thick in export grade, but little call for firsts and seconds, their place being supplied by European oaks. Boards in all grades are in good demand, but there is little stock here and little offering. Quartered boards are in slightly better demand.

There is no great demand for walnut at the present time and several parcels which have recently arrived have failed to find buyers, the quality, however, being very poor for the grades.

In satin walnut the best call is for good No. 1 common boards 1 inch thick, which realize good prices. It may be mentioned *en passant* that there is always a good demand here for thin boards, one large manufacturer practically taking all the thin boards that come to London.

The demand for ash planks continues good and seems likely to remain so; logs, unless of prime quality, being difficult to dispose of.

Mahogany is still higher in price, with a good demand.

Birch logs and planks have been plentiful and low prices have prevailed, but a substantial advance in price is bound to occur in the near future.

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Only well built plants with adequate protection and at least five years timber supply are considered eligible.

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Eight words of ordinary length make one line. Heading counts as two lines. No display except the headings can be admitted.

Remittances to accompany the order. No extra charges for copies of paper containing the advertisement.

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AN EXPERIENCED MAN

Wanted to manage hemlock and hardwood plant in Wisconsin which cuts twelve to fifteen million annually. Must be capable of assuming supervision of product from stump to the pile. State age, experience, where employed for the past three years, whether married or single, salary expected and references. Address "H 734," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

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A HUSTLING SALESMAN

With an established trade in the Mississippi valley, seeks a new connection. Thoroughly familiar with hardwood gradings. Address "R. M.," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

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CHERRY WANTED.

4 4 No. 2 common. Quote price f. o. b. cars Detroit. Specify quantity that you are in a position to ship. H. W. HARDING LBR. CO., Detroit, Mich.

HARD MAPLE LUMBER WANTED.

2 or 3 cars of 1sts and 2nds dry 2 1/2". The A. B. CHASE CO., Norwalk, Ohio.

WANTED.

Walnut logs 11" and up in diameter, Oak logs 24" and up and Hickory logs 14" and up—all good quality. Address H. V. HARTZELL, Greenville, Ohio.

WANTED.

QUARTERED RED OR WHITE OAK. 1x4x11, 16 1/2, 19 & 20, 1x3 1/2x11, 16 1/2 & 19, 1x3x14, 1x2 1/4x14—for delivery at Mound City, Ill.

QUARTERED OAK CHAIR BACKS. 2 1/2x6" wide, 15 and 17" long, for delivery at Port Washington, Wis.

THE WISCONSIN CHAIR CO., Port Washington, Wis.

YELLOW PINE CAR MATERIAL.

Long Leaf Car Sills, Switch Timbers and Decking wanted, rough or dressed. Also Long or Short Leaf Car Siding, 1x4 6"-9 or 18", also 16" kiln dried and worked to pattern. Quote cash price f. o. b. mill. AMER. LBR. & MFG. CO., Pittsburg, Pa.

WANTED.

1" dry log run Black Walnut; 2", 2 1/4", 2 1/2" and 3" green White and Red Oak; 1 1/2"x2-26" clear Oak or Hickory and 1 1/2" to 4" White Ash. McCLURE LUMBER CO., Detroit, Mich.

WANTED—DRY CYPRESS.

2x5" and wider, 8 or 16', 1sts and 2nds, selects or sound common. AMER. LBR. & MFG. CO., Pittsburg, Pa.

BASSWOOD WANTED.

A few carloads 4/4 and 8/4 Northern White Basswood dressed two sides. Quote price delivered on New York rate of freight.

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YELLOW PINE POLE STOCK

Wanted—From reliable mills who understand how to manufacture No. 1 Pole stock, clear and straight grain quality, free from all defects excepting sap.

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200,000 ft. 28" and up White Oak logs.

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All grades and thicknesses, rough or dressed, wanted. Prompt cash. Willing to contract. AMER. LBR. & MFG. CO., Pittsburg, Pa.

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One inch stock wanted, in carloads, from 2 1/2 to 10" in width and from 10 to 48" in length. Can use large quantities if properly gotten out. Stock must be clear and free from defects. Write us for list.

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We are in the market for plain sawed oak, all grades and thicknesses. P. G. DODGE & CO., 2116 Lumber St., Chicago.

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3 and 4 inch White Oak; also Mixed Oak; also 12x12 Timbers and Piling of all kinds. CONTINENTAL LUMBER CO., 1213 Monadnock Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

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FOR SALE—CUT TO ORDER.

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FOR SALE.

25,000 ft. Com. & Better 16 4 Poplar, mostly 14" and 16", green.
1 car 4 4 Cherry, dry.
1 car 4 4 Quartered Oak, No. 2 Com.
1 car 8 4 Poplar, 1sts & 2nds, wide stock.
6,000 ft. 1sts & 2nds 4 4 Qtd. Oak, 9" & up.
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In whole or subdivide, 1,500 acres of timber land on the Mississippi river, about half way between Burlington and Davenport. All heavy timber. Good thing for mill owner. For particulars address the owner. S. P. PLUMB, Wapello, Iowa.

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AT ONCE.

If you are in need of machinery—new or second hand—a few lines in this column will place your wants before those who have such goods for sale. For particulars address HARDWOOD RECORD, Chicago, Ill.

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Manufacturer to figure on making vertical letter files in Oak and Birch. Address "A. 14," care HARDWOOD RECORD.

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We offer for sale the following machinery, new and thoroughly rebuilt and refitted, good as new, ready for immediate use:

- 1 Prescott 8' left hand band mill No. 3, suitable for 12" saws.
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10 10x24" gear driven live rolls and one idle roll.

- 1 new Wickes 8 and 10"x6" steam nigger.
- 1 Covell automatic band saw sharpener.
- 1 Baldwin, Tutthill & Bolton roller or stretcher.

- 1 filing clamp, 6 ft.
- 1 Smith swing cut off saw (heavy).
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300 feet 1"x6" chain.

30 log chairs for same.

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1 Sturtevant upright engine 5x6 for electric lighting.

1 75-light Westinghouse dynamo with rheostat and base.

2 85-horsepower Babcock & Wilcox water tube boilers with stack, grates, etc.

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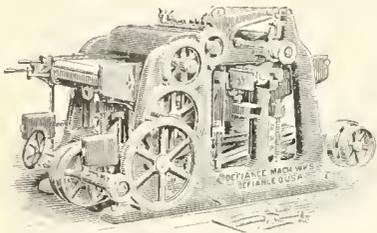
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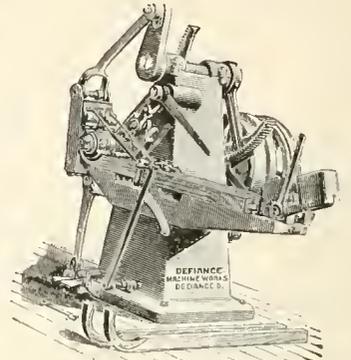
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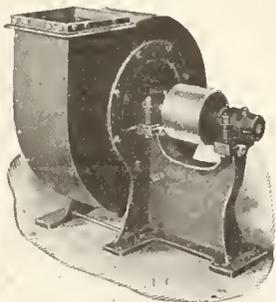
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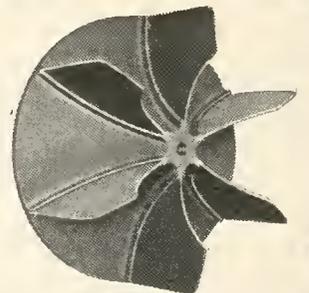
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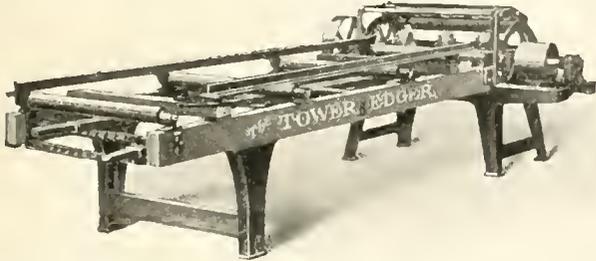
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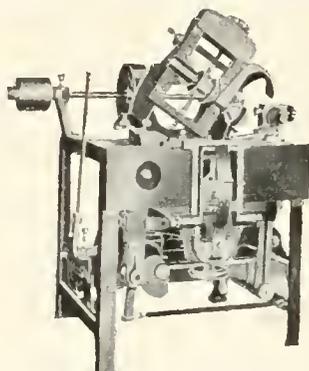
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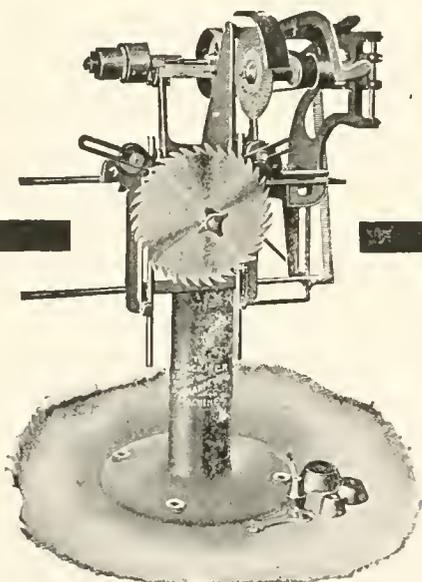
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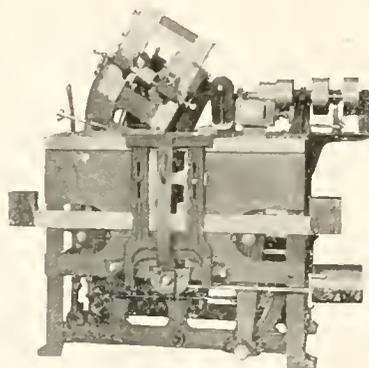
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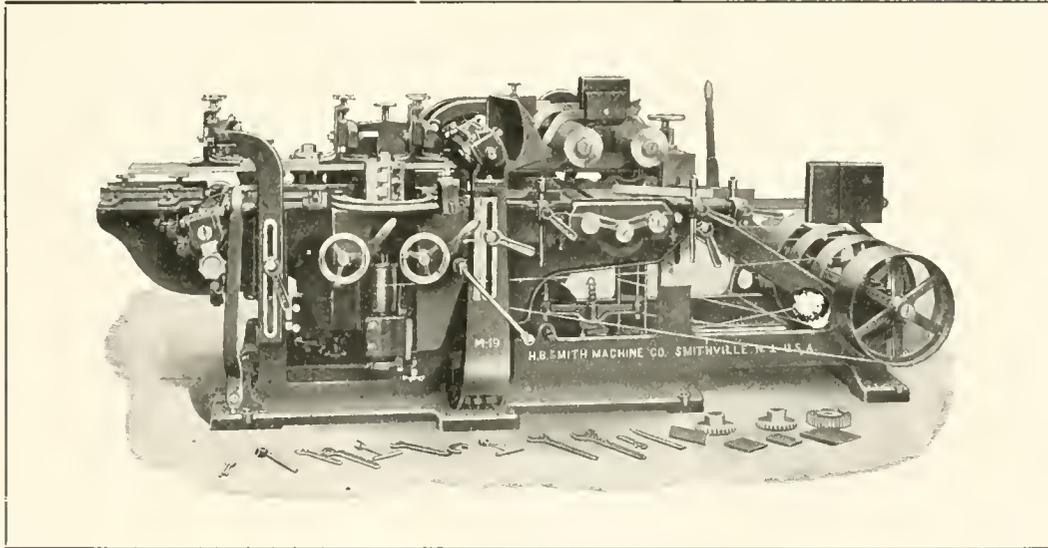
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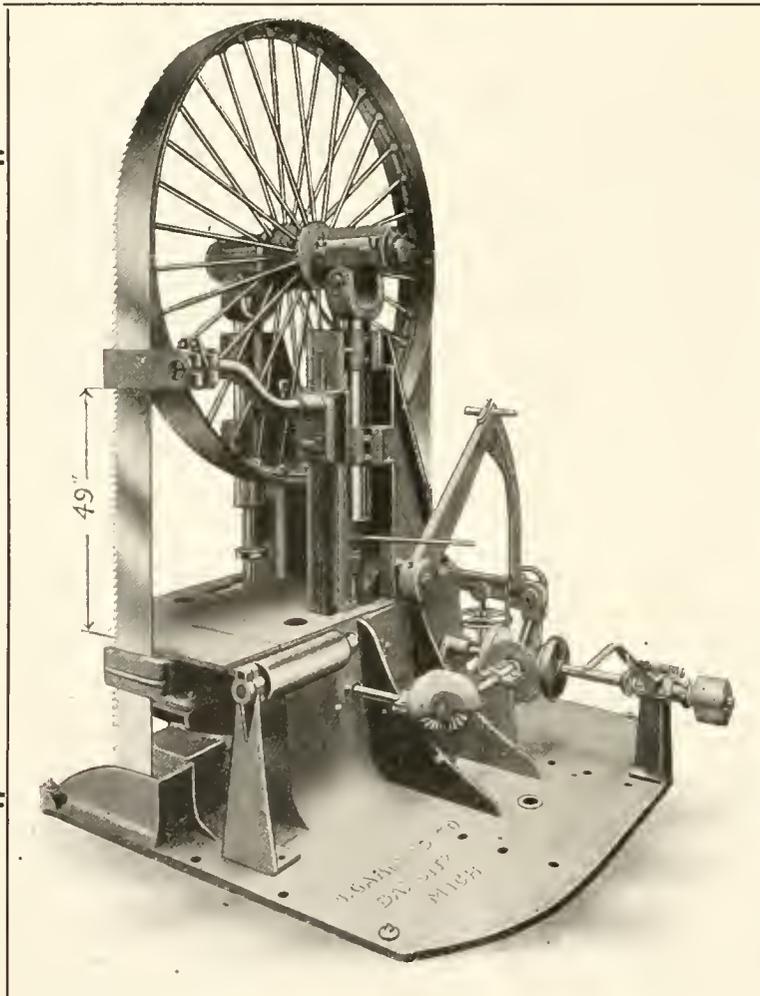
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Koll's Patent Lock Joint Columns are best for all interior purposes because they are true in classic proportions and can not open at the joints or come apart.

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They are made in all hardwoods. • We have superior facilities for veneering. Science, skill and quality make our veneered columns in every way the best made. • Our department for manufacturing interior column openings is equipped with every requirement for doing high-class work and is in charge of expert designers. • All our products represent the highest quality of workmanship and materials. • All our shipments are made with unfailing promptness. • Write us to-day for complete illustrated catalogue and prices.

HENRY SANDERS CO.

900 ELSTON AVE., CHICAGO.

E. H. FALL

EXPORTER
... OF ...

WALNUT, POPLAR
AND
BIRDSEYE MAPLE LOGS

Cash paid for Black Walnut Logs at point of shipment. If you have any walnut logs to offer, write me.
I have some Sycamore, Red Oak, Ash and other hardwood logs which I am prepared to saw to order. Correspondence solicited.
Can also supply Black Walnut lumber, sawed to any specification required.

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FRAMES FOR HARDWOOD RECORD SUPPLEMENTS

Complete with backing, but without the glass, made from Flemish Oak, are to be had delivered by express, charges prepaid to any point east of the Missouri river, at 50 cents each; or at the HARDWOOD RECORD office, at 30 cents each. Prepay orders with two-cent stamps or postal notes, addressed

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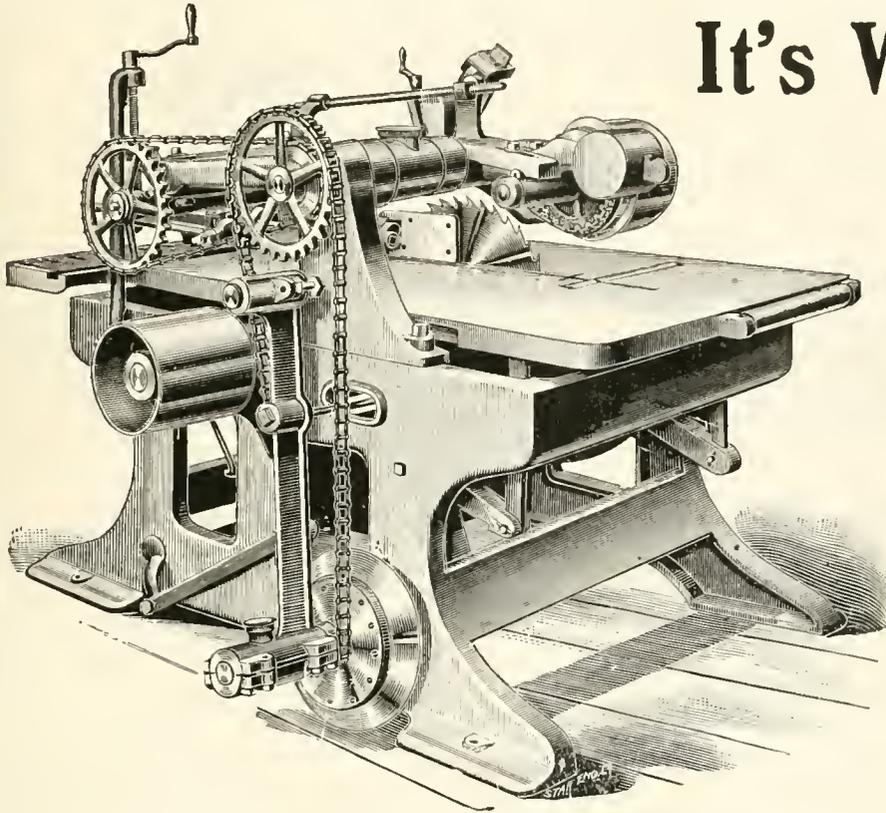
R. E. Wood Lumber Company

☐ We own nearly a thousand million feet of virgin poplar, oak, chestnut and other hardwood timber, and operate our own band mills in West Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina and South Carolina.

☐ Let us figure on your hardwood requirements.

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CONTINENTAL BUILDING.

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VARIABLE FEED RIP-SAWING MACHINE.

It's Worth While

Let us tell you
about our

Variable Feed Rip-Sawing Machine

Nothing equal to it
for making dimension
stock and for general
use in furniture and
other wood-working
factories. It's just
as good as it looks.

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MACHINERY CO.**

Buffalo, N. Y.

ESTABLISHED SINCE 1880

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WE OFFER TRACTS OF VIRGIN TIMBER IN LOUISIANA, MISSISSIPPI, FLORIDA, ALABAMA AND ALSO ON

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We employ a **larger** force of **expert** timber cruisers than any other firm in the world. We have furnished **banks** and **trust** companies with reports on timber tracts upon which **millions** of dollars of timber certificates or **bonds** have been issued. We furnish **detailed** estimates which enables the buyer to **verify** our reports at **very little** expense and without loss of **valuable** time. Correspondence with bona fide investors solicited.

JAMES D. LACEY & CO.

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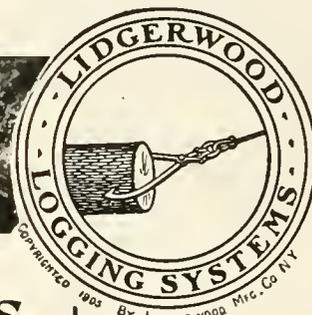
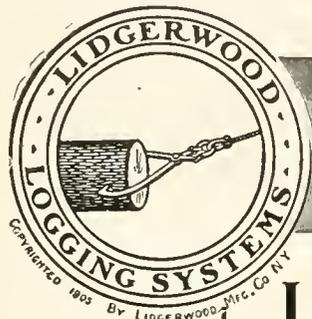
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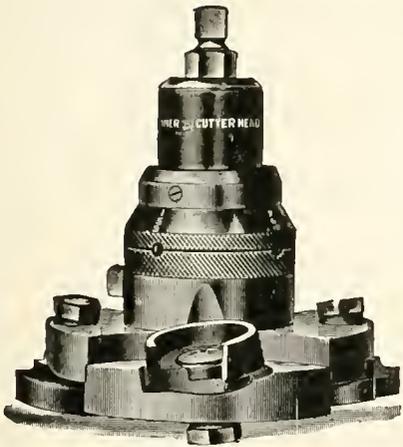
LIDGERWOOD MFG. CO.

NEW YORK
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SEATTLE
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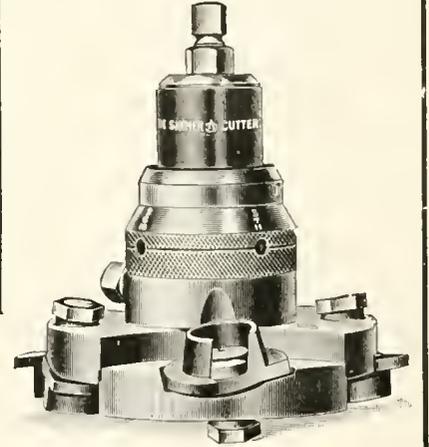


Loaders

Cableways



In Choosing Cutter Heads



Price is but a Figure

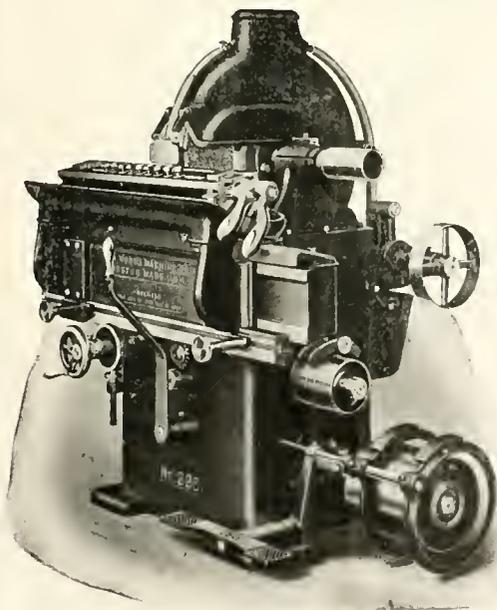
If you buy a CHEAP HEAD, you buy often.

If you buy a GOOD HEAD, it serves as a Permanent Fixture to your Machine.

The Shimer Cutter Head is designed for a purpose which has for its object the direct saving of labor and material. Its construction agrees with the special class of work it is to perform. It is first made to suit the machine—it is next made to suit the work. Every detail is carefully formed to give a free cut—to hold a uniform shape—to be durable. These features establish a permanent make-ready, which demonstrates that this "Best of All Cutter Heads" makes a safe and profitable investment.

In the construction of these tools every improvement is carefully developed, adopted, and given to the public at the mere cost of production. That is why they have grown to be popular. Their merit has earned for them a place as permanent in the mills as the hand saw or the wood chisel in the hands of the carpenter. To study them means to appreciate them. Every user of a matcher or moulder should try them thirty days and determine for himself whether or not he can longer afford to be without them. Address

Samuel J. Shimer & Sons, Milton, Penn.



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NEW AUTOMATIC KNIFE GRINDER

FOR KNIVES UP TO 30" OR 42" LONG

Grinds the knife with absolute accuracy and will do it day in and day out, year in and year out. Our newest time and labor saving devices used.

Some of its Sterling Qualities

Patent Dust Proof Bed, Patent Parallel Ganges, Automatic Feed, Duplicating Device, Patent Pump, Improved Water System, Patent Boxes, Cut Gears and Bronze Bearings

FOR FURTHER DETAILS ASK THE MAKERS

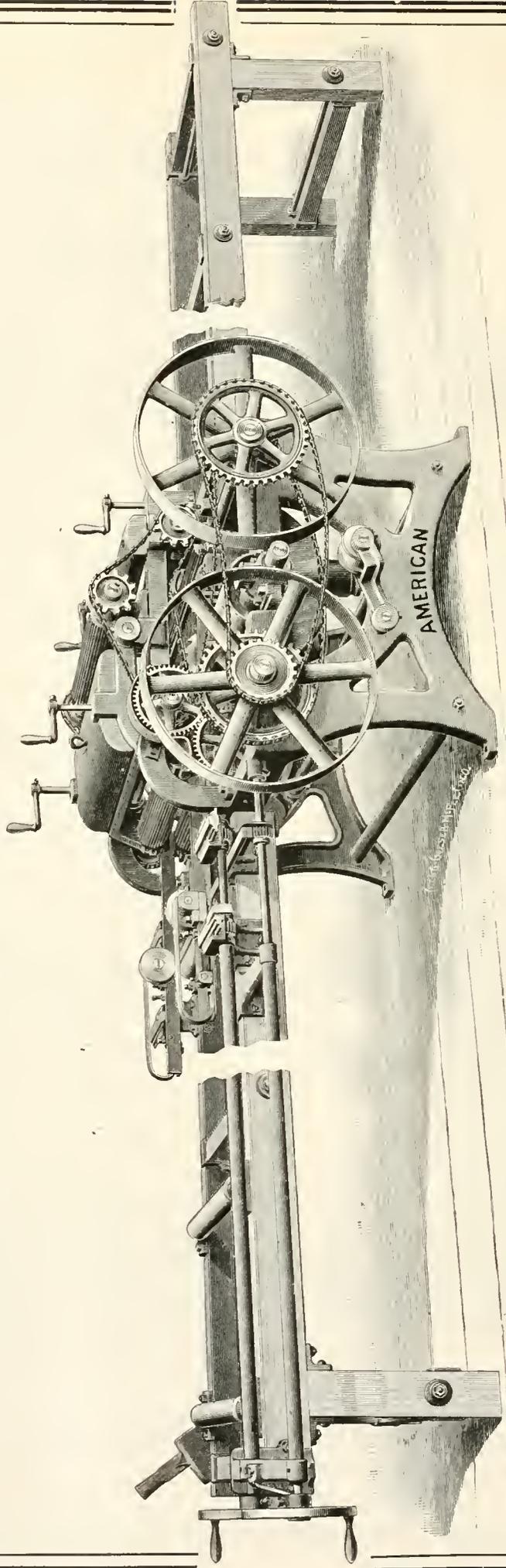
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PACIFIC COAST OFFICE, 617 LUMBER EXCHANGE, SEATTLE
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SPECIALISTS IN
Planers, Moulders, Floorers, Automatic Knife Grinders

Hoyt 30-Inch Hardwood Power=Feed Gang Edger and Ripper

Designed especially for ripping hardwood. Will rip up to 2½ inch thick and 30 inches wide. Four powerfully driven feed rolls. Feed varies from 90 feet to 200 feet per minute. Saw arbor is heavy, with long journals, has vertical adjustment. 14-inch, 15-inch or 16-inch saws can be used. All changes and adjustments are quickly and easily made.



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American Wood Working Machinery Company

NEW ORLEANS,
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ST. LOUIS

LARGEST OF ALL HARDWOOD MARKETS

American Hardwood Lumber Co.

14,000,000 ft. Hardwood Lumber

YARDS AT BENTON, ARK., NEW ORLEANS, LA., ST. LOUIS, MO.,
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BLACK WALNUT LUMBER MY SPECIALTY. Always in the market to buy
Walnut and Cherry Lumber. Pay spot cash and take up at shipping
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Wanted—to Buy or Contract for Future Delivery

500,000 to 1,000,000 ft. Poplar, all grades
500,000 to 1,000,000 ft. Cypress, all grades
500,000 to 1,000,000 ft. Ash, all grades

Cash—Mill Inspection **PLUMMER LUMBER CO.** ST. LOUIS
MISSOURI

MASSENGALE LUMBER CO., ST. LOUIS

Manufacturers and dealers in

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In the market to buy and sell OAK, POPLAR, ASH, CYPRESS
Large stock dry lumber always on hand

STEELE & HIBBARD

North Broadway and Dock Streets

Wholesale Manufacturers, Dealers and Shippers

ASH, CYPRESS, MAHOGANY, OAK, POPLAR, &c

Mills: Yazoo City, Miss.; McGregor, Ark.; England Ark.;
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Garetson-Greason Lbr. Co.

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**SOUTHERN
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Ash, Oak and Gum Lumber

Straight or mixed carload
shipments direct from
our own mills.

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Wanted—Cypress, Ash and Cottonwood

INSPECTION AT POINT OF SHIPMENT WHEN QUANTITY JUSTIFIES

Hafner Manufacturing Co.

CYPRESS, HARDWOODS

Mail orders receive our immediate
attention.

YARDS: FOOT OF DOCK STREET

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Louisiana Red Cypress

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CHAS. F. LUEHRMANN HARDWOOD LUMBER COMPANY

Carry a complete stock of Hardwood and are
constantly in the market to purchase
large blocks of stock for cash. Are
also the largest manufacturers of
the famous St. Francis
Basin Red Gum.

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Best Goods, Prompt Shipment

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DIMENSION STOCK A SPECIALTY.

Office and Mills: Corner Oldham
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MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Hardwood Lumber

Tennessee Red Cedar Lumber a Specialty.

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DRY HARDWOODS

150,000 ft. Tennessee Red Cedar Boards (Aromatic)
150,000 ft. 4-4 1s and 2s Plain Red Oak.
50,000 ft. 5-4 1s and 2s Plain Red Oak.
200,000 ft. 8-4 No. 1 Common Quartered White Oak.
44,000 ft. 10-4 No. 1 Common Quartered White Oak.
80,000 ft. 8-4 No. 1 Common Quartered Red Oak.
300,000 ft. 4-4 Shipping Cull Plain Oak.
Also fair stock of Poplar and Hickory.

LOVE, BOYD & CO.

NASHVILLE, TENN.

Why lose good money By poor kiln drying?

By our new method, we dry hardwood lumber so that it is absolutely free from swelling or shrinking.

We do this in half the time of any kiln sold and can apply our system to your present kiln.

After installing the apparatus, if it does not do all we claim, we will take it out free of expense to you.

You can't lose in a trial.

Grand Rapids Veneer Works

Dept. D

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Vestal Lumber & Mfg. Co.

Manufacturers and Wholesalers
of all kinds of

HARDWOODS

BEVELED SIDING A SPECIALTY.
UNSURPASSED FACILITIES
FOR DELIVERING.

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The Morton Dry Kiln

MOIST AIR SYSTEM

Recording
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mometers.
Transfer
Cars.



Trucks.
Canvas
Doors.

HOW TO DRY LUMBER

As exemplified in our Catalog D. Free on application.

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JOHN B. RANSOM & COMPANY

NASHVILLE, TENN.

We are confident that our Stock and Price List that is issued every month will be a valuable aid to careful buyers in placing their orders for mixed cars of

HARDWOODS

RED CEDAR POSTS, POPLAR, GUM OR BASSWOOD SIDING, FINISH, etc., or shipped in connection with Hardwood Flooring.

WRITE US TO-DAY
AND MENTION THIS PAPER

CAN WE PLACE YOUR
NAME ON OUR MAILING LIST?

J. B. RANSOM, Pres.

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NASHVILLE HARDWOOD FLOORING CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

MARKET PRICE ON
CAR LOTS. Less than
car lot orders shipped
promptly.

“ACORN BRAND”

OAK AND BEECH FLOORING

We especially invite in-
quiries for Flooring, Oak
and Poplar lumber and
other Hardwoods in
mixed cars.

“The Product de Luxe”

DELIVERED ANYWHERE

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HARDWOOD DISTRIBUTING CENTER OF PENNSYLVANIA

Willson Bros. Lumber Co.

MANUFACTURERS

WEST VIRGINIA HARDWOODS

FARMERS BANK BLDG. :: PITTSBURG, PA.

COTTONWOOD WANTED

We want to buy one to five million feet of log run cottonwood. We will send our inspector to take the stock up at the mill and pay cash for it as shipped.

ASH WANTED

300M feet 6-4, 8-4, 14-4 and 16-4 No. 1 Common and 1st and 2nds for immediate shipment, or to be cut and shipped when dry.

American Lumber & Mfg. Co.

PITTSBURG, PA.

STOCK LIST

The following list covers the hardwoods we now have on hand. Special price f. o. b. cars mill for all one grade. We would be pleased to have you favor us with your inquiries and orders.

4 4	Maple, No. 1 Common	2 Cars
5 4	" " "	2 Cars
5 4	" " and Better	59,000 Feet
6 4	" " "	1 Car
6 4	Firsts and Seconds	2 Cars
8 4	No. 2 Common	2,500 Feet
10 4	Firsts and Seconds	1 Car
10 4	No. 2 Common and Better	71,000 Feet
12 4	No. 1 "	1,500 Feet
12 4	" 2 "	1,000 Feet
4 4	Basswood, Log Run m. c. o.	1 car
8 4	" " "	1 car

DRY STOCK

Favorable Freight Rates to the East.

BABCOCK LUMBER CO., Ashtola, Pa.

The Nicola Lumber Company

One million feet 4-4 Bay Poplar. Can be shipped log run, or sold on grade. Bone dry; band sawed. Send your inquiries.

Oak Flooring

Maple Flooring

Best that Care and Skill can Produce

Can Ship Oak Flooring in Mixed Cars with other

HARDWOODS

Right Grades Right Prices Prompt Shipments

LINEHAN LUMBER CO.

2423 Farmers Bank Bldg.,

PITTSBURG, PA.

A. M. Turner Lumber Company

Everything in lumber. We buy hardwoods as well as sell them. If you have anything to offer, please submit same to us.

Hardwoods a Specialty

FOR SALE

POPLAR	CHESTNUT	PLAIN OAK
125,000' 4/4 1s and 2s	200,000' 4 4 Sound Wormy	60,000' 4/4 No. 1 Com.
40,000' 4/4 No. 1 Com.	80,000' 5 4 Sound Wormy	18,000' 4/4 No. 2 Com.
325,000' 4/4 No. 2 Com.	100,000' 6 4 Sound Wormy	QUARTERED OAK
228,000' 4/4 No. 3 Com.	48,000' 8/4 Sound Wormy	2 cars 4 4 No. 1 Com.
150,000' 4/4 Mill Cull		1 car 4 4 No. 2 Com.

OAK TIMBERS SAWED TO ORDER. WRITE FOR PRICES.

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HARDWOOD DISTRIBUTING CENTER OF NORTHERN OHIO

The Robert H. Jenks Lumber Company

44 Euclid Ave. Cleveland, O.

OFFERS:

- 5 Cars 4/4 1st and 2nd Poplar— 7" to 17"
- 4 Cars 4/4 1st and 2nd Poplar—18" to 23"
- 3 Cars 4/4 Poplar Box Boards—7" to 12"
- 10 Cars 4/4 No. 1 Common Poplar (Selects in)
- 10 Cars 4/4 No. 2 Common Poplar
- 3 Cars 4/4 No. 3 Common Poplar
- 2 Cars 5/4 No. 1 Common Poplar (Selects in)
- 8 Cars 8/4 No. 1 Common Poplar (Selects in)
- 10 Cars 4/4 1st and 2nd White Oak
- 15 Cars 4/4 1st and 2nd Red Oak
- 15 Cars 4/4 No. 1 Common Red Oak
- 10 Cars 4/4 No. 1 Common White Oak
- 10 Cars 4/4 No. 2 Common White Oak
- 20 Cars 4/4 Mill Cull Oak
- 3 Cars 4/4 Common and Better Chestnut
- 1 Car 6/4 Common and Better Chestnut
- 4 Cars 4/4 No. 1 Common Chestnut
- 5 Cars 5/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut
- 5 Cars 6/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut
- 10 Cars 4/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut
- 10 Cars 8/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut

The Martin-Barriss Company

Importers and Manufacturers

MAHOGANY

and Fine Hardwoods

HARDWOODS

Dry Stock is Scarce

Mill Shipments are Slow in Coming Forward

We therefore call attention to stock of upwards of SIX MILLION FEET seasoned HARDWOODS we offer for quick shipment from Cleveland. WANT TO CLEAN IT OUT.

Are you interested?

The Advance Lumber Company

13th Floor, Rockefeller Bldg., CLEVELAND, O.

Manufacturers and Dealers

In White Pine, Yellow Pine, Hemlock and Hardwoods

SYMBOLS FOR GRADE MARKS

Adopted by the Hardwood Manufacturers Association of United States

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------|
| ○ Panel and Wide No. 1 | △ Selects |
| △ Wide No. 2 | ① No. 1 Common |
| B Box Boards | ② No. 2 Common |
| ② FAS or Firsts and Seconds | ③ No. 3 Common |
| S Saps | ④ No. 4 Common |

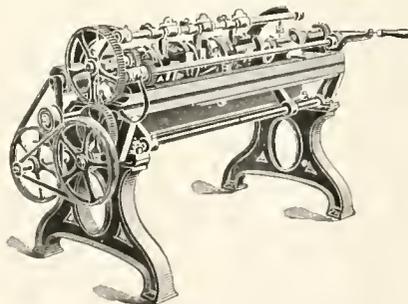
Every Manufacturer should stamp the grade on his Lumber. Set of 10 Rubber Stamps, 1 1/2"x1 1/2" in size, Pad, Pint of Ink, and Spreader, packed for shipment \$3.50.

MARTIN & CO. 191 S. Clark St., CHICAGO, or
LEWIS DOSTER, Sec'y 1535 First Nat. Bank Bldg. CHICAGO

This cut shows the 44 inch No. 2

OBER LATHE

for turning Pick, Sledge, Hammer, Hatchet and Double Bitted Axe Handles, Whiffletrees, Yokes, Spokes, Porel Spindles, Stair Balusters, Table and Chair Legs, Ball Bats, etc. We also manufacture the No. 2 Lathes in 3 other sizes, viz.: 36 in., 33 in., 22 in.



Simple, Strong,
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We also manufacture other Lathes for making Spokes, Handles and Variety Work. Sanders, Shapers, Boring and Chucking Machines, etc., etc Complete catalogue and price list free.

THE OBER MFG. CO., 28 Bell St., CHAGRIN FALLS, O., U. S. A.

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WHERE THE FINEST NORTHERN HARDWOODS GROW

John R. Davis Lumber Company

PHILLIPS, WISCONSIN

The Leading Manufacturers

Wisconsin Hardwoods

"SHAKELESS" HEMLOCK and WHITE CEDAR PRODUCTS

WE HAVE THE FINEST BLOCK OF

4-4 UNSELECTED BIRCH

ON THE MARKET

Write for our Price Lists
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Mixed Cars, Even Grades
Prompt Shipments

Ingram Lumber Co.

WAUSAU, WIS.

We have to offer the following stock in pile at Ingram, Wis.

400,000 ft.	1 in. No. 1 Com. & Better Pl. Birch.
12,000 ft.	1 1/4 in. First & Second Plain Birch.
20,000 ft.	2 in. No. 2 Common Plain Birch.
24,000 ft.	1 in. First & Second Red Birch.
15,000 ft.	1 in. No. 1 Common Red Birch.
2,500 ft.	1 1/4 in. First & Second Red Birch.
11,400 ft.	1 1/2 in. First & Second Red Birch.
4,700 ft.	2 in. First & Second Red Birch.
2,144 ft.	1 in. Curly Birch.
2,350 ft.	1 1/4, 1 1/2 and 2 in. Curly Birch.
22,000 ft.	1 in. End Dried White Birch.
42,000 ft.	1 in. No. 1 Com. & Better Soft Elm.
44,000 ft.	1 in. Select Pine.
57,000 ft.	1 1/2 in. No. 3 Shop & Better Pine.
19,000 ft.	1 1/2 in. Select Pine.
26,000 ft.	1 1/2 in. No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3 Shop Pine.

Your orders and inquiries solicited

We are prepared to furnish mixed carloads

And solicit your inquiries and orders. At present we are offering Red Birch in thicknesses, 1" to 2 1/2" common and better, also Maple, Birch and one quarter sawed

RED OAK FLOORING

Basswood Ceiling and Siding and Finish, also Molding

Our hardwood flooring "A. H. L." Brand, is the highest grade as to workmanship and quality.

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Saw Mill, Planing Mill and Yard at Atlanta, near Bruce, Wis. on "Soo" Line.

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We Manufacture at Marinette, Wisconsin

BASSWOOD, ELM, BIRCH, MAPLE AND BLACK ASH LUMBER

ALSO

White Pine Pattern Lumber and Cedar Boat Lumber

C. P. CROSBY

RHINELANDER : : WISCONSIN

Wholesale Hardwood Lumber

Hard Maple a Specialty in all thicknesses from 1 inch to 4 inch. Finest Birch in Wisconsin. Soft Elm, Red Oak, 35,000 feet 3 in. Birch, Red all in.

DIFFICULT AND MIXED ORDERS A SPECIALTY

Vollmar & Below Company

MARSHFIELD, WISCONSIN

Basswood, Birch

and Other Wisconsin Hardwoods

LET US KNOW WHAT YOU ARE IN THE MARKET FOR

Mason-Donaldson Lumber Co.

Rhineland, Wisconsin

WE HAVE TO OFFER

15 cars 2 in. No. 3 Hemlock Rough.
5 cars 1 in. No. 1 Common & Better Hard Maple.
3 cars 1 1/2 in. No. 1 Common & Better Hard Maple.
18 cars 1 in. No. 2 Common & Better Soft Elm.
4 cars 1 1/2 in. No. 1 Common & Better Soft Elm.

12 cars 1 in. No. 1 Common Plain Birch.
6 cars 1 in. No. 1 Common & Better Red Birch.
2 cars 1 1/4 in. No. 1 Common & Better Red Birch.
2 cars 1 1/2 in. No. 1 Common & Better Red Birch.
3 cars 2 in. No. 1 Common & Better Red Birch.

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WHERE THE FINEST NORTHERN HARDWOODS GROW

Wisconsin Veneer Co.

RHINELANDER, WIS.

Largest and best equipped Veneer cutting plant in the country. High-grade product from Birch, Maple, Elm, Basswood, Ash and other native woods.

Veneers for Door Work a Specialty.



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WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS

Wisconsin Hardwood

PINE AND HEM-
LOCK LUMBER

Mills at
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CAREFUL GRADINGS — PROMPT SHIPMENTS

General Offices, EAU CLAIRE, WIS.

Mills at STANLEY, WIS.

Frank Carter Co.

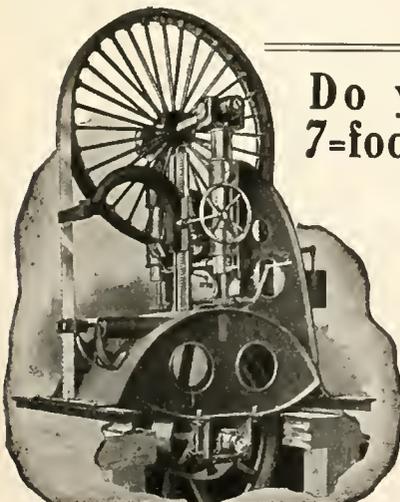
MANUFACTURER

Wisconsin Hardwood

SPECIALTY—HARD MAPLE

Mills: DURAND
SPRING VALLEY
GLEN FLORA
ELMWOOD
HILLSDALE

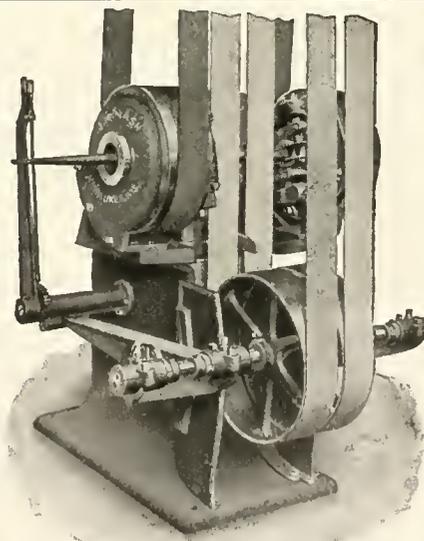
General Offices:
MENOMONIE, WIS.



Do you want a
7-foot band mill?

This is a first-class machine and will give the best of results. It is strong, well made, and as good as it looks. Write us and we will give you full particulars.

Phoenix Mfg. Co.
Eau Claire, Wis.



The Nash Automatic Sander

FOR ALL ROUND STOCK WORK

A wonderful labor-saving machine.
Pays for itself in a short
time. For particulars
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Broom,
Hoe, Rake,
Fork and
Shovel
Handles,
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WhipStocks,
Canes,
Veneered
Columns,
Ten Pins, &c.

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FAMOUS FOR HARD MAPLE AND GREY ELM

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W. L. MARTIN, Secy.
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W. H. WHITE COMPANY

BOYNE CITY, MICHIGAN

Manufacturers of Hardwood and Hemlock Lumber, Cedar Shingles,
White Rock Maple Flooring.

BOYNE CITY LUMBER COMPANY

BOYNE CITY

MICHIGAN ROCK MAPLE and other HARDWOODS

LARGE CAPACITY PROMPT SHIPMENTS RAJL OR CARGO

J. S. GOLDIE

Cadillac. :: Michigan.

SPECIAL PRICES on 500M pieces
1 1/2" to 3" Maple Squares 16" to 27" long
250M feet Maple cull
INQUIRIES SOLICITED FOR MICHIGAN LUMBER.

S. L. EASTMAN FLOORING CO.

SAGINAW BRAND

MAPLE FLOORING

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A JOURNAL OF PRACTICAL INFORMATION

to every Manufacturer, Merchant and
Consumer of Hardwoods.

You can't go astray
when in the market

IF YOU WRITE THE

Northern Lumber Company

RUSH CULVER, Pres.

BIRCH, MICHIGAN

☞ We manufacture from our own forests, the finest line of Northern Hardwoods on the market. ☞ We have the woods, the machinery, the experience, enabling us to fill your orders right.

The KNEELAND-BIGELOW CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF LUMBER

Annual Output:

20,000,000 ft. Hardwoods.

20,000,000 ft. Hemlock.

4,000,000 pcs. Hardwood Lath.

9,000,000 pcs. Hemlock Lath.

Mills Run the Year
Around.

Bay City, Mich.

M I C H I G A N
FAMOUS FOR RED BIRCH AND BASSWOOD

DENNIS BROS.
GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

**HARDWOOD LUMBER (by water or rail)
"NATIONAL" MAPLE & BIRCH FLOORING**

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN THE FOLLOWING:
120M feet 4 4 Log Run Birch
125M feet 5 4 Log Run Birch
2 Cars 8 4 Common and Better Birch
1 Car 1x4 Clear Birch
2 Cars 1x7 and Wider No. 1 Common Birch
140M feet 5 4 Log Run Beech
150M feet 4 4 Log Run Soft Elm
Hard Maple--All grades and thicknesses

**Main Office :
205-209 Michigan
Trust
Company
Building**



Evans & Retting Lumber Co.
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers

**Hardwood
Lumber**

RAILROAD TIMBERS, TIES AND SWITCH TIES

541 and 543 Michigan Trust Building Grand Rapids, Mich.

**IXL POLISHED
Rock Maple Flooring**

Our slow method of air seasoning and kiln drying IXL Hardwood Flooring has stood the test for 20 years.

Please write for prices and booklet

Wisconsin Land & Lumber Co.
HERMANVILLE, MICHIGAN

DENNIS & SMITH LUMBER CO.
Wholesale Hardwood Lumber

Office and Yards, FOURTH AND HOLDEN AVENUES,
DETROIT, MICH.

MILLS AT: Orndorff, W. Va., Heaters W. Va., and Parkersburg, W. Va.

SALLING, HANSON CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF

Michigan Hardwoods

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN

**"Chief Brand"
Maple Flooring**

Will commend itself to you and your trade on its merits alone. * Comprises all the features desirable in good flooring. * Made by the latest, most approved machinery methods and best skilled labor. * We believe we can make it to your interest to handle our "Chief Brand" and will appreciate your inquiries.

Kerry & Hanson Flooring Co.
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN

Hackley-Phelps-Bonnell Co.
MANUFACTURERS OF

**Northern and Southern
Hardwood Lumber**

Main Office, Michigan Trust Company Building
GRAND RAPIDS : : : MICHIGAN

CINCINNATI
THE GATEWAY OF THE SOUTH

C. CRANE & COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS

**Poplar, Oak, Ash, Chestnut, Sycamore,
W. Va. Spruce, Pine and Elm**

YEARLY CAPACITY 100,000,000 FEET

LONG BILL STUFF A SPECIALTY

Mills and Yards: CINCINNATI, OHIO

THE HOUSE OF STONE

The One of Good Grades

Poplar, Oak, Chestnut Cottonwood, Ash, Basswood and Gum

T. B. STONE LUMBER CO.

CINCINNATI, OHIO

CYPRESS LUMBER CO.

Manufacturer of Hardwoods and Cypress

Plain and Quartered White and Red Oak, Yellow Poplar, Yellow Pine, Walnut, etc. Mills in Tenn., Ala. and Va.

OFFICE AND YARDS, GEST AND DALTON AVE., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

You read this--others will, too. They would read your ad. Try it.

FRAMES,
SASH, DOORS,
BLINDS, MOULDINGS,
COLUMNS, GLASS,
STAIRWORK,
INTERIOR TRIM.



PAINTS,
BUILDERS' HARDWARE,
MANTELS, ETC.
LARGE CINCINNATI FAC-
TORIES MAKE PROMPT
SHIPMENTS POSSIBLE.

The Stewart-Roy Lumber Co.

CINCINNATI

Selling Agents
for
Product of
**ROY
LUMBER
CO.**



Will Buy
OAK, ASH,
POPLAR,
CHESTNUT,
BASSWOOD
All Grades and
Thicknesses

The Stearns Company

MANUFACTURERS OF

Northern and Southern
HARDWOODS

Grand Rapids, Mich.

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CRESCENT LUMBER CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Hardwood Lumber

MARIETTA, O.



OAK FLOORING

Thoroughly Kiln Dried.
Perfectly Manufactured.
We are located in the best Oak Timber section in the United States; have new and modern machinery and experienced operators.
Why should we not be able to furnish the best Oak Flooring?
Write us and we will convince you that we can.

The INTERNATIONAL HARDWOOD COMPANY
Catlettsburg, Kentucky

CINCINNATI
THE GATEWAY OF THE SOUTH

THE WIBORG & HANNA COMPANY

CINCINNATI, OHIO

PLAIN
AND
QUARTER
SAWED

White and Red Oak

CHESTNUT
POPLAR
GUM AND
CYPRESS

Flooring, Siding, Ceiling, Base, Case and Molding. Rough, Dressed and Re-sawed. Mixed Carloads.

**THE
MALEY, THOMPSON & MOFFETT CO.**

Always in the Market for
**BLACK WALNUT LOGS,
SELECTED WHITE OAK LOGS,
LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.**

CINCINNATI, : : : OHIO

L. W. RADINA & COMPANY

Correspondence Solicited with Buyers and Sellers of All Kinds of

HARDWOODS

Wanted for cash—desirable blocks of 1 inch to 4 inch Poplar, all grades, Especially 1½-inch stock, for immediate shipment.

CLARK STREET AND DALTON AVENUE

PLAIN OAK—BASSWOOD

Are what we want. All thicknesses and grades. Spot cash. Send us list of your offerings with prices.

DUHLMEIER BROS., CINCINNATI, O.

IF YOU HAVE IT TO SELL WRITE US

POPLAR
ROUGH AND DRESSED

WILL TAKE ANY QUANTITY FROM A CARLOAD TO TEN MILLION FEET. WILL RECEIVE AT SHIPPING POINT WHEN QUANTITY JUSTIFIES

KENTUCKY LUMBER COMPANY
CINCINNATI, OHIO



THE FREIBERG LUMBER CO.

Manufacturers of

**Tabasco Mahogany
Walnut, Oak**

Poplar, McLean and Findlay Aves.
CINCINNATI, O.

“BUY GUM”

We are in the market to buy Dry Gum Lumber in any quantity, from a single car load to a million feet. Will take all grades and thicknesses. We receive lumber at shipping point, pay cash and are liberal in inspection.



THE FARRIN-KORN LUMBER COMPANY

General Office, Yards, Planing Mills, Dry Kilns, Cincinnati, Ohio
Purchasing Office, Randolph Building, Memphis, Tenn.
Cypress Red Gum Oak

IN THE MARKET FOR

OAK—ASH—POPLAR
ALL GRADES AND THICKNESSES

MOWBRAY & ROBINSON

Office:
1219 West Sixth Street

Yards:
Sixth Street, below Harriet

Cash buyers for stock in our line.
Cincinnati Hardwood Lumber Co.

GEST AND SUMMER STREETS
Wholesalers Mahogany, Thin Lumber, Veneers
Finely figured quarter sawed oak veneers a specialty.

THE E. E. BECK LUMBER COMPANY

Cash Buyers

Poplar, Oak, Chestnut

And Other Southern Hardwoods

ALL GRADES AND THICKNESSES. WE BUY MILL CUTS.

INDIANA

WHERE THE BEST HARDWOODS GROW

D'Heur & Swain Lumber Company

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALERS

OUR SPECIALTY

Quartered Oak and Sycamore

SEYMOUR, IND.

ALWAYS IN THE MARKET

For choice lots of hardwoods.
Walnut our specialty.
Inspection at Mill Points.

The Walnut Lumber Company

Indianapolis, Indiana

April Stock List

25,000 ft.	1 in.	No. 2 Common Walnut
50,000 "	2 "	Common and Better Plain White Oak
50,000 "	6=4	" " " " Red "
50,000 "	5=4	" " " " " "
100,000 "	4=4	" " " " " "
15,000 "	6=4 and 8=4	Cherry Culls
100,000 "	4=4	No. 2 Common and Better Red Gum
10,000 "	8=4	No. 1 Common Ash
10,000 "	4=4	1st and 2d Ash

Long-Knight Lumber Co.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

C. I. Hoyt & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Quartered and Plain Oak, Poplar,
Ash and Chestnut

Offer a few cars 4 4 and 6 4 Plain Oak to move quick

PEKIN, INDIANA

Three Mills in Indiana

FORT WAYNE INDIANAPOLIS LAFAYETTE

Biggest Band Mill in the State
Long Timbers up to Sixty Feet

HARDWOOD SPECIALTIES
Everything from Toothpicks to Timbers

Perrine-Armstrong Co.

FORT WAYNE - - - - - INDIANA

Maley & Wertz

MANUFACTURERS, WHOLESALERS AND
EXPORTERS OF

HARDWOOD
LUMBER

EVANSVILLE, INDIANA

J. V. Stimson

ALL KINDS OF

HARDWOOD LUMBER

MANUFACTURED

HUNTINGBURG, IND.

Young & Cutsinger

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALERS

OUR SPECIALTY

Fine Figured Quartered Oak

EVANSVILLE, INDIANA

BUFFALO

THE GREAT WHOLESALE LUMBER CENTER OF THE EAST



Manufacturers and
Dealers in

- Ash
White and Brown
- Basswood
- Birch
Red and White
- Butternut
- Cherry
- Chestnut
- Cottonwood
- Cypress
- Elm
Soft and Rock
- Gum
Red and Tupelo
- Hickory
- Maple
Hard and Soft
- Red Oak
Plain and Quartered
- White Oak
Plain and Quartered
- Black Walnut
- White Wood
Poplar



G. ELIAS & BROTHER

BUY AND CARRY LARGE QUANTITIES OF ALL KINDS OF HARDWOODS

955 TO 1015 ELK STREET

HUGH McLEAN LUMBER COMPANY

Specialty: INDIANA WHITE OAK

940 ELK STREET

ANTHONY MILLER

HARDWOODS OF ALL KINDS

893 EAGLE STREET

SCATCHERD & SON

HARDWOODS ONLY

Yard, 1555 SENECA STREET

Office, 886 ELLICOTT SQUARE

STANDARD HARDWOOD LUMBER CO.

OAK, ASH AND CHESTNUT

1075 CLINTON STREET

I. N. STEWART & BROTHER

Specialties: CHERRY AND OAK

892 ELK STREET

T. SULLIVAN & COMPANY

Specialties: BROWN ASH, BIRCH, PACIFIC COAST FIR AND SPRUCE

50 ARTHUR STREET

ORSON E. YEAGER

Specialties: OAK, ASH AND POPLAR

932 ELK STREET

BEYER, KNOX & COMPANY

ALL KINDS OF HARDWOODS

Office and Yards, 69 LEROY AVENUE

BUFFALO HARDWOOD LUMBER CO.

We want to buy for cash:

Oak, Ash and other Hardwoods, all grades and thicknesses.
Will receive and inspect stock at shipping point.

P. O. Box 312, MEMPHIS, TENN.

940 SENECA STREET

EMPIRE LUMBER COMPANY

Our specialties are PLAIN and QUARTERED OAK and ASH.

1142 SENECA STREET.

Vansant,

MANUFACTURERS OLD-FASHIONED
SOFT YELLOW
POPLAR

5-8 AND 4-4
IN WIDE STOCK,
SPECIALTY

Kitchen &

Company

Ashland, Kentucky

Three States Lumber Co.

OFFERS

100,000 feet 5-4 Firsts and Seconds Cottonwood

100,000 feet 13" to 17" Box Boards Cottonwood

Prompt Shipment

Memphis, Tennessee

Lamb-Fish Lumber Co.

SUCCESSORS TO LAMB HARDWOOD LUMBER COMPANY, BACON-NOLAN-HARDWOOD COMPANY GUIRL-STOVER LUMBER COMPANY

Manufacturers

OAK, ASH, COTTONWOOD, GUM AND CYPRESS

MAIN OFFICE: 720 MEMPHIS TRUST BUILDING, MEMPHIS, TENN.

Three Band Mills { Memphis, Tenn.
Chancy, Miss.
Stover, Miss.

Our Specialties { Well Manufactured Stock
Good Grades
Prompt Shipments

YELLOW POPLAR

MANUFACTURERS
BAND SAWED
POPLAR
LUMBER

ALL GRADES
DRY 5-8; 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 8-4, 10-4, 12-4, 16-4
Bevel Siding, Lath & Squares
SPECIALTY, WIDE STOCK

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