

# THE CANADA LUMBERMAN

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## THE WOLVERHAMPTON ART AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

At the Art and Industrial Exhibition now in progress at Wolverhampton, England, the Dominion of Canada is the only Colony that is represented. Through the efforts of Mr. W. D. Scott, the Canadian Commissioner, a creditable display of the products of Canada is made. The Canadian pavilion, shown on the following page, is one of the most notable features of the Exhibition. It is classical in design, rectangular in plan, surmounted by a lofty gilded dome, and covers an area of 8,000 square feet.

A large portion of the space is devoted to a display of forestry products. Specimens both in the log and square are shown, also polished and unpolished sections. Amongst these are cedar and blue oak from Manitoba, red oak from Western Ontario, black ash, white oak, black walnut, rock elm, white pine, white birch, red birch, soft maple, cherry, spruce, western cedar, balsam poplar, tamarac, etc. Splendid samples of hardwoods are shown by Messrs. John Harrison & Sons, Owen Sound, J. H. Grant & Company, The Sutherland-Innes Company, of Chatham, and others. Gilmour & Company, of Trenton, show two specimens of their patent doors.

Photographs of many varieties of Canadian trees are displayed in frames made from the wood which they represent. This method of display is highly commendable, as it enables visitors to recognize more easily the many species of timber which are displayed. A few pieces of furniture are also shown illustrating the manufactured products, such as tables, chairs, desks, etc.

The forestry section includes splendid specimens of some of the noble animals in which sportsmen take great interest and in which Canadian forests abound.

E. H. Matthias has opened out in the lumber business at Morningside, Alta.

The Manitoba Free Press last month issued a special supplement dealing with the crop prospects in Manitoba and the North-West Territories. Illustrations were shown of the actual crops, which this year promise to give a yield larger than any in the history of the country.

## HOW TO KEEP LUMBER FROM STAINING.

During the warm months of the summer, and especially of those summers when there is a considerable amount of moisture in the air and lumber does not dry quickly, the manufacturers of pine have a considerable amount of difficulty drying their upper grades of lumber so that they will not stain. By the regular methods of piling and drying in the open air it is practically impossible to keep out all traces of stain. The sap will show, if not at other places, at least where the cross pieces come in the pile and wherever else the green stock comes in contact with other lumber. As every evidence of stain means a lowering of the value of the lumber, it can readily be seen that any method of getting the sap out without a resultant stain will be of great value to the manufacturer.

Care in piling will do a great deal. By using narrow strips between the courses;

hold from fifteen hundred to two thousand feet of lumber. In this the stock is piled with thin strips between the courses. The tank is then filled with water and the exhaust steam turned into it. The sap is literally boiled out. The first lot of lumber that came out of the tank was covered with a green substance, and at first sight it appeared that the lumber was spoiled. However, it was found that the green coating brushed off readily, leaving the lumber perfectly white. After the water dried out, it was free from stain. The experiment has proved so successful that the Yawkey Company expect to enlarge their capacity for removing the staining sap from their upper grades of stock.

Along this same line the experiments of a western manufacturer of Washington pine may be of interest. Most of the western mills have as a part of their equipment modern dry kilns, and the larger part of the upper grade lumber that comes from that section of the country has been through the kiln. Steam or hot air are the usual methods, but a concern at Chewelah has recently made experiments with smoke. According to the man who has made the experiment, the lumber takes on a brightness that the steam kilns do not impart. By actual estimates he also claims that



VIEW OF PORTION OF FORESTRY EXHIBIT, WOLVERHAMPTON EXHIBITION.

piling the boards so they do not touch at the edges, and leaving a vacant place or chimney up through the center of the pile where the air can circulate freely, much can be accomplished along the desired line. But in the most favorable drying weather and with the greatest possible care in piling stain will still show to some extent, and the lumber will be just that much less in value. Other processes have been tried. A favorite one over in Michigan for a number of years has been sprinkling the lumber with salt. At a great many points in that state, salt blocks and lumber mills make up the same plant. Here the various courses of lumber in pile have been covered with a thin sprinkling of salt, and the effect is said to be good, though too much salt, or too little, have been found to have a harmful effect rather than otherwise.

The Yawkey Lumber Company, of Hazelhurst, Wis., have recently been experimenting with a system that appears to be the most successful yet tried. They have built a tank that will

the lumber that comes from the smoke kilns is much lighter even than the air dried stock. He does not know how they would work with other lumber, but believes they are the best thing for Washington pine.—Mississippi Valley Lumberman.

## TO PRESERVE THE FORESTS OF SWEDEN.

It has been discovered by the Royal Commission appointed to examine into the condition of the national forests that about 5,500,000 cubic metres of wood is annually wasted in Sweden, while the timber export is only 6,500,000 cubic metres. Finding that the recuperative power of the forests is thus too severely taxed, parliament has pointed out that private enterprise has failed to use the forests economically, and has requested the government to formulate a scheme for their regulation.

An eastern firm wishes to find a market for nail keg staves and heading.