

here for Canadian enterprise. About one hundred thousand and tallow casks are required annually in this colony. The material is imported from B. C. as pickets, made into casks in Sydney, mainly by hand, and then taken to pieces and shipped in the knock-down to the interior boiling-down factories. There should be an opening for a barrel factory to do this work in British Columbia.

A promising business was opened up three or four years ago in spruce butter boxes. When I came out it had received a set back. It was said the spruce tainted the butter. A commission man who had written a good deal to Canadian newspapers was urging the Canadians to ship the boxes. He said he could sell any quantity of them. It was true, as he said, that well seasoned spruce did not taint the butter, but there was another obstacle in the way which he could not be brought to see. New Zealand has a white pine that is odorless and well adapted to this purpose. It is perishable and useless for building purposes, and therefore cheap. So long as that New Zealand wood can be landed here at past prices, there is no profitable market for Canadian spruce. When the white pine gets scarcer and dearer, as it must by and by, there will be.

Correspondence has been opened up to see whether a trade cannot be done in soap, candle and other merchandise boxes.

In conclusion, if asked what can be done to improve trade, in addition to what I have said. I should point out this fact: Much of the lumber coming here from British Columbia mills is brought through San Francisco houses. The course of the trade is millman, San Francisco broker, Sydney importer, timber merchant, builder or contractor. The trade passes through five hands, making numerous delays, expenses and misunderstandings. At least two of these middlemen are unnecessary. It is possible that a Canadian mill owner will, not long hence, open a yard and do the trade direct. If placed under proper management it will succeed, but that "if" is an important one.

J. S. LARKE.

Agency Gov't of Canada,  
Sydney, N.S.W., Feb'y 20, 1897.

#### DIFFERENT RESULTS IN SCALING LOGS.

BAY CITY, MICH., April 6th, 1897.

To the Editor of the CANADA LUMBERMAN:

DEAR SIR,—Observing the communication in your last issue under the caption, "Different Results in Scaling Logs," I have prepared the following, which may interest some of your readers.

#### HAND AND ROTARY LOG SCALE.

An experience of several years tallying lumber cut by different saws mentioned, after it had been through the edger and trimmer, and a comparison of the lumber with the log scale, as shown by the different systems of log scaling, has revealed a difference in favor of the lumber scale of from 20 ft. to over 300 ft., except by the system of hand and rotary log scale. In the first place, logs are not cut to waste as they were a few years ago, nor is there the same desire to saw a large number of logs into lumber and waste without regard to quality and manufacture. Conditions have changed. The object now sought is to saw straight, cut all you can and do it well, slab light, and be conversant with the different grades of lumber, so as to cut the logs to the best advantage. I claim that a 4" face on straight logs is all that should be left when slab is taken off. This scale is figured for plump inch, as lumber will surface one side when seasoned ½" strong. The hand saw scale is figured on light ½" kerf and the rotary scale on light ¼" kerf.

It will be noticed that the number of feet does not always increase in the same ratio as the diameter of logs increases, viz., a log 12 inches in diameter and 12 feet long, hand saw scale, contains 84 feet, and one of 13 inches in diameter and 12 feet long has 102 feet, a difference of 18 feet; while a log of 14 inches in diameter 12 feet long has 117 ft., a difference of only 15 ft. as between logs 13 and 14 inches diameter, and 3 ft. less than the difference between logs 12 and 13 inches diameter. The reason for this is as follows, as a test will prove: By increasing the diameter of logs in inches only one-half an inch is gained all round for every additional inch to the diameter, and there is not sufficient log left on the outside to make an inch board. The next size being ½ inch larger all round, there is an inch board on each side more than on the log one inch smaller, besides the additional width on every board cut, and this makes the seeming inexplicable difference

between logs of different diameters. I claim that logs and standing timber scaled by this scale will cut very close to the actual scale of the lumber. Apply this test and you will be convinced.

#### HOW LOGS SHOULD BE MEASURED.

All logs, good, bad and indifferent, should be measured for full quantity without any allowance whatever for defects. The variation in quality by this rule would then be offset by variation in price. The theory is that a quantity of fairly good logs might be reduced in quantity to good wood, but a buyer would base his estimate of value from superficial appearances as a whole, and if he secured the logs, would pay for perfect stock at a reduced price. In lumber, culls are measured for full contents and sold at almost one-half price of good stock. Why should not logs be measured the same way?

BAND SAW LOG SCALE.				ROTARY SAW LOG SCALE.			
Diam. in Ins.	12 ft.	14 ft.	16 ft.	Diam. in Ins.	12 ft.	14 ft.	16 ft.
6	15	17	20	6	13	15	17
7	26	30	34	7	24	28	32
8	31	36	41	8	31	36	41
9	46	53	61	9	36	42	48
10	55	64	73	10	53	61	70
11	70	81	93	11	62	72	82
12	84	98	112	12	79	92	105
13	102	119	136	13	90	105	120
14	117	136	156	14	109	127	145
15	136	158	181	15	124	144	165
16	157	183	209	16	145	169	193
17	182	212	242	17	164	191	218
18	203	236	270	18	183	213	244
19	232	270	309	19	210	245	280
20	255	297	340	20	233	271	310
21	276	322	368	21	254	296	338
22	313	365	417	22	287	334	382
23	336	392	448	23	308	359	410
24	375	437	500	24	343	400	457

LOG RULES.	Length	Diam	Feet
Bangor . . . . .	12	8	33
Oughtred . . . . .	"	"	28
Scribner . . . . .	"	"	22
Quebec Government . . . . .	"	"	24
Doyle's Rule . . . . .	"	"	16
Bangor . . . . .	"	12	78
Oughtred . . . . .	"	"	68
Scribner . . . . .	"	"	59
Quebec Government . . . . .	"	"	50
Doyle's Rule . . . . .	"	"	48
Bangor . . . . .	"	24	327
Oughtred . . . . .	"	"	300
Scribner . . . . .	"	"	303
Quebec Government . . . . .	"	"	315
Doyle's Rule . . . . .	"	"	300

Yours truly,

R. A. JOHNSTON.

#### DUTY ON LUMBER AND SAW-LOGS.

ORILLIA, ONT., March 31st, 1897.

To the Editor of the CANADA LUMBERMAN:

DEAR SIR,—It has been stated that a change is coming over the spirit of a large proportion of the Liberal party in regard to trade relations with the United States. The fact is, Canada has frequently shown her willingness to make any honorable arrangement that would lead to freer trade with the Americans, and all such efforts have been repulsed, more bluntly recently than ever before. The Dingley bill, should it pass, will impose a duty of \$2 per thousand feet board measure on white pine lumber, and twenty-five per cent. ad valorem is to be added on lumber entering the States from any country that places an export duty on saw-logs. It is to be hoped that such an unreasonable bill will never pass the Senate, but if it does become law then the only honorable course for Canada to pursue will be to meet tariff with tariff, regardless of results. The United States cannot expect Canada to submit to the payment of an import duty on lumber entering the States from here, and at the same time permit Americans to buy, cut, and take to their own country, vast quantities of the choicest pine on the continent, from here, without paying an export duty thereon, and this export duty should in no case be less than the import duty charged by themselves. If the Dingley bill had imposed \$10 duty instead of \$2 it would have been no worse, because either is sufficient to prohibit the common grades of lumber from being shipped to the States, therefore if the threatened twenty-five per cent. be added it can do no further harm. There is no question, however, that the

lumber manufacturers of Canada would for a brief time feel keenly the loss of the American market for coarse cheap lumber, but not for the better qualities, for fortunately the time has now come when not only white pine deals but all other thicknesses of the upper grades of lumber can be shipped with profit to the British and other trans-Atlantic markets, at better prices than the Americans can afford to pay; and doubtless when necessity demands manufacturers will find a profitable market in South America and elsewhere for all the rough grades of lumber not required for home consumption in Canada. It is pretty well understood that the Americans can get along for a few years without Canadian lumber, but the time will soon come when they will need it and will not be able to get it, because other more profitable and more reliable markets will have been found for the total output of this country. And even at the present time closing the door of American markets to Canadian lumber will benefit only a few of the Americans, namely, the manufacturers, who will be in a position to charge higher prices, causing a direct loss to the many thousands of American consumers. It is possible, however, that the Dingley bill, now before the House, will be amended as far as the import duty on lumber is concerned. And I hope it will, as we desire neither an export nor import duty to be imposed on logs, lumber or shingles. The freer the trade between ourselves and our neighbors the better, and only in the event of their refusing to deal with us on fair, even terms, and in self-defence, would we desire an export duty to be imposed. With reference to pulp and pulpwood, it seems most unfair to Canadians that hundreds of thousands of cords of spruce should annually be allowed to be taken to the States free from export duty, and at the same time we submit to payment of an import duty on every ton of pulp that is shipped across the line. And the Dingley bill claims to increase this unjust duty. It has been estimated by experts who have explored the spruce localities of the United States that they have only sufficient pulpwood to last their mills about five years, if they import none from other countries, while Canada contains enormous spruce forests, together with numerous immense water-powers, which advantages place her in a position to almost lead the world in the manufacture of pulp.

Yours truly,

A. TAIT.

#### PERSONAL.

Mr. Levi Crannell, of the Bronsons & Weston Lumber Company, Ottawa, has been elected president of the Reform Association in that city.

Mr. Francis H. Clergue, manager of the Sault Ste. Marie Pulp and Paper Co., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., gave THE LUMBERMAN a pleasant call early last month.

Mr. Richard Hall, formerly manager of the Ontario and Western Lumber Company at Rat Portage, Ont., has gone into the mining business, and will devote his time to the preparation of plans for stamp mills and mining machinery.

Mr. Jules E. Tache, of the Department of Crown Lands, Quebec, died in the provincial capital on the 19th ultimo. Deceased was a son of the late Col. Sir Etienne Pascal Tache, K. C. M. G., A. D. C. to Her Majesty, and was a descendant of one of the most illustrious families.

Mr. Lewis H. Swan, late manager for J. W. Howry & Sons, of Fenelon Falls, Ont., is said to have decided to remove to Buffalo, where he will conduct a wholesale lumber business. Mr. Swan is an energetic business man, and will no doubt secure a fair share of patronage.

On Sunday, April 4th, Mr. Herbert Burt Rathbun, son of Mr. H. B. Rathbun, of Deseronto, died at Belleville, Ont. Deceased was born in Deseronto and graduated as B. A. in 1883. On his return from college he became connected with the business of the Rathbun Company, supervising the yard department until failing health forced him to relinquish the work. The disease developed into consumption, and although he rallied for a long time, no hopes were held of his recovery. He was a director of the Rathbun Company, Bay of Quinte Railway Company and Deseronto Navigation Company, and was for five years deputy-reeve of Deseronto.

The Jenckes Machine Co., of Sherbrooke, Que., are supplying the machinery for a pulp mill at Chicoutimi.

Barber & Watson, manufacturers of water wheels and mill machinery, Meaford, Ont., have dissolved partnership. Mr. C. Barber continues the business.