

that the Government is considering the repeal of the export law. This is not the case. After thoroughly investigating the conditions prevailing in logging and lumbering operations since the enactment of the legislation, Hon. Mr. Wells, Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, stated that the most satisfactory conditions existed throughout the province as a result of the law, and in the absence of any pronounced injustice to the loggers it would be unwise to interfere with the operation of the act as it stands. He promised, however, to provide relief if possible where apparent injustice was inflicted in individual cases.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

SINCE the publication of the special Western Canada Number of THE LUMBERMAN, we have received a large number of new subscribers from the Northwest and British Columbia, which may be taken as conclusive evidence of the appreciation of this number by manufacturers and dealers in the West in whose interest it was specially prepared.

"Be sure you are right, then go ahead," is evidently the motto of Mr. L. H. Maxwell, who recently visited THE LUMBERMAN sanctum. Mr. Maxwell is the inventor of a boot calk, and had come from Eureka, California, to obtain the opinion of Canadian lumbermen as to the merits of his invention. The opinion of the American lumbermen had been favorable, but to this he wished to add the assurance of a favorable reception by the Canadian woodsmen.

ACCORDING to the laws of the United States, a rebate of duty is given on imported materials used in the manufacture of goods exported from the country. This provision is particularly applicable to lumber, a percentage of the imports of which is used in the manufacture of boxes, doors and other goods for export. The regulations to be followed in order to secure the rebate are of interest. In the case of a recent shipment of doors the instructions were as follows:

"The preliminary entry must show the marks and numbers of the shipping packages and the number of doors of each size and grade contained therein respectively. When shipped loose in quantities, the edge of each door must be stenciled to show its size and its identifying mark and number, which also must appear in the preliminary entry. The drawback entry must show the number of doors of each size and grade exported and the quantities of lumber of the several sizes and thicknesses, board measure, contained therein, separately and in the aggregate. The said entry must further show, in addition to the usual averments, that the exported doors of the several sizes and grades were manufactured of materials and in the manner set forth in the manufacturer's sworn statement dated June 18, 1902, now on file in the office of the collector. In the liquidation of entries, the quantities of lumber, board measure, in condition as imported, which may be taken as basis for allowance of drawback, may equal the quantities declared in the drawback entry, after official verification of exported quantities and measurements, provided that in no case shall they exceed the quantities for each size and grade of door, as figured for the corresponding size and grade in a tabulated statement attached to the manufacturer's sworn statement, and provided fur-

ther that 9.6 per cent. of such quantities may be added thereto to compensate for loss incurred in manufacture."

The execution of the above details called for a rebate of about eight cents a door, a small item in comparison with the amount of red tape.

CANADIAN lumbermen might extend their trade in partially manufactured timber products. The British consumer is willing to buy, and the Canadian manufacturer wants to sell. Of this we are convinced by numerous requests from parties to be placed in communication with business firms. One just to hand reads: "We have on our limits a large quantity of small wood, both spruce and hardwood, for which we are anxious to find a market. We think there must surely be some more profitable way of manufacturing this wood than simply selling it in the rough for pulp wood; for example, we thought the hardwood might be worked up into such small articles as circular covers for bottle corks provided a market could be found for them. There must also be numerous other small articles that might be profitably manufactured from both the spruce and hardwood." The same mail brings a letter from a British importer who wishes to buy chair and broom handle stock, mouldings, etc. The manufacture of wooden specialties is a branch of the lumber industry as yet little developed in this country, but which offers excellent opportunities. Some of the lines for which there is a demand in Great Britain are pine and spruce box shooks, mouldings, wagon and furniture stock, spruce sheathing, birch squares, tool handles, mangle rollers, veneers, wooden chimney pieces, flooring blocks, wooden screws, birch and maple dowels, panels for piano key makers, etc.

A MAHOGANY LOG.

The London Timber Trades Journal tells of a remarkable Cuban mahogany log recently purchased in the London market by an American buyer, who in turn is said to have dispensed of it to a Cincinnati, O., veneer factory. The log is practically 20 feet long and 31 inches deep by 29 inches broad. It is perfectly straight from end to end and of the most beautiful texture and color. It may be said to be a perfect piece in all respects, there being practically no faults of any kind on either of the four sides or two ends. The log contains about 1,670 superficial feet of extreme measurement and weighs 3 tons 10 cwt. It is beautifully figured in every part and is unique in the fact that the figure is apparently as strong on one side as it is on the other—highly figured wood being strongest on one side of the tree. This log is an exception, as it appears to be equally fine in every part. This mahogany tree will become a much-traveled one, for it grew in Cuba, was shipped to Liverpool and then conveyed to London. It will now be carried back to the western hemisphere for conversion, and will thus have been conveyed between 8,000 and 9,000 miles over land and water since it was felled. It is also quite within the range of probability that some of the veneers manufactured from it will eventually find their way back to Europe.

OUR BRITISH OFFICE.

Owing to increased British business, the publishers of the CANADA LUMBERMAN have established a branch office at 22 Great St. Helen's, London, E.C. Persons interested in Canadian lumber are requested to avail themselves of the facilities thus afforded for securing information regarding the lumber industry of Canada. Our representative will be pleased to call personally upon timber merchants in response to a request. Address, The C. H. Mortimer Publishing Company, 22 Great St. Helen's, London, E.C.

THE LATE GEORGE J. COOK.

After scarcely two week's illness, Mr. George J. Cook, president of the Cook & Bros. Lumber Company of Ontario, passed away at his late residence, "Englefield," 208 Spadina avenue, Toronto, on August 21st. Up till a fortnight before his death he had been in excellent health. At that time he was stricken with an affection of the heart, to which he succumbed.

Mr. Cook was one of the oldest and most respected business men of Toronto, and was widely known throughout the Dominion. He was born on August 22nd, 1824, in the Township of Williamsburg, Dundas County. His father was the late George Cook, of Dundas county. From the time of his youth he was actively engaged in the lumber business. His first operations, early in the forties, were on the Nation river. He then removed to Belleville and subsequently went further west. He was one of the first lumbermen to take out board pine between Toronto and Barrie.

The Cook & Bros. Lumber Company, of which he was president, has a capital stock of \$1,200,000, all paid up. The mills are located at Spragge, in the Algoma district. Extensive timber limits are owned by the company, and Mr. Cook was at the time of his death very wealthy. He was also president of the Cook Land Company, owners of large mining lands in Marmora township.

Kindness and generosity were two of Mr. Cook's most striking characteristics. Owing to his reserved disposition, few of his many generous acts ever became public knowledge. He took an active interest in church work and for years had been a prominent member of St. Philip's church.

Mr. Cook leaves one brother, Mr. H. H. Cook, of the Ontario Lumber Company, and two nephews, Mr. George W. Cook, vice-president of the Cook & Bros. Lumber Company, and Dr. G. E. Cook, of Chicago. Mr. George W. Cook will doubtless succeed him as president of the company, and the business will be continued as heretofore.

The funeral was the occasion of many tokens of respect, one of which was a beautiful wreath from the employees of the mills at Spragge.

A maker of loose pulleys recently received an order for one pulley 9 inches diameter with a face 10½ inches, 9 inches of the face being for the belt to travel on, and the other 1½ inches to be 10 inches in diameter, to be run next to the tight pulley, for the belt to shift on. While the idea is by no means a new one, the width of the shifting edge of the pulley is rather unusual. It is said to be very successful in practice, however, and to materially reduce the trouble of shifting the belt, which is one of the faults of this method of construction of loose pulleys.