

### A PIONEER CANADIAN LUMBERMAN.

Forty-five years ago, in the townships of Ancaster and Beverley, not many miles from the future city of Hamilton, saw the beginning of the great lumber firm of Mickle, Dymont & Co., of Barrie, Gravenhurst, Severn Bridge, Thessalon and other places. It was then that Mr. N. Dymont, a bright, enterprising youth of seventeen years, laid the foundation of the large firm of to-day in which he is the chief figure.

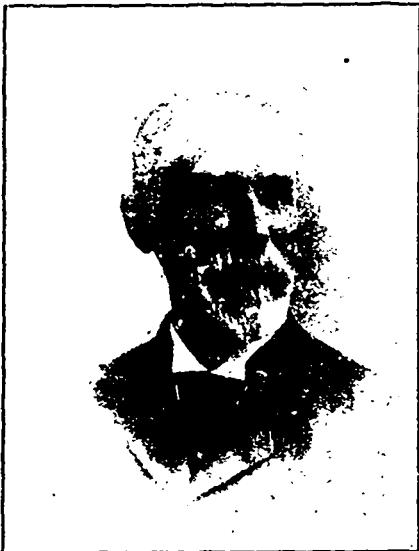
From his earliest years Mr. Dymont was disposed toward a business career. The bustle and activity of the pioneer saw mill, with its possibilities of supplying the lumber demand of a rising country, caught his fancy. His first operation involved one pine tree, which he purchased for a dollar. This dollar he earned by cutting two cords of wood. This first transaction of his long and successful business career he describes with evident pleasure, when recalling the pioneer days of the lumber trade, in which he has been so prominent a figure for twenty-five years past.

In Ancaster and Beverley there were originally rich pine forests, and he soon established a large business and built several other mills on the line of the Great Western Railway. As the country developed the timber became scarce and dearer. Mr. Dymont has seen the time, in that part of the province, when \$100 would purchase 100 acres of choice pine. He has also seen the time when the same timber was worth \$312 per acre.

About twenty-five years ago, having cut most of the available timber of that country, he extended his operations into Simcoe county, Muskoka, and the North shore, removing his place of residence to Barrie. Here pine was plentiful and cheaper. Many mills were established in the northern country, to be removed to other points from time to time, as the timber supply became exhausted. The mills at Thessalon, however, have been in operation continuously since they were started twenty-five years ago.

The output of the firm has been as high as fifty million feet in one year. Now the average is thirty-five million feet.

Mr. Dymont has always been conceded as one of the best posted men we have on lumber and the lumber trade.



Mr. N. DYMONT.

He has been through every stage of the business, from the machinery to the counting room or camp life in the pine woods. A close observer of life, events and business methods, he has a most interesting individuality. One cannot converse with him without acquiring useful knowledge for any walk of life, the fruit of his long and active business experience. His quiet, thoughtful manner and genial disposition renders him an enjoyable companion. The firm employ from 300 to 400 men the year round.

The Jacquet river property in New Brunswick, owned by Mr. J. P. Doyle, has been sold to Capt. Geo. R. McDonough, the St. Martin's lumberman, and others. The business will be managed by M. A. Ferguson, who has been in the employ of the Prescott Lumber Company.

### LUMBER IN WISCONSIN AND MINNESOTA.

"The Story of a Pine Board" is the title of an article by W. S. Harwood in the November St. Nicholas. Mr. Harwood says of lumbering in Wisconsin and Minnesota:

About 4,160,000,000 feet of logs were cut in the season of 1895—that is to say, what is equivalent to 4,160,000,000 pieces of board twelve inches square and one inch thick. I wonder if even the lumbermen themselves, and the log cutters, and the manufacturers of lumber in the great mills, realize what an enormous amount of lumber this is. Why, it would build a house around the globe, with a main roof ten foot high and a large attic, ceiling up the inside walls and roof with sweet fragrant pine; it would put down a matched floor, and then, when the house was all completed, there would be left enough lumber to build tight board fences on either side of the house, three and a half feet high, the whole distance around the globe. Besides all this there would be shingles enough for a good portion of the house; and then, if the mighty builder of such a globe circling house wanted to fit it up a little more neatly, there would be a large supply of laths, and, I suppose the plasterers could furnish him enough stucco and lime.

Or, if he wanted to construct a roof shelter for all the people of the globe, our mighty builder could accommodate them all, allowing to each man, woman and child a clear space of two square feet in which to stand, and still have room left over for five hundred millions of men, with the same room in which to stand. And to look at it in still another way, the same builder would have material to construct a bicycle path of pine a little over two feet wide from the earth to the moon, for there would be nearly 800,000 miles of board a foot wide and an inch thick. In sawing this lumber up into the required length and thickness, there was a great waste of sawdust, so great indeed that the sawdust pile would stand 112 feet high on a city square and 500 feet square at the base, and this is saying nothing about the vast amount of pieces of slabs which are split up into kindling.

This enormous quantity of lumber represents merely the output of two forests, one in the northwestern part of the state of Wisconsin and the other in the northern part of the state of Minnesota, and at the rate the logs are being cut there will not be a piece of forest left standing in all this vast region at the end of ten years, unless something is done by the government to put a stop to the ravages.

### CANADIAN CAPITAL IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

Reference was made in THE LUMBERMAN recently to the formation of a company to develop the timber resources of Newfoundland. This company, we are now informed, is composed of Rhodes, Curry & Co., of Amherst, C. P. Pelton, B. B. Barnhill, C. T. Hillson, W. T. Pipes, W. W. Black, Josiah Lusby, J. Avar Black, Thompson Smith, Dr. Smith and G. A. Fowler. The company will at once apply to the Newfoundland Government for incorporation, and the provisional directors will be Hon. W. T. Pipes, N. Curry, William Black, C. T. Hillson and T. W. Smith. There are twelve in the company, two of the others being Messrs. Rhodes and D. B. Barnhill. The name of the company will be the Exploits Lumber Company.

The property acquired is that formerly held by the Exploits Wood Company, an English concern, and consists of 820 square miles, or nearly 560,000 acres, located in the southwestern part of Newfoundland and largely covered with pine. There is also a large quantity of spruce and poplar pulp wood, besides a good deal of white birch suitable for spool-wood. The English company, which has been operating there for a few years, leased a considerable part of the property from private individuals and some from the Government. The new company has acquired the limits under twenty-year leases at \$2 per square mile yearly rental, with the option of renewing at the end of twenty years.

The seat of the milling operations will be at the village of Botwoodville, so called from an Episcopal clergyman who was one of the original lumber company and a founder of the settlement. It lies nine miles from Exploits bay and 260 miles from St. Johns, with which it is connected by rail. The mill is fitted with gang and rotary saws and has a machine shop in connection. There is also a steamer valued at \$5,000, which is used in towing lumber down the river. The company expect to manufacture 4,000,000 feet of lumber this season, but when greater facilities have been provided and

contemplated improvements secured, the annual output will reach twelve millions, nearly all of which will be sold in the English market. Sixty hands will be employed this season, all natives, the conditions of sale requiring that native labor shall in all cases be employed, except the mechanical portion.

In addition to the property secured, the Exploits Wood Company have the refusal of 350,000 acres more, heavily timbered, and including all the timber worth mentioning on the island. Possession of this will give them a monopoly of the lumber trade and place great possibilities within their reach.

Mr. C. T. Hillson, of Amherst, N.S., is manager of the company. He has lately returned from the scene of operations, and will reside in Amherst until the spring.

### ESTABLISHED OVER FIFTY YEARS.

In the year 1840 the late R. Anglin established the lumbering business at Kingston, Ont., now known as S. Anglin & Co. Upon the death of the founder, his son, Mr. J. Anglin, who had been associated with the business for some years, became the senior member. The portrait of this gentleman, now fifty-five years of age, is herewith presented.

The premises occupied by this firm are very conveniently situated on the banks of the Catarqui river, with ample



MR. J. ANGLIN.

wharfs and a well equipped saw-mill and planing-mill, fitted with the usual saw-mill machinery. The sawdust and refuse of the mill is carried direct to the boiler-room by a number of chutes, keeping the planing factory and the saw-mill free from refuse. The yards, covering about three acres, are well supplied with shed room for finished material, and have good railway shipping facilities, with switch lines from both the Grand Trunk and the Kingston and Pembroke railways. A commodious and nicely finished office building has lately been erected, being isolated from the other buildings as a precaution against fire. The firm have also a large up-town yard and wharf at the foot of Ontario St., adjoining the Kingston Water Works.

Mr. Anglin constantly strives to keep all his equipment up-to-date, and has lately installed one of the largest-sized McGregor, Gourlay & Co.'s stickers to meet the requirements of his increasing trade.

### UTILIZING SAWDUST.

The following receipt for utilizing sawdust and shavings is taken from an English exchange:

Take two pounds of pitch and six pounds of resin; melt over a slow fire, add half a pint of turpentine and mix thoroughly with a quantity of sawdust and shavings. When cold break into pieces to be used for lighting fires, a small piece being all that is necessary to light a fire. In England this method of utilizing sawdust is said to give profitable returns, and might, we think, be adopted by lumber manufacturers in Canada.

In recent issues we have presented the facts showing the development of quite a demand for sound, straight-grained hickory with which to build sleighs for transporting passengers and freight through the Yukon country, says the Lumberman's Review. Most of this lumber goes to Tacoma, where the sleighs are built, and several carloads have already been shipped to that point from Tennessee. It is mostly five, six and eight-quarter stock.