

MR. M. P. KINSELLA.

Mr. M. P. Kinsella, of Trenton, Ont., has been appointed travelling representative in Canada for the Skilling, Whitneys & Barnes Lumber Company, of Boston, Mass., and Ogdensburg, N.Y. Mr. Kinsella was born in Trenton, and as a boy entered the employ of the well known firm of Messrs. Gilmour & Company, Limited, of that town, remaining in their service for twenty-five years and until accepting his present position. He worked in many capacities connected with the lumber business, and gradually gained the confidence of his employers, and for the past ten years has been salesman and travelling representative for the products of their saw mill and sash and door factory.

During his term on the road Mr. Kinsella has become favorably known to the lumber trade of this country and is most popular. He is now thirty-eight years of age, just in the prime of life, of good physique and commanding appearance, and is known as a temperate and conscientious man. Always pleasant and possessed of considerable humor, he at once gains the respect of anyone he comes in contact with, which is shown by the feeling address and worthy presentation that was tendered him when severing his connection with Messrs. Gilmour & Company and their large staff of employers.

The Skillings, Whitneys & Barnes Lumber Company, with which Mr. Kinsella has connected himself, are among the largest buyers of white pine lumber in this country, with large stocks in the Ottawa Valley and Georgian Bay districts and at their Ogdensburg yards. With such a large connection, and a wide experience, we bespeak a bright future for Mr. Kinsella, and the CANADA LUMBERMAN wishes him every success.

The address presented to Mr. Kinsella by the members of the office staff of Gilmour & Company was as follows:

Esteemed Friend and Fellow Worker:

It is with a very great regret that we have learned of your intention to depart from our midst (wherein for so long you have enjoyed the utmost confidence and respect of all) to enfold into other atmosphere the sunlight of the many good qualities of a genial, generous, whole-souled man. We appreciate the fact that, looking at the matter as you do, the course you are about to pursue is undoubtedly for the best, and for your personal welfare will be much more advantageous; but nevertheless we cannot help wishing that such a severance of good-fellowship, in labor and in recreation, had not taken place. In the whirl of mightier events we hope that you will not consign entirely to oblivion the memories of the lively little town, the circle of friends and co-workers, and the beautiful scenery, among and in which you have lived, and which you have enjoyed, for almost a lifetime.

As a slight token of the admiration with which you are regarded by us, and of the respect which we entertain for you, and as a trifling reminder of the many pleasant days we have spent together, and of the drummers' stories with which at times you were wont to regale us, we desire that you accept of this ring, and that in the wearing thereof you will occasionally bestow a fond remembrance upon the old firm that disciplined you for the battle of life and of business, and for the many fellow-employees who now look with such regret upon your departure from their midst.

Trenton, Canada, August 23rd, 1902.

The Columbia River Lumber Company, of Golden, B.C., are increasing the capacity of their saw mill and installing two boilers.

THE LUMBERING INDUSTRY OF THE UNITED STATES.

From the official statements of the Census Department covering the year 1900, some interesting data has been compiled regarding the lumbering industry of the United States. As the conditions existing in Canada and the United States are somewhat similar, the figures given are interesting.

The lumber industry was in 1900 the fourth among the great manufacturing industries of the United States. There were 33,035 establishments, with a total capacity of \$611,611,524. The cost of materials used was \$317,923,548, and the value of products \$566,832,984.

Of the total product of the lumber industry, sawed lumber formed in value 81.2 per cent., or nearly five-sixths of all products. Shingles formed 3.9 per cent., cooperage materials 3.6 per cent., piles, telegraph poles, railway ties, charcoal, etc., 3.3 per cent., and all other products 8 per cent. Of the sawed lumber



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75.2 per cent. consisted of conifers and 24.8 per cent. of hardwoods. The cut of yellow pine was 27.8 per cent. of all lumber, white pine 21.5 per cent., hemlock 9.8 per cent., and spruce 4.2 per cent.

Wisconsin furnished 10 per cent. of the product of the country; Michigan, 9.6 per cent.; Minnesota, 7.10 per cent.; Pennsylvania, 7.3 per cent.; Washington, 5.3 per cent. These five states collectively furnished nearly two-fifths of all the lumber produced.

The average stumpage in the United States had a value of \$2.18 per thousand. The figures differ widely in different parts of the country, owing to the different conditions of labor and the species of lumber. In the white pine region of the Great Lakes the average value of white pine stumpage was \$3.30 per thousand feet, and the average value of saw logs \$7.63, leaving \$4.33 for logging operations. In the Southern pine states the average cost of stumpage was \$1.20, while the average cost of saw-logs was \$4.77, leaving \$3.57 to represent logging operations. In Washington, where the timber consists mainly of fir, the stumpage is given as 80 cents per thousand and the value of saw logs \$5.14, leaving \$4.34 as the value of logging

operations. This latter item is considerably larger in relation to the cost of stumpage and saw logs than in the Eastern States.

Eastern white pine had, on the whole, the highest stumpage value of any of the species, ranging between \$3.50 and \$4. Hemlock, which is becoming an important lumber in the east, reached a stumpage value of from \$2 to \$3. The range for eastern spruce is given as \$2 to \$3, elm \$3.30, ash \$3.03, maple \$2.66, basswood \$1.50.

During the year there were produced 12,102,017,000 shingles, with a value of \$18,869,705, or \$1.56 per thousand. Shingles were made mainly from cedars, the various species furnishing not less than 52.6 per cent. of all the shingles made, which was more than three times as much as was made from any other wood. Next to cedar, white pine and cypress were most largely used for shingles. Hardwoods were little used, the quantity being less than 2 per cent. of the total production. Washington produced 35.8 per cent. of the total shingle product, followed by Michigan with 16 per cent.

THE CONTENTS OF LOGS.

Mr. Thomas Gibson, of Wroter, writes to the American Lumberman: "Do you publish anything showing a mathematical process for reducing the contents of saw logs to the extent of the defects that are visible before logs are sawn into lumber? These defects may be rot in the end, shakes, splinters, off-sides, etc. Is a log scaler supposed to use his judgment as to the probable amount to be 'culled,' or has he to figure the amount mathematically?"

The reply is as follows: Broadly speaking, a merchantable log is any log that will pay for transportation and manufacture and leave a profit to the mill man. There is no mathematical process or rule by which they can be measured. The scaler has nothing to do with the grade of logs, unless it be specially included in the agreement with him. He measures the log, allowing, as best he can, and as his own judgment would dictate, for defects which will lessen the quality or the product. That is to say, he states in his tally how much lumber the log will produce. As to the grade of lumber he does not concern himself, or as to the grade of the log. No two inspectors may agree on a given log and any selected log may turn out a product entirely different from that estimated by the scalers, but in a day's work the result will be practically correct, and two scalers, although they may not agree on any one log, would come out substantially the same in their results.

A CONTEMPORARY'S OPINION.

Lack of space last month prevented us from extending our congratulations to our esteemed contemporary, the CANADA LUMBERMAN, Toronto, Ont., upon the excellent appearance of their July number, which was designed as a Western edition of their up-to-date paper. It contained 64 pages, the contents being of special interest to the lumber trade of Western Canada. In addition to descriptions and illustrations of many of the leading saw and shingle mills of the west, there appear nearly 100 portraits of members of the Western Retail Lumbermen's Association, the headquarters of which are at Winnipeg; also several articles bearing upon the conduct of a retail lumber yard.—National Co-operative Journal.