

tion Government. He is charged a Crown and Crown dues to the full extent that the business can pay and permit of its continuance. The plant is assessed to the municipalities, which, now propose to tax the output of this

perhaps one reason why the business of lumber is unduly burdened is that their operations necessarily large and represent a large monetary investment. Yet is there another class of manufacturers whose operations involve greater

there seems to be an impression by the public that lumbermen are accumulating vast wealth, it is a fact that there have been only two in the past ten in which the business has found profitable.

we do not apprehend that the Ontario Government will sanction the proposition to place a tax on lumber and thus cripple an industry which already bears more than its fair share of taxation.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

CONVINCING proof that the people of the United States believe that Canada, in her vast resources and water powers, holds the key to the pulp and paper trade, is found in the amount of space given to Canadian matters in the American publications. Column after column in each issue of the leading pulp and trade journals are devoted to chronicling the developments for the development of the pulp and paper industry in Canada, and frequently far-fetched arguments are advanced in the endeavor to show that the United States will continue to control the situation for many years to come. Between the lines one can easily discern that the statements are inspired more by a feeling of jealousy than by faith in the future supremacy of the United States.

THE CANADA LUMBERMAN has been asked to state what steps should be taken by Canadian manufacturers wishing to make an exhibit of their products at the Glasgow exhibition. J. M. Macoun, who had charge of the Canadian Forestry exhibit at Paris, is looking after the collection of the articles for the Glasgow exhibition, which will include all kinds of manufactured articles made from wood alone.

There is ample space for such exhibits of whatever kind. The Dominion Government pays all costs of transportation, installation, etc. All that is necessary for exhibitors to do is to write the Minister of Agriculture asking for shipping lists and directions for shipment. The Glasgow exhibition following so closely after the one at Paris, should serve to clinch many profitable branches of trade that were suggested by the Paris exhibit. Mr. Macoun states that if Canadian producers could only realize the extent of business to be done in Europe, they would be content with the United States market.

The Inspection Bureau of the National Hardwood Lumber Association of the United States is apparently meeting with considerable success in its work, as will be seen by reference to the report of the Surveyor-General, Mr. M. M. Wall, to be found elsewhere in this issue. Every lumber market in the United States, with the exception of Boston and New York, have indorsed the Inspection Bureau. Mr. Wall is of the opinion

that it would be a great advantage to our hardwood manufacturers if an arrangement could be made to have national inspectors stationed at the central manufacturing points in Canada, and that sales of lumber could be made where the orders are now lost to our manufacturers. He points out that there are times when all the hardwood people in the east could use a few cars of Canadian stock, but our manufacturers usually desire that the question of inspection shall be settled at point of shipment, and it would be entirely too expensive to send an inspector to inspect a few carloads, with the chance of a disagreement between the inspectors when they got on the pile to ship. Under the system of the National Association an inspection made by one of its inspectors would be final between buyer and seller. Mr. Wall is a strong advocate of the benefits to be derived from this Inspection Bureau, and believes that in a short time such progress will have been made as to make it of great benefit to the hardwood manufacturers of both Canada and the United States.

THE extent of the trade in hardwood lumber with Europe is limited only by the ability of our manufacturers to supply the stock required at satisfactory prices. That dealers in Great Britain, Germany, and other countries are not only willing but anxious to obtain supplies from Canada is proven by the frequent receipt, by the publishers of this journal, of letters enquiring for certain specified stock. The latest is from a reliable London firm who are desirous of arranging for a regular supply of hardwoods, chiefly basswood, soft elm, and maple. Some of our manufacturers seem averse to taking hold of the British trade, but it is possible that they might find it more profitable than they anticipate. It would be well for each manufacturer to accept at least a trial order. When trade with the United States becomes a little quiet, a British connection might be found very acceptable. Certainly during the past year some of our hardwood manufacturers could have made a few shipments across the water without losing any of their local or United States business.

BAND VERSUS CIRCULAR.

A United States saw mill owner gives to the American Lumberman his experience regarding the merits of band and circular saws. He says: "We built a circular saw mill about twelve years ago, costing with dry kilns and necessary buildings \$7,000. We operated it nearly five years, when it was burned down. Its capacity was 25,000 feet of scaled logs, Doyle rule, a day. It was rebuilt carefully as a band mill, with about the same capacity, and has been running steadily ever since. As a circular there was no overrun; as a band the overrun of sawed lumber shipped has averaged 30 per cent. From March last till Christmas the overrun was 32 per cent., and there were not 5,000 miscuts during that time. I should say, however, that in building the band mill extra pains were taken to have good foundations and a very solid, heavy frame. In consequence the work done by the mill has been excellent and scarcely any alterations or repairs have been necessary, except on account of wear. This mill cost \$25,000 with sheds and outbuildings. This year we have added a band resaw,

which has increased our capacity one-third, and our overrun much more. The cost of this improvement, entire, was \$2,550. Included in the overrun were about 7 per cent. of common bark strips which net about \$3. Our inspection shows 24 per cent. No. 1 and No. 2 with all counted that is shipped. The logging outfit and expense is extra. My opinion is that whiskey is largely to blame for losses in the small circular saw mills. Lumber is badly manufactured, thick and thin, no dry kilns and therefore stained. Bad manufacture almost always results from bad foundations; unless they are perfectly solid good lumber cannot be made. Usually a basin where wells can be sunk is selected, heavy rains come and water remains about the mill; there are no drains, the roof leaks and does damage; they cannot afford to stop and make needed repairs, so patch up and go on sawing poor lumber, which drags all the markets down. The foregoing is my opinion. Of course the amount of timber to be cut has much to do with it—not less than 25,000,000 would justify the building of a band. The writer has had fifty years' experience in manufacturing and dealing in lumber in various sections and has been successful in a fair way."

Concerning the subject the editor of the American Lumberman makes the following remarks: "The matter of overrun by use of the band is an extremely important one. If the object be to produce 25,000 feet of lumber per day, and there is an overrun of 30 per cent. from log scale by use of the band as compared with no overrun by use of the circular, the band will produce the 25,000 feet from a little over 19,000 feet of logs. If logs are worth \$5 a thousand there is therefore a saving of \$30 a day from that one factor. On the other hand, there should be some overrun with a well managed circular, which nowadays can be run successfully on an 8-gage kerf. There is lacking in the above any statement as to the comparative cost of operation. The original cost of the band mill was \$18,000 greater than that of the circular, interest on which at 6 per cent. will be \$1,080 a year; whereas the saving by overrun during 200 days' operation will be \$6,000. This whole problem is one which must be figured out in every case according to the character of the timber, the class of work to be done, the amount of work required, taking into account the difference in the cost of the two characters of mills, both originally and in operation."

PROPOSED SCHOOL OF FORESTRY.

Prof. B. E. Fernow, director of the New York State College of Forestry, on January 21st last gave a lecture at Queen's University, Kingston, Ont., on "Forestry." The lecture was mainly of a botanical character. The following day a conference was held with the authorities of the university and representatives of the governments, at which the establishment of a forestry department in connection with Queen's University was considered. Hon. Mr. Harcourt, Ontario Minister of Education, strongly favored the inauguration of such a school, and it is probable that some action in this direction will be taken in the near future.

The Harbor Commissioners of Toronto have made a reduction in harbor dues equal to about four cents per thousand feet, board measure, on lumber.