

THE NEWS

A saw mill will be built at Waterville, Que., by F. G. Gale. &

A. Modiste is putting up another portable mill at Wawa, Ont.

A. D. Watson, of Clavering, Ont., is building a new saw mill in Keppel.

Halcombe Bros. have put in a new shingle mill at Little Rapids, Algoma district.

It is stated that Mr. Ainslie, of Comber, Ont., will build a planing mill at Sarnia.

John Kalbfleisch is building a large dry-kiln in connection with his mill at Tavistock, Ont.

The recent strike of woodworkers in Ottawa has collapsed, the men having decided to abandon the fight.

The C. Beck Manufacturing Company, of Penetanguishene, Ont., have built a new steel refuse burner at their mill.

It is reported that the Saginaw Lumber Company, of Saginaw, Mich., have decided to build a saw mill at Sandwich, Ont.

The Moyie Lumber Company, of Moyie, B.C., have commenced operations. The mill has a capacity of 40,000 feet per day.

The Revelstoke Lumber Company, of Revelstoke, B.C., has elected James McMahon president, R. Houson secretary and D. Robinson manager.

E. Stewart, Dominion Forester, read a paper on "Tree Growing" at a meeting of those interested in the subject held at Brandon, Man., last month.

No. 4 saw mill of the Rat Portage Lumber Company, at Norman, Ont., made a record cut of lumber recently, the total for the day being 162,000 feet.

George White has built a new planing mill and sash and door factory at Parry Sound, Ont. The Parry Sound Lumber Company are also erecting a planing mill.

Nineteen of the twenty-six candidates who tried the cullers' examinations recently held in Hull, Que., were successful, but no names have been made public.

The mill of the Ontario Lumber Company at French River, Ont., again resumed operations last month, the tramways and yard having been rebuilt since the fire.

William Lawton, W. I. Fenton, and others are seeking incorporation at St. John, N.B., to carry on the lumber and wood-working business of William Lawton & Sons.

The Parry Sound Lumber Company have had their mill at Parry Sound, Ont., connected with the town waterworks system. A fire brigade has also been formed by the employees.

Hugh Brennan, of Hamilton, and other members of the Mississauga Lumber Company, conferred with the town council of Meaford, Ont., recently regarding the erection of a saw mill there.

Thomas Southworth, chief of forestry for Ontario, has received a request from a firm of manufacturers to ascertain whether ironwood can be obtained in any considerable quantity in the province.

The exports from forest products from Canada during the year ending June 30th, 1901, totalled in value \$30,003,857, as compared with \$29,663,668 for the year 1900. The products of the mine show a large increase over the previous year.

Some of the British Columbia shingle manufacturers are using tin bands in lieu of the galvanized article, which is in short supply. The tin bands are made from cannery refuse and seem to answer the purpose very well, being light and

strong and less likely to rust than the black bands. The cost, moreover, is only 3 1-2 cents a pound.

Price Bros. & Company, of Quebec, have just completed a new saw mill at St. Catharines Bay, Saguenay, to replace the Ste. Etienne mill which was burned last year. The mill is very complete and was built under the supervision of C. P. Charlton.

In the village of Kingsbury, Que., Williamson & Crombie are operating a large saw mill and manufacture about 4,000,000 feet of lumber annually. Major Williamson, the senior partner, is now a veteran verging in the seventies and takes only a perfunctory part in the business.

The British Columbia Mills, Timber & Trading Co., of Vancouver, B.C., has shipped three spars to be used on King Edward VII.'s yacht to be built next year. Nearly all the famous yachts are using Douglas fir spars, and evidently King Edward knows a good thing when he sees it.

The Edward Sinclair Lumber Company, Limited, is seeking incorporation, with a capital of \$42,000, to carry on the business of the late E. Sinclair, of Miramichi. The incorporators are the children of deceased, Bertha Ferguson, of Moncton, and O. W. Sinclair, of Eureka, Cal.

A Cushing & Company, who recently purchased the Miller & Woodman saw mill property at Millford, near St. John, N.B., are putting the mill in readiness for work. One of the gangs has been removed, and the eight shingle mills formerly operated will be placed in the saw mill. The shingle mill will be converted into a box shock mill.

James Leigh & Sons, of Victoria, B.C., are making additions to their mills and will install machinery for the manufacture of show cases, shelving and other finished work. They are installing in their sash and door factory an Egan hand saw for the manufacture of boxes, packing cases, etc., a trade which has been largely increased by the demands from the north.

In connection with the burning of the saw mill of Alfred Dickie at Lower Stewiacke, N.S., which took place on July 4th, it is said that the mill was in ashes in less than half an hour after the flames were first seen. The mill was equipped with modern machinery and had been built less than two years. This makes the fourth time that Mr. Dickie has lost his mill by fire.

The Pigeon River Lumber Company, which has acquired the saw mills of Graham & Horne, at Fort William, Ont., will likely replace the mills by new ones of larger capacity. It is estimated that the timber the company have in sight will supply 10,000,000 ft. a year for a period of fifteen years. H. Finger, the vice-president and manager of the company, has been engaged in the lumber business for a lifetime.

Contractor R. G. Reed, who has been trying to obtain the Government's consent to the transfer of his holdings in Newfoundland to a limited liability company, has accepted extensive modifications. It is said that he has surrendered 3,000,000 acres of land, containing large forests, at 30 cents an acre, as well as the ownership of the railway and telegraphs. It is stated that a bill to effect these changes will likely be passed by the Government.

The W. C. Edwards Company, of Ottawa, Ont., have provided for their employees club rooms nicely finished in oak. There is a large room for games, books, magazines and newspapers, and a kitchen where the men may warm their tea or food. There is also a class room in which those who desire to study matters bearing on their trade will be able to do so, and it is probable that a course of lectures will be given in this room during the winter months.

Mr. Marow, secretary to the German Consulate of Montreal, was a recent caller at the office of the Canada Lumberman.

CASUALTIES.

Edward Pelletier, an employee of McLaurin & McLaren, of East Templeton, Que., fell from the top of a pile of lumber, fracturing his left thigh and breaking his left wrist.

By being caught in the live rollers at the saw mill of the Rat Portage Lumber Company, James Flett was badly injured, necessitating the amputation of a portion of his foot.

Andrew McKillop, employed in a steam saw mill at Sydney N.S., was caught in the machinery and whirled in the air for several moments, but received only slight injuries.

A serious accident occurred last month at the mills of the Brunette Saw Mill Company, New Westminster, B.C. By the bursting of an empty wheel the face of George Coulson was badly cut.

THE TIMBER SUPPLY.

At a recent meeting of the Society of Arts, in London, Dr. W. Schlick read a paper on "The Outlook for the World's Timber Supply." The first part of the paper was occupied with statistical details on the export and import of timber in the various countries of the world.

As regards Europe, Dr. Schlick reached the conclusion that the present deficiency of 2,000,000 tons were sure to increase, because the European sources of supply were not likely to meet the additional 600,000 required annually; personally he would not be surprised, if ten years hence the deficiency amounted to three or four times the present quantity. Of the importing non-European countries, taken all together, there was no doubt the net imports would increase as time went on. Of the exporting countries, the regions around the Caribbean sea exported mahogany and other furniture woods, but they also imported so much lumber, that their net exports were only 1,000,000 tons a year. The west coast of Africa exported various hard woods, but they were so expensive, that they hardly affected the question. British India could not do more than send some teak and furniture woods. In Asiatic Russia, even supposing there was a surplus of production for export, the cost of transport would be practically prohibitive. The timbers of Central Africa were of the sort required in Europe in large quantities, apart from cost of transport, and in South America matters were in a similar position. It would not be possible, he felt sure, for the United States to meet, for any length of time, the increased demand which they had supplied for the last few years. Their present annual production, estimated at 75,000,000 tons, was exceeded by the present annual consumption by 33 per cent, and this meant that they consumed annually, not only the legitimate growth or increment, but also a portion of their capital. Fortunately the seriousness of the position had been recognized, and efforts were being made to introduce more conservative lumbering, and to protect the forests against ravages by fire and grazing. As to Canada, it has not responded to the extra requirements of Europe, and he doubted whether it would be able to do so in the future, unless decided steps were taken at once, to start thorough protection and systematic management on selected areas, or, as they might be called, reserved state forests.

There should be no difficulty in permanently reserving 100 million acres, and if half the annual revenue—£700,000—derived from Canadian forests were devoted to that purpose, substantial progress could at once be made to secure not only the present, but an increased output for any length of time, leading ultimately to a tenfold, or more, the present amount and securing a permanent supply of coniferous and deciduous timber for the world. In the second part of his paper, Dr. Schlick drew attention to a few reasons that might be learned as regards the British Empire as a whole and these islands in particular. With all the forest wealth of the colonies we imported into the empire timber valued at