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THE CANADA LUMBERMAN is published in the interests of the lumber trade and allied industries throughout the Dominion, being the only representative in Canada of this foremost branch of the commerce of this country. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, discussing these topics editorially and inviting free discussion by others.

Special pains are taken to secure the latest and most trustworthy market quotations from various points throughout the world, so as to afford to the trader in Canada information on which it can rely in its operations.

Special correspondents in localities of importance present an accurate report not only of prices and the condition of the market, but also of other matters specially interesting to our readers. But correspondence is not only welcome, but is invited from all who have any information to communicate or subjects to discuss relating to the trade or in any way affecting it. Even when we may not be able to agree with the writers we will give them a fair opportunity for free discussion as the best means of eliciting the truth. Any items of interest are particularly requested, for even if not of great importance individually they contribute to a fund of information from which general results are obtained.

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment. We need not point out that for many the CANADA LUMBERMAN, with its special class of readers, is not only an exceptionally good medium for securing publicity, but is indispensable for those who would bring themselves before the notice of that class. Special attention is directed to "WANTED" and "FOR SALE" advertisements, which will be inserted in a conspicuous position at the uniform price of 25 cents per line for each insertion. Announcements of this character will be subject to a discount of 25 per cent. if ordered for four successive issues or longer.

Subscribers will find the small amount they pay for the CANADA LUMBERMAN quite insignificant as compared with its value to them. There is not an individual in the trade, or specially interested in it, who should not be on our list, thus obtaining the present benefit and aiding and encouraging us to render it even more complete.

MANUFACTURING HARDWOOD LUMBER.

In the production of lumber, manufacturers should aim to obtain from the log as much saleable stock as possible, and at the same time the greatest percentage of higher grades. Pine manufacturers, being engaged in the business on a comparatively extensive scale, generally manufacture their logs to the best advantage, and this may also be said of many hardwood manufacturers. But it is also true that some operators in hardwood give little attention to the question of manufacture, as is evidenced by the class of stock to be found in their yards. They frequently sacrifice, unknowingly, quality to quantity, and as a result are compelled to market their lumber at a much lower price than might be obtained if it were carefully manufactured.

The natural inference would be that the poorly manufactured stock would be found in the yards of persons who had but recently launched into the lumber business. This is not always the case, as persons of the last mentioned class give more attention to studying the market requirements than do some saw mill owners who have been in the business for years. These latter are averse to changing their established methods, and unless someone becomes sufficiently interested to go into the question very carefully with them, and point out how their annual profits can be increased, they continue to follow their own ideas.

A method of sawing hardwood lumber which some mill men adopt is to cut a slab and couple

of boards from two sides of the log, than give it a quarter turn and saw continuously from one side until the log is cut up. The result of this method is that several boards contain heart in the centre, and must therefore be classed as culls.

A method of sawing which we believe to be an improvement on the one above referred to, is to turn the log to the saw and work down until the hearts defects are reached, then give the log a half turn and work down from the other side in the same way. This leaves a portion of the log on two sides of the heart to be sawn into strips, the heart being removed entirely from the lumber, to be thrown away if worthless. An objection to this manner of sawing is the great amount of edging it necessitates, taxing the capacity of the machine where only one edger is in use. In the case of large logs this may be overcome by cutting boards off the four sides until it is possible to get a perfectly square board, and then proceeding in the manner as above described. With small logs, however, the use of this method might so reduce the width of the lumber as to make its adoption undesirable, in which case we would recommend that the edging be done by a circular.

The method above advocated has additional advantages besides that of producing a greater quantity of high grade lumber. For instance, with birch it is desirable to obtain as much red faced lumber as possible, in view of its greater value. With this method this result is effected, the bulk of red face in the log coming out almost as separate boards.

There are some who contend that not more than from ten to twelve per cent. of red face can be obtained from birch timber, yet the writer is cognizant of an instance where, by careful sawing, ten thousand feet, or more than 17 per cent. of first-class red face lumber, was gotten out of a total cut of less than sixty thousand feet. When it is remembered that the commercial value of red birch is about double that of ordinary white birch, the wisdom of giving attention to the science of manufacturing becomes clearly apparent.

LEGALITY OF THE MANUFACTURING CLAUSE.

The indications at the present time are that the courts will be asked to decide as to the legality of the Ontario legislation compelling the home manufacture of timber. Messrs. H. J. Scott, Q. C., and Christopher Robinson, Q. C., two eminent lawyers, have been engaged by the Michigan lumbermen to endeavor if possible to obtain a test case in the courts, and have applied to the Attorney-General for his consent to take such proceedings. This consent will in all probability be granted, and it is expected that the case will be heard in the Ontario courts in the fall, and will reach the Privy Council early in the winter.

This question as to the right of the Ontario government to impose restrictions governing the cutting of timber on crown lands has been the subject of more discussion than perhaps any question which has come up for some years, and it is indeed satisfactory to know that it promises to be finally disposed of in the near future. As to the result, Canadians generally have little fear, feeling confident that the course which has been taken will be upheld by the Privy Council.

To the Michigan lumbermen who are now refused the right to export logs we extend our sympathy. At the same time, it is the United States Congress that is responsible for their present position. This is very clearly set forth by the Toronto Globe in the following words:

"Until the passage of the Dingley bill the Dominion Parliament refrained from putting an export duty on logs, while Canadian lumber was admitted, sometimes free, sometimes at a rate of \$1 per thousand. The Dingley act made a new arrangement. It placed a duty of \$2 a thousand on lumber, and it provided that if Canada, or, to be strictly accurate, any country imposed an export duty on logs, an amount equivalent to that duty should be added to the import duty on lumber. That was a highly ingenious plan for taking all the advantages of the situation and giving none. But it is not a matter of surprise that the Ontario lumbermen chafed under it and were glad to find an equally ingenious method of meeting it. This was the provision requiring the manufacture of all logs cut on Ontario limits into lumber before export. It answered the same purpose as an export duty, and it did not involve the same consequence. It was, in our opinion, as a measure of defence and of meeting the unfair provision of the Dingley law, a perfectly justifiable measure, and the Ontario lumbermen were always willing to make a fair arrangement, namely, reciprocity in logs and lumber."

We believe the government of the United States have acted unwisely and against the interests of the country. With the forests rapidly becoming depleted, it is only a matter of a short time until the wood-consuming industries will be largely dependent upon Canada for a supply of timber. In the meantime, influenced by public sentiment and unfair legislation at Washington, the Dominion government may have passed a law preventing the export of logs from Canada under any conditions. This matter was last week brought up in the House by Mr. Bennett, who spoke strongly in favor of such action.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

In last issue reference was made to the dispute over the lease of Deadman's Island as a site for a saw mill. Within the past month the officials in the Militia Department at Ottawa have discovered the missing document, which shows that the title of the island belongs to the Dominion government. Meanwhile, however, Mr. Ludgate, tired of the fight, is reported to have gone to Puget Sound to establish a saw mill.

It may be stated without fear of contradiction that no wood has as yet been discovered possessing the excellent qualities of spruce for producing mechanical pulp. It has qualities not found in other woods, particularly its long and tough fibre. Nevertheless, it is possible that science will yet make such discoveries as will permit of other woods being utilized for the manufacture of a good grade of pulp. At the present time many persons are turning their attention to hemlock, and experiments have been made with it by two or three Canadian mills, but with what success has not been learned.

THAT gigantic, but none the less desirable project, the Ottawa and Georgian Bay canal, may yet be carried to completion. When in England recently, Mr. Stewart, the promoter, claims to have formed a company to undertake