

the piles and other timber, on the wharves and breakwater of northern New Brunswick, and the limnoria on the wharves and breakwater along the Atlantic coast, these structures had to be frequently replaced after being in use three or four years. He said that by creosoting the lumber it would be preserved against the depredations of the worms in question. At present the creosoted wood that had been used had been imported from Virginia. He advocated the establishment of a Canadian creosoting industry and submitted the following resolution:

Whereas, the natural timber which is mainly used in the construction of Government wharves and breakwaters on the waters of the Straits of Northumberland and parts of the Atlantic Coast of Nova Scotia is rendered very perishable owing to the ravages of the limnoria and worms; and,

Whereas, the creosoting of such timber is the only discovered method of preserving it from the operation of those destructive agencies; and,

Whereas, there are no creosoting works nearer to the Maritime Provinces than New York and Norfolk, Virginia, therefore,

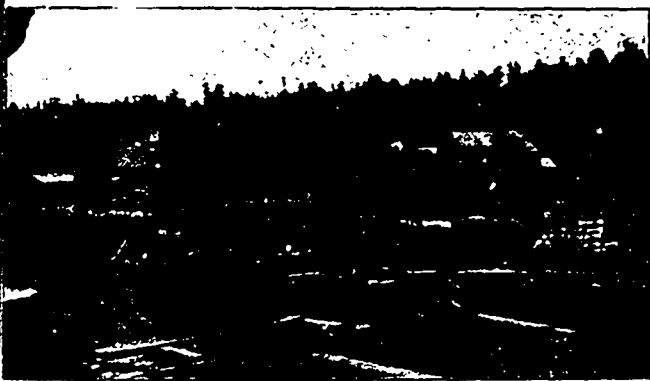
Resolved, that this Board begs respectfully to suggest to the Dominion Government the desirability of aiding in the establishment of such works at some point in the Maritime Provinces where suitable timber is convenient and may be obtained and creosoted economically.

Mr. DeWolfe seconded the motion, and Mr. W. A. Black spoke in favor of the Government assisting in the establishment of such works

#### THE PEARCE COMPANY.

The business of The Pearce Company, Limited, at Marmora, Ont., is a continuation and extension of that established by the late T. P. Pearce in 1867. The present company was incorporated in 1893. Mr. J. D. Pearce is president, Mr. F. S. Pearce, vice-president and general manager; and Mr. J. W. Pearce, secretary-treasurer.

The mills of the company are located at the village of Marmora, Hastings county, where the company controls an entire water power, by which they operate their saw, shingle, bath, planing, roller, flour and woolen mills, as well as an electric light plant. The mills are equipped with modern machinery and appli-



THE PEARCE COMPANY, MARMORA - SAW MILL, FLUME, WOOLEN MILL, ETC.

ances. The yards extend one-half mile along the water front, which is owned exclusively by the company. A branch of the Central Ontario Railroad runs through the yards, with siding to mill platform, thus providing first-class shipping facilities.

The company deal extensively in ash, elm and basswood, most of which is shipped to the United States. They also manufacture a considerable quantity of white cedar shingles and make a specialty of hemlock mill stuff. In addition to the above they turn out a large number of railway ties, cedar posts and telegraph

posts. The capacity of the mill is 50,000 feet per day.

The company contemplate building a saw and heading factory. Their limits extend over a great part of two townships and will provide the raw material for their mills for many years to come.

#### NEWFOUNDLAND AS A LUMBER FIELD.

The timber possibilities of Newfoundland are now attracting much attention. A prominent Scotch lumberman, operating in Sweden for 20 years past, having exhausted his forest reservations there, has removed to that island, where he has secured 800 square miles of forest, which will enable him to supply, without any dislocation of trade, the markets of England and Scotland, where he has sold his produce for years. He proposes to cut 80,000,000 feet of lumber every year, but it is not as much in the quantity as in the novel minor phases of the industry that it may form an instructive example.

In Sweden and other European countries, where the extinction of the lumbering business is within measurable distance, the most drastic economies have to be practised in order to make lumbering pay. For instance, the saws are of the thinnest razor steel, and the heavy cut made by the thick saws used on this side of the Atlantic causes the Swedish operator to term our methods a "slaughter of wood." The fineness of the cut with them frequently enables the getting of an extra board or two out of a large log. Again, the slabs, or outside cuttings and end pieces, are put to use, being disposable for many purposes. Yet, again, the fragments left over from these are converted into kindlings and sold as such in the cities of Europe, a small but welcome addition to the profits being thus provided.

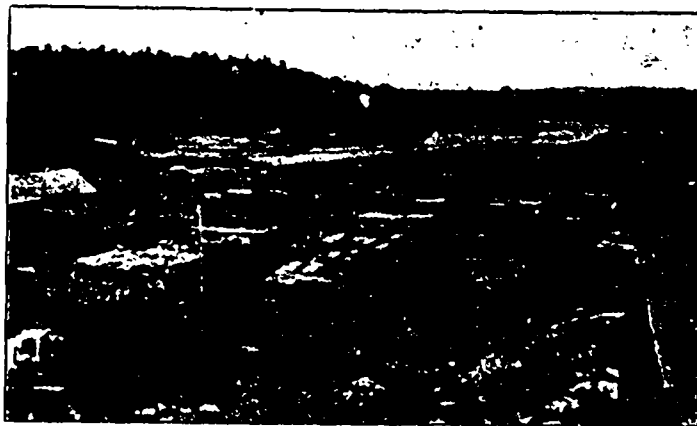
In addition to producing lumber in the form of deals and boards of usual grades, this Scotch gentleman will turn out immense stocks of spruce staves and headings to be manufactured in Scotland into barrels for the famous Scotch herrings. At all the leading fishing centres in Scotland there is a great demand for such material. To Hamburg will be shipped steamer loads of small wood to be worked up into packing boxes.

Another venture will be the providing of immense stocks of similar material for bicycle crates. The growth of the trade in this class of product has been amazing in recent years, and Sweden, the chief centre of the traffic, has latterly been unable to supply the demand.

For the staves pieces of wood from 2½ to 5 inches thick can be used, while for the boxes pieces as small as 2 by 4 by 6 inches are available. Practically everything, indeed, can be turned to use, the wastage being almost nil. Expert Swedish lumbermen and mill hands are

employed, and some of the product is to be shipped even to the Canary Islands.

The colony contains large tracts of pine, besides great areas of splendid spruce, suitable for pulp alone and fir, which is as tough and hard as American and Canadian spruce, is also being used for pulp-making. This fir has been found by exhaustive tests to make almost as good pulp as spruce. The fibre is as fine and regular, and the ease of working the same. The utilization of fir trebles the area available for pulp purposes, and makes the island destined in a few years to be one of the great pulp centres of the world. Several American con-



THE PEARCE COMPANY, MARMORA - SHINGLE SHEDS, PINE AND HEMLOCK PILING YARDS AND ROOMS.

cerns are already seeking pulp concessions in the island, and it is expected that before long they will be establishing factories here.

A further advantage the island has is its nearness to the European markets. Newfoundland is but little over half the distance that Montreal is from Europe, and its products have to be carried only half the way that those of Canada must be borne. This means a great cheapness of freight, and then all classes of workmen there are paid lower wages than in the United States and Canada. There are, likewise, no taxes imposed upon the industry, save a royalty of 50 cents per 1,000 feet on sawed lumber, and the conditions are therefore so favorable that it is not surprising the forest wealth of the island is being noted by outside capitalists as a promising means of building large and productive enterprises.

#### TIMBER REGULATIONS.

By order in council, dated 19th of January, 1899, the regulation governing the granting of yearly licenses and permits to cut timber in Manitoba, the North-West Territories and the railway belt in the province of British Columbia, were amended so as to permit owners of timber berths in the railway belt to sell timber thereon to mill owners, the regulations having previously provided that the timber must be manufactured at the saw mill or the licensee to be operated in connection with the berth.

There is, therefore, no provision in the regulations as they exist at present to prevent the exportation of logs out on Dominion lands in the railway belt in the province of British Columbia. The minister, therefore, recommends that the regulations be again amended so as to provide that all timber cut on berths in the railway belt in British Columbia shall be manufactured within the limits of the Dominion.