



Referring to the British trade, a hardwood manufacturer recently gave it as his opinion that the principal drawback to the export business is that to go into it extensively means the sacrifice to a certain extent of the local manufacturing trade, which particularly should be encouraged. He thought it more satisfactory also to sell to Canadian consumers, as he understood better their requirements. This seems to be the view held by a great many of our hardwood manufacturers. First, they prefer to sell at home from patriotic reasons, to assist in building up the industries of the country, secondly, they find that their trade is more easily handled. To overcome these obstacles, I believe it will be necessary for the British importer to turn his attention, as far as possible, to the handling of hardwoods in the more manufactured state, and also to come up a little in his price. Although the hardwood supply of Canada is in a sense becoming exhausted, there are on cut-over pine limits large quantities of hardwoods to which lumbermen are now giving attention, and as these limits are mostly held by the larger firms, perhaps more stock for export will be taken out in the near future. But I must confess that the average hardwood manufacturer seems content with the local and United States markets.

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A coterie of friends have welcomed back to Toronto, if but temporarily, Mr. John Donogh. Mr. Donogh, as I presume most Lumberman readers know, has of late been engaged in the lumber business at North Tonawanda as one of the principals of the Swan-Donogh Lumber Company. Shortly after establishing himself in Tonawanda Mr. Donogh contracted malaria fever and after a stubborn fight to overcome it, found it necessary to remove from the place and temporarily at least sever his connection entirely from business. Although his health is greatly impaired, Mr. Donogh hopes, by means of a complete relaxation from business and a vacation in Muskoka, to be able to take up the cue again in a short time, although no plans to that end have yet been laid out. Mr. Donogh's company gave considerable attention to the export trade, while he himself has always been a great student of lumber and lumber markets. He believes that eventually a much larger trade will be done direct from the Canadian mills to British dealers and consumers. The number of representatives of large wood consuming concerns who have visited Canada and the United States for the purpose of acquainting themselves with the conditions of the lumber trade was an evidence of this. Many of these came out simply to look over the ground and gave little or no attention to the actual purchase of stock. In his opinion, it is a mistake to ship lumber to foreign countries on consignment, as it frequently results in disaster to the shipper. Reverting to the days of the Donogh & Oliver Co., which handled many millions of pine annually, Mr. Donogh remarked that Toronto was becoming less of a distributing centre. This was also the case to some extent with Buffalo and Tonawanda, and in a very short time they would cease to be distributing points for white pine, as the timber of that variety in the North-western States would soon be cut away. Canada, and the Ottawa district in particular, would then be looked to as a source of supply for the Eastern States. It was fortunate, Mr. Donogh thought, that Canada took steps as early as she did to

protect the timber supply. Lumbering in Canada was different than in the United States, inasmuch as our lumbermen seemed to be content to cut a moderate quantity of timber each year with a view to conserving the limits. In the United States this was not the case, such firms as the Weyenhausser Syndicate and Mitchell & McClure, of Duluth, go into the woods and slash everything before them, their sole object seeming to be to get a return of the money invested as quickly as possible. In a few years, he said, they will have to cease business owing to the lack of raw material.

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From a resident of Chelmsford, Ont., who was recently in Toronto, I learn that the Robert Thomson saw mill at that place has been purchased by the Clergues, of Sault Ste. Marie, and that it has been torn down and the machinery taken to the Soo. The Clergues, he said, were purchasing a great many mills in that district. Negotiations were under way between Mr. J. J. C. Thomson and the Morgan Lumber Company for the purchase of the Thomson mill, but terms could not be agreed upon. Had the mill been secured it was the intention of the Morgan Company to raft the logs down the Vermillion river to a point about five miles from Chelmsford, where they would be loaded on cars and carried by the C.P.R. for the balance of the distance. Failing this the logs are being floated to the Georgian Bay. My informant remarked upon the magnificence of the timber in Morgan township, stating that it was the finest in Canada.

QUARTER SAWING.

Probably one of the oldest questions in the wood-working industry is that of quarter sawing logs, and it is one which has never settled down to any set rule or recognized system. The original idea embraced was to cut a log through the center twice, making four quarters, which were presumed to be laid with back down on the carriage and worked into boards. In carrying out this work in detail, however, many ideas and pet theories have been developed, and the lumber trade journals have given from time to time new ideas on the subject, with illustrations of how this man or that did the work. Whether or not all these men carry out the idea illustrated, there may be some question, but the ideas are good things anyway, for they set us to thinking.

THE SIMPLE WAY.

In oak, one of the simplest and probably the most generally adopted methods of quarter sawing is to split the log in half. Then, instead of splitting the half again to make the quarter, it is simply tilted on the carriage as shown in figure 1, and is worked in that position till something near the center line on the face is reached, after which the balance is tilted back to lay in the po-

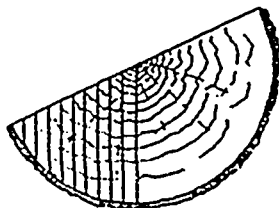


Fig 1

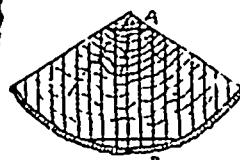


Fig 2.

sition shown by figure 2, in which position it is finished up. Some vary this by taking off a light slab at A or B, so that the flitch will rest better on the carriage for working, but the general idea given here is the one which is probably most followed by sawmills in quarter sawing.

HOLDING THE LOGS.

The question of how to hold the logs on the carriage has been raised several times, but it is very simple, too, in that it resolves itself into practically only one method. It can be seen, by glancing again at figure 1, that the half log would have a natural tendency to roll back on the blocks and to dog it in the top, as usually practiced in

sawmills, will not hold it, consequently it is had to a duplex dog, one which holds both top and bottom, so that there is no for the log to roll either way. Those with no equipment for dogging in this way are considerably handicapped when they come to sawing, and they have either to resort to the special plans to get the quarter cut, or turn and slab for a face to rest on the block before undertaking to saw up a quarter. In it might be said that a man is fooling away time when he undertakes to do quarter sawing without duplex dogs.

CUTTING SPECIAL STOCK.

It is plain, quarter-sawed lumber of all that I have been talking about, and when we get from that and get into the work of cutting special stock, there are other questions which come up. For instance, if one wants to make quarter-sawn veneer, and do the work on a segmental saw, there is required at the hands of a man who prepares the flitches at the mill more than the mere quartering of the log. He gets rid of as much of the slab as possible, so when the veneer man comes to work up the log he has practically nothing to do but saw veneer. In making veneer of this kind width is generally quite an object, and it is not unusual work all the log into something else except a flitch which will produce wide stock, and in doing it may frequently be better to not quarter the log at all. There are quite a number of ways to this to get from two to four flitches out of a log which will make reasonably wide stock, and so the grain will show quartering, and a slab the log, together with what you can best use the rest of the log into, will soon bring to a way to get at the work.

NARROW STOCK.

Where flooring and narrow stock of one and another is the product desired, it is frequently produced without any quartering of the log whatever. Some simply saw up their logs to work to get out a fair share of this stock on the edge. Others, especially where they have gangs in the mill for working up the heavy flitches, simply flitch from the side of the log in the flitches for the width of the boards required, then turn the flitches down and work them into quarter-sawed stock. Quarter-sawn parquetry strips are a sample of this kind of work. Many of these are made even from the slab taken from swell-butt logs, which are cut into planks of such a thickness that when they are made into strips with a gang saw they will be 2 in. in width.—Barrel and Box.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Hiram Robinson, president of the Hirambury Lumber Co., Hawkesbury, Ont., has just returned from a two months' pleasure trip to Europe.

Mr. Henry Fisher was instantly killed in a saw mill at Amherst, N.S., a few weeks ago. He was sawing hardwood timber, when he was struck over the heart with a slab from the log.

The death occurred in Winnipeg last week of John O. Revell, who was for many years prominently connected with the lumbering industry in Cobocok, Ont. Recently he had been employed by Seaman & Company.

Mr. Charles D. Shufeldt, who has been in the employ of Mr. A. F. Bury Austin, wholesale lumber and hardware merchant, of Montreal, for the past six years, died in the general hospital in that city on May 20 of typhoid fever. Interment took place at Albany.

The death took place recently of Mr. C. K. Eddy, of Saginaw, Mich., one of the prominent lumbermen of Eastern Michigan. Mr. Eddy was eighty years of age, and since 1858 had been engaged in the lumber business, first at Orono, Ont. He was the senior member of the Eddy, C. K. Eddy & Sons, who are owners of timber limits in the Georgian Bay district. A few years ago Mr. Eddy retired from active business.