

A suggestion of the president that monthly luncheons be held in Toronto met with the hearty approval of the members. Mr. Dymont took occasion to point out the advantages of social intercourse, remarking that he "wanted to know what the other members of the trade knew." It was decided to meet for luncheon at McConkey's on the first Wednesday in each month, at 1 o'clock. The first luncheon will therefore be held on March 5th, when it is hoped that as many as possible of the members of the Association will arrange to be in Toronto on that day.

Mr. Watt made a brief report regarding the hardwood lumber trade. He said it was much better than six months ago, and that this winter's stock of logs was only one-half that of last year, and not more than one-third that of two years ago.

Mr. Thomson inquired as to hemlock, to which the president replied that it was difficult to estimate the quantity of hemlock in the market, as the large quantity taken out by tanners was a disturbing factor. Mr. Dymont said that the stock of hemlock was light, and that last week he had sold half a million feet of inch strips and stocks at \$9.75.

As a large dealer Mr. Robert Laidlaw gave his views of the market. He had found it difficult to buy lumber either in Ontario or at Duluth or Ashland. Lumber was going west from Duluth to Kansas and Minneapolis. Mr. Waldie said that he had just made his first shipment of lumber by rail to Chicago, and that he had recently shipped a quantity of ten-inch and up inch common boards, dressed two sides, to Glasgow. This was somewhat in the nature of an experiment, but if dressed lumber could be shipped to Great Britain there would be an important saving in freight.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, John Waldie, Toronto (re-elected); first vice-president, Robert Watt, Warton; second vice-president, N. Dymont, Barrie; secretary, W. B. Tindall, Freehold Loan Building, Toronto; board of management, John Bertram, W. A. Charlton, M.P.P., J. B. Miller, Robert Laidlaw, Toronto; D. L. White, jr., Midland; C. Beck, Penetanguishene; J. T. Conlon, Thorold.

MEASUREMENT OF PULP WOOD.

STURGEON FALLS, January 29th, 1902.

Editor CANADA LUMBERMAN:

SIR,—I read in your monthly edition for January an article on the measurement of pulp wood and a definition of the Doyle rule for measuring saw logs, comparing it with the Quebec table. Regarding the measurement of pulp wood, it is mostly all cut 12 and 16 feet long and measured at both ends and the mean diameter taken; or when in skidways the one end of the skidway is measured butts and tops as they come inside of bark, fractional inches omitted, each piece reduced to cubic contents, and every 115 cubic feet called a cord, allowing 13 feet for bark, spaces, fractional inches, etc. This is the rule the Crown Lands Department have adopted for collecting duty, stumpage, etc., and is followed by some lumbermen when getting pulp wood cut by contract, thus getting about 1 1/2 cords for every cord returned, as it takes about 100 cubic feet of wood measured that way when cut into four feet lengths and piled to make a standard cord of 128 feet.

Regarding the measurement of saw logs the Doyle

rule is the only rule given where the contents of saw logs are figured out to board measure, and is not at all correct when logs are under 20 inches in diameter. The following rule how to figure out the amount of square edged boards in a saw log may be of some interest to lumbermen and scalers, it is very nearly the same as the Scribner and Quebec table, which, I believe, was compiled from the measurement of boards sawn from imperfectly measured logs. Rule. Twice the square of the radius or half the diameter less one-quarter for saw cut will give the contents in feet board measure of any log under 12 inches diameter. Example, 10 inch log, $5 \times 5 = 25 \times 2 = 50 \div 4 = 37$ feet b.m. Saw logs 10 inches in diameter up to 18 inclusive will have one board outside of the square. Example, 14 inch log, $7 \times 7 = 49 \times 2 = 98 \div 4 = 74$ 1/4 strips 4 inches wide $16 + 74 = 90$ feet b.m. Example, 24 inch log, $12 \times 12 = 144 \times 2 = 288 \div 4 = 216$. The square root of 288 is 17, the side of the square 17 1/4 for edging = 13. $13 \times 4 = 52$; the second board $13 \div 4 = 9 \times 4 = 36 + 52 + 216 = 304$ contents b.m. The thickness of the segment is found by taking half the side of the square from the radius and allowing 2 1/4 inches for each board. For example, 17 inches being the side of the square of 24 inch log, half of which is 8 1/2 taken from 12, the radius will give you 3 1/2 inches, two boards 2 1/2 inches, leaving one inch for slab.

Yours truly,

J. C. KENNEDY.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA EXPORT LAW.

VANCOUVER, B. C., February 10th, 1902.

Editor CANADA LUMBERMAN.

DEAR SIR,—Having been very busy for some time past it is only now that I have had time to read the December number of your valuable paper. I would like to make a few remarks with regard to your editorial on page 10, headed "The British Columbia Timber Policy." To enter into this matter fully, I will be obliged to make quotations from your article.

You say, "The two interested factors are what is known as loggers on the one side, and the lumber and shingle manufacturers on the other." This should, to be correct, read as follows: The two interested factors are the loggers, their employees, the financial institutions, business men and firms assisting them in their operations, the business houses, whether wholesale or retail, the steamboat companies or owners interested in the towing of logs and others interested directly or indirectly in the business of lumbering; the owners of timber lands, whether under lease, license or Crown grant, all are equally interested with the loggers in this question.

Again you say, "The Government very wisely considered the interests of the manufacturer in preference to those of the logger when placing on the statute book the law prohibiting the export of cedar." Does it not occur to you that this statement is a most unfair one? It endeavors to show that the logger, and all above mentioned who are interested with him in the business of lumbering, have hardly been considered. Their not being considered is exactly what took place. It was only after the passage of the Act that the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works agreed that its enforcement should be deferred, on representations being made to him as to the hardships that it would entail.

I would also point out to you that you were wrong in using the word "cedar." The clause in the act reads as follows: "All timber cut from Provincial lands must be manufactured within the confines of the Province of British Columbia, otherwise the timber so cut may be seized and forfeited to the Crown and the lease cancelled."

You say, "It is evident that the interests of the logger will be injured by the legislation, but on the other hand, the more important industry of the manufacture of lumber and shingles will be longer perpetuated." The business of the logger has, and will continue to be injured by this legislation, unless the restriction is removed, until such times as there are more mills in this Province requiring a greater output of logs than at present, and more important still, until the mills take logs as far up the tree as is done by the mills on the American side. Not only is a severe hardship caused to the loggers by the mills

only taking one, and in some cases two, logs out of one tree after he has built his camps, roads, booms, etc., and felled the tree, but the country, represented by the Government, loses the stumpage on the logs so left in the woods to either rot or add fuel to a fire which may be sweeping over that section.

You say, "The logger expends a small sum for the cutting of timber and exporting it to a foreign country to be manufactured. The mill man expends an equal sum in cutting the timber, and a much greater sum in manufacturing it into lumber, shingles, and other more finished products." I would state positively that the expenditure by the logger up to the time of delivering the logs at the mill is greater than that of the manufacturer. This is largely accounted for by the fact that the mills employ oriental cheap labor. Very few mills have camps of their own.

You say, "The industry now suffers by unfair competition from United States manufacturers, who are permitted to ship into the Canadian market free of duty." This is a matter that has absolutely nothing to do with the matter under discussion. It is a matter for the Dominion Government to deal with as a tariff question between the two countries.

You say "The situation in the two Provinces (referring to Ontario and British Columbia) is peculiarly similar, and there can be little doubt that the results would be as satisfactory in British Columbia as in Ontario." There is very little similarity on this question between the two Provinces. This point, as well as the others to which objections are taken in this letter, are no doubt well known to the party giving you the information for your editorial.

Another point that must not be lost sight of in selling logs on Puget Sound is the fact that a higher price per thousand feet is paid for the logs on a much more equitable scale, thus putting a much larger amount of money into circulation in British Columbia than if the logs were sold and manufactured in this province, including the manufacturing. This seems unreasonable, but it is so.

Thanking you in anticipation for publishing this letter,

Yours truly,

W. H. HIGGINS,

President B. C. Lumbermen's Association.

PERSONAL.

Mr. George Campbell, formerly with the Royal City Mills, Vancouver, B.C., has returned to that city after an extended visit to Winnipeg.

Mr. H. DePencier, of the North Pacific Lumber Company and the Vancouver Sash and Door Factory, has recently returned to Vancouver from a trip to Australia in the interests of his firm.

General sympathy was expressed with Mr. W. A. Charlton, M.P.P., upon the death of his eldest son, Mr. William Andrew Charlton, which occurred in Toronto late in January, after a lingering illness.

There passed away in Toronto on January 31st Mr. N. W. Belding, who for many years conducted a lumber business in Barrie, but fifteen years ago removed to Toronto. He was 78 years of age.

Mr. Robert Hamilton, who has for some time been located at Vancouver, B. C., as western representative for the William Hamilton Manufacturing Company, of Peterborough, Ont., has been removed to the head office, and will probably act as sales agent for Ontario and the east. His successor at Vancouver is Mr. C. N. Cornell.

Hon. J. B. Snowball, the well known lumberman of Chatham, N. B., has been sworn in as Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick. Senator Snowball is 64 years of age and the son of Rev. John Snowball, a minister of the Methodist church. He is with one exception the largest manufacturing exporter of lumber in the province, his shipments being about 40,000,000 feet annually. He has under lease or control about 600 square miles of timber limits. About two years ago the business of which he is at the head was converted into a joint stock concern, under the style of the J. B. Snowball Company, Limited, which it composed of members of Mr. Snowball's family.