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THE SARNIA BAY MILL.

Mr. Edmund Hall, of Detroit, has for many years conducted lumbering operations in Michigan. The difficulty of obtaining a supply of raw material induced him to establish, last year, a mill on the Canadian border, where he would have access to the pine timber of Northern Ontario. This mill has been built at Sarnia and is shown by the accompanying illustration. It contains a band saw, circular and gang, and has a capacity of 25,000,000 feet a running season. The power is supplied by seven boilers and two engines.

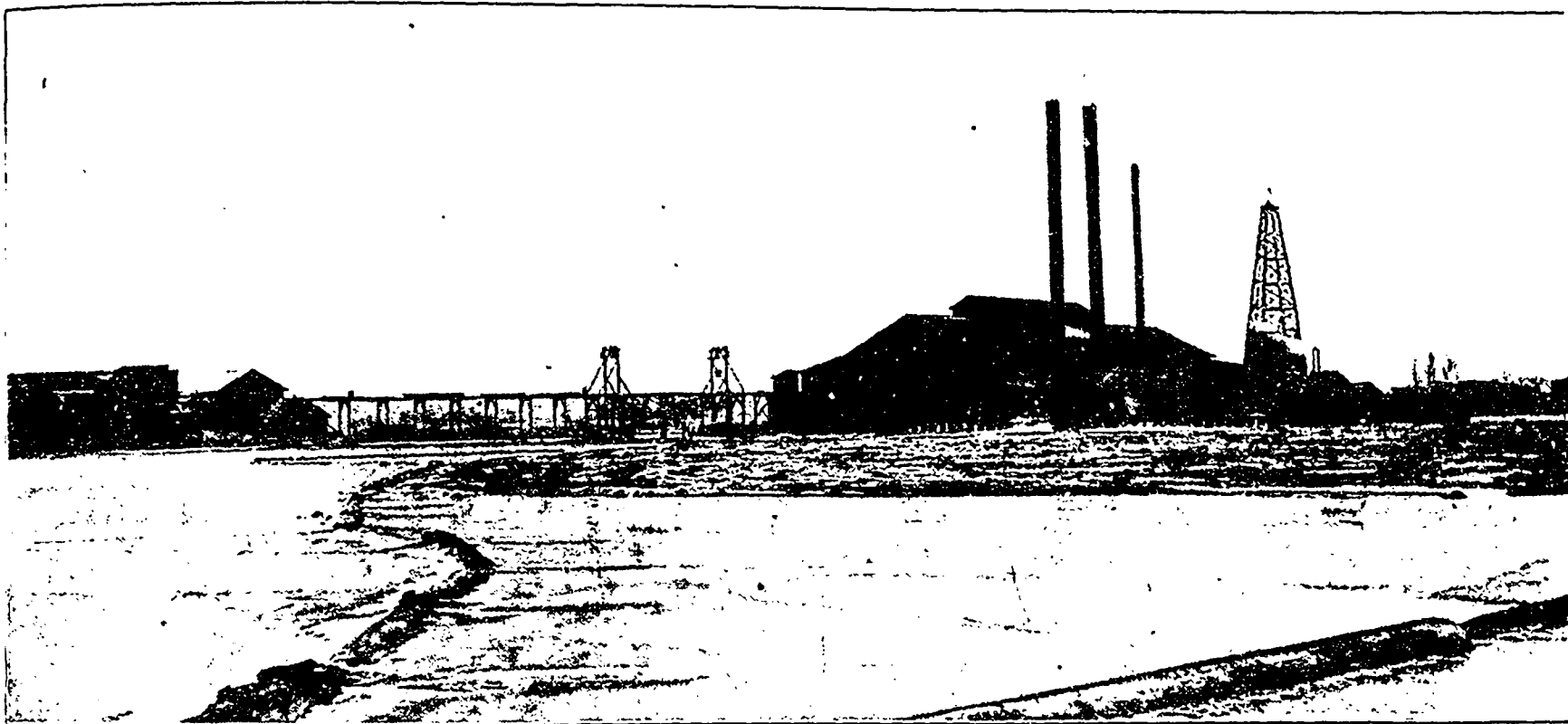
The timber manufactured is chiefly white and red pine and is obtained from the Spanish

of his investigations. First among the articles that will find a ready market he places lumber and manufactures of wood, concerning which he says:

The demand for lumber of all kinds is enormous, and this should be one of Canada's largest exports to South Africa; Sweden, Norway and the United States have heretofore furnished the bulk of the timber and lumber required. Canadian lumber has been going in via New York, bought by United States dealers at a low price, in the rough, taken down in United States barges from Ottawa, Oswego and Buffalo, prepared and dressed in suitable width and sizes, as ceilings, skirting,

so that it can be easily worked up by the natives and Coolies. The scarcity of lime for plastering makes a large demand for wooden ceilings and interior housefurnishing. Large quantities of rough timber are also used for pit props in the mines and for docks and bridges, but the ravages of white ants in some districts cause southern United States pine to be preferred for work touching the ground.

The chief demand is for building purposes, as stone is not available and the bricks are generally very poor; the principally buildings throughout the country consist of wood and iron. Africa is comparatively treeless and will always import all kinds of wood. The large



THE SARNIA BAY MILL, SARNIA, ONT., OWNED BY MR. EDMUND HALL.

river. The lumber is disposed of both wholesale and retail, and shipments are made by water and by Grand Trunk Railway. There is about a mile of tramway leading to the St. Clair river docks and to G. T. R. sidings. Large quantities of lath and shingles are also manufactured, and the company are building a salt block.

Mr. Hall is the owner of sufficient standing timber to stock the mill for a number of years. The local manager is Mr. H. Morey.

CANADIAN LUMBER WANTED IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Mr. James Cumming, special commissioner appointed by the Dominion Government to report respecting the possibilities of increased trade between the Dominion of Canada and British South Africa, has submitted the results

flooring and casings, for the African trade, and \$30.00 to \$60.00 per M. realized, c. i. f. New York, for what probably cost \$15.00 to \$25.00 in Ontario.

In this as in other Canadian products, the United States exporters buy our raw materials, prepare them for the foreign consumer, and sell in the foreign market, thereby getting the cream of the trade and giving the skimmed milk to the Canadian lumberman, who is only the hewer of wood for the United States exporter. I would strongly urge our Canadian lumberman to study the methods of Scandinavian mills, import some Swedish or Norwegian mill hands, and economically prepare their lumber ready for consumption, and export direct to South Africa and Europe.

Most of the timber and wood imported is planed, grooved, and prepared ready for use,

imports from Norway and Sweden cannot be sustained in the future, as their supply is diminishing. Our red pine and spruce somewhat resembles the Norwegian lumber and should very easily fill its place; consequently if our lumber is specially sawed and prepared in sizes, styles and finish now supplied from Norway and Sweden, there will be a healthy growing market.

Everything in the wood line for South Africa should be finished as near as possible ready for use, so that an ordinary carpenter can work it up. They require longer lengths of dressed lumber than is generally sold in Canada, ranging from 12 ft. to 24 ft. A steady demand exists for red pine and spruce, dressed and undressed, from 12 to 25 ft. in length, 1 1/4-in., 1-in., 1 1/2-in., 1 1/2-in. and 2-in., in thickness, by 6-in., 8-in., 9-in., and 11-in. in width. British Columbia cedar is in demand and lately Oregon pine deals have been introduced.