

wild country; the cost alone of maintaining an army of forest rangers is sufficient to appall any government undertaking the task, and after all would such a system be efficient? I doubt if it would, only to a limited degree. Those areas of forests lying beyond the limits of civilization would still be liable to the devastating influence of forest fires set out in many instances by prospectors in search of mineral wealth, in others by carelessness, and in some instances possibly by natural causes. Nevertheless no other system seems apparent, and if properly managed, it could, I believe, be made effective in those portions of the province adjacent to settlements and where the operations of the lumbermen and woodmen are carried on, and where also by special taxation the system might be made self sustaining.

In conclusion let me say to those members of the Canadian Forestry Association who have not visited the West that they have yet to see a forest in all its magnificence. No other word seems to me to convey a proper idea of a virgin forest of the west. Picture to yourselves thousands of trees, Douglas Fir predominating, of prodigious size, so close together that it is with difficulty and often impossible for an animal to go between, limbless except the tops through which the rays of the sun scarcely penetrate, the ground carpeted with mosses and ferns, and the hush of nature all around you, and you can perhaps form some idea of a forest in British Columbia.

#### DISCUSSION.

Dr. Saunders said that he could confirm the statements that were made by Mr. Anderson regarding the great forest wealth of British Columbia. In going through a forest thirty miles from Victoria he had found the trees so numerous as to make it difficult to get around. One tree which had fallen was measured and was found to be eleven feet in diameter and about 165 feet perfectly clear of branches, with about sixty feet with branches, making the total length of the tree about 225 feet. Speaking of the Experimental Farm at Agassiz, he said that on the mountain thousands of forest trees had been planted. Where they could get sufficient sunlight they had grown rapidly, which showed that it was the proper climate for tree growing. The ferns which grew very high on tops of mountains proved an obstacle in growing trees, as they shaded and partly smothered them and retarded growth. Now, however, some of these forest trees were getting above the ferns and were making better progress. These experiments, he thought, would be found very valuable as showing what varieties of trees should be grown, and especially in the case of hardwoods, which are greatly needed in British Columbia.

Prof. Macoun said that Mr. Anderson's paper was a thorough description of the forest trees west of the Cascade Mountains and on Vancouver Island, but not of the timber of the interior. At Comox 508,000 feet of timber had been taken from one acre without cutting the trees below two feet and over seven feet in diameter. In some sections there were trees ten to twelve feet in diameter, which are very difficult to cut owing to their size. As showing the great height of some of the trees of the interior, he said that thirteen ties 8 feet four inches in length had been cut out of one tree, and this tree small enough to make ties. The territory to which he referred extended from the 49th to the 60th latitude, and from 300 to 500 miles in width. In Northern British Columbia there were immense tracts of white and black spruce of the same quality as found in the Maritime provinces. These trees grew much larger in the west, many of them reaching three feet. Prof. Macoun lamented that much of this valuable timber was being destroyed by fire, but said that in the northern part

of British Columbia fire could not destroy the timber, because the trees did not get dry enough to burn. The rotting of pine timber was caused solely by the fungus in the trees.

#### MR. R. McLEOD.

Reproduced on this page is the portrait of one of the oldest active lumbermen in Ontario, in the person of Mr. R. McLeod, manager of the London Lumber Company, of London, Ont. The likeness is a particularly good one, and was taken from a recent photograph.

Mr. McLeod was born in Scotland 74 years ago, and came to Canada when only three years of age. He learned the trade of cabinet-making and was for several years a manufacturer of furniture, pianos and organs. While in this business he acquired a thorough knowledge of the hardwoods required in the manufacture of furniture and musical instruments, and his company are largely patronized by manufacturers of these goods in Canada, the United States, and Great Britain. Some years ago Mr. McLeod entered into the hardwood business exclusively, under the name of the London Lumber Company, of which he has continued as general manager since



MR. R. McLEOD.

its inception. While dealing in all kinds of hardwoods, the company makes a specialty of sawing to order special size bills, such as birch and soft elm squares, quarter cut lumber, etc. Mr. McLeod is still actively engaged in the management of the business, and is enjoying excellent health for a man of his advanced age.

#### PUBLICATIONS.

In the 28th annual special issue of the Timber Trades Journal, of London, England, we find a combination of quantity and quality. The number is voluminous, neatly printed, and contains, besides the annual reviews and other articles, a sheet of portraits of timber trade representatives at the war, also a very complete description of the timber trade of the Thames, with broadside map showing the position of the principal timber yards and saw mills on the river. Another interesting feature is an article under the caption of "1800-1900," being a glance at the timber trade of the last century. The publishers are William Rider & Son, 164 Aldergate Street, London, E. C.

The saw mill of Prowse Bros. at Souris, P.E.I., has recently been remodelled, and is now considered one of the best on the island. The new boiler was furnished by I. A. McLean, of Charlottetown, and the engine by the Watrous Engine Works Company, of Brantford, Ont.

#### PERSONAL.

Mr. C. Peck, of Penetanguishene, Ont., returned the middle of April from his European trip.

Mr. A. Gunter has been appointed superintendent of the Pembroke Lumber Company, in succession to M. A. McCool.

On April 19th Mr. H. B. Elderkin, of the firm of Elderkin & Company, ship builders and lumbermen, Port Greville, N.S., was superintending the loading of cargo of piling, when the tackle broke and a piece of piling swung round and struck him on the head. Injuries received resulted in his death three days later.

Many readers of the LUMBERMAN will be pleased to learn that Mr. John A. Bertram, son of Mr. John Bertram, of Toronto, has almost completely recovered from his long illness. Mr. Bertram was taken ill early in fall, from blood poisoning, and for a time was in a precarious condition. He is now able to again give attention to business, and has gone to Little Current to engage in the inspection and shipment of lumber.

Owing to ill health, Mr. John Donogh, retired from Swan Donogh Lumber Company, of Buffalo, N.Y., at beginning of February last. His interest has been purchased by the Clark Jackson Lumber Company, of Buffalo. It is probable that a new company will be organized to be known as the Clark-Swan-Jackson Lumber Company, which will absorb the old company.

The death took place last month of Mr. Robert Parker, until recently head of the timber importing firm of Robert Parker & Company, Liverpool, Eng. Mr. Parker commenced his business career with the firm of James Parker & Co., Canada Dock, which held the premier position all the Liverpool timber trade. He went to Quebec one of the assistants to Messrs. Dobell & Beckett, represented there the interests of the Liverpool firm. Subsequently he was engaged in St. John, N.B., in making purchases and shipments for the house at Liverpool. Then he proceeded to Russia on similar business. Later he was in business as one of Carter, Taylor & Parker, and afterwards the firm was changed to Robert Parker & Co. He retired in 1899.

#### TRADE NOTES.

The Dodge Manufacturing Co., of Toronto, are issuing out a neat little booklet containing a number of excellent testimonials from manufacturing companies, electric light companies etc., expressing satisfaction with Dodge split friction clutch.

William C. Clarke and W. Demill, foremen respectively for the McGregor, Gourlay Company and Cogswell & Company, of Galt, have formed a partnership, and will engage in the manufacture of woodworking machinery. The factory will be located in Galt.

A new and very complete catalogue of embossed turned mouldings, spindles, ornamental turnings, grilles, etc., has just been issued by the manufacturing firm of Boynton & Company, 67 West Washington street, Chicago, who will be pleased to send a copy to any reader of this paper on application.

Attention is directed to the advertisement on the cover page of this issue of Messrs. Horn Bros., of Lindsay, Ont. This firm make a specialty of all kinds of lumbermen's blankets, and sell direct to the consumer. They have supplied many of the largest dealers in connection with home and foreign manufacturers, and have secured several large government contracts. They manufacture union and all wool blankets, check horse covers, new cloth, long stockings and socks, using all pure wool. Lumbermen will find it to their advantage when requiring any of the above goods to correspond with them.

Attention is called to the advertisement of Mr. J. Wallace, C.E., and the Drewsen Co., of New York, appearing in the pulp department. Mr. Wallace, who formerly a member of the firm of Tower & Wallace mill architects, has recently associated himself with the Drewsen Co. for the purpose of carrying on the business of mill architects, engineers and chemists. They are prepared to furnish surveys, plans, estimates and specifications for foundations, buildings and entire equipment of paper and pulp mills, and for water, steam and electric power development and transmission. The Drewsen Company will give special attention to the design and construction of sulphite fibre mill, and to the construction of the ground wood pulp, soda fibre and other mills and other work will be attended to by Mr. Wallace.