

THE LATE MR. JOHN GOLDIE.

AFTER an illness of lengthy duration the grim hand of death has removed one of the most prominent manufacturers of the Dominion, in the person of Mr. John Goldie, of the Goldie & McCulloch Company, of Galt. His death occurred at his home in that city on the 26th of March. For some weeks his life had been dispirited, but his splendid vitality, notwithstanding his advanced age, enabled him to offer strong resistance to the ravages of disease.

The late Mr. Goldie was a well-known, honorable and highly respected citizen, and to him is due a large portion of the prosperity enjoyed by the town in which he lived. Always having taken an active interest in all matters tending to promote the welfare of the community, his valuable counsel and assistance will be greatly missed. He was a man of sterling qualities, firm, but not obstinate in his convictions, energetic and reliable in all his business dealings. He was a Liberal in politics, but has never sought any public favors. In religion he was a Presbyterian.

Mr. Goldie was a native of Scotland, having been born near the town of Ayr, on the banks of Doon, Ayrshire, in 1822. The subject of our sketch received only a meagre educational training at the school in Kilroy, a small village near his home. When quite young he was apprenticed to learn the millwright's trade. He came to America in 1844 and settled at Greenfield, near Ayr, obtaining employment for over a year with Mr. Geo. Baird, a well known contractor of Blanford township. He afterwards spent eighteen months in Montreal, and was then engaged as millwright by the late Jas. Crombie, of Galt. Subsequently he went into partnership in a saw mill in Esquesing township, remaining in the business several years. In 1859 he returned to Galt, when he and Mr. Hugh McCulloch formed a partnership and bought out the foundry business of Jas. Crombie. At that time twenty-two hands were employed. The business steadily grew, and nearly every year the manufacture of new lines of machinery was commenced. From their factory many skillful mechanics were sent out, who have since given proof of their excellent training. In 1891, the business had grown to such an extent that it was deemed advisable to turn it into a joint stock company, which was done under a Dominion charter, with a capital stock of \$700,000. The original shareholders were John Goldie, Hugh McCulloch, David Goldie, Hugh McCulloch, jr., and R. O. McCulloch. Since then Mr. A. R. Goldie and other members of the two families have been taken in. At the present time the name of the company is known throughout the Dominion as progressive and reliable manufacturers of safes, engines, boilers, mill machinery, etc.

PRESERVING THE FORESTS IN QUEBEC.

TIMBER limit owners in the territory covering twenty thousand square miles, under the supervision of Mr. McGrady, Crown timber agent, in Hull, have reported to the Quebec Government upon the extent and nature of their operations, and their views with regard to what steps should be taken to provide for the preservation of the forest. They have reported individually, but an idea of the general information given has been obtained. In their reports they stated the average size of the timber cut to be 100 feet to the log, or a log twelve feet long and fifteen inches in diameter. It was reported that the average size was decreasing, in consequence of the large trees being gradually cut away. As to the preservation of forests, the limit owners are almost unanimous in the opinion that the means adopted, that is, the employment of forest rangers and fire inspectors, was the only practical one. This was evident from the fact that the district was becoming freer from fires each year. During the past season not one fire was reported.

ONTARIO CROWN TIMBER ACT.

THE following amendments to the Act respecting timber on public lands were passed by the Ontario Legislature at the recent session:

1. The following sub-section is hereby substituted for sub-section 1 of section 11 of the Act respecting Timber on Public Lands:—

(1) All timber cut under licenses shall be liable for the payment of the Crown dues thereon, with interest thereon and expenses, so long as and wheresoever the timber or any part of it, may be found in Ontario, whether in the

original logs or manufactured into deals, boards or other stuff; and when any license holder is in default for, or has evaded the payment of dues to the Crown on any part of his timber or saw logs, such dues, interest and expenses may be levied on any other timber or saw logs, or their manufactured product, belonging to such defaulter, cut under license, together with the dues thereon, and interest and expenses incurred, and all officers or agents entrusted with the collection of such dues, may follow all timber, and seize and detain the same wherever it is found until the dues, interest and expenses are paid or secured.

2. The following sub-section is hereby substituted for sub-section 2 of section 14 of the said Act.

(2) When the timber or saw logs made has or have been removed by any person out of the reach of the officers of the Crown Lands Department, or it is otherwise found impossible to seize the same, such person shall, in addition to the loss of his labour and disbursements, forfeit a sum of \$3 for each tree other than pine and \$10 for each pine tree which he is proved to have cut or caused to be cut and carried away, and in addition the full value of the timber or logs so cut or caused to be cut and carried away.

3. Section 20 of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

20.—(1) The alleged owner or claimant of the timber seized may, upon at least four days' notice to the Commissioner of Crown Lands, apply to the judge of the county or district court, or in the Rainy River District to the stipendiary magistrate, for an order for the delivery of the timber to the alleged owner or claimant, and the judge or stipendiary may, on receiving security by bond of the alleged owner or claimant, with two good and sufficient sureties, to be approved by the Commissioner of Crown Lands, or by the agent, in such sum as shall also be approved by the Commissioner of Crown Lands, or by the agent, in such sum as shall also be approved by the Commissioner or agent to pay double the value of the timber in case of condemnation, direct the delivery of such timber to such alleged owner or claimant.

(2) The bond shall be taken in the name of the Commissioner of Crown Lands to Her Majesty's use, and shall be delivered to and be kept by the Commissioner.

(3) The judge or stipendiary magistrate may, upon the application of either party, at a time and place to be fixed by him, of which the other party shall have at least seven days' notice, try and determine such seizure, and whether the same was justifiable or otherwise, and shall either condemn the timber or order it to be released.

(4) If the seized timber is condemned as having been cut in trespass or without authority, the same shall be again delivered up to the Commissioner or to the officer or agent of the Department of Crown Lands, and the Commissioner may again take possession thereof and sell and dispose of the same and apply the proceeds thereof to the use of the Crown, or may allow the claimant or alleged owner to have and take the same, upon the payment of such sum, for the use of the Crown as the Commissioner shall fix and determine. And if the seized timber is condemned for non-payment of the Crown dues, then upon payment to the Commissioner of Crown Lands by the claimant or alleged owner of the unpaid dues with interest thereon and costs and expenses incurred by the Commissioner, the timber may be surrendered to the claimant or alleged owner, and the bond may be cancelled. Otherwise the penalty of the bond shall be enforced and recovered.

4. The following is hereby added to section 22 of the said Act:—

22. Any agreement which may be or which has heretofore been entered into, by her Majesty or by the Commissioner of Crown Lands, with any person for the supply of wood or timber, to be used in the manufacture of pulp or similar material, to be taken from the lands of the Crown, shall not prevent Her Majesty or the Commissioner of Crown Lands from selling, leasing, granting or otherwise disposing of any of the wood or timber of the Crown not specifically sold to or allotted to such person, or from issuing licenses or permits to other persons to cut and take any wood or timber not specifically sold or allotted as aforesaid, or from selling, leasing, granting or otherwise disposing of any of the lands of the Crown, whether such lands are included in such allotments or agreements or licenses issued in pursuance of them or

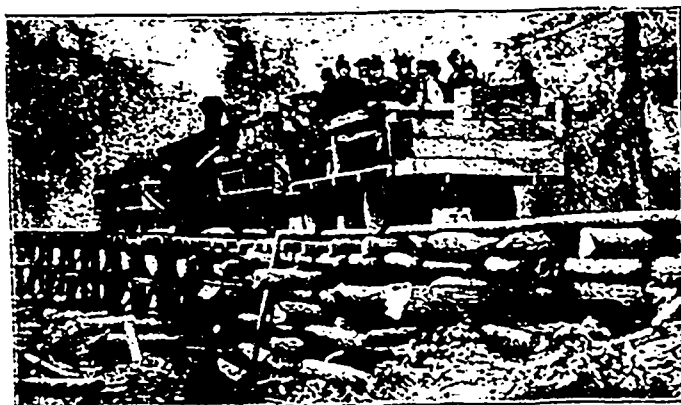
not, and other agreements may be made with any other persons to cut and take wood or timber from the lands of the Crown for making pulp or for similar or other purposes, without rendering Her Majesty or the said Commissioner of Crown Lands liable in damages in case of the exhaustion of the supply of such wood or timber, or of the inability of any person with whom a prior agreement was made to obtain a sufficient supply thereof during the whole period for which the agreement is to run, or during which the supply of wood or timber is contemplated by any such agreement, unless in respect of any quantity specifically sold to or actually allotted, or the wood and timber upon specified lands actually allotted, or agreed to be allotted to or for such person, and no claim or demand against Her Majesty or said Commissioner shall be made or maintained through or by reason of such sale or other disposition as aforesaid. No such agreement as aforesaid shall extend or run beyond the period of twenty-one years from its date.

5. The Lieutenant-Governor may by special commission appoint any duly appointed Crown timber agent or wood or fire ranger, a justice of the peace for a temporary or limited period, for the purpose of taking cognizance of offences under the Act to preserve the forests from destruction by fire; and such person so appointed by commission shall, during the time named therein, have all the powers, rights and privileges for the purpose of enforcing the said Act, or of inflicting fines, penalties or imprisonment thereunder and otherwise of a justice of the peace, and such person so appointed as aforesaid may, by writing, under his hand, appoint any person a constable for a temporary or limited period, for the purpose of the said Act, and he shall have all the powers, rights and privileges for the purposes aforesaid of a constable under the Act respecting constables.

A LOGGING RAILWAY.

THE use of railways in connection with logging operations is somewhat limited, partly owing to the large cost of construction. One of the cheapest roadbeds is that of the pole road, which has been adopted in many logging regions. The accompanying illustration shows the trial trip on a road in Nova Scotia.

Construction costs from \$75 to \$250 per mile. No cross ties are required, there being no lateral pressure. The poles are about 9 inches in diameter at the smaller end. A socket in the larger end permits the smaller end of another pole to



INITIAL TRIP OF POLE ROAD IN NOVA SCOTIA.

rest in it. Curves are constructed of short poles, the joints being opposite. The cars and locomotives are supplied with wide-tired grooved wheels. Where there is a grade it is customary to place the locomotive in the middle of the train, so it can leave half its train of six cars, if necessary, and push the other three to the summit, returning for the remaining three.

Bangor, Boston and St. John capitalists have subscribed a large sum of money for building a steam band saw mill at Ashland, N. B. The promoters are negotiating for the purchase of timber lands, and propose to build a mill with a capacity of sixty million feet a year. Nearly all the logs heretofore cut on the Aroostook river have been driven to St. John.