



PROTECT THE WORKINGMAN.

Editor Canada Lumberman:

It seems to me that in your article in last month's LUMBERMAN on Mr. Hardy's Lien Act for shantymen, you lean just a little toward the jobber and away from the workingman. If a man has not got the necessary capital to carry him through his season's work, is it right that he should call on the workingman, who are depending upon their wages to provide the actual necessities of life for themselves and family, to supply part of this capital by their labor? To put it another way, should the jobber be encouraged, much less allowed, to speculate on the earnings of the workingman? I think not. Wages should certainly be assured in every case.

Thunder Bay, Ont.

JACK IN CAMP.

SPARE THE WOODMAN'S AXE.

Editor Canada Lumberman:

I am a lumberman and it is out of the fallen tree that I make my money. All the same I believe the time has come to "spare the woodman's axe" on the forests of this country. I am in accord with the sentiments in your editorial in May LUMBERMAN on forest preservation. We want both to spare the tree and to plant the new tree to fill the gaps that, with a too prodigal hand, we have made throughout the country. I live, when out of the woods, in a farming section, and am something of a farmer myself. There is no question that the yield of the farmer in many Ontario farms to-day is being lessened, because when clearing the country years ago we went too often on the basis that the only thing that a tree was good for was to cut it down, and make some money out of it.

WOODMAN.

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

A VOICE FROM NEW BRUNSWICK.

Editor Canada Lumberman:

If the National Policy means protection, why not protect our forests and our own mill owners, as well as the manufacturers' pockets in other trades? In the county of Madawaska N. B. stock for over 25 millions of shingles yearly has been floated by the mill of one of our men, and manufactured on the American side to feed, clothe and build up American citizens and pay no export duty, while our citizens are driven out of the country to seek labor. Our Minister of Inland who has the honor to represent Victoria and Madawaska by his silence on the export duty, perhaps thinks the lumber resources may as well go to pot wholesale as retail; it is only about forty thousand dollars per year of a loss. Last week's heavy rains will clear all streams of lumber and put thousands into the pockets of those who got the corporative drives. Nature has done her work handsomely, so much the better; water still rising and will be too high.

B.

BETTER A HIGHER EXPORT DUTY.

Editor Canada Lumberman:

It is interesting to note the diversity of opinion as to the advisability of reimposing the export duty on logs. The millmen deem the imposition of the duty as necessary to their existence, while the holders of timber limits are of the opinion that such an act would be prejudicial to their interests. No one denies the fact that American millmen are shipping logs from Canada to their mills in Michigan to be manufactured into lumber. This they would not do, if a quantity sufficient to supply the demand could be obtained at home. From this the inference is obvious, that necessity compels them to have recourse to our forests to procure that which they are unable to obtain from their own. Since of necessity they get logs from Canada, the same need or want would compel them to take the lumber manufactured here, assuming an export duty, practically prohibitive in its nature, imposed. If they must have our logs to supply a present existing demand,

they require lumber, and if they cannot get our logs, they must take our lumber, or go without.

As they come to us in *forma pauperis*, it is for us to determine what shall be done, and as the matter now stands, it would be better for our country, as a whole to have a high export duty placed on all logs leaving the Dominion. To this the holders of timber limits would not agree. What about the capital invested in the limits? The best thing would be for our local government, or failing that, the Dominion, to buy back every limit in the country, and control the cutting of the timber. The holders of the limits have never done anything to increase the value of these lands. It is nature's work and not theirs. Purchase from them their limits and pay them at going prices. Possibly this might satisfy these gentlemen.

CANADENSIS.

JAMES SCOTT.

VICE-PRESIDENT OF GEORGIAN BAY LUMBER COMPANY.

ONE of the most successful of the many large and prosperous lumber concerns of this country is the Georgian Bay Consolidated Lumber Company with head offices at Waubaushe and general business offices at Manning's arcade in this city. The Vice-President and business head of the company is James Scott, whose portrait appears in this column.

Mr. Scott was born in Tyrone, Ireland, in 1839, and six years later came with his parents to Canada, settling in Kingston. Here the subject of our sketch spent the happy years of childhood, and those school boy



JAMES SCOTT.

days so fraught with pleasant memories to us all, as years commence to add to years and with them the cares and responsibilities of later life. He was educated in the public schools of the Limestone City, finishing off at Borthwick's private High school, an educational institution, holding then a position similar to the High schools and collegiate Institutes of the present day.

Mr. Scott's first experience in "paddling his own canoe" was as teacher in one of the Kingston public schools, becoming shortly afterwards principal of the leading public school in the city. His next step in active life was to become connected with the Royal Canadian Bank, leaving banking with the collapse of this institution, an event yet fresh in the memories of many.

In 1869 Mr. Scott removed to Toronto, taking a position in the Crown Lands Department. But the life of a civil servant, if congenial to some, and doubtless it is, was too monotonous for a man of Mr. Scott's energy and push, and at the end of three years we find him in the midst of the activities of lumbering as book-keeper for the Georgian Bay Lumber Company. Devoting himself industriously to the interests of the Company he was quickly promoted from one position to another, for many years serving as Sec'y-Treas., relinquishing this later to become Vice-President and active business manager of the company.

This position Mr. Scott occupies to-day, and some idea at least of the labor and responsibilities that go with it, may be gleaned by a brief reference to the large business carried on by his company. In 1872 the

business was conducted under the name of the Georgian Bay Lumber Company with mills at Waubaushe and Pt. Severn and business head-quarters at Barrie. In 1873 the head offices were removed to Waubaushe and shortly after this the company absorbed the properties of Page, Mixer & Co., of Byng Inlet and also the Collingwood mill known as Hotchkis, Peckam & Co.'s mill. The firm name was at this time changed to the Georgian Bay Consolidated Lumber Co. Five mills are now operated by this company, who also own large timber limits. Their output for 1890 consisted of 65,000,000 feet of lumber, besides a considerable quantity of shingles and laths. Additional to this there was taken out three-quarters of a million feet, cubic, square waning timber for the English market. The company run a box factory at Waubaushe where they manufacture boxes for the New York trade to be used in the exporting of coal oil to foreign countries. They turn out 5000 shooks per day.

For sixteen years, until less than three years since, Mr. Scott resided at Waubaushe, at that time removing to this city. Whilst, at no time owing to the extent of his business engagements, occupying any public position, he has always taken an active and intelligent interest in public affairs. He is a prominent member of the Conservative association and at the convention prior to the last general election his name was mentioned in connection with the candidature for East Simcoe. He is a member of the Episcopal church, and is and always has been a total abstainer from intoxicating liquors and ever active, as opportunity occurs, in promoting the interests of the temperance cause.

Mr. Scott's career is a case in point of how a young man by minding his own business, and throwing conscience and energy into every detail of work, can climb from the lowest rung in the ladder to its highest point.

TRADE NOTES.

Messrs. J. Muckleston & Co., of Kingston have leased the extensive works of the late D. McEwen & Co., of that city and intend manufacturing a full line of lumbermen's tools, such as "cant dogs," "peavies," "skidding tongs," etc., in connection with the Brazil's (pat.) snow and side plows, for which they have the sole right in the Dominion. Last winter upwards of 100 of the snow plows were sold to lumbermen in Michigan, where they have already been on the market for some years and where they are fully known and appreciated as an article that will pay for itself several times over during a season. Messrs. McLaughlin Bros., of Arnprior, having bought and fully tested one last winter, have already placed their order for five more and write in most flattering terms concerning them. We are sure that lumbermen generally will find it to their interest to give these plows a trial, and by placing their orders at the earliest possible date insure prompt delivery in the fall. J. Muckleston & Co., are also manufacturing the celebrated "Forest Champion" bob sleigh which is the best of its kind yet introduced in Canada. They also have the latest improvements in all the lines they make, and are extensive dealers in lumbermen's supplies generally. Their catalogue will very shortly be issued. Their advertisement appears in another column of THE LUMBERMAN.

ALASKA'S ONLY SAW-MILL.

WESTWARD of Loring lies Annette island, upon which is situated the Tsimpsan settlement of Rev. William Duncan, which was removed to Alaska from British Columbia about three years ago. Here is found the only sawmill avowedly producing lumber for sale. This mill is operated entirely by Indians, even the office work and book-keeping being done by them. These people also have blacksmith shops, tin shops, etc., and have erected a cannery, which produces a few thousand cases of salmon annually. In order to establish this settlement, it was necessary to clear the whole area of its covering of forest and undergrowth, and after erecting a town of comfortable cottages, arranged in regular streets and squares, these people are just beginning to make their first attempt at horticulture. Annette island is densely timbered and well stocked with deer; its streams abound in salmon, and the surrounding waters furnish an ample supply of halibut and codfish. An attempt is being made to have this island declared a reserve for the sole use of the Tsimpsans.