

THE NEWS.

CANADA.

closed by sash, so that observation can be made of what is going on in the mill. At the left of the main building are the offices and warerooms, which are built two stories high to correspond with the other structures.

To run a mill of this size to its full capacity would require a bookkeeper, a man to estimate, one to make out orders and make measurements, a main foreman and his assistant, an engineer, a teamster, and 35 mechanics, both bench and machine hands. I trust that what I have given may be of some benefit to the readers of the paper, and I would be glad to hear from any of them on this topic through the columns of the paper.

VANCOUVER ISLAND TIMBERS.

WHEN William J. Sutton, of Victoria, B.C., was in the Lumberman office the other day he told some very good stories of the timber growth of Vancouver Island, with which he is very familiar and in which, as president of the Sugton Lumber Company, he is interested. Mr. Sutton is a geologist by profession, has recently been occupying a professorship at the University of Michigan, and scientific habits have enabled him to make unusually careful observations of the facts as to the growth and characteristics of timber in relation to the soil.

The red cedar he considers practically indestructible. He has found fallen trees six feet in diameter with 6-foot cedars growing on top of them, embracing with their roots the fallen trunks, which must have lain in that position for centuries and are now perfectly sound except that the sap has rotted away. But as the sap on the red cedar is seldom over two inches thick, the size of the tree was hardly lessened. The firs also have very thin sap, perhaps the larger and most rapid grower not exceeding $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

The cedars under favorable conditions sometimes grow to an immense size. He relates that once when he was conducting a surveying party, running a line through the forest, one of the party got lost in going around a cedar. It was a tree fifteen feet in diameter which lay directly in the line of survey. It had three or four blazes upon it. After passing it some distance, a member of the party was sent back to pick up some tools left on the line of the survey. He came to this cedar, which was more than fifteen feet in diameter at the roots and surrounded by underbush and other trees, became confused, and went clear around it and never discovered his error until he struck camp again.

In Mr. Sutton's opinion, the growing life of a cedar is about 1,500 years, when there begins a period of gradual deterioration. He says that he has no doubt that there are a good many of these trees standing in the forest of the Pacific coast that are at least 2,000 years old. After about 1,500 years heart rot sets in and death ensues after a few centuries more. These exceptionally large trees, however, are not the best for lumbermen, for Mr. Sutton thinks they are an example of arrested growth as far as height is concerned, the trunk being a good deal shorter than in trees of smaller diameter. The ideal red cedar will be from six to twelve feet in diameter with a maximum height to the first limb of 200 feet. The best timber, however, is still smaller, ranging from 3 to 4 feet in diameter. He says that the cedars stick very closely to limestone areas, where they are found in their maximum and best development.

—J. F. Boyd has opened a lumber yard at Minnedosa, Man.

Mr. Shaw, of Elmville, intends establishing a saw mill at Phelpsston, Ont.

—A company is being formed at Kentville, N. S., to establish a saw mill.

—Simon Seguin, of Embrun, Ont., has purchased a new engine for his saw mill.

—Shook & Arnott, saw mill, Lemon Creek, B.C., have sold out to Winlow & Bell.

—The Granby Box Company, of Granby, Que., is erecting extensive lumber sheds.

—Wm. Reid has been appointed curator of the estate of Quinn & Allard, saw mill owners, Conception Station, Que.

—It is reported that the Eastman Lumber Co., of Eastman, Que., have decided to close their saw mills at that place.

—W. L. Shields, of Cobocook, Ont., has purchased the Revell mill property and is just completing a saw and shingle mill.

—The Arrow River and Tributaries Slide & Boom Co., Limited, has been granted an Ontario charter, with a capital of \$20,000.

—Chas. Warder, a band saw filer in Cook's mill at Sprague, Ont., and a native of Midland, was caught in a belt and instantly killed.

—W. W. Carter, of Fesserton, Ont., has recently made extensive improvements to his mill, having put in a band saw and an electric light plant.

—James Forbes, recently of the Bronson & Weston Lumber Co., Ottawa, has gone to Winnipeg to take charge of a gang of men on railway construction work.

—It is said that Hilyard Bros., of St. John, have commenced the erection of a saw mill in the parish of Burton, Sunbury county, where they own a block of timber land.

—The McKee Machinery & Lumber Co., Limited, is seeking incorporation, with capital of \$15,000, head office at 68 Bank street, Ottawa, and branches in New York and Boston.

—Incorporation is being asked for Randolph & Baker, Limited, to take over the lumbering business of Randolph & Baker, St. John, N. B. The capital is fixed at \$80,000.

—It is the intention of Messrs. Mohr & Ryan, Killaloe Station Ont., to take out during the coming winter a large quantity of cedar poles, posts, etc., for next season's delivery.

—It is estimated that over 1,000 men have left Hull and vicinity in the past three months to work in the lumber woods. This is nearly three times the number that left in former years.

—E. A. Walker, of New York, has just secured a second large contract for machinery to be installed in the Ottawa Carbide Co.'s works at Ottawa. The contract is for a 60 ton travelling crane for the power house.

—The Tracadie Lumber Company, whose mills are at Tracadie, in Gloucester county, N.B., is about to construct a box factory to manufacture box sheiks for the British market. The resident manager is Mr. B. H. Foster.

—At the recent fair at New Westminster, B.C., Messrs. Hardie & Thompson, of Vancouver, exhibited a self-oiling, reversing, three cylinder engine of five horse power, which occupied a space less than one foot square. This engine is said to be very suitable for the operation of portable saw mills.

—Attention is called to the professional card in another column of the firm of Denton, Dunn & Boulton, solicitors, Temple Building, Toronto. The members of this firm have had great experience in, and are recognized authorities on questions relating to timbering, lumbering and milling interests.

—A feature of the Canadian forestry exhibit at Paris will be a section of Douglas fir 15 feet in diameter, and, according to naturalists, 600 years old. The tree was felled on Vancouver Island, between Victoria and Nanaimo, and as a branch railway track had to be built to the place, it cost \$1,500 to get the section out to the main line of the C.P.R.

—When the improvements to the Parry Sound Lumber Co.'s mill now under way are completed, it will be one of

the most modern in Western Ontario. The dam is being rebuilt, and the water wheels will be put in shape, the foundation of the mill overhauled, and a boiler house erected for the purpose of using steam feed apparatus for the circular and band saws. The machinery to be put in will include a double cutting band, circular and gang saws. It is the intention of the company to operate the mill next season.

—During the past month an English syndicate has taken over the business of Alexander Gibson & Sons at Marysville, N. B. The assets include the Gibson cotton mills, saw mills and timber limits, the Canada Eastern Railway, and much property in the town of Marysville. The company is now paying \$35,000 per month in wages, and exports annually lumber to the value of \$1,000,000. The cotton factory is the largest in the Maritime provinces.

FOREIGN.

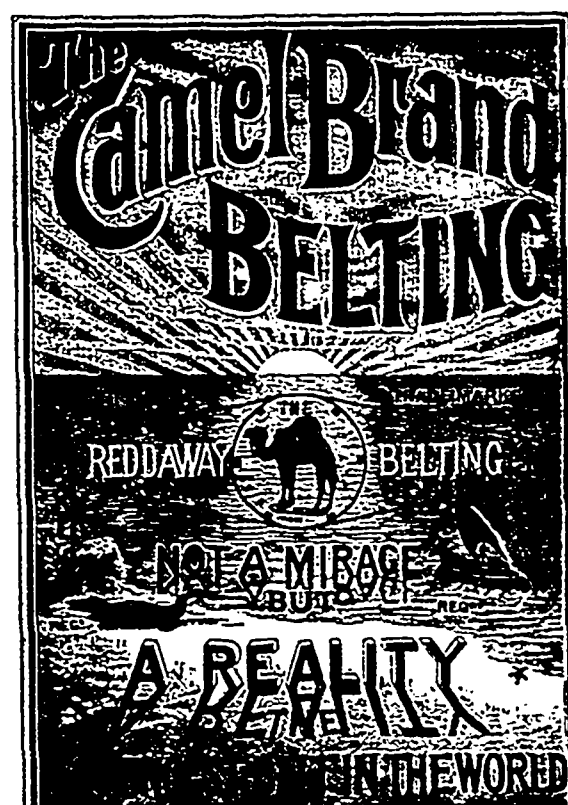
—For the eight months ending August 31st, 1899, the timber imports of Great Britain were 5,631,209 loads, against 4,999,902 loads for same period in 1898 and 6,061,940 loads in 1899.

—In the erection of grand stands for the Dewey reception in New York, there was consumed 7,758,904 feet of lumber. This was furnished by thirty-five different firms, and taking an average of \$22.50 per thousand, the value would be \$174,575.32.

—The United States exported \$420,256 worth of box shooks the first eight months of this year, against \$251,643 for the same period of 1898, also \$781,870 worth of sash, doors and blinds, against \$671,315 last year in the same eight months. These figures are not tremendously large, but they show a steadily increasing export trade.

—There is a little Utopia at Orsa, in Sweden, where a community has sold about a million's worth of timber in a generation, and has in consequence no taxes to pay. By judicious planting they hope to realize as much income every thirty years. The railways, telegraphs, telephones, schools, and many other institutions are all free.

In December last Mr. Jas. Penner, of Derby, bought all of Mr. Fulford Cunningham's elm then standing, and paid \$25 for same. Shortly afterwards, elm having advanced very much in price, Cunningham returned Penner the purchase money and refused to carry out the contract, alleging that as the sale of standing timber is technically a sale of land and that as writings are necessary in order to transfer the latter, there was no contract on his part because no writings had been entered into. Penner sued, and Judge Morrison at the Division Court awarded him \$60 damages.



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