

# THE CANADA LUMBERMAN

VOLUME XVIII.  
NUMBER 1.

TORONTO, ONT., JANUARY, 1897

TERMS, \$1.00 PER YEAR  
Single Copies, 10 CENTS.

## THE LATE HON. LOUIS TOURVILLE.

EARLY in November, after a somewhat protracted illness, Hon. Louis Tourville, member of the Legislative Council of Quebec, and president of The Tourville Lumber Mills Co., died in the city of Montreal. Ever since his severe illness of last year he had been feeling unwell, but was not compelled to withdraw from business until a few days previous to his death. Deceased was prominently connected with many commercial enterprises of the province, and was recognized as an eminently successful business man.

Hon. Mr. Tourville was born on February 13th, 1831, in the city of Montreal, and was therefore 65 years of age. After receiving a sound commercial education, he was employed as dry goods salesman, and in the year 1854 embarked in that business on his own account, and afterwards conducted a grain and provision store. In 1880 he established the lumber firm of Tourville & Co., his partner being the late Mr. Joel Leduc. In this venture he was remarkably successful, and some years afterwards the name of the firm was changed to The Tourville Lumber Mills Company. The headquarters of the company were in Montreal, and the saw mills located at Louiseville, Nicolet and Pierreville. In 1891 incorporation was granted, the capitalization being \$250,000. In the vicinity of thirty-five million feet of lumber are handled each year, large cargo shipments being made to foreign markets.

Not alone to the lumber business did the deceased direct his attention. In 1873 he founded the Hochelaga Bank, of which he was president until the year 1878. He had also been president of the Montreal Exposition Company, the South Shore Railway Company, and the Imperial Electric Light Co., an honorary director of the Equitable Life Assurance Company of New York, and a member of the Council of the Board of Trade.

Mr. Tourville was appointed to the Legislative Council by the late Mr. Mercier in 1888 in recognition of the signal service he rendered to the Liberal cause in the province, and had ever accorded a hearty support to a policy of international development of her own resources. By his death the Liberal party are placed in a minority of two in the Legislative Council.

In the year 1856 he married Miss C. St. Jean, who died three years ago. A family of six children survive him.

A subscriber to the Wood Worker writes that he has found the best way to pile lumber which is to go into the dry kiln is to place it edgewise, properly supported beneath, and with strips between to allow air circulation and close enough together to prevent any sagging sidewise of the lumber to be dried. A little more moisture on one edge is not nearly so bad as too much on one side.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA SHINGLE MILLS.

OUR representative in British Columbia furnishes the following particulars of some British Columbia shingle mills:

### H. H. SPICER & CO.

Among the largest manufacturers of shingles in the western province are Messrs. H. H. Spicer & Co., of Vancouver. This business was established on False Creek, at the end of Cambie street, in 1888, and has continued to grow ever since. The output is shipped to all parts of the Dominion, as well as to the United States, some going east of the Mississippi river.

The premises have a frontage on False Creek of 187 feet. The Canadian Pacific Railway track



THE LATE HON. LOUIS TOURVILLE.

runs through the yards. The principal output of this establishment is shingles, which have a far-reaching reputation. The various buildings are thoroughly well equipped with the most improved machinery, including a Perkins ten block machine, manufactured by the William Hamilton Mfg. Co., and two Challoner double block machines. Three large boilers and two engines, 18 x 36 and 14 x 20, supply the power. Self-feeders are used for conveying the saw-dust to the furnaces. The new dry-kiln consists of a 7,000-foot heater and a 110-inch fan, driven by a 7 x 10 inch engine. The capacity of this kiln is two and a quarter million shingles. The total capacity of the mill is one hundred million shingles per annum. From 55 to 65 men are employed at the mills, and from 25 to 35 in the woods. As will be noted, the shipping facilities, both by water and rail, are excellent.

### HASTINGS SHINGLE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Messrs. James A. and Robert McNair established the business at Hastings known as the Hastings Shingle Manufacturing Co. three years ago. The shipments from this firm are also ex-

tensive, and extend throughout Canada and the United States, some having been made to Boston and other Atlantic sea ports.

The main mill is 60 x 35 feet, equipped with the most modern machinery. The dry-kiln is 100 x 35 feet. Various other buildings complete the establishment. A staff of 25 men are employed in the mill, which, when running day and night, has a capacity of forty million shingles annually.

A second mill owned by this firm was destroyed by fire about March last, and in six weeks another one was built and running. This, like the former, is equipped with the most modern machinery, and affords employment for 50 men. It has a yearly capacity of forty million shingles.

This firm control the output of the Buse shingle mill, the capacity of which is twenty million shingles per annum, thus making a total capacity for this firm of one hundred million shingles annually.

They have several thousand acres of very fine cedar limits on Burrard Inlet, from which their cedar blocks are supplied.

### ARCHIE MCNAIR.

Another shingle establishment at Hastings is owned by Archie McNair, and was established three years ago.

The concern has a well-equipped plant, operated by steam power, and using the latest appliances. A specialty is made of red cedar shingles, and the output averages ten millions per annum. A ready sale for these is found in all parts of Ontario, the Northwest, and in the Eastern United States markets.

### WOOD PULP BICYCLE FRAMES.

Wood pulp is the latest material for the making of frames for bicycles. The use of wood after it has been ground up and reduced to a pulp is not so new as many people suppose. As far back as 1719 a Frenchman named Reamur published an essay upon the subject, taking his hint from the wasps, whose paper-like nests are literally made from wood pulp manufactured by those insects. But it was only 30 or 40 years ago that any practical trial of the matter was made, and it is almost wholly within the last quarter of a century that the industry has begun to attract attention and assume importance. For some time past railroad car wheels have been made from wood pulp, and also many other things which are exposed to great strain in use, and now the attention of bicycle makers has been attracted to this useful article. — Cincinnati Tribune.

Resolutions have been passed by the Board of Trade at Thorold and Owen Sound requesting that the Government impose an export duty on pulp wood.

The total cut of the Minneapolis saw mills in 1895 was 479,000,000 feet. In 1896 a reduction of 37 per cent. was made, the production being 300,000,000 feet.