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The BRITISH COLUMBIA LUMBERMAN is devoted to the lumber and lumbering interests of the Province of British Columbia, and is issued between the 20th and 25th of each month. To lumber manufacturers, lumber dealers, saw mill or wood-working machinery agents and manufacturers, no better advertising medium has ever been offered in the West.

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VANCOUVER, B. C., FEBRUARY, 1905.

A NORTHWEST OPINION.

"Veni, vidi, vici," unfortunately, is not the slogan which our returning delegates to Ottawa can cry, but their fight has undoubtedly given the Government cause to feel that deep consideration must be given to the lumber tariff question.

We have in previous issues said about all there is to say from the British Columbia lumbermen's view point, and we may be pardoned in this issue for quoting in this column expressions of opinion from the Prairies on this all important subject. The Calgary "Herald," in a recent issue, publishes the following interesting and instructive letter on the matter of a protective duty, and followed it up with an editorial upon the same subject:

Editor Herald,—I would esteem it a great favor if you would publish the following lines in your paper:

Last night I received from a Winnipeg firm, agents for American lumber, a letter and petition blanks asking me to canvass for signatures to a petition asking the Dominion Government not to put any duty on American lumber. No doubt this firm sends these blanks to every lumber dealer and tries to get signatures on them, presuming that it is in every lumber dealer's interest to have the country wide open to American lumber. I warn all lumber dealers in the Northwest not to do anything of the kind, but if we do want to help the country let us join the manufactureres in asking the Government to protect the lumber industry as the eastern manufacturers are protected.

To-day two-thirds of all the lumber mills in B.C., are shut down and nearly every one is taking out only one half the logs they have been cutting in former years. What does this mean to us?

It means that they do not require any more of our horses, which they have bought from us in former years at good figures. The grain and hay supply is cut in half, hundreds of young farmers who went every winter to the lumber woods of B. C., and brought back thousands of dollars, with which they improved their farms, find themselves without employment.

If conditions continue as they are to-day we won't have to wait long for hard times; we will soon have them.

To-day cash is harder to get hold of than for the last five years; it will get worse if we have no change soon. What can we expect when we send our good cash to the other side and get back in lumber? Nothing, but that the country must get poorer.

Let us send our money to B. C., and we get it back in various ways; they need our horses, need our men, need our produce. What of it if we pay 3 per cent. more for our lumber? Does this signify anything? I think not, as long as they pay high wages to the men we send them from the country and good prices for our produce.

I do not alone want every lumber dealer to whom I preseume the petition lists are sent, to help, but I ask every business man and farmer to well consider the question. Let B. C. flourish, and we will flourish; let us all do our share towards it, as B. C. is the only market we have for all our produce.

CHAS. SCHACK.

High River, Alberta, Feb. 1, 1905.

"No one disputes that the British Columbia industry is being destroyed. No one questions that the lumber interests of the States adjacent to the Canadian border are flourishing.

"Why this difference?

"It would occur to the man of ordinary intelligence that the collapse of a business involving hundreds of millions of dollars to western Canada would command the serious attention of the Dominion Government, but apparently it does not.

"Politics ought not to figure in such a proposition, but every school boy knows that it does.

"The Territories and Manitoba are the great market for British Columbia lumber. The consumption in that market was enormous last year. The building operations in western Canada exceeded all previous years in 1904. Every little town in the Territories and every big one employed every man capable of driving a nail or pushing a handsaw, yet in spite of this colossal

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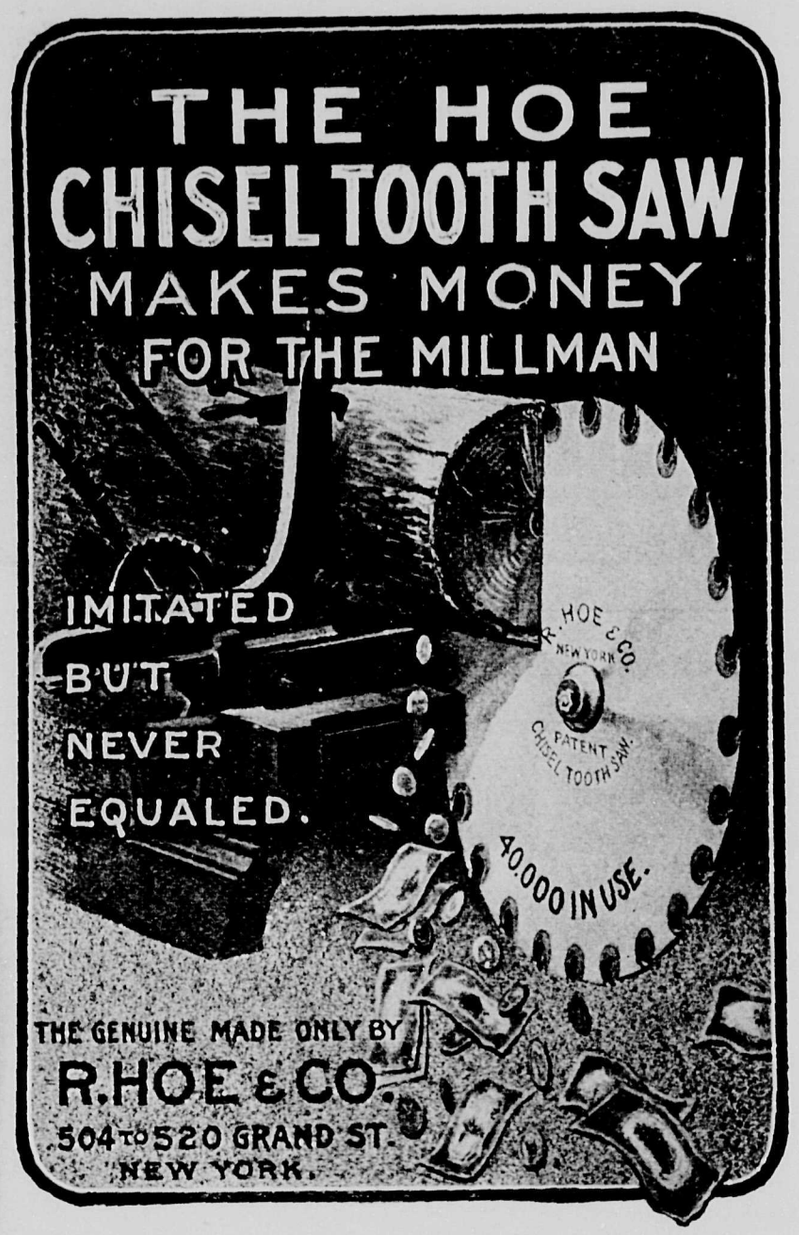

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activity, the British Columbia lumbering industry is being driven to the wall.

"Does it require any particular wisdom to discern the source of the embarrassment?

"Canada has the market and the material and yet her industry slumps, while the foreign producer supplies the demand in the Canadian west. The dollar sent into the United States for lumber never returns, but the dollar sent into British Columbia comes back to the Territories in the form of salaries to laborers, for products of the ranch and farm, and manufactured articles.

"In the face of this astonishing situation in the west, the reports from Ottawa are that 'the Government has given the British Columbia lumbermen little reason to hope for any change in the tariff.'

"The Canadian lumber dealers offer to guarantee absolutely that no advance will take place in the price of lumber if a tariff is placed on the rough stock from the States, but in spite of this solemn engagement, the wise men at Ottawa are unable to afford relief.

"Shorn of official red tape and political expedients this very much resembles rank favoritism for foreign trade, to say nothing of suicidal business methods.

"The western consumers of lumber prefer to patronize home industries, yet the wisdom of the Dominion ministry makes it impossible. A revival of prosperity in the lumber camps of British Columbia would benefit every citizen of Canada one way or another, and this could be realized by a $2 per thousand protective tariff on rough lumber from the States, and yet this concession cannot be secured."

According to interior exchanges the lumber manufacturers east of the Cascades are losing no time towards the furtherance of their business with Manitoba and the Territories for this season. A number of members of the Mountain Mills Association have decided on the aggressive policy of starting lumber yards in the prairie country. Several yards have been opened along the line of the Crow's Nest Pass railway, and others are planned east of Medicine Hat. Every effort is being made by mountain millmen to compete in the Northwest with the lumber which is shipped there from Puget Sound and other United States points.

RE-FORESTRATION.

In devoting so much space as we have done lately to forestry conditions throughout Canada, but more particularly to those of this Province, we have done so with the conviction that our legislators have in this matter a duty which carries with its accomplishment results extending far into and materially influencing the future of our country.

A little investigation will prove to all who are interested that the present methods of utilising our timber resources, which—although probably occupying in this Province fully one-half of our entire productive area—large as that area is, cannot be continued without their ultimate extinction. The manner in which this timber is procured for the manufacturer is wasteful in the extreme, and criminally neglectful of the obligations we owe to future generations. Revenue, and revenue alone, seem to be the only aim of those at the head of our forest department; and such a calamity as the ultimate exhaustion of our timber never enters into their calculations. There is no attempt at better protection from fire, which destroys annually much more timber than is cut, although proper protection over such large areas needs at certain seasons hundreds of rangers. No attempt is made to ensure the burning at proper seasons of the waste and debris which so quickly gathers in every lumber camp, and which is the cause of so many destructive fires. No attempt whatever is made to study the climatic changes, the cause of and prevention of floods, drought, and other similar phenomena following in the footsteps of the devastation of large forest areas, and there is no attempt whatever to effect a cure of some of these ills by replanting these wastes or by protecting the efforts of nature in its attempts to perpetuate the vanishing species in the self-sown young seedlings, although from a business point of view the natural growth of every tree so planted or protected would be a sufficient increase to pay good interest on the expense incurred in their protection and growth.

The accumulation of natural wealth in thousands of miles of well grown timber should not make us forget that while such wealth can be made perpetual, without limiting by a single stick any necessary output, it cannot be made so by the present rule of thumb methods, or by the enonomy which makes no efforts to prevent the annual fires which destroy such large areas. To the layman it may seem a very creditable thing for the Government to state that their revenue from the forest was so many thousand dollars last year in excess of a previous year, when, as a matter of fact, it would have much better repaid the country if most of this sum had been paid out as wages to a staff of men to guard these woods from fires, and to get information as to the extent and quality of these timber lands, about which very little is known at present. Our present duty is to manage these great timber resources, not only to the great benefit of the country, but so thoroughly and practically that future generations will not be sufferers by methods which, in this scientific age, are inexcusable. We must remember that great as the demand now is for our western lumber, that in ten years hence, with the opening of the Panama Canal, the demand will be increased ten-fold, and this demand can be supplied without any fear of ultimate extinction if scientifically managed.

Much is to be gained by gleaning from the experience of other nations in their study of the Science of Forestry, and in the management of their own forests. Spain, which in the days of her prosperity, was supplied with apparently inexhaustible forests, dates its decadence, according to some historians, from the exhaustion of this timber wealth.

Brazil, by rule of thumb methods, has sold or destroyed the bulk of the valuable timber on what were extensive forest lands, and is now suffering from both drought, flood and famine in many districts, which are attributed to the climatic changes caused by the disappearance of this timber.

We have in Canada a Forestry Association, which bids fair in a few years to educate the public to the necessity of a more perfect understanding with a very comprehensive subject. Its value, however, is handicapped by the fact that not enough application is made to the practical part of the business, "theory being less costly." When, however, this objection is overcome, as no doubt it will be in time, and with the establishment of schools of forestry or sylviculture, educating students in this subject as a higher science, which embodies a knowledge of such natural sciences as botany, zoology, mineralogy and chemistry, as well as a thorough knowledge of the lumberman's and millman's business, and the commercial side of the question; knowledge which will take some years to acquire, but which will make foresters whose special knowledge will preserve an ever-growing and profitable industry.

It may seem to some like shipping coals to Newcastle to advise an extension of our very extensive timber area, but sometimes this might be done to advantage, not only for future benefit from the growth of the timber itself, but from the climatic changes which would follow the introduction of belts of timber in arid districts, such as we have near Kamloops, in parts of the Okanagan and in the upper Fraser country. In these districts there are large areas perfectly treeless; in places can be found bunch grass admirable for stock-raising, but easily destroyed, when it is generally replaced by sage brush, both useless and ugly. There is no doubt that trees of economic value could be grown upon much of this land, and with their growth would come

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a greater rainfall, with a consequent increase in productiveness.

With the valley of the upper Fraser, much of its soil has been cursed with the presence of just enough alluvial gold to afford a wage to a Chinaman, and the thousands that were allowed to extract this gold have left in places a veritable stony desert behind; the administration seeing nothing but the profit from the annual head tax. However, large areas of this land remain and will be found by the foresters of the future to be capable of sustaining much forest life, probably bringing moisture to what is now regarded as the dry belt.

The importance of the science of forestry is well understood in Europe. France has been legislating for the protection and improvements of forests. For over 250 years its present forestry department exercises a jurisdiction over every timber tract in the country, state or private, and decides when it is to be cut, and how [illegible]ced by young forests, paying particular at[illegible]on to the relation of the forest to drainage, [illegible] Prussia has the most scientific forestry ad[illegible]stration in the world, with a large army of [illegible]ters, who have been trained in special for[illegible]academies. The government and munici[illegible]s control over twenty million acres of tim[illegible]nd, and derive an average annual revenue [illegible]rty million dollars therefrom. Every tim[illegible]act in the country has its special survey [illegible]orking plans, and great care is taken of [illegible]rops of self-sown and artificially-sown [illegible]ngs. Growth experiments are being made [illegible]tantly. Many sandy wastes have been re[illegible]med, and are now covered with heavy [illegible]wths of timber.

In England individual self-interest fairly well [illegible]rotects the limited amount of growing timber, it being the custom to plant a young tree when an old one is cut. Of late years large plantations of larch and other quick-growing trees have been laid out by estate owners in both England and Scotland. These are mostly used for railway ties and like purposes.

All other European countries administer their forests on a scientific basis, and are endeavoring to recover in this way some of the forest wealth which in the past was ruthlessly destroyed without thought of the morrow.

We are all aware of the great strides the United States have been making of late years in the scientific administration of her timber resources.

It is now 30 years since the Government first began to realize that the object lesson of Maine and Wisconsin, then almost deforested—now completely so—called for further study in methods to protect her remaining forest lands from the same exhausting system. Under the direction of the Bureau of Agriculture at Washington, the Bureau of Forestry was inaugurated, and at present, under an expenditure of about half a million dollars, is learning that its mission is a very important one, and with the assistance of the students now trained in the many colleges which have established chairs for the study of forestry, is beginning to realise that this science can be made to produce very handsome returns.

Investigation has proved that the actual lumber now consumed need not prevent future generations from the use of some of this timber, if proper methods are taken to prevent wasteful destruction.

According to the Government timber expert for Washington State, 20 per cent. of the merchantable timber of that State has been cut, but, mark this, 22½ per cent. has been destroyed by fire. And there is no reason to doubt that the same percentage of timber is destroyed by fire elsewhere.

The East is now looking to the West for its future supply of lumber, and while Michigan and Georgia, and perhaps Kentucky, are, with more favorable transportation conditions, holding the market for the present, it is still a fact that the States of Washington and Oregon supply 1/14th of the total amount of lumber used in the East. It may be interesting to know that, according to official estimates, Washington State has 47,700 square miles of timber lands, equal to 71 per cent. of the entire area of the State. Oregon has 54,300 square miles, or 57 per cent. of the State. An estimate of the amount of merchantable timber in Washington State gives 200 billion feet; in Oregon State, 225 billion feet; in California State, 200 billion feet. Under present system, condition and consumption, it will, it is estimated, last for 125 years.

Fortunately, however, for the welfare of posterity, the lessons learned by the Government through its forestry department have assumed the practical form of creating forest reserves, now totalling some 63 million acres. Included in this are large tracts of forests along the summits of the Cascade Mountains in both Oregon and Washington. Not only are these reserves made to protect the timber, but also to protect the head-waters of the various rivers. Part of this reserve averages 50 miles in width, and extends for 500 miles, from the Canadian boundary to California. In Washington State these reserves total one-seventh of the entire State; in Oregon they amount to one-thirteenth of the State. So far-reaching are the efforts of the Government in this direction that, in the Island of Porto Rico, one of the late acquisitions of the States, a forest reserve of some 65,000 acres has been made lately, and all these reserves are in charge of well-trained foresters or rangers.

In connection with the foregoing it is interesting to note where Canada stands in the timber resources of the world, and having this heritage now, steps cannot too soon be taken to preserve it for the benefit of the country and our posterity:

	Acres.
Canada	799,000,000
United States	450,000,000
European Russia	527,000,000
Norway and Sweden	58,000,000
All Europe	720,000,000
India	140,000,000
Australia (New Zealand)	40,000,000
Japan	28,000,000

THE EAST KOOTENAY CUT.

Interest in lumber circles are now centered on the output of Southeast Kootenay for 1905, says the Fort Steele "Prospector."

It is confidently expected that 1905 will be a good year for Southeast Kootenay. The Eastern demand for British Columbia was very lax during the last half of 1904, but the prospects are very bright for this year. The local trade was all that could be expected during the past year, and prices were such as warranted a reasonable profit. It is expected that in the Kootenay valley, owing to the construction of the Kootenay Central railway and building operations, the demand will be quite heavy this year, and much heavy construction is promised in the vicinity of Fort Steele and Bull river, and along the line of the Kootenay Central.

The output for the year 1905 in Southeast Kootenay is estimated at 70,000,000 feet, divided among the following milling companies:

Crow's Nest Lumber Co	10,000,000
East Kootenay Lumber Co	8,000,000
Elk River Lumber Co	8,000,000
King Lumber Co	6,000,000
Staples Lumber Co	6,000,000
Wardrope Lumber Co	5,000,000
Fernie Lumber Co	4,000,000
Elk River, McInnes	3,000,000
Robinson & McKenzie	3,000,000
Adolph Lumber Co	3,000,000
Standard Lumber Co	4,000,000
Carruthers Lumber Co	3,000,000
Cranbrook Sash & Door	2,000,000
Crow's Nest Coal Lumber Co	2,000,000
N. Hanson, Wasa	2,000,000
Total	70,000,000

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Correspondence

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.

A LARGE SALE.

Puget Sound Companies Acquire Large Timber Holdings on Vancouver Island.—Victoria Lumber Business Inactive, but the Prospects are Bright.

Victoria, Feb. 20.—The big lumber deal, the opening of negotiations for which was announced in this column of the "Lumberman" some months ago, has just been consummated. The parties to the transaction are the Dunsmuir interests, vendors, and the Everett Timber and Investment Company and the International Lumber Company. The sale includes about 500,000 acres of fir timber, situated in townships 1, 2, 3, 4 and 9, Comox district, and in Alberni, Newcastle, Dunsmuir, Cowichan Lake and Bright districts, and is said to be the choice of the best timber on Vancouver Island. The consideration is reported to be between $350,000 and $400,000, or about $7.50 per acre. The purchasers have made no announcement as to their intentions with regard to their newly acquired property, but it is generally supposed that they will simply hold on to it till such time as they can sell out at a large profit, or until an increased demand for lumber causes a material advance in prices. On the other hand, it is stated that they will put in a large modern plant at a central point on their property and manufacture lumber on a very extensive scale, to meet the demand which the building of the Grand Trunk Pacific is sure to create, besides securing a share of the Oriental trade. There are others who express the opinion that the new limits will be used as a feeder for the Washington mills, in which case the benefit to British Columbia will be practically nil, and instead of this latest transaction in timber marking a new era of prosperity in the lumber business, it will be a positive detriment. The export tax on logs will not apply to this property, and consequently if the owners wish they can tow the logs over to Washington, cut them there, and then ship them back to Canada, in the shape of rough lumber, and undersell our local mills. That is the cheerful outlook presented to British Columbia lumbermen if the Dominion Government ignores their prayer for protection, for the case just cited is by no means a solitary one.

The eagerness with which the crown granted timber lands of Vancouver Island are being bought up by big United States capitalists has aroused a suspicion—amounting almost to conviction—in many minds that the United States Lumber Trust, having secured all the timber worth having in their own country, are now quietly assimilating all the most available tracts of Canadian timber, so that in the near future they will absolutely control the lumber markets of North America and regulate prices as arbitrarily as the Standard Oil or the Beef Trust.

Waiting for Spring Trade.

There is very little doing in the lumber business locally, the spring trade not being open, but the millmen are very hopeful of a good summer. Orders from the east are unusually numerous for this time of year. They are being plentifully received from Manitoba and Territorial points, with a good number from further east. Several inquiries have ben received from the United States asking quotations on high grades of lumber, but in the majority of cases no business can be done, owing to the United States tariff and high freight rates.

The C. P. R. in Victoria.

The C. P. R. have decided to build another large dock on the Belleville street front of the harbor and connected with the present dock. The new structure will call for quite a large quantity of piles and extra heavy timbers.

Millmen are anticipating orders as soon as the contract for the C. P. R. hotel is let, and the announcement is expected from day to day.

The purchase of the Esquimalt & Nanaimo railway by the C. P. R. is hailed with pleasure by all. The new move is regarded as the beginning of presperous times for Victoria and Vancouver Island, as the big corporation will neglect no opportunity of extending its business that will have a direct and beneficial effect on business generally.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The Western Retail Lumber Dealers' Association ....Holds an Important Session in Winnipeg.—Tariff Protests.—Doukhobors Looking for Privileges.

Winnipeg, Feb. 18.—A feature of the recent annual meeting of Western Canada Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, held at the Eureka Hall here, was the mutual agreement between the members of the organization to abolish the honorary membership. The latter was composed of the wholesalers and manufacturers, and as a result of the deliberations at the annual meeting the two sections of the business are now separate so far as Association interests are concerned.

While the new status of affairs was accomplished without apparent friction at the meeting, there has been considerable ground for dissatisfaction for some time. The wholesalers claim that the retailers, especially those in Winnipeg and its vicinity, were habitually violating the agreement which they had made to purchase only from the honorary members of the Association. The matters in dispute were made an issue long before the annual meeting by the action of the Mountain Mill Owners' Association, which withdrew from the organization in a body.

Both wholesalers and retailers are unanimous, however, that there will be no reduction in the retail price of lumber. Some people were accustomed to regard the Western Retail Dealers' Association as a sort of trust by which a monopoly was engineered, and they frequently expressed themselves to the effect that if the Association were disbanded the price of lumber would be reduced. Prominent members of both sections, in discussing the situation as it will be under the new order, state that there will be no reduction. One retailer said that the books of his office were always open to anyone who had the impression that he was making fabulous profits on the lumber he sold. The agreement by members of the Association was that they were to sell at a profit of not more than 20 per cent. over the wholesale price. The expense of the business and the frequency with which the retailer had to carry customers on his books, sometimes for years, and the large amount of bad debts incurred, made the trade so hazardous that a dealer who got away with a profit of ten per cent. could be regarded as a very fortunate man.

E. H. Heaps, of Vancouver, who was in the city some days ago on his way east to attend the meetings which were to be held at Toronto and Ottawa to lay the matter of an import duty on American lumber before the Government, stated that so far as his firm was concerned, sales would be made to any reputable retail dealer, whether he was a member of the Association or not, and he understood that was to be the basis upon which all the wholesalers and manufacturers would operate. All dealers, whether members of the Association or not, would be at liberty to buy where they pleased.

Mutual Insurance Adopted.

Another important step made at the meeting was the decision to adopt the mutual system of insuring the yards operated by the members. It was shown by statistics that in the United States, when the mutual system was in vogue, a remarkable saving had been made in the amount of premiums paid by the lumbermen. The Western Retail Dealers' Association has a membership of about 500, and has a surplus fund of about $10,000. A committee, composed of Messrs. McKinney, of Sintaluta; D. Sinclair, of Winnipeg; J. C. Graham, of Winnipeg; J. Thompson, or Arcola, and Dan Lincoln, of Winnipeg, was drafted to commence the active work of organizing a mutual insurance company, in accordance with the provisions of the statue governing such.

It was stated by members of the Association that the cost for insurance during the past year was 2¼ per cent., while in Minnesota, where the mutual plan is in operation, the cost is .24 per cent. The average rate in Minnesota for ten years has been .48 per cent. The rate to be charged by the Western Company for the first year is 1 per cent., but it is believed that the actual cost will not be greater than ½ of 1 per cent. Business will be commenced with risks amounting to $1,200,000, and the saving affected to members for the year will amount to $24,000. The limit of insurance on a single yard is $3,000, but next year a second series is to go into operation by which members may increase their insurance.

The officers of the Association elected are as follows: President, J. L. Campbell, of Melita; Vice-President, D. E. Sprague, Winnipeg; Directors, J. Burns, of Milestone, and D. Lincoln, of Winnipeg. Isaac Cockburn, of Winnipeg, is Secretary-Treasurer of the Association.

Hoo Hoo Session at Winnipeg.

Advantage was taken of the gathering of lumbermen to hold a concatenation of the Hoo Hoo. That it was successful from a membership point of view was marked by the initiation of thirty kittens into the mysteries of the onion bed. The Province, the Territories and Western Ontario were represented. At the conclusion of the lodge session a banquet was tendered the visitors at the Metropolitan Hotel. The officers elected were as follows: Snark of the Universe, D. B. Sprague; Senior Hoo Hoo, James Ovas; Junior Hoo Hoo, W. L. Chandler; Bojam, T. R. Case; Scrutineer, Jey Spencer; Jabbruock, William Tomlinson; Custocatian, Harold Sprague; Arcanoper, Bob Jones; Gardener, Dan McDonald; Official Barber, Dan Lincoln. The concatenation is said to be the largest ever held in Canada.

Agitation Over Lumber Duty.

The agricultural community of Manitoba is considerably exercised over the agitation now going on in favor of an import duty on American lumber, which the delegates representing the western lumber interests are asking the Dominion Government to impose. At the convention of the Manitoba Grain-growers' Association at Brandon the following resolution was passed:

"Whereas, the lumber manufacturers are endeavoring to have a duty imposed on rough lumber, in order to facilitate the possibility of increasing the price of that commodity, and

"Whereas, we believe the present price of all kinds of lumber sold in Manitoba is already excessive, placing it beyond the reach of the average settler to decently, much less comfortably, house himself and his stock, which is a great hardship to the thousands of new settlers coming into this prairie country, where building material is so scarce, thereby retarding the progress of this otherwise magnificent country;

"Therefore, be it resolved that this convention here assembled do respectfully urge your Government to not only continue rough lumber on the free list, but also to remove the present duty on all other lumber."

The address of R. Mackenzie, President of the Association, contained the following reference to the lumber situation:

"As you are aware, at the last convention held here, there was a committee appointed to look into the matter of a lumber combine. That committee reported to the convention then assembled. Another committee was appointed to look further into the matter and they reported to your executive. Your executive has, during the year, taken the matter up. At a meeting held in Winnipeg we had an interview with several of the independent lumber dealers. A considerable amount of evidence was laid before us. I, myself, personally had an interview with T. D. Robinson, a very prominent independent lumber dealer, and the substance of that interview is as follows: Regarding your enquiry about the lumber combine, I wish to say: The Western Retail Lumber Association at Winnipeg and the British Columbia Association work together, which makes it solid from Lake Superior to the coast.

"The Canadian sawmillers, with one or two exceptions, all belong to it, and they control the retail members. Only those who will agree to buy all their

stock from Canadian mills will be taken into it, so that retail members of the Association have no option, but must buy from Canadian mills at their own price or violate their agreement with the Association, and Canadian mills refuse to sell to any one not in the Association.

"Before the Conservative Government went out of office they took the duty off all rough lumber, but 25 per cent. on siding, flooring, shiplap and all such finished lumber. That enables independent dealers, who can control enough capital, to buy American rough lumber cheaper than the combine wish to sell it for, and they can and do buy finishing lumber, and lay it down at the railway competing points, cheaper than the combine sell it, and at the same time pay 25 per cent. duty on it. These independent dealers are a disturbing element in the lumber trade, and what the double combine met in Winnipeg for in February, 1904, was to put them out of business, so they would have the whole Canadian market to themselves and at their own price. That can be done in two ways, and it is hard to say which is the most villainous; one is by getting the duty reinforced on rough lumber, and the other is by getting the railway companies to put a prohibitive rate on American lumber. One asks the Dominion Government to combine with the combine to rob the people, and the other asks the railway companies to conspire with them for the same purpose, and either is the meanest kind of robbery, because it robs the needy settler to enable the sawmiller to buy $7,000 mansions.

"Most of our lumber comes from British Columbia, Washington, Minnesota, and Northern Ontario. The railway through rates are relatively all the same, which puts the Canadian and American sawmiller all on the same basis, but the 25 per cent. duty on finished lumber coming into this country gives the Canadian sawmiller that much advantage over the American, and by refusing to sell rough lumber to members of the Association who attempt to buy it from the Americans, they force them to buy their rough lumber from the Canadian sawmiller at 25 per cent. more than they could otherwise get it, which causes the retailer to have to charge the consumer 25 per cent. more than he otherwise would. But independent dealers at competing points, such as Winnipeg and Brandon, get their supply from the Americans at a much lower rate, which forces the combine to sell at competing points at a much lower price, or lose the trade at all such points. To stop this competition the combine asks the railway companies to put a prohibitive rate on all lumber coming in from the other side, or the Government to reinforce the duty on American lumber; either would give an absolute control of the Canadian lumber market, when they would increase the price of lumber 25 per cent. to all this country.

"This country will need about five hundred million feet of lumber a year; 25 per cent. advance on that would mean over $2,000,000, which, if they succeed, the consumers of lumber will have to pay to Canadian sawmillers more than the lumber could be got for under honest conditions. And in the twentieth century this kind of thing is called business. This simple statement of the facts should cause all but Canadian sawmillers to protest vigorously, and it should be the strongest argument against tariff protection and in favor of government ownership of all our transportation. What a farce it is for our Government to be spending hundreds of thousands of dollars to get immigrants and then put a 25 per cent. duty on lumber, 90 per cent. of which finds it way into the pockets of a few Canadian sawmillers."

Manitoba Timber Berth Sales.

According to one of the returns made at the session of the Manitoba Legislature just closed, the present Government has disposed of 29 timber berths since December 3, 1899. The smallest area sold in one parcel was 640 acres, and the largest 15,862 acres. The amounts realized on the sales range from $3.75 to $1,251.

Doukhobors Want Timber Privileges.

The Doukhobors who have colonies in the Territories with a population of between two and three thousand have applied to Hon. Clifford Sifton, Minister of the Interior, for the privilege of cutting timber on reserves which are near their colonies. If the privileges are granted it is likely that a couple of small saw mills will be built to supply the demand for lumber which the Doukhs now require for housebuilding.

Decrease in Lumber Cut.

According to the reports from the lumber district near Duluth, the cut for the past year showed a decrease of 135,000,000 feet from the output of the previous year. The total cut for the year is 1,017,594,000. The cause of the decrease is given as the closing down of quite a number of mills in the district. In the early part of 1904 the market conditions did not warrant extraordinary activity.

Pigeon River Company's Mill Starts.

The Pigeon River Lumber Company's mill at Port Arthur has commenced operations, which will be continued during the rest of the winter, the logs being brought to the mill over the old Port Arthur, Duluth & Western road. M. T. O'Connell, of Iron River, Mich., has been appointed general manager of the Pigeon River Company. He was general superintendent of the Alexander & Edgar Lumber Company at that place.

Power Company Hustles Business.

The people of Fort Frances, in the Rainy River District, are jubilant over the prospects for the coming season. The works projected by the Backus-Brooks Company, which has commenced construction on the big international dam across the Rainy River, provide for the outlay of $5,000,000. The contract for the dam has been let to McGuire & Peniman, of Providence, R. I., and the engineer is now on the ground laying out plans for operations. The cost of the dam is to be three millions, while two millions additional is to be expended on a pulp and flour mill. The pulp mill is to have a capacity of 500 tons of pulp per day, while the flour mill is to turn out 5,000 barrels of flour per day. In connection with the flour mill will be large cooperage works, which will give considerable employment. These are to be on the Canadian side of the river, while on the American side will be erected a paper mill, which will practically consume the product of the pulp mill.

A HOPEFUL MARKET.

Upward Tendency of the Ontario Market.—Important Action of Ontario Lumbermen's Association.—Imports and Exports.

Toronto, Feb. 16.—The lumber market though quiet as is to be expected at this season, is firm in tone, operators generally anticipating some advance in prices with the opening of spring. They are encouraged by the more favorable outlook of the British trade and the certainty of a heavy local demand to maintain prices firmly and there is a disposition on the part of some to hold for an increase. There have been many enquiries from American buyers, but sales so far have not been numerous owing to the stiffening of the market. The season has been a very favorable one for cutting and hauling and as wages have been a good deal lower than last season, the cost of production has been considerably lessened, but in view of the smaller cut and the prospective requirements of the consumer this is hardly likely to be a factor in fixing prices. The scarcity of lath, which has been bought up extensively of late, is one of the salient features of the situation, as the available supply is hardly adequate to the probable demand. Toronto had a very active building season last year, the amount expended being nearly six million dollars, but owing to the rapid growth of population the supply of dwelling houses is still wholly inadequate and rents are abnormally high. This demand, which must be met, together with the construction of new factories, commercial buildings, &c., implies a very heavy consumption of lumber, and the same situation on a lesser scale is found in many other cities and towns of Ontario. But for the continued importation of Georgia pine in large quantities the trade might look forward to a unusually prosperous and profitable season.

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Ontario Lumbermen's Association.

The annual meeting of the Ontario Lumbermen's Association was held on the 6th inst., in the Board of Trade building, W. D. Lummis, president, in the chair. The session was a short on,e as arrangements had been made for the representatives of the organization to leave the same evening for Ottawa to interview Sir Wilfrid Laurier in connection with the British Columbia deputation to urge on the government the imposition of a duty upon imported lumber and shingles similar to that imposed by the United States on the Canadian product. After some discussion a resolution was adopted ratifying the action previously taken by the executive in regard to this matter, attention being directed to the fact that whereas in 1903 the total imports of American lumber aggregated 60,000,000 feet the returns for 1904 showed total importations of 140,000,000 feet.

The only other important matter considered was the question of demurrage charges by the railroads upon which the following resolution was adopted: "Whereas lumber dealers of Ontario are suffering at the hands of the railways from the unfair working of demurrage charges, since on account of the uncertain car supply at shipping points and the great irregularity in forwarding cars, a number of cars for one consignee accumulate in transit and are all placed at one time on a siding to be unloaded, demurrage being strictly assessed without regard to the cause of accumulation.

"It is resolved the Lumber Manufacturers' Association of Ontario, protest against these unfair conditions, and will join with the Canadian Manufacturers' Association in presenting the question of demurrage charges before the Railway Commission for equitable adjustment."

The following officers were elected: President, J. B. Miller, Toronto; first vice-president, Robert Watt, Wiarton; second vice-president, Dwight J. Turner, Midland; secretary-treasurer, W. B. Tindall, Toronto, and board of management, W. D. Lummis, R. Laidlaw, George Thompson, W. B. McLean, W. P. Bull, R. H. Roys, D. L. White, W. J. Ard and W. T. Sheppard, the other officers being ex-officio members.

The Settler vs the Lumberman.

The new Conservative administration of Ontario, under the Premiership of Mr. Whitney, has assumed office. It was rather a surprise when Mr. J. J. Foy, of Toronto, was assigned the position of Commissioner of Crown Lands in place of that of Attorney-General, for which he is especially fitted by training and experience. It is understood, however, that this arrangement is only temporary, and that in a couple of months or so he will take the attorney-generalship. It is therefore hardly likely that those considerable changes in Crown Land regulations which have been foreshadowed as a result of the accession of the Conservatives to power will be made in the meantime. Mr. Whitney and his colleagues, when in opposition, repeatedly expressed them-

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IN SAME CARS TOGETHER WITH

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...and Mouldings

UNEQUALLED GRADES

We have a large Stock on Hand of

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1-2 in. Ceiling, Drop Siding, Etc.

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Cedar Bevelled Siding, Cedar Door and Sash Stock, cut to size, Cedar Finish, Base, Casing, Newels, Balusters, Etc. Douglas Fir Timber up to 85 feet in length.

Cedar Cove Mill, Vancouver, B. C. Ruskin Mill, Ruskin, B. C.

selves strongly against the present system of reserving the pine, upon the lots sold or granted to settlers, until the issue of the patent. They favored giving the settler everything in or on the land, including the timber and minerals. No doubt they will attempt to carry out this policy, but if so, it will not be long before they realize their mistake. It sounds very liberal to say, "Give the settler everything on his lot," and if every man taking up land were honest and well-intentioned and really meant to cultivate and improve the land it would be all right. Unfortunately there are many settlers not of this type, who merely take a lot of wild land to get all they can out of it without doing any farming worthy of the name or making permanent improvements. They simply cut and dispose of all the valuable wood and when that is exhausted look out for another location. The Department has had great trouble with this class of so-called settlers, and if they were granted leave to have the pine as well as the other trees, the abuse would be much increased. Naturally those who have bought timber limits at a high price would, with just reason, protest against what would practically be a violation of the conditions under which they purchased. The new government will be laying up no end of trouble for themselves if they relax the settlement regulations in this particular.

Exports and Imports.

The monthly report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for October last, just issued is of a rather more encouraging character than that for the previous month in connection with the British export trade. The total exports of unmanufactured wood for the month were valued at $3,787,490, as compared with $3,832,196 for October, 1903, or a decrease of $43,706. The figures for September, showed a falling off of $1,016,806, as compared with September, 1903. The most significant feature, however, is that while the September revenues showed a decrease of $1,350,177 in the exports to Britain, the October statement gives them at $1,309,720, as against $1,591,995 in October, 1903, or a decrease of $182,275, indicating that the market had nearly recovered its normal tone.

The item of planks and boards showed total shipments valued at $1,519,748 as against $1,684,657 in October, 1903. Of the former amount Britain took $110,205 and the United States $1,204,391, the former being a considerable and the latter a small decrease. Shipments to the Argentine Republic show a tendency to increase, being $73,042 as compared with $56,711. Pine deals, nearly all of which went to Britain, have fallen off from $324,176 to $233,001, and spruce and other deals from $902,094 to $896,422. The decline in British trade in spruce deals was almost compensated by an increased demand from France, which took $51,400 under this head, and from "other countries" the exportations to which have risen from $23,176 to $108,00.

Shingles were exported to the value of $175,546, as compared with $189,285 in the previous October. The United States being practically the only customer. The Americans als took all the pulp wood exported to the amount of $283,073, as against $169,194 in October, 1903. The shipments of the manufactured article also showed a gratifying increase. Wood pulp was exported to the value of $359,798, as compared with $247,624 in October, 1903.

The table of imports for the month shows a considerable decrease in the item of "lumber and timber, boards, planks, &c.," the amount brought in free of duty being $356,386 in comparison with $610,316 for October, 1903. The figures under this heading for the period of four months ended October 31st, are $1,763,209 in 1904, and $2,237,927 in 1903. The growth of the dumping process is indicated by a comparison with the imports of the same period in 1902, which amounted to $1,161,341.

Incorporations.

The following lumber companies have obtained Ontario charters of incorporation:

Great Northern Lumber Co., Ltd.; head office Toronto; capital $50,000, provisional directors, James Milne, Ernest D. Watts, Walter R. Duff, James L. Ross and A. W. Holmstead, all of Toronto.

North Bruce Lumber Co., Ltd., head office Toronto; capital $50,000; provisional directors, Frederick Reilly, John B. Bartram, Henry W. Murton, Wm. Pinkerton and Arthur D. Chisholm, all of Toronto.

Wilberforce Lumber Company, head office Durham; capital $40,000; provisional directors, George Sparling, Archibald S. Hunter and David Jamieson, all of Durham.

GOLDEN TO CROW'S NEST.

Winnipeg, Feb. 6.—Reports have appeared in the newspapers from time to time, especially in British Columbia, about the building of a line from Golden to the south, to be known as the Kootenay Central Railway, to connect with the Crow's Nest branch of the C. P. R. No definite move was taken until the past season, when survey parties were found in the field, apparently under the direction of the Canadian Pacific.

Regarding the plans, Second Vice-President Whyte to-day said:

"The settlers especially have been pressing for this road to be built by some one, and we concluded to see if we would be justified in taking hold of it. The cost would be heavy, and the thing is to find out if in a reasonable time it would pay if built. Some counsellors have been dubious, but the residents have been confident, and our engineers are there to report on the cost and on the resultant traffic. We have so many railway requirements pressing upon us that it is hard to say if it will be possible for us to include this in our immediate programme."

OUR DELEGATES.

The Lumber Interests of Canada Lay a Strong Case Before the Federal Government.

Ottawa papers to hand contain an account of the interview of the lumbermen with Sir Wilfrid Laurier and members of the Government on February 7th last, to urge the imposition of an import duty of $2 per thousand on rough lumber.

The Delegation.

Among the delegation there were Messrs, J. R. Booth and Dennis Murphy, G. H. Perley, Ottawa; J. B. Millar, of the Parry Sound Lumber Co.; W. D. Lummins, of the Sarnia Lumber Co.; W. B. Tindal, Toronto; James Playfair, Midland; W. P. Bull, Toronto, of the Nipissing Lumber Co.; D. L. White, Midland; Boyd Turner, South River; George Gendar, Sturgeon Falls; R. H. Roy, Windsor; Wm. Scott, Port Arthur; J. C. Shook, Peterboro; W. B. MacLean, Toronto; George Thomson, Goderich; J. E. Keenan, Owen Sound; J. P. Newman, Wiarton; E. J. Harrison, Owen Sound; H. E. Craig, Toronto; E. H. Heaps, Vancouver; T. F. Paterson, Vancouver; Hon. W. C. Wells, Palliser, B. C.; John Hendry and R. Jardine, New Westminster; D. C. Cameron, Rat Portage; F. W. Jones, Golden, and R. P. McLennan and H. A. Stone, representing the Vancouver Board of Trade; C. A. Ballantyne, vice-president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, and R. G. Yonge, Secretary of the Association and many others.

The delegation met Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Senator Templeman and Hon. Mr. Paterson in the railway committee room of the Senate.

Great praise is given to the several members from this Province, who spoke to the point, but possibly the most forcible speech was made by Mr. H. A. Stone, who represented the Vancouver Board of Trade, and the interests represented by him being outside of those of the lumbermen we feel justified in reproducing his address, which was as follows:

As representing the Vancouver Board of Trade and other Provincial Boards of Trade in sympathy with us, we urge: "The necessity of altering the tariff on lumber coming from the United States to Canada, especially on account of the serious effects it has had, and the more serious effect it cannot fail to have, on the general commercial interests of British Columbia."

Our several previous representations to you, regarding this alteration, showed our fear that, if this industry were not given the reasonable protection is asked for, British Columbia's commerce would be seriously affected. The injury we feared is now so apparent that we earnestly urge prompt action, as a continuation of the present policy can only result in a much more serious depression, which will affect the entire Province.

While we know the desirability of encouraging settlement in the North-West at the lowest cost to the settler, yet we cannot believe that you intended that the advantage gained by this tariff, a tariff so distinctly opposed to the declared policy of Canada, should act as it has done, as a severe detriment to the greatest industry British Columbia has, and in demoralizing that industry to deprive British Columbia of its soundest, most reliable and surest means of prosperity.

The success of this industry is so much more necessary to British Columbia than it can be to other Provinces as to warrant our asking you to consider the grave interests we have at stake as primary reasons for the protection asked for.

A canvass of the important commercial businesses of Vancouver and other towns clearly shows that notwithstanding an increase of population and other favorable conditions, for the last year and for the last eight months particularly, there has been a serious falling off of trade, in many cases from 25 to 30 per cent., that has been felt generally, and particularly in those towns and camps that depend partially or entirely on this industry for support, of which Vancouver, itself, is a chief example. In support of this, we understand, a resolution of the Wholesale Grocers' Exchange has been sent you. Mr. R. P. McLennan has shown how the hardware and other businesses have been affected, and I can speak for the drygoods and general stores throughout the Province, who keenly feel this depression, and there is no other cause this can be attributed to, but the unsatisfactory state of the lumber industry, the partial, and in some cases, the entire closing down of mills and the serious results of those causes.

Whilst the interests of those who are cutting, hauling and marketing this great natural timber inheritance of the Province are of great interest to our Board of Trade, yet we recognize in this question one of broader consequences, of far deeper importance to British Columbia itself. It is no exaggeration to say that one-third of the population of the Province, directly or indirectly, is supported by this industry. To realise the seriousness of this view, the manner in which it affects the Province is of first importance.

From the fact that British Columbia consists, or is estimated to consist, of 97 per cent. of mountains, the habitable spots are but its river banks, narrow valleys, or pockets of soil dotted here and there over its vast surface; in consequence, as shown in Mr. G. H. Cowan's recent pamphlet, to develop and maintain this Province, taking a five years' average, it costs, per head of population, $12.61 as compared with $1.37½ for Ontario, for the same period, which is a serious burden; and of the amount collected by the Province in 1903 for this purpose, this industry contributed $330,000, or one-fifth of the total revenue collected in the Province. This is one reason why lumbering should have a helping hand, rather than a stumbling block put in its pathway of success.

The difficulties and expense of transportation within, or to markets without, the Province, the small and widely separated spots of good soil and the difficulties of clearing exclude all hope of quick growth of farming, fruit growing or ranching.

Outside the three industries natural to the Province, manufacturing of any kind is next to impossible for the reasons given, and because of the higher expenses as compared with other provinces, caused by those conditions. Commercial enterprises and trades also are under this same heavy expense drag, in a wide and sparsely populated country. So, in looking for expansion and prosperity, we must consider the industry of timber milling and the many branches it involves, the large amount of money it puts into circulation; its direct results and its possibilities of future development as by far the most reliable and important we have.

The benefits of mining are considerably local to the mine, those of lumbering are spread over the entire Province, its ports, its shores, and shipping. Therefore, the almost entire absence of other manufacturing industries, the improbability of other sources of expansion makes the success of lumbering so closely allied to the rise or fall of the prosperity of British Columbia.

There are 45 mills in the vicinity of Vancouver and New Westminster, there are as many more amongst the interior mountains, 14 of the former, including two of the largest mills, disburse annually for expenses $2,700,000, exclusive of royalties and taxes, and a rough estimate would put the daily expense bill of the industry throughout the Province at over $50,000 per day. The partial closing of a mill has far-reaching consequences. Often a mill means a town, and the closing of a mill means ruin to that town, as is the case in Trout Lake, where the mill is now in the hands of the sheriff.

British Columbia pays its full share of Canada's protective tariff. It pays on machinery used in this industry. In doing so, it assists to build up the manufacturing industries of the east without any similar industries of its own to protect, while in return this one great natural source of support to the people, of revenue to the Province, and of hope for the future, has not that slight protection which seems so reasonable and so just.

And we ask you, Sir, to put aside less important considerations and to see that this tariff is absolutely necessary for British Columbia's welfare.

These representations are in the interests of the Province, to which the securing of a fair home market and the ability to maintain and develop this industry is so essential.

The present tariff enabled $2,750,000 worth of United States lumber to come in, and $2,750,000 in cash to go out of Canada, for the year ending June, 1904. We ask you to keep this Canadian money in Canada, and not sacrifice British Columbia's chief industry for the benefit of our neighbors. The entire commercial community of the Province is deeply interested in this petition. The thinking men of British Columbia are anxiously awaiting your reply. We appeal on sound principles of economy, and in justice to our Province, for this protection, and for the avoidance of very serious consequences.

It is sincerely to be hoped that the "faith" the delegation was asked to place in the Government by the Premier will not be misplaced, and that ere long it will be our pleasure to announce that we have a "beneficient Government."

TIMBER INSPECTOR'S REPORT, 1904.

The annual report for 1904 of the Timber Inspector's Department made its appearance in time for the opening of the House on February 9th. As previously stated the income derived from the timber resources of the Province are greatly in excess of 1903, the summary of the years 1903 and 1904 are herewith quoted for reference:

1903.		
The area of leaseholds is 587,845 63-100 acres, producing rental		$ 56,320 15
Special licences, 1307 fees	$136,482 00	
Hand-loggers' licences, 259, fees	2,590 00	
		139,072 00
Timber Royalty, Crown Lands, feet....	272,212,471	
Timber Royalty, Leaseholds, feet....	45,338,680	
Total feet	317,551,151	
At 50c. per M....	$158,775 57	
Rebate on shingles exported..	13,475 74	
		145,299 83
Royalty collected on cordwood....		6,312 61
Total revenue derived....		$347,004 59
1904.		
The area of leaseholds is 703,433 63-100 acres, producing rental		$ 71,268 41
Special licences, 1451, fees	$177,686 46	
Hand-loggers' licences, 183, fees	1,830 00	
		179,516 46
Timber Royalty for 11 mos., Crown Lands, ft.	283,513,156	
Timber Royalty for 11 mos, Leaseholds, ft....	41,758,412	
Total feet.....	325,271,568	
At 50c. per M.....	$162,635 77	
Rebate on shingles exported.....	9,780 07	
		152,855 70
Royalty collected on cordwood.....		3,314 27
Timber tax for 11 mos. on timber exported, 7,815,747 feet....		8,755 50
Tax on timber manufactured, 56,606,490 feet		566 06
Add estimated revenue for Dec., 1904, from all sources....		30,000 00
Total revenue derived....		$446,276 40

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Locomotives, Second-Hand—all kinds
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Iron and Steel—all shapes and kinds
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Eye Beams, Channels, Structural Steel, all shapes, Plates, Etc.

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FIR, SPRUCE AND RED CEDAR LUMBER
White Pine Lumber and Lath

Unlimited Capacity for filling orders promptly for all kinds of Lumber, including Hardwoods and Maple Flooring

Write us for Special Quotations whenever in the Market

Year. Cut.	Revenue.
1897—105,939,377	$ 97,294 94
1898—124,546,658	106,104 29
1899—217,085,656	116,559 56
1900—276,236,470	145,766 78
1901—241,311,709	148,980 49
1902—281,945,866	215,275 25
1903—317,551,151	347,004 59
1904—389,692,805	446,276 40

Foreign Shipments for 1904.

The foreign shipments from British Columbia mills for last year are thus summarized:

	Feet.
United Kingdom	4,561,248
Australiasia	10,113,760
Peru	10,705,102
Japan	2,131,065
Fiji	380,331
China	2,816,470
Chili	4,942,706
France	1,308,662
Germany	2,206,376
South Africa	3,613,492
Total	42,779,212

Compared with 1903 the figures in the above summary show a falling off of 19,481,542 feet, while the comparative values show a much greater depreciation in proportion. These are: 1903, $878,001, and for 1904, $433,287. Of the 1904 shipments, 25,433,864 feet were shipped by the B .C. Mills, Timber and Trading Co., of Vancouver, and 17,345,248 by the Victoria Lumber and Manufacturing Co., of Chemainus.

Cargo Shipments from British Columbia for the Past 10 Years.

Year.	Feet B. M.
1895	54,348,081
1896	64,004,924
1897	62,288,177
1898	55,134,603
1899	49,132,308
1900	74,981,513
1901	67,656,350
1902	56,685,008
1903	62,260,654
1904	42,779,212

TIMBER LICENSES ISSUED.

During the month of January, 1905, there were 150 timber licenses issued; 83 were renewals and 67 new licenses. These are thus apportioned to the several districts:

Coast District	34
East Kootenay District	51
West Kootenay District	12
S. E. Kootenay District	30
Sayward District	2
New Westminster District	8
N. E. Kootenay District	8
Kootenay District	2
N. W. Kootenay District	3
	150

THE "LUMBERMAN" APPRECIATED.

Sutherland Timber Yards and Sawmills,
Invercargill, N. Z., January 7th, 1905.

To Mr. D. Todd Lees,
Business Manager,
B. C. Lumberman, Vancouver:

Dear Sir,—I note by my file that my subscription to your journal expires shortly. I have pleasure in forwarding to you herewith amount due for a further term. I must say here that I am delighted with your smartly written and interesting paper, which comes to hand regularly. Although only 12 months old, you have brought it right up to date, and it can be classed as one of the best lumberman's papers.

Please accept my hearty congratulations and a wish for further successes.

I am yours very truly,
ARTHUR A. PAAPE, Secretary.

Provincial Information

The Standard Lumber Co., of Mayook, is moving its plant from Mayook to Fort Steele.

A new sawmill is being erected at Peachland, Okanagan, the machinery for which was landed there last week.

F. W. Jones, Manager of the Columbia River Lumber Co., and wife, left this month for an extended visit to the east.

Brayden & Johnson, of the Salmon Arm Lumber Co., are running their new mill full time trying to catch up with orders.

The Rothesay Lumber Co., of Mara, B. C., has finished cutting logs for this season, and is now busy delivering the logs at the mill.

The Violin Lake Lumber Co., notice of the incorporation of which appeared in our January issue, has secured a site for its mill at Trail, B. C., and will commence construction immediately.

Mr. A. J. Lammars and associates, of Minneapolis, have located some 50 square miles of limits on Queen Charlotte Islands. There is said to be some good timber within the confines of these limits.

Recent advices from up coast state that business in Bella Coola country necessitates the building of two new mills; one is to be built in the Salumpt valley, and another near the Bella Coola townsite.

The Yale-Columbia Lumber Co. have decided to change their mill at Cascade from a circular to a double-cutting band mill, and have entered into negotiations with the Waterous Engine Works Co. towards this end.

In the country adjacent to Princeton, at the southern end of Okanagan lake, there is a great scarcity of building lumber, and it is said that there is a big business in sight for anyone starting a saw mill in that territory.

The Kitchener Lumber Co. are going to build at Kitchener, on the Goat river, between Creston and Moyie, where they have extensive limits. The mill will be run by water power. The Waterous Engine Works Co., of Brantford, will instal the machinery.

Mr. Archibald McMillan, President of the Arrowhead Lumber Co., died on the 11th inst. at Ottawa, of typhoid-pneumonia. Mr. McMillan was one of the best known contractors in Western Canada, having performed work on railway construction.

The Vancouver Engineering Works have sold a large 10x15-inch roading engine to the well-known logging firm of McWhinney & Lewerke, and another of the same size to the Port Renfrew Logging Co., of Port Renfrew, San Juan, Vancouver Island.

A new mill is being installed at Elkmouth which will have a daily capacity of 30,000 feet. It is understood that the bulk of the required capital is being put up by New Brunswick capitalists. Mr. McInnes, of Cranbrook, is the western representative and manager.

The C. P. R. is arranging to put in a spur to tap the Elk Lumber Manufacturing Company's mill at Elkwood. This will necessitate the erection of a bridge over the Elk, and according to present plans, this will be built on a curve just below the mouth of Coal Creek.

Messrs. McGoldrick and Lammers, of Minneapolis, have incorporated the Royal Lumber Company, of Minneapolis, with a capital of $500,000, to operate their Duncan and Adams river timber limits. Messrs. Harvey, McCarter & Pinkham are attending to the legal end of it.

The Moyie Lumber Company, of Moyie, B. C., have had a deal on for some time for the disposal of their mill and extensive timber interests. H. H. Bacheller, of Fairibault, Minn., was at Moyie assisting Mr. Cameron in closing the deal. In all probability Cranbrook people will be the purchasers.

A rush order brought sixteen carloads of machinery from Ashland, Wis., to Fernie in six days for the Elk Lumber & Manufacturing Company. Several other cars will follow. When this machinery is installed the company will have one of the largest and most up-to-date milling plants in the Kootenays.

All the milling companies which carry on operations in the Kootenay valley are this winter taking out the heaviest cuts in the history of the industry. Conditions have been very favorable, and the work in the woods north of Fort Steele is proceeding very succesfsully. The big drive on the Kootenay river this year will be about 20,000,000 feet.

The Columbia River Lumber Company, with headquarters at Golden, has a 100-man camp at Wilmer, and later will have 500 men at work. What with railway construction and a distinct revival in mining, lumbering and fruit-growing, the Wilmer district will be one of the busiest spots in the Province this coming summer, says the Wilmer "Outcrop."

A fatal fire occurred on the property of the Arrowhead Lumber Co., at Arrowhead, on the morning of the 7th inst., when the company's boarding house was burned, resulting in the death of Mr. W. G. Beatty, the Manager, and Mr. Robert Taggart, one of the company's oldest employees. A fuller account of the sad occurrence appears in another column.

The Kamloops Lumber Co., at Kamloops, are busily installing their new machinery, a large quantity of which has arrived, and expect to have everything in readiness for a trial run in about a month. Band saws will be used instead of the circular saw, and in every way the internal arrangements are more compact and convenient than in the old mill.

Mr. Schoonmaker, Manager of the Mundy Lumber Co., has a gang at work grading the spur to connect the site of the Mundy Lumber Company's new mill with the main line at Three Valley Lake. The length of the spur will be 2,300 feet. He is also getting the lumber on the ground for the erection of the new mill, and it is understood the plant has been ordered.

The saw mill at Prairie Valley, Okanagan, B. C., owned by the Summerland Supply Co., has recently changed hands, Greenhow & Richardson being the purchasers. The business will be carried on under the name of Richardson & Co., who will also operate the mill at Meadow Valley. This firm will cut all the lumber and it will be handled by the Summerland Supply Co.

Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Kinman and family, of Trout Lake City, have taken up their residence in Revelstoke. Just recently Mr. Kinman signed a contract with the Mundy Lumber Company to take out logs from the Company's limits to the west of Revelstoke for delivery at their mills at Three Valley Lake. The contract for an annual cut extending over a number of years.

The sale of Messrs. Trites and Wood's lumber property at Elkmouth was consummated this month. The purchasers are Messrs. Ross Brothers & Company, of Whitemouth, Manitoba. The deal includes the mill and timber limits purchased by Messrs. Trites and Wood from the Hayes

Lumber Co. Messrs. Ross Bros. & Company have already started in to cut logs, and it is their intention to do a big business next summer.

Capt. F. P. Armstrong, of Golden, has acquired the portable mill recently owned by the Wilmer Lumber Co., at Toby creek, and has moved to Johnston creek, in the Wilmer district, where Capt. Armstrong has some extensive and valuable limits, and he figures out that he will take out 3,000,000 ties, besides a good quantity of lumber, and he will work a force of men the whole year.

Huntley's sawmill started early this month with a full force of men on Mack. Bros.' timber limit, four miles down the Spallumcheen river from Enderby, and is now doing excellent work. Fourteen men are employed in the mill, and as many in the timber. The season's cut will run something over a million feet. The mill is equipped with up-to-date machinery, and is prepared to turn out all grades of rough and dressed lumber. Mack Bros. are handling the product.

The adjourned sheriff sale of the McRae Lumber Company's mill at Hosmer took place at Hosmer this month. M. A. Kastner, Deputy Sheriff, had charge of the sale. Only three took part in the bidding. These were E. Foster, of Cranbrook; F. J. Watson, and Alex. Black, of Winnipeg. The highest bid was made by F. J. Watson, who had the property knocked down to him at $7,700. It is understood that Mr. Watson bought the property for a client. The mill, with the planer and everything complete, cost in the neighborhood of $15,000.

A deal in timber land involving the control of a very large acreage on various parts of Vancouver Island, was consummated a few days ago, and the final papers in the transfer were filed in the registrar's office in Victoria on the 10th inst. It is understood that the price paid for the property is in the neighborhood of $250,000, this being indicated by the fact that a fee of over $400 was paid when the papers were filed for registration. The major portion of the timber lands in question was the property of the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Co., some situated on the west coast and in the northern interior of the Island. The lands in question have passed into the hands of American capitalists, the transaction being negotiated by a firm of Seattle legal men.

TO PROTECT PULP MANUFACTURERS.

At a meeting of the paper and pulp wood manufacturers of Canada, held at Montreal, it was unanimously resolved that in the interests of the Dominion, and especially of the Province of Quebec, every effort should be made to enact legislation to prohibit export of logs and pulp wood. A special committee was appointed for the purpose of preparing a petition to lay before Parliament, now in session, at Ottawa.

A NAIL FACTORY.

Without any ostentation whatever and with no flourish of trumpets, a new industry was started in Vancouver a month ago. This was the manufacturing of wire and wire nails of all kinds, for which purpose local men have organized the B. C. Wire and Nail Company, with a capital of $50,000, no shares in which are offered to the public. The factory is established at 1678-84 Powell street, but so far none of the product has been placed on the market. The president and managing director are at present taking a trip through the United States, where they are securing additional machinery to the value of $20,000. Arrangements have been made for a continuous supply of steel rods and it is expected that the output will be from 150 to 200 tons per month. Not until a full line can be offered, however, will any goods be placed on sale.

The new industry will fill a long-felt want in Vancouver, where, owing to delays in shipping, the demand for nails and wire often outruns the supply. It will employ a large number of men and altogether will be an acquisition of the kind which tends to buid up the city as a manufacturing as well as a distributing centre. The company is composed of local capitalists.

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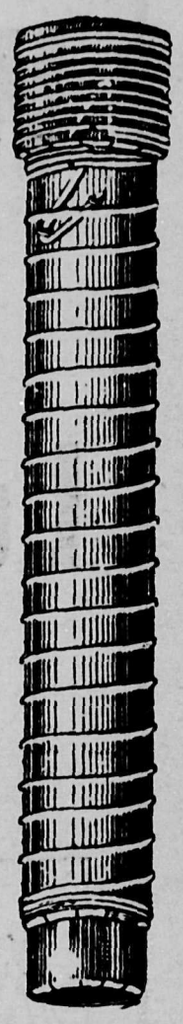

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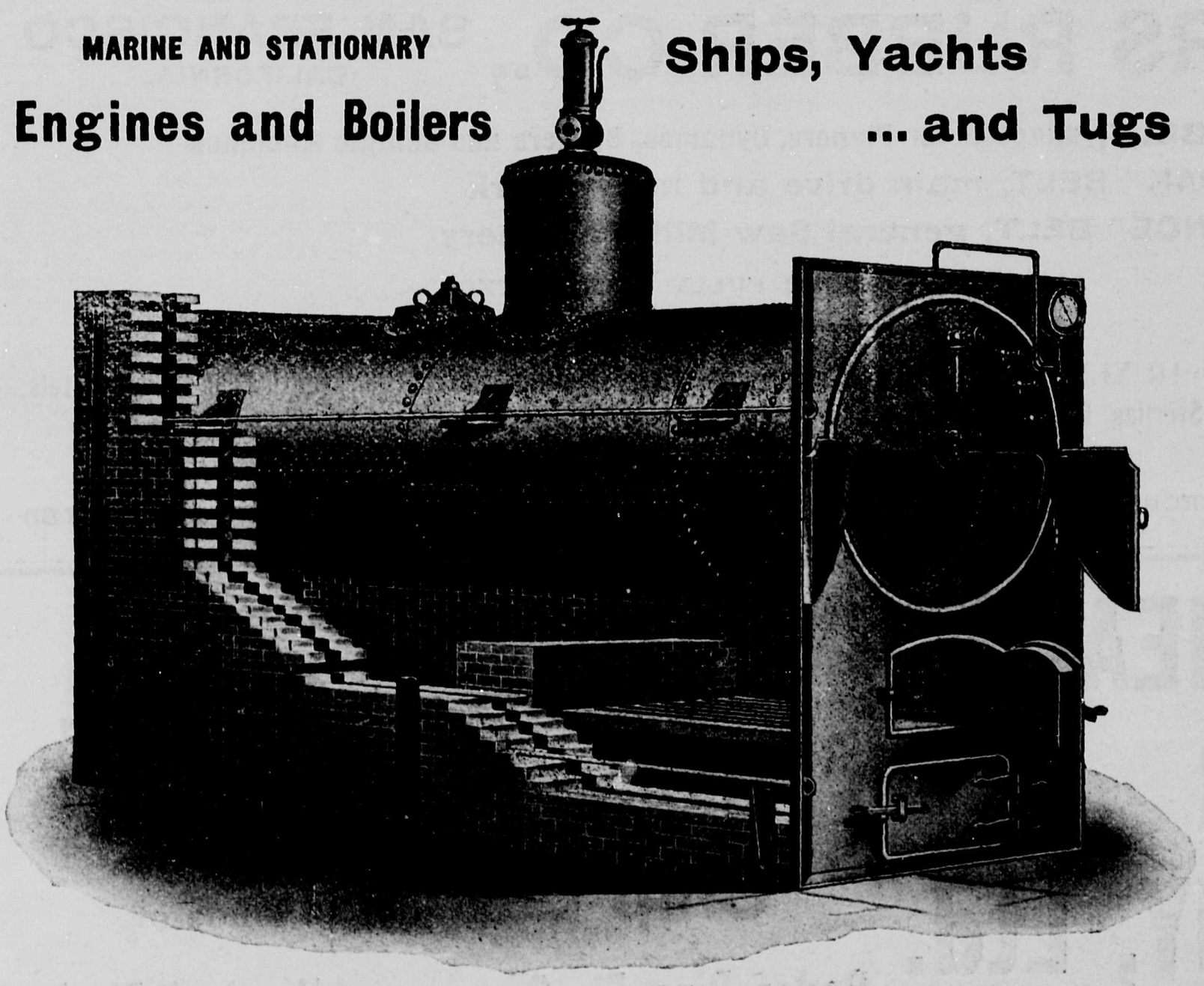

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GANG SAWED LUMBER A SPECIALTY

PACIFIC COAST FORESTS.

At the recent Forestry Congress held at Washington the following interesting papers were contributed by prominent lumbermen of the Pacific Coast cities:

Of special interest to the lumbermen of the west is an excellent paper upon "Our Pacific Coast Forest and Lumbering as Differing from Other Forests," delivered by Col. Emerson, of Hoquiam, Wash., a prominent member of the Pacific Coast Lumber Manufacturers' Association:

"The summit of the Cascade mountains is the line of division between the timber of eastern and western Washington, also of eastern and western Oregon. To the east lie open pine forests similar to those of the southern and eastern states. To the west is a dense jungle of giant trees.

"On the gravelly land of the western slope of the Cascades the timber is of moderate size and consists almost entirely of Douglas fir and red cedar, with moderate underbrush—fir from twenty-four to forty inches in diameter and from 100 to 150 feet tall and cedars of about the same diameter but of less height.

"On the lower bench and bottom lands, east of Puget Sound, and on the clay lands wherever found, fir, cedar and hemlock intermingle, and near the coast spruce is abundant, sometimes growing alone, but more often with the fir and other woods. On these lands our large timber grows, fir and spruce from forty to eighty inches in diameter and from 150 to 250 feet in height. These dimensions are common and ten feet for fir or spruce and twenty feet for cedars are not extreme diameters. The hemlock is of less size; eighteen ot twenty-four inches on the stump is most common, 40-inch not exceptional.

"Beneath these trees often lie the fathers of the forest, still sound, pinned to the ground by the roots of trees themselves a hundred years old, and over and among all is a growth of salmonberry, salalberry and other shrubs and tall ferns, making an almost impenetrable mass, so dense that two miles is a good day's travel, on courses, for a woodsman.

"These tracts where the timber is large have few young trees and the old giants are overripe. It is doubtful if they produce seed and doubtful if their growth equals their decay on many townships. They cannot be thinned; all must be cut; any left, as are the hemlock and until recently the cedar, are broken by the falling of their neighbors or blown down where their neighbors are gone.

"The mountain sides have deep canyons and the foothills are steep and jointly they are most of the timber area of western Washington and Oregon. Methods of forestry adapted to eastern timber areas are useless here, as are eastern methods of logging.

"The first efforts to handle this timber were those of building "skid roads" up the gulches, cutting the timber into eastern lengths, twelve to twenty-four feet, and then with six yokes of oxen the logs were hauled, one at a time, to the water. In those days there was no demand for cedar or hemlock and both were left in the woods. Neither offered the percentage of clear the fir and spruce offered; therefore why waste time on the low grades? The supply looked inexhaustible; standing timber had little value; butt cuts of the hemlock sometimes sank; customers wanted only fir and spruce; redwood furnished shingles. Why, then, use low grades or hemlock?

"On these old choppings all hemlock, cedar, low grade fir and low grade spruce trees, all broken cuts, all butts with centre decay, all trees with 'conchs'—indicating rot—all stubs or dead trees with loose bark, all tops from the clear trunk up, fifty to 150 feet in length, twenty to sixty inches in diameter—all these were left in the woods.

"As if fearful of taking too much of the forest to the mill the timber fellers vie with each other to place their chopping boards higher and many a stump, sixteen to twenty feet in height, marks the success of their efforts.

"The aggregate of this waste reached over 60 per cent. of the forest and left the ground covered with tops, broken timber and brush, many feet in thickness. To this, when dry, fire was set. The fire killed all timber left standing, burned the young trees and the hemlock seeded the ground. Later the dead hemlock fell, and a few years after the first fire a second, or even a third, went over the ground and the hemlocks were no more; only tops and trunks and a desolate waste were left; then the ferns and blackberry vines, as if to hide the shame, spread over all their mantle of verdure.

"In this way and by fire in green timber townships of land, valuable only for the timber crop, have become worthless wastes; where young forests should be growing to keep good our timber areas charred trunks were piled on trunks, under a tangle of vines.

"Times have changed somewhat. Steam skidders for yarding and steam road enignes for hauling have replaced the bull team. The railroad is fast replacing the river.

"Cedar has become the most valuable of our woods and hemlock is found to be our most beautiful interior finish. Standing timber has a greater value and is cut closer, but enormous tops and most of the hemlock are still left in the woods. Logs with no clear cannot be handled at the present price of lumber without loss; the percentage of the crop now saved is increased, but 40 per cent. is still wasted, nor is this the worst. These choppings, with their continuous piles of tinder, are ready to flash into flame from a spark of a match, and when conditions are right they burn with a heat so intense it reaches to adjoining green trees and they, burning like torches, create a whirlwind that, with the roar of an avalanche, twists the tops from the trunks.

"As before stated the application of any method of forest perpetuation adapted to eastern woods is impossible, yet most of the country where these forests grow is valuable only for a timber crop and could it be reached with fir and spruce when cut, and fire kept out, at the end of fifty years could be harvested a second crop of from 50,000 to 100,000 feet an acre. The things necessary to accomplish that end appear at present almost impossible. They are, first, that all timber growing on the land be cut; second, that all timber be removed; third, that all left be burned; fourth, that the seed of the timber wanted be sowed in the ashes. After this shall be done the danger of fire is so small it need not be considered.

"Our seasons are sometimes divided, by strangers, into two—the wet season and August. Vegetation, therefore, is of very rapid growth, and before another August should arrive the ground would be too well covered to become dry, therefore no fires would run.

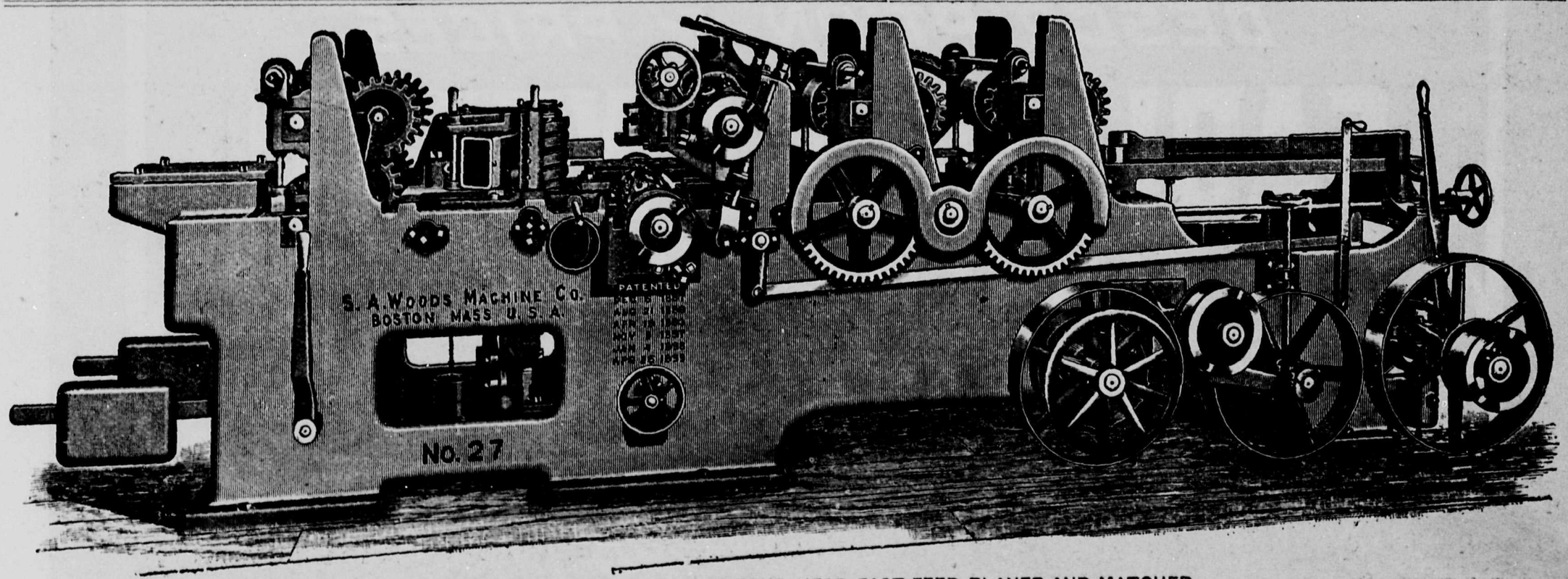
"To teach the people to utilize the product of our forests so as to clear the land of all things of value is one of the great duties of those who are anxious to see our forests perpetuated. The fir tops of our woods are sound and sound knotted, and more durable for mining timber and railway ties than are the hearts of our logs now furnished for these purposes,but they are worth in railroad ties, at this writing, less than $6 a thousand feet of manufactured lumber, while the cost of hauling and sawing exceeds that figure. Then, too, while hauling one of these tops a surface

FOREIGN LUMBER SHIPMENTS MADE BY THE B. C. MILLS, TIMBER AND TRADING C., HASTINGS SAW MILL, VANCOUVER, B. C., IN 1905.

Jan. 6—British steamship Aorangi.....	Suva, Fiji....	35,013	$ 770 00
Jan. 6—British steamship Aorangi.....	Sydney, N. S. W.	21,250	195 00
Jan. 6—British steamship Aorangi.....	Dunedin, N. Z....	8,333	110 00
Jan. 12—British steamship Keemun.....	Hong Kong, China.... ..	50,039	512 00
Jan. 12—British steamship Keemun.....	Hamburg, Germany.. ...	164,690	3,750 00
Jan. 19—German barque Osterbek.....	Callao, Peru	1,373,573	12,565 00

FOREIGN LUMBER SHIPMENTS MADE BY THE VICTORIA LUMBER AND MANUFACTURING CO., CHEMAINUS, B. C., 1905.

Jan. 13—British steamship Poltalloch.....	Melbourne....	1,791,309	19,976 00



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clear log could be hauled, worth $6.50 or $7 per thousand feet, against $3.50 for the top in question. Again, while sawing this top into $6 lumber the mill could have sawed a $7 log into lumber, of which 40 per cent. would be clear, 40 per cent. good building grades and only 20 per cent. $6 lumber. Sawing the top, the "saw" bill would be $2.50; on the good log perhaps $5 or $6, and the same is true of the hemlock, yet the hemlock is the best of box material and the small percentage of clear, different entirely from eastern woods of the same name, is a beautiful interior finish.

"Were we a little nearer the great markets of the United States or were our freight rates less, or were the demand a little larger, these tops and hemlock could be handled and the greatest difficulty in perpetuating our forests thus removed.

"The bark of this hemlock is superior in tanning qualities; tanning extract plants would help solve the problem; pulp mills could use to advantage our hemlock and waste spruce; fir tops, stumps and roots are well supplied with pitch and experiments indicate the values obtained from those sources in turpentine, tar, pitch, rosin, wood alcohol, creosote and other chemicals, lamp black and charcoal are greater than the remainder of the tree affords in lumber. Short lengths of our cedar make shingles; short lengths of our spruce make staves; short lengths of our fir make porch flooring and car siding; fir bark and limbs should have a value. When our timber shall be utilized as our cattle and hogs are utilized and every part saved, the other things required to perpetuate our western Washington forests will follow as good investments.

"To the perfecting and teaching of these methods, therefore, we should turn the attention of our government, our chemists and those who desire the perpetuation of our forests. By such methods our lands would be placed in the best condition for future timber crops, and those crops could be fir, spruce, cedar, black walnut, ash or maple; and be they any of these they would be ready to harvest before our present timber shall be exhausted.

"Tardy forest reserves make possible wise provisions for the disposition and perpetuation of the small remnant of our timber still in the hands of the government, but laws for the use and perpetuation of this timber must vary with location. No rule of selection can be applied to western Washington or western Oregon; no rule of clean cutting and reseeding can be applied to eastern Washington or eastern Oregon. Western Washington and western Oregon rainfall and water supply are excessive and need not be considered; eastern Washington and eastern Oregon need the first consideration to be given to these questions. A general law to apply to the cutting and perpetuating of the timber on all government reserves would prove as wrong as have our land laws in their application to these areas.

"To these pathless jungles, where no man could live except upon provisions packed in upon his back, where to make a clearing of an acre costs labor worth $200 and destroys timber worth $50 more; where the sun sends out pencils of light and the fallen timber, of centuries back, is as sound as if always submerged; where the surface is gulches, canyons and mountain sides; where agriculture is impossible and the only value is timber, our government extended its homestead and pre-emption laws, framed for our prairies. To acquire title one was supposed to settle on the land, make it his home, make a clearing, plant a crop, build a house and maintain a residence.

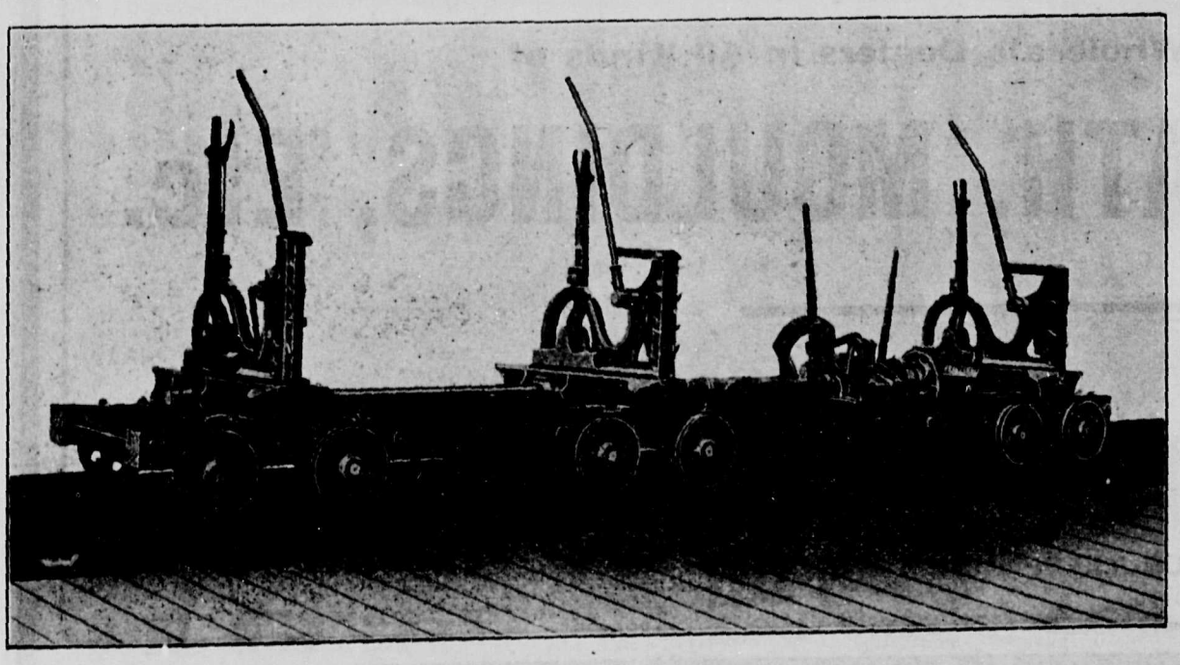
"To acquire title, therefore, he must waste time which should go to the increasing of our national wealth; must destroy a portion of the timber to which he is striving to obtain title, and thus destroy national wealth; must deprive his family of his support; must live in danger of falling trees, of accidents, with no one near, or he must perjure himself; and little wonder he did the latter when by doing so he only chose between evils and chose the one of least real harm. Not quite perjured himself, for he could cut some brush, set out a few fruit trees in the forest and a few cabbages, visit the "claim" every six months, pack in a half window for his "shake shack," leave an axe and a frying pan there, and thus ease his conscience and those of his witnesses when the day of final proof arrived.

"In this proof he had to swear the land was "chiefly valuable for agricultural purposes," but the decision of the general land office eased his conscience by declaring that all land "not stony or gravelly" was agricultural, yet during his lifetime he never expected to see anything grown on this land but timber. Public opinion approved such an evasion of a ridiculous law and our government, not the settlers, should be investigated when complaint shall have been made by a less fortunate and the clearing has been hard to find and the house does not look as if ever used for a home.

"Our timber act was more just, but framed in the interest of land grabbers. These stood ready to loan money needed to pay for the land, perhaps without exacting a promise, so the claimant could swear he took the land for his own exclusive use and benefit and had not promised to mortgage or deed. Later he could change his mind.

"Still more ridiculous and criminally wrong was the lieu land law, by which any one claiming within a forest reserve relinquished to the government and selected equal areas outside the reserve."

"Floating on Puget Sound upon a summer's day, when gentle zephyrs fill the sail of a boat, one's lanquid gaze wanders back over vast areas of dense, dark green woodlands, on up the slopes of mountains, until arrested by the towering snowcap of Rainier, 14,000 feet above; to the south, not seen, stand St. Helens, Adams, Hood and Jefferson, of nearly equal height, and to the west glisten the Olympic range with long reaches of snow capped peaks. Part of these peaks are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THESE SAW CARRIAGES ARE MADE OF CAST STEEL, AND OPEN 36 TO 54 IN. FROM SAW.
WE BUILD
Double Edger, Steam Feeds, Log Jacks, Live Rolls, Trimmers, Slab Slashers, Steam Niggers.
COMPLETE LINE OF
SAW AND SHINGLE MILL MACHINES
WRITE FOR CATALOGUE AND PRICES

in the Cascade reserve, an dpart are also within railroad grants; and for these glaciers and rocks our government has exchanged some of her best timbered townships. Along the lower side of some of these mountains loggers have been busy with axe and fire, and for their denuded, fire-swept lands our government has given fresh timbered areas. Many men who have secured quarter sections under the homestead or pre-emption or timber act have been investigated for fraud; these larger sections are authorized by act of congress and have not been questioned.

"In the home of the fir, the spruce and the cedar the song of the axe, the saw and the hammer begins with the dawn and rests only with the close of day. Go where you will the crop of the centuries is being harvested. With each breath a monarch of the forest falls; engines whistle to engines as the huge trunks of these noble trees are dragged to the water or to the railroad; the locomotive whistles to the mill as it comes with long trains of the wealth of our forests, and the mill whistles back to the locomotive as its saws sing while they work; steamers for coastwise and trains for eastern markets whistle back to the mill as they hasten with its product; the deep loaded ship spreads its sail and the winds waft our lumber to the far corners of the earth. In all ways the harvest goes merrily on and the song of the axe, the saw and the hammer are sweet to the ears of our people, for they sing of industry, prosperity and happy homes.

"But is there no other note in the song? Do these people ever think of the centuries their crop has been growing? Does it never occur to them that they are the trustees of an heritage for future generations, to be guarded, cared for and watched, used from sparingly as necessity shall require or price justify, but not to be wantonly wasted or destroyed or disposed of without adequate returns? And how are they fulfilling their trust?

"They are leaving nearly half of the crop in the woods to be burned, and by burning destroy more, and for the half they are marketing they are obtaining no proper equivalent. They are leaving the ground a fire-swept, desolate waste, where fire will follow fire until all things valuable shall have been destroyed. They are taking to themselves the whole of the heritage entrusted to them and in return are not even scattering a few seeds for the benefit of their children. They are vandals, but no law can reach them. They will be adjudged insane, except for the necessity which governs. The sacred right of property is theirs and they may go as they will with their own.

"They can only be reached and these grave errors corrected by creating other methods to their pecuniary interests. Teach them, therefore, the value of their timber; show them ways of turning their waste to profit; send them pulp mills, chemical works and tanning extract plants; help them to show the transcontinental railroads the short sighted policy they are pursuing; build for them a double track and give to them lower freight rates, and from that now wasted they will furnish ties for the north, boxes for the middle west, cheaper lumber for your homes; will perpetuate their forests and operate their mills through the centuries, and the song of the axe, the saw and the hammer will have no note of discord in the land of the fir, the spruce and the cedar."

"Is Forestry Practicable in the Northwest?"

(Contrbuted by Victor H. Beckman, editor of the Pacific Coast Lumber Trade Journal, Seattle, Wash.)

Professor Gifford Pinchot has honored me by assigning to me the question of "Is Forestry Practicable in the Northwest?" This is a pretty difficult subject, from the purely commercial

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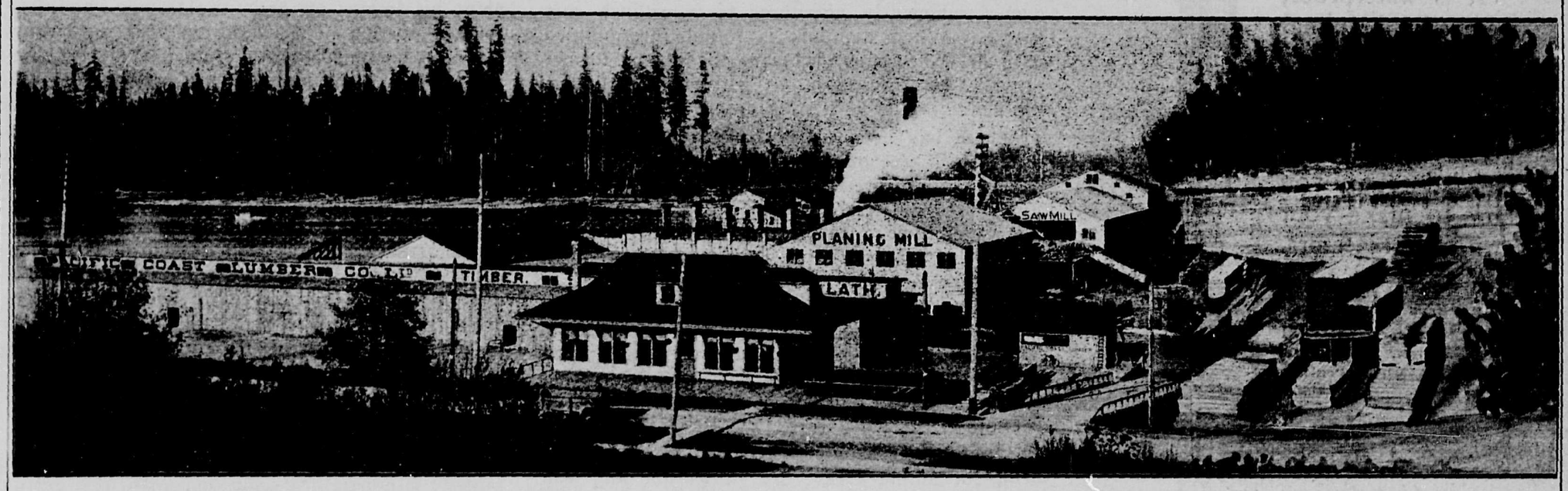

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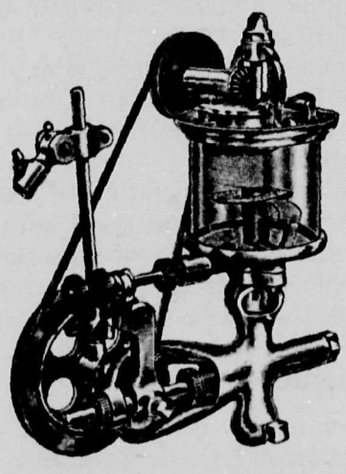

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Save **30** to **60 per cent.** of oil over ordinary lubricators. Do not **freeze** or clog. Require no adjustment after once set. Are **positive** in action and require practically no attention. Are not troublesome to fill.

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ENGINEERS,

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Operating by the NATURAL DRAFT MOIST AIR SYSTEM. . . . . .

Planing Mill Exhausters

For the removal of Refuse from Wood Working Machinery . . . . .

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For piling Lumber of any Dimensions for Drying purposes . . . . . .

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Agent for Western British Columbia and Vancouver Island

18 Powell St. Vancouver, B. C.

The Gurney Standard Metal Co.,
AGENTS
CALGARY, ALBERTA

standpoint, but one that admits nevertheless of much thought and study by the constituency I represent.

"Lumbering is the chief industry of the Pacific northwest, comprising the states of Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Montana and the Province of British Columbia. In this vast section, bounded on the north by Alaska, on the south by California, on the west by the boundless Pacific ocean, and on the east by the Rocky mountains, are upward of 165,000 men employed in the destruction of the "last and best stand of timber," for commercial uses, to whom are paid annually in wages approximately $75,000,000 and upon whose labor depends the bread and butter of nearly 400,000 people. The annual output in this territory is about 5,000,000,000 feet of lumber and 6,000,000,000 shingles.

"The amount of accessible timber in the Pacific northwest is about 400,000,000,000 feet. Forest fires, owing to lax methods and laws, have destroyed as much timber as has been cut by the lumbermen and the result of the depletion by man and the elements is apparent to the fact that the best timber contiguous to water and railroad has in many instances been cut off, and logging railroads are yearly being introduced for the purpose of going farther into the heart of the timber. Much timber is destroyed annually by the ranchers, who burn off large areas for clearing purposes. The time, therefore, is not far off when logging operations must be transferred to the mountains. Therefore the shrewd lumberman is giving some thought to preserving existing forests and the propagation of new timber.

"Reproduction of trees without assistance is a slow process and not entirely successful. The greatest commercial wood in the Pacific northwest is Douglas fir. This is found in vast bodies and is intermingled with spruce, hemlock and red cedar. The great belt of spruce lies on the west side of the coast range of mountains; the finest area of red cedar is found in the northwestern portion of the State of Washington and in British Columbia and apparently ceases after it has passed the Columbia river. Hemlock is found with fir, spruce and cedar and is of a more general character than the two latter woods. In eastern Washington, Idaho and Montana the principal commercial woods are white and yellow pine and tamarack—all reproducing readily. In southern Oregon sugar pine appears and is a continuation of the belt having its southern end in California. Observation shows that in seven cases out of ten, when Douglas fir is cut, the reproduction is hemlock, an inferior wood commercially speaking, although superior to the Pennsylvania variety. Where the ground has been burned over by forest fires many years elapse before the soil becomes sufficiently nutritious to reproduce any species. When hemlock is found intermingled with fir it becomes necessary to cut the former at once, because when left without the sheltering shade of the fir it soon dies and decays.

"There has been no systematic effort in the direction of tree planting in this section, the aim being rather to preserve the standing timber from forest fires and waste in cutting. Two years ago the writer took up the matter of an effective forest fire law and the result was the passage of an act by the Legislature of Washington making it a penalty to set fires during the closed season without permits from the county commissioners. The law has worked very well, but it is in need of enforcement and to this end it is probable a state fire warden will be appointed at the coming session of the legislature.

"Oregon and Montana are also awake to the needs of ample forest fire protection and will probably enact proper laws before long. The waste in the woods and mills amounts annually to about 25 per cent.; or, in other words, about 1,000,000,000 feet yearly is burned in the woods or the refuse burners because there is no market available for the by-products. This is equivalent to 100,000 dwellings. Distance from market and prohibitive freights are responsible for this waste. For example, the Missouri river territory, composed of Nebraska, Kansas and South Dakota, consumes annually 162,000 carloads of lumber products, of which the Pacific coast contributes 9,165 carloads annually, and although the difference in the haul from Portland to St. Paul and Omaha is only one mile it costs $15 a thousand freight on lumber sold at the mill for $5 to ship to Omaha as against $12 to St. Paul. Consequently the side lumber is burned.

"Forestry is practicable in the Pacific northwest. The standing timber is its greatest crop. A crop that can be harvested at any time and is not dependent on climatic changes. It should be propagated as well as preserved. Individuals will not do it and the burden will fall on the state and national governments. It occurs to me that if it were possible to enact laws similar to those in force in Germany and Sweden, where the lumberman is compelled to plant a tree for every one cut down, the question of the future supply of timber would take care of itself. In some of the European countries, I am told, the state encourages the planting of trees on waste places by children, at certain times of the year, where public school students plant trees, and the idea of forest culture and preservation is one of the studies of the public school system. This idea would be worthy of emulation in the United States. Logged-off lands should be looked after by a state forester and should be reseeded as soon as cut off. In the desert places effort should be made to plant suitable trees with the view not only to timber but other useful purposes. For example, there are large areas of treeless land in Washington, Idaho, Oregon and Montana where walnut, cherry and other valuable varieties of trees would grow to perfection. The road commissioners should make it their duty to plant trees along the roadways and a special fund should be provided for this purpose. This is as important as good roads.

"Care should be taken by the state and national governments to protect the headwaters of streams. The supply of water depends on the preservation of the forests. In Spain the reckless cutting of trees at the headwaters of streams many years ago has converted large sections of fertile lands into arid deserts, and this is true elsewhere. Trees and vegetation hold moisture and prevent floods and thus create steady and permanent flows of water to irrigate the parched soil and induce fertility in place of drouth.

"Scientific forestry will create permanent wealth for the Pacific northwest. It means much to the entire commonwealth because it will not only solve the question of reproduction but will make the desert bloom, thus adding to the welfare of the people and creating productive land for new settlers in the semi-arid sections of our country. In this the burden must be shared by all. The railroads should plant trees along their rights of way, the lumberman should replant his logged-off area, the farmer should set aside a portion of his holdings for tree culture, the road commissioners should provide for shade and comfort along country roads, the state should encourage arbor days and teach the rising generation the value of forestry and the national government should endeavor to demonstrate in a practical way the necessity for preserving the forests by scientific method.

"There is no question so broad and so worthy of the attention of the people at large as the one of forestry, and it is indeed a good omen when so distinguished a man as our worthy president, Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, takes an interest in it. The lumbermen of the Pacific northwest are his 'kind of people.'"

A FLOURISHING INDUSTRY.

The Burton Saw Company, which has been very busy of late installing additional plant and getting its works in good running order, is now shipping their products in quantities which fully equal their expectations. It has been turning out various kinds of circulars for some time, but is now installing its band saw machinery and in 30 days more will be turning out finished band saws. The outfit was purchased in New York, and from the Wm. Hamilton Manufacturing Company, of Peterboro.

The annual general meeting of the company was held on the 20th inst., at which was presented the balance sheet. From this it was seen that since the commencement of business on September 24th last till December 31st over $5,000 of business had been done in sales and repair work, showing a profit of nearly $1,200.

The firm is not yet up to its orders, which have been received from Port Simpson to Edmonton. A shipment of fine steel was received a few days ago from the Jessop Steel Co.

This company is to be congratulated on the success it has met with, and from good authority we learn that from the excellence of material and workmanship turned out from this factory a rapidly increasing patronage is assured.

INCORPORATIONS.

The following companies have received certificates of incorporation in British Columbia since our last report.

The B. C. Wire & Nail Co., Ltd.; incorporated on the 19th day of January, with a capital of $50,000, divided into 5,000 shares of $10.00 each.

The Mundy Lumber Company, with head office situate at the city of Bradford, in the county of McKean and state of Pennsylvania, was on the 1st day of February, registered as an Extra-Provincial Company. The amount of the capital is $50,000, divided into 500 shares of $100 each. The head office of the company in the Province is situate at Imperial Bank Block, in the city of Revelstoke, and George Smith McCarter, barrister-at-law, whose address is Revelstoke, is the attorney for the company.

The Eagle River Lumber Company was also registered as an Extra-Provincial company on the 1st day of February, with a capital of $500,000, divided into 5,000 shares of $100 each. The head offices of the company are situate in the city of Branford, on the county of McKean and state of Pennsylvania, and the head office of the Province being located in the city of Revelstoke. George Smith McCarter, of that city, is the attorney for the company.

By an order-in-council, dated the 16th day of February, the corporate name of the Cranbrook Sash & Door Co., Ltd., has been changed to the Kimberley Milling and Manufacturing Company, Limited.

Vancouver & Vicinity

Mr. McDermid, of the Winnipeg Plate Glass Co., was a visitor to Vancouver this month.

The German ship "Neck" has been chartered to load lumber at Hastings mill for Yokohama, and has reached port.

Mr. S. C. Smith, a well known Vernon lumberman, came down from the interior last week and spent a few days in Vancouver.

Vancouver's building record for the month of January showed that permits were issued for new structures to the value of $119,188,700.

The Gower Point Logging Company's plant at French Creek, Howe Sound, has closed operations temporarily, the concern having recently sold out.

E. J. Fader, of the Small & Bucklin Lumber Co., took a party of men up to Pitt Lake this month to establish a logging camp on the company's property there.

Nels Moran has started up his camp at Hemming Bay with a force of seventeen men, and last week Owen Fulk, foreman for the E. K. Wood Co., left with thirty men for timber limits on the Squamish river.

The firm of N. Thompson & Co., of Vancouver, has effected the purchase of a portion of the Albion Iron Works Company's plant, of Victoria, consisting of large steam rolls, steam hammer and a number of smaller tools.

Mr. DePencier, manager of the North Pacific Lumber Co., at Barnet, left on the 1st inst. for Ottawa. He was one of the lumbermen's delegates to importune the Federal Government for a duty on imported lumber.

Mr. John McLaren, of the North Pacific Lumber Co., at Barnet, was the victim of a fatal boating accident near Barnet on the 6th inst. Mr. McLaren was the son of Mr. David McLaren, a millionaire lumberman of Ottawa.

Fire destroyed the dry kilns of Heaps & Co. at their mill at Ruskin, on the 11th inst. Some 3½ million shingles were burned. The loss exceeds $5,000, which is covered by insurance. The C. P. R. lost a car which was on the siding.

Mr. H. T. Thrift, manager of the Hazelmere Lumber Co., has completed arrangements for the installing of new machinery at the mill at Hazelmere, and the capacity of the mill will be about doubled. Mr. Thrift reports business very active.

G. C. Hinton, of the Hinton Electric Co., Ltd., of this city, is installing an electric lighting plant at Golden for the Columbia River Lumber Co. It is not unlikely that the plant will be so equipped as to permit the lighting of the town of Golden.

As President of the New Westminster Board of Trade, Mr. L. A. Lewis, manager of the Brunette Sawmill Co., Ltd., in his annual report to the Board a few days ago, gave some very interesting statistics in connection with the lumber industry.

Mr. Allen McLeod left Vancouver this month for Campbell River, Vancouver Island. He has a contract from an American company to take out 26,000,000 feet of timber from a reserve on Campbell river. The operations to be carried on there will be the largest in the Province.

The Barclay Sound Cedar Co. have purchased a site for their mill at New Alberni and are at present clearing same preparatory to erection of their mill, which will have a capacity of 30,000. The mill will be equipped with the latest machinery, and will be ready to cut about May 1st.

Mr. W. S. Burnett, of Seattle, representing the Merlin & Ring's Lumber Company, accompanied by Mr. Edward Burnett, of Seattle, returned last week from an extended timber cruise up the Coast. He went up in search of new timber and was successful in locating several tracts.

A company with a capital of $1,500,000 has been organized in Seattle, called the Merrill-Ring-Bliss Co., which will operate in the lumber and timber business in Washington and British Columbia. It at present owns some of the most valuable limits on Puget Sound and in this Province.

"The Vancouver Engineering Works, Ltd., are building for the Canadian Pacific Lumber Co., the uptake and stack to be used in connection with the new battery of boilers which they are installing. This will be an induced draught system. The saw-dust chutes and carriers are also being made by the same firm.

After being closed for two months for alterations and overhauling, the Vancouver Lumber Co.'s mill at the southern end of Cambie St. bridge reopened on the 14th inst. The plant will be increased in size and capacity. Work on the erection of a new planing mill will be commenced immediately.

Employing loggers are now making preparations for spring operations in the woods, and within the past three or four days several large gangs of men have left for the camps. It is probable that within thirty days' time many idle camps will have resumed work, with consequent steady employment to hundreds of men who have been loafing in town most of the winter.

Negotiations have been entered into by Mr. J. McMillan with Mr. D. F. Adams, of the old Columbia Lumber Co., of Victoria, for the purchase of the machinery of that mill, and if these negotiations materialize the plant will be moved to Bute Inlet, where Mr. McMillan believes considerable business will be done in anticipation of the advent of the Grand Trunk Railway in that section.

The Vancouver Engineerings Works, Ltd., have recently closed a contract with the Vancouver Lumber to supply them with 4-72 inch by 16 feet Horizontal Tubular Boilers to carry 125 pounds of steam. These boilers will be installed by the Vancouver Engineerings Works at the mill on the south side of Cambie street. These boilers are being equipped with induced draught and also with saw-dust feeders and the necessary gear to operate same successfully.

"A Horizontal Tubular Boiler built to special design and provided with steel casing, making it self-contained, is being built for the Bullion Creek Hydraulic Mining Co., by the Vancouver Engineering Works, Ltd. This boiler is for 140 pounds steam pressure and is being shipped North to White Horse on the 'Amur' on the 20th of the month. This will be used by the Bullion Creek Hydraulic Mining Co., to operate their sawmill, which they have taken in."

C. H. Vogel, C. E., of Ottawa, who has been making an extensive survey of the property of the Oriental Power and Pulp Co., at Swanson Bay, more particularly with regard to the future mechanical development and requirements, returned to Ottawa last week via Seattle. Mr. Vogel is very sanguine as to the prospects of the company, and as far as natural advantages and raw material is concerned, there is no company in Canada which has a brighter future before it than the Oriental Power and Pulp Co.

Mr. W. P. Sayward, who established the lumber business of Sayward Mill & Timber Co., of Victoria, now carried on by his son, Mr. J. A. Sayward, died in San Francisco on the 1st inst. Mr. Sayward was one of the pioneers of Victoria, having gone there from California in the days of the Cariboo rush, in 1858. He was one of the organizers of the B. C. Pioneer Society. The late Mr. Sayward left Victoria ten years ago and resided in San Francisco up to the time of his death. Mr. J. A. Sayward was with his father during the last three weeks.

Mr. E. L. Kinman, late of Trout Lake City, was a visitor to Vancouver this month. He informs us that he has closed a contract with the Mundy Lumber Co., of Three Valley Lake, near Revelstoke, to take out 80,000,000 feet of lumber, and was in this city for the purpose of hiring logging crews. His contract calls for the delivery of 80,000 feet of logs per day during the season. Mr. Kinman and family will take up their residence at Revelstoke. He was reported to be going into the lumber business on his own account, but Mr. Kinman desires us to contradict this report.

The Victoria Lumber and Manufacturing Co., of Chemainus, have just completed an extensive water system to their plant. A ten-inch main has been laid from Fuller's lake to the mill, with four-inch mains throughout the lumber yards, standard hydrants being placed at regular intervals. All the company's dwellings have connections, giving the employees an ample supply of water, which will be a great convenience. The installation of this system has cost in the neighborhood of $10,000. The pipe used in the system was manufactured by the Canadian Pipe Co., of Vancouver.

The construction of the extension to the Union Steamship Company's wharf at the foot of Carrall street, in this city, will be commenced the latter part of this month, provided the necessary piles are delivered on time. The contract for the furnishing of the piles calls for their delivery at the wharf on February 20th. The extension is to run northward from about the centre of the present face of the wharf. It will extend 220 feet, and will have a width of 96 feet. A large warehouse will be built on the extension. The square timbers and iron work to enter into the building of the additional wharf are already prepared, and everything is now awaiting the delivery of the piles.

The finance committee of the New Westminster City Council reported, recommending that a lease be granted the Small & Bucklin Lumber Company of that portion of Dock Square, south of Columbia street, a portion of lot 35, block V, suburban, and parts adjacent to Fourteenth street and Queen's avenue, for twenty-five years, with the privilege of renewal, the annual rental to be $300, of which $150 is to be paid on the signing of the lease. The lease provides for the commencement of work within sixty days after the signing of the same. The report of the finance committee and the accompanying recommendations were adopted, the Mayor and Clerk being instructed to affix their signatures.

Mr. Wm. Gidley, manager of the Cowichan Lumber Co., made us a pleasant call this month. He informs us that the company's mill at Genoa has resumed operations, after a shut-down of several years. The log drive has about been completed, and over 8,000,000 feet have been boomed, with another 2,000,000 feet still to come down the river. For the past few years the company's operations have been confined to the sale of logs, but as above stated they will now go in for manufacturing. The mill is in excellent condition for economical working, and Mr. Gidley looks for a successful season's work. He has just returned from a visit to Sound cities looking into lumbering conditions there. On the Sound there is a great scarcity of first-class cedar, and high prices are being offered by mills there.

At a special meeting of the B. C. Loggers' Association, held early this month, a resolution was adopted respecting an open market for logs, and copies of the resolution attached to a petition ad-

dressed to the Government has been put in circulation, and a delegation from the Loggers' Association, consisting of Messrs. J. Emerson, J. A. Ward and Thomas Bell, went to Victoria for the purpose of urging the Provincial Government to remove the tax imposed on logs going into the United States. The delegation pointed out to the members of the Government that under the present conditions the only market that can be found for the logs is at the American mills. They say that all the large mills in British Columbia own their own timber limits or else get their supply by contract, thus leaving the independent small loggers without a market on this side of the line.

The business of the B. C. Box Co. has been sold by Mr. Syd T. Smith to Mr. Moss, who was one of the engineers of construction on the New Westminster bridge. The factory is located by the Cambie street bridge, and since Mr. Smith acquired control has been greatly improved and the business has largely increased. Mr. Smith leaves shortly for New Orleans on a six weeks' trip.

FREIGHT RATES ON CEDAR.

Ottawa, Feb. 15.—Complaint having been made to the Railway Commission that the C. P. R. had not accepted the commissioners' order directing it to reduce its rates on cedar lumber from British Columbia, the board notified the C. P. R. authorities to-day of this allegation, in order to allow the latter an opportunity to explain its course in the matter. The plea to the commission was that the railway could not be permitted to impose a higher rate on cedar than on pine, fir, etc.

The company, it is understood, contends that its main line rates are not subject to Government control until the road shows earnings of ten per cent., and that in view of this feature of its charter, the commission has no power to enforce the reduction of the rate on cedar. The case is now before the Supreme Court to determine the effect of the ten per cent. clause in the C. P. R. charter.

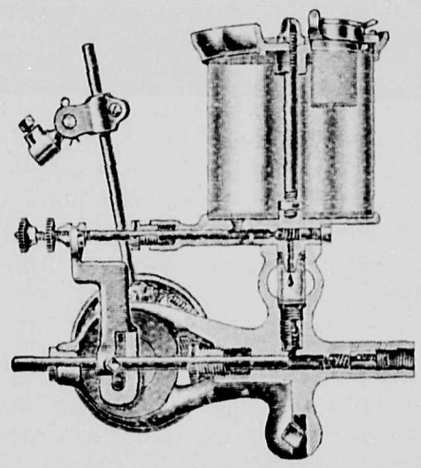
AMONG THE MANUFACTURERS.

THE QUESTION OF CYLINDER LUBRICATION.

Some months ago we illustrated and described the Manzel Cylinder Lubricating Pump, at that time something of an innovation to us, and, we also believe, to the majority of mill men in this Province.

Since then, however, we have learned from reliable sources that this device, after trial in several British Columbia plants, has given such very satisfactory results that we feel justified in bringing it again to the attention of our readers.

Being operated by the motion of the engine itself, this pump is automatic as regards the periods of feeding oil, and this feature alone renders it superior to the ordinary hydrostatic lubricator, which, unless throttled immediately on the stoppage of the engine, keeps on feeding, and therefore wasting, oil. It is positive in its oil supply, and requires no adjustment after once set, no matter if oil of another viscosity is used. There are no reservoirs or glasses under pressure, and consequently there is no tendency for it to leak. Moreover, as there is no water in it or its connections, it cannot freeze and burst during cold weather. Filling the oil reservoir, when empty, is practically all the attention it requires. As may be seen by the cut, it is very simple in construction, and therefore unlikely to get out of order. The upper plunger feeds the oil through the sight glass to the lower plunger, which forces the oil into a pipe connection to the steam main. The amount of oil fed is regulated by means of the thumb screws on the upper plunger, and the supply can be varied from one drop to several strokes to a stream of oil to each stroke of the plunger.



We are informed that one of these pumps installed on the main hoisting engine of the Western Fuel Company, at Nanaimo, has cut down the cylinder oil consumption from 1 gallon to 1 quart per day, and that similar reductions have been made in the oil consumption of several local saw mills. These results are remarkable and seem to prove conclusively the claim of the manufacturers of this pump, i. e., a saving of 30 to 60 per cent. over the ordinary lubricator, is well supported by actual performance.

Messrs. Bayfield & Archibald, Mechanical Engineers, of Vancouver, whose advertisement appears on another page, are handling this device for British Columbia, and we would refer to them all parties desiring further information on the subject.

PLANING MILL MACHINERY.

In considering the question of machinery, which is undoubtedly the foremost problem moving the mind of the up-to-date mill owner or manager, the one firm whose name stands pre-eminent on the roll of planing mill machinery manufacturers is that of the "S. A. Woods Machine Co., of Boston, Mass. It stands for all that is highest and most complete in this class of wood working machinery.

The development brought about by them during the past half century or so has focussed upon the present high standard of design. Distribution of labor has been, and is, a large factor in fostering invention and ideas gathered from all sources

WASHINGTON

Logging Engines

Embody the latest improvements suggested by practical loggers. They are strongest and most durable, requiring least attention and fewest repairs.

BUILT IN ALL SIZES, SINGLE, DOUBLE AND TRIPLE DRUMS

Patent steam friction, Turner's patents, and our new lock lever friction devices. Over 750 Engines now in use in Washington, Oregon, California, British Columbia, Alaska, Nicaragua and the Philippines. Write us your requirements and we will send complete specifications and prices.

Washington Iron Works Co.

SEATTLE, WASH.

MACHINERY
Engines and Boilers
SAW MILL MACHINERY
PLANING MILL MACHINERY
SASH AND DOOR MACHINERY
We can offer you a better selection than any other dealer in America.
J. L. NEILSON & CO. WINNIPEG

H. CAMERON, Manager DONALD GRANT, President
Moyie Lumber & Milling Co., Ltd.
MOYIE, B. C.
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
Flooring, Ceiling, Siding, Ship Lap, Common Boards, Dimensions and Lath
SPECIALTY: MOUNTAIN TAMARAC
NOTE—SPECIAL ATTENTION TO MANUFACTURE

emanating from such distribution have been centered upon the S. A. Woods' machines.

They are represented in Vancouver by the Fairbanks Co., whose principal store rooms and offices are at 153 Hastings street, and who have likewise a machinery warehouse near the Sugar Refinery on Powell street. Recently a contract was secured by this firm for the supply of machinery to the Vancouver Lumber Co., in this city, and amongst the machines supplied is one of The S. A. Woods latest and most improved Five-Head Fast Feed Planer and Matcher, No. 33B. The general construction of this machine is as follows:

All cutter heads are of hardened tool steel, forged square, lipped and slotted on four sides. Stud and loose gears are eliminated, and superior piping facilities are afforded by their patented shaving hoods. The side-head chipbreakers are sectional, with shoes independently adjustable, while the feed rolls are weighted from below and inside of frame; they are driven at both ends by expansion gearing. The feed furnished on this machine is the latest friction clutch design, and may be controlled from either end of the machine by connected levers.

The illustration shown on another page represents a No. 27 Four-head Fast Feed Planer and Matcher, one of which was supplied by the Fairbanks Co., to the Brunette Saw Mills at Sapperton, and is giving every satisfaction. Another is in stock at 153 Hastings street, and may be seen any time during business hours.

ARROWHEAD FIRE.

A terrible fire took place at Arrowhead on Monday night, 6th inst., says the "Kootenay Herald," when the Arrowhead Lumber Company's boarding house was destroyed. W. R. Beattie, manager, was so badly burned in getting out of the building that he died, and R. Taggart, who was saw filer, was burned to death. The fire spread rapidly. It had such a strong hold that when Mr. Beattie awoke with the noise of the flames he was surrounded by fire and had to rush through it to get to the balcony, from which he jumped.

The cause of the fire was the upsetting of a lamp by a dog which was in the building.

Mr. Beattie had been east, and only returned the night before the fire, and was one of the best lumbermen in America, having made a great reputation in the Parry Sound district, which he also represented in parliament for some years, being returned by increasing majorities in recognition of his ability and integrity.

He was appointed manager of the Arrowhead Lumber Co.'s mill in 1903, and ran the old De Cée mill to supply the lumber for building the new mill. That mill was destroyed by fire last fall.

Mr. Beattie designed and built the new mill for the Arrowhead Lumber Co., and it was recognized as one of the best designed and economically managed mills in British Columbia.

Mr. Robert Taggart was a married man, his wife and family living in the east, and much sympathy is felt in their bereavement. They were about to come west to join him.

He went from room to room rousing his sleeping fellow workers, and hauled several of them out of bed, throwing one of them out of the window in the rush, and breaking the sash. He fell through the burning floor and died, risking his life for others.

According to Mr. Shand of the Canadian Pipe Co. of this city, who has just returned from an extended trip to Puget Sound, the pipe factories there are having a very busy time. Owing to the unsuitability of California lumber for the manufacture of wooden pipe, Washington factories are reaping a harvest in orders from that state. Mr. Berry, manager of the Canadian Pipe Co., left for the East on the 12th inst. in company with Mr. Dan Alton, their traveling salesman for the Territories. From the orders now in hand together with the numerous enquiries, the Company is assured a busy year.

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Advertisments will be inserted in this department at the rate of 10 cents per line for each insertion, payable in advance.

WANTED.—A logging engine. W. T. Farrell, Room 10, 433 Granville St., Vancouver.

WANTED.—Shingle bolts. Contracts made for quantities. The Canada Shingle Company, Ltd., Hastings, B. C. P. O. Box 312, Vancouver, B .C.

LOGS WANTED.—Wanted to buy cedar, fir and spruce logs taken off Crown granted lands Apply to J. S. Emerson, Vancouver.

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OCEAN LOG RAFTING.

During the past two years C. H. Wheeler, Manager of the Wheeler Lumber Company, Vosburg, Oregon, has made eight successful experiments in towing logs from Nehalem and Tillamook to the Columbia River, distances of 36 and 42 miles respectively.

In the illustration herewith shown of the latest plan for building ocean rafts, as designed by Mr. Wheeler, for which a patent has been granted covering the United States and British Columbia, it will be noticed the use of the heavy centre cable has been eliminated and wire rope substituted in its construction.

The general plan in building these rafts consists in a centre string of logs made fast to each other on the ends by boring a three-and-one-half-inch hole diagonally towards the centre of the log in which is inserted a cable made of four parts of one-inch line with a toggle made of two-and-one-half inch steel shaft 14 inches long. The logs are shackled four feet apart on the end in the centre or hauling tier to give play in a sea-way and keep the logs from riding on each other.

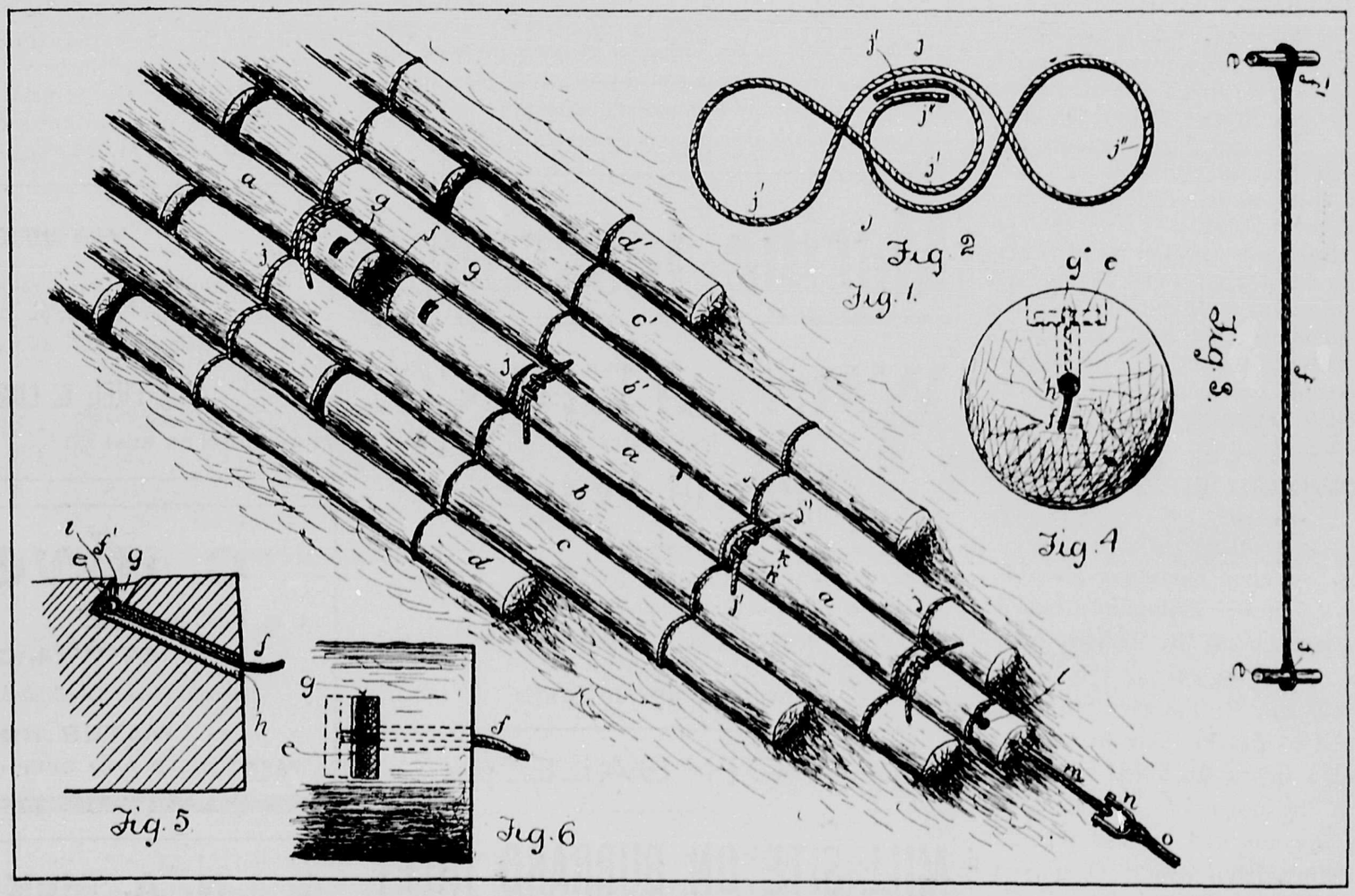
The swifter lines are made of one-inch crucible steel, and for a raft seven logs wide it requires about 125 feet of cable.

The labor in building one of these ocean-going rafts is estimated at 25 cents per thousand. The wire cable swifters are not expensive, and can be used for several rafts.

Mr. Wheeler says the eight trips made from Tillamook and Nehalem to the Columbia River showed a towing speed with the steamer Vosburg, a craft of 106 tons, of about two and one-half miles per hour, against a strong current, with 200,000 feet in a raft. It would be very much easier to tow logs from Willapa or Gray's Harbor or other points north of the Columbia River, for the reason that the strong southern ocean currents which prevail from May to September in each year, would practically reduce the towing of logs from the North to the ability of the tug to keep the raft in position, as the current sets from one to two knots per hour to the south during the Summer season.

The cost of constructing and towing rafts from Gray's Harbor to the Columbia River would approximate $1.25 per thousand feet, or about $2 to land the logs in Portland.

There is not the least doubt but that Mr. Wheeler's towing invention will be used successfully on the Coast, in many localities where the water is rough. It is expected that a raft of logs will be brought from Gray's Harbor to the Columbia River as an experiment some time during the coming summer.



LUMBER TUGS, ETC.

A department of the shipping industry which, of late years, has become one of the most important branches, is that devoted to the need of boats on the small inland lakes. As the country thrives through settlement and cultivation, pioneer industries demand modern methods of doing business. The need of boats has become more and more insistant, and now there is a large demand for powerful tugs, particularly for use by lumbering and fishing concerns. Small, conveniently laid out passenger boats are also required.

The Bertram Engine Works Company, Limited, of Toronto, Canada, realizing this growing need, has perfected arrangements whereby such boats can be shipped at minimum cost. This is the method:

The Bertrams build the boat in their own yards as far as can be done; that is, they bend, punch and erect the frames and plates and fit these in their respective places. Instead of riveting them together in the ordinary manner, bolts take the place of rivets, and the boat assumes its shape and is complete as far as ironwork is concerned, but for the substitution of bolts for rivets as aforesaid. The stem and stern posts are fitted and everything is done that can possibly be accomplished before the boat is taken down. Before shipment every angle, plate and beam is marked in such a way that they can easily be sorted out and put together at the place of erection. Riveting is done on the shore of the water on which the boat is to be launched. At the same time the engines and boilers are installed and the needful woodwork is done. As the engines and boilers, of course, are built complete in the shops, their installation involves no difficulty at the place of erection.

Thus the Bertram Co. have built boats in Toronto and shipped them by rail to points as far north and west as the Stickine River, and as far east as St. John, N. B. The Company has lately finished a 90-foot tug for Lake Winnipeg, and is now building one for Rainy River and Lake of the Woods.

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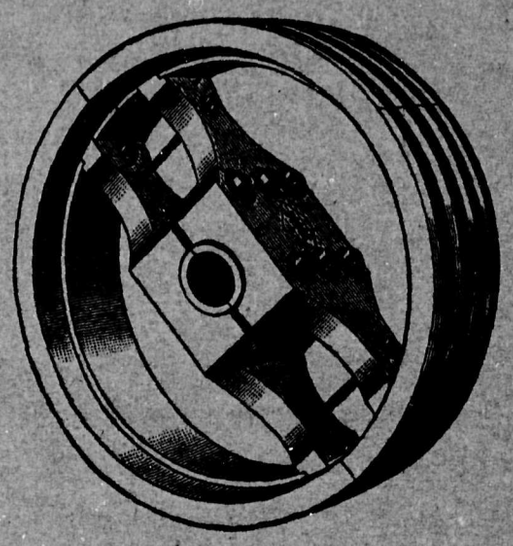

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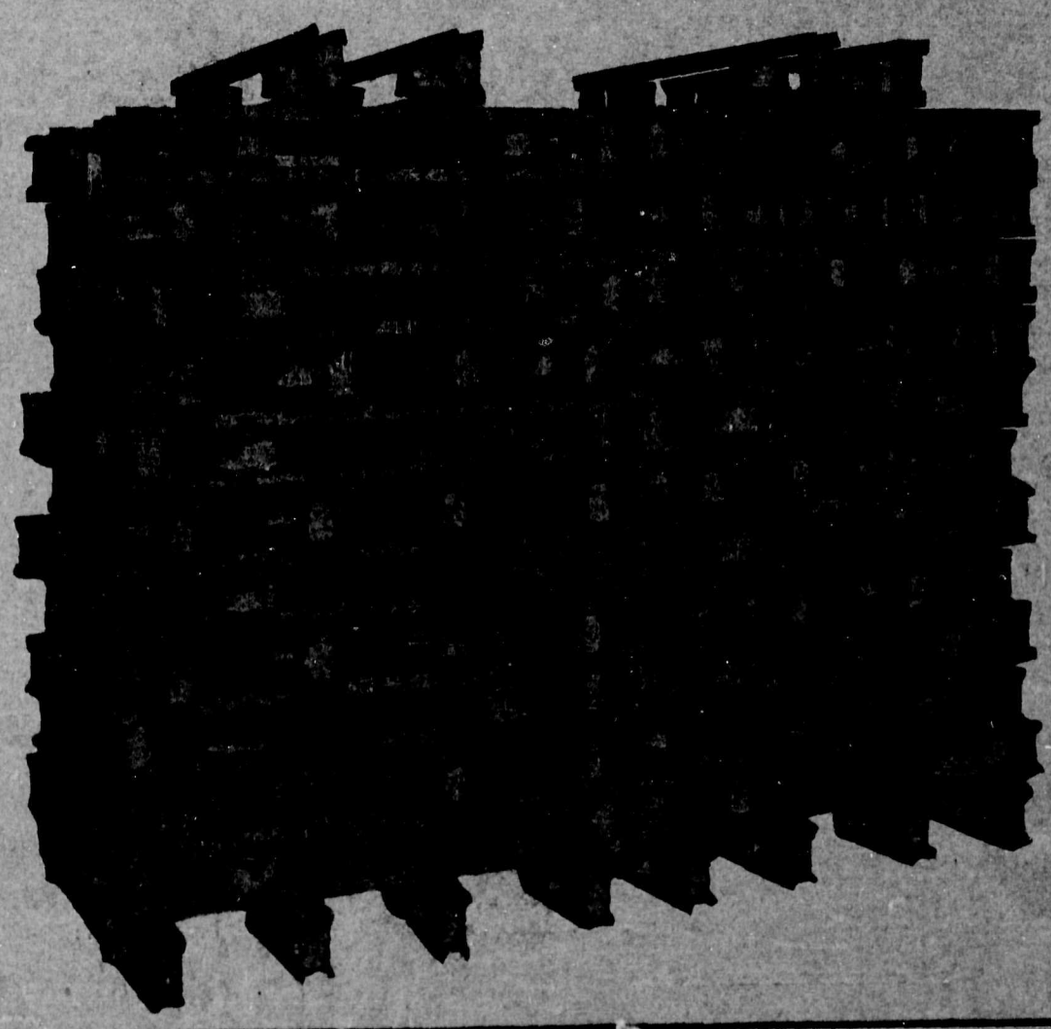

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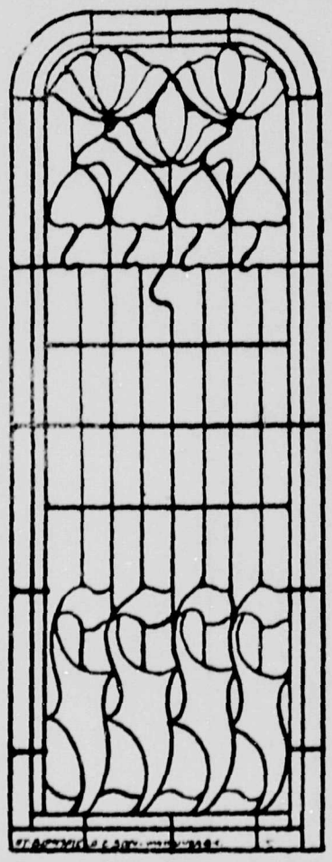

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