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VANCOUVER, B. C., OCTOBER, 1904.

POLITICS AND THE LUMBER SITUATION.

While matters on both sides of the "line" are waxing warm in consequence of the impending elections, Dominion and Presidential, the politicians are "putting up" the lumber question, and each side, as far as the Dominion elections are concerned, are having a shot at it. The following extracts make interesting reading:

Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, president of the Liberal-Conservative Union of British Columbia, under date of the 9th inst., furnishes the press with a manifesto for the faithful of that party to read, learn and inwardly digest, and for the lumbermen he gives a review of the efforts made to obtain recognition of their grievances by the Laurier Government:

In 1898 John Hendry, chairman, and J. G. Scott, secretary, forwarded a resolution of the lumbermen of British Columbia to each of the cabinet as it then was and now is. Nothing was done!

On March 4th, 1899, the Dominion Government were again asked to impose an import duty on lumber and shingles similar to the import duty imposed on these articles by the United States. Nothing was done!

On the 10th December, 1900, the B. C. Lumber & Shingle Manufacturers' Association in a communication to the Prime Minister of British Columbia, said among other things:

"Another cause which militates against the British Columbia shingle manufacturers is that American shingles are admitted free of duty into British Columbia and Canada, while British Columbia shingles are subject to an American duty of 30 cents per thousand upon all shingles imported to the United States. The effect of this is that American shingles have:—

"1. Their own market reserved to them by a protective duty of 30 cents per thousand.

"2. They have a decided advantage in shipping to Canada by purchasing their shingle bolts at from $1 to $1.50 per cord less than they can be purchased in British Columbia.

"3. The British Columbia mills have to pay a duty averaging from 20 per cent. to 30 per cent. on all the machinery and mill supplies used in the manufacture of their shingles.

"In each of these points, therefore, it will be seen that the local shingle manufacturers are at a great disadvantage as compared with the Puget Sound mills.

"In the Northwest Territories and Manitoba there is competition from Minnesota, which has a much cheaper railroad haul for their lumber. Rough lumber and shingles enter the Dominion free of duty, which leaves our markets at the mercy of the United States manufacturers, while the Canadian mills have to pay $2 per thousand for lumber and 30 cents per thousand on shingles as an American import duty. The effect of this is to limit the railway shipments from British Columbia to the Canadian markets, while leaving the markets of British Columbia and Canada open to American competition."

January 16th, 1901, the B. C. Lumber & Shingle Manufacturers' Association, John Hendry, president, addressed the Prime Minister of Canada. They called attention to their communications of 1898, 1899 and 1900, as having produced no result, and they respectfully urged the necessity for imposing duty on lumber and shingles entering Canada from the United States. This request was supported by the delegation from the British Columbia Government, who supplied the Dominion Government with a memorandum respecting the lumber tariff from which the following is taken:

"In the matter of a tariff on lumber, the millmen of British Columbia claim that they are entitled to equal considerations with Manitoba and the Northwest. The increase in trade and population on the Coast, through the prosperity of the lumber and other industries, means an increased market for the products of the Northwest Territories. Moreover, since the British Columbia mills entered the Northwest market, the price of lumber has been reduced $5 per thousand, and that of shingles from $3 to $1.75 per

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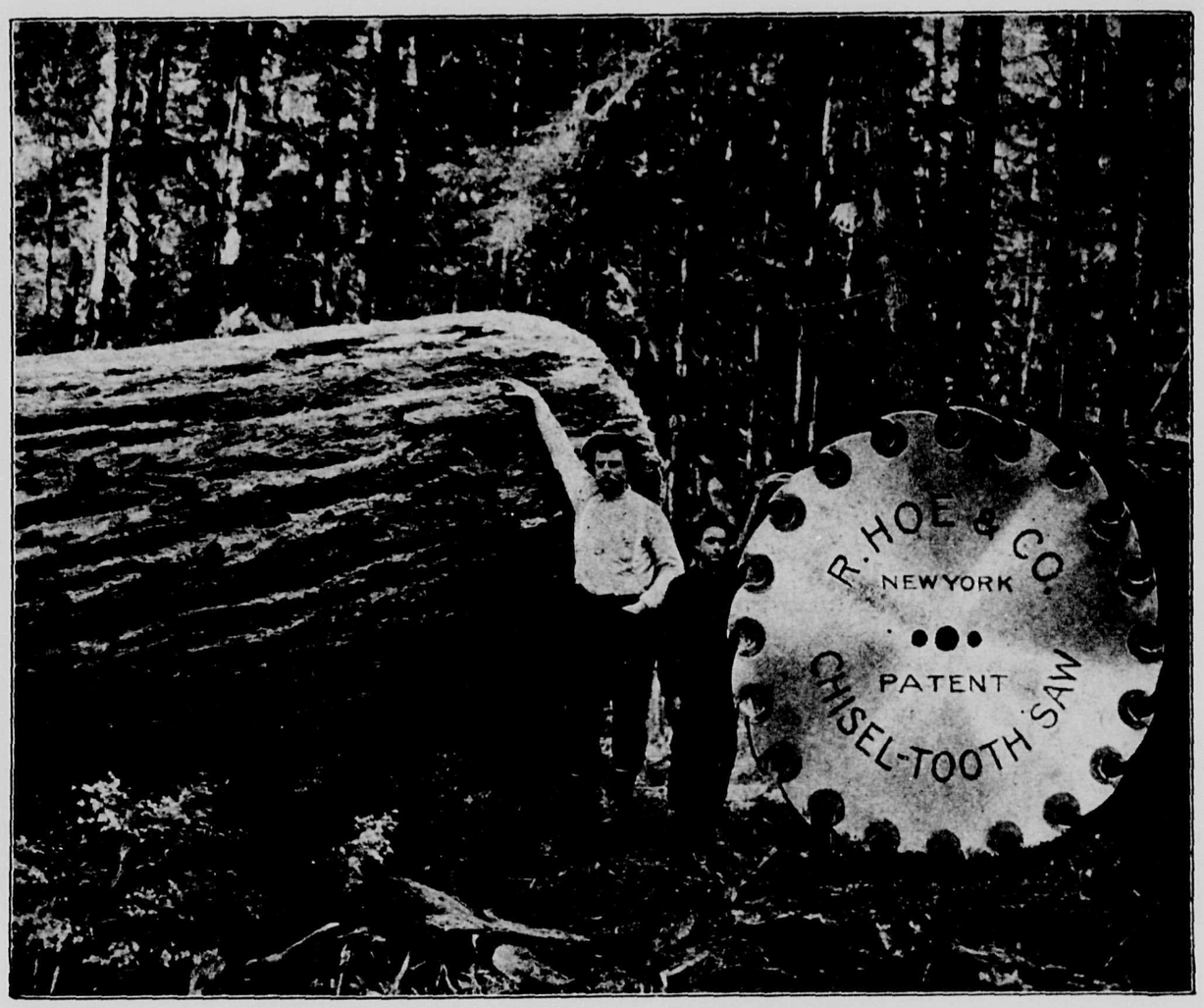

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thousand, so that the prairie farmers have profited accordingly.

"To illustrate the conditions existing as between British Columbia and the Pacific Coast South, it may be stated that for the year 1900 the total of cargo and rail shipment was 777,043,447 feet, while that of British Columbia was approximately 85,000,000. There was 444 mills in the State of Washington, with a daily capacity of 8,380,000 feet. In British Columbia there are 97 mills of 3,645,000 feet daily capacity; the capacity of the shingle mills in the State of Washington is 28,700,000, and that of British Columbia 4,000,000. The States of Oregon and California approximate in production that of the State of Washington, where there are about 24,000 operatives employed in the lumber industry alone. The State of Washington has a market of 75,000,000 persons, with Canada as an additional outlet, while the mills of British Columbia are excluded from the market of the United States and have, at the same time, to compete in its own territory with American mills."

It is stated that, in consequence of a tariff being imposed on American lumber equal to that imposed by the United States on Canadian lumber, the Northwest Territories will suffer. Apart from the fact that the British Columbia mill men have agreed not to increase the present prices, it should be borne in mind that the Northwest Territories' products are all protected, and a market is easily found for them in British Columbia. The mill owner pays duty on his machinery and other equipment for his mill and business. British Columbia, being a large consuming Province, and mostly a non-manufacturing one, imports very considerably, and is, therefore, a heavy contributor to the Federal treasury in customs dues.

In 1902, on March 20th, Mr. Morrison dealt with this subject on the floor of the House. He pressed our claim to consideration. He dwelt on the hardships of this British Columbia industry—exposed to the duties it had to pay for all it required and the extraordinary competition it had to meet from foreign industries with a tariff which gave it no protection as contrasted with the high tariff of the United States. He demanded, to use his own words, "a tariff of Canada for Canadians."

On the 23rd October, 1900, the Conservative leader read a telegram from British Columbia asking for a duty on lumber and shingles before the close of the present session, and he said: "It seems to me that the situation demands consideration by the Government." What was the Government's reply?

Read it:

"If lumber is being dumped, as it is said, into Canada from the State of Washington, all I can say is that it is a very good thing for Canada that it is able to get lumber from the State of Washington at reasonable prices."

This was the jeer of the Minister of Finance!

Again, on May 4th, 1904, Mr. Aulay Morrison "drew attention to a very grave state of affairs which exists in British Columbia in the lumber industry" . . . . "the prosperity of British Columbia depends very largely upon the lumber trade" . . . . "the lumber trade in that Province today is in a state of stagnation."

"Now the danger that is pressing upon us, the danger that the conditions as they are at the present time are very likely to become much worse, makes it necessary to call attention to this matter." . . . .

Mr. R. G. Macpherson (Burrard), said: "The Hon. gentleman from West Assiniboia says that he does not believe that any great amount of lumber has come from the United States into the Northwest Territories east of Regina, except over the C. P. R. Let me tell him that during the month of March last no fewer than 390 cars of lumber came in from the American side; 267 of them came over the Canadian Northern and were entered for customs at Winnipeg. . . .

"I may say that these 390 cars contained an average of from 8,000 to 10,000 feet to the car."

"We are obliged to pay an average of 25 per cent. on every article that comes into the Province of British Columbia."

"One Province has as much right to live as another Province, and one Province shall not be sacrificed in the interests of another. If we protect them as we do protect them, they at the same time should protect us." . . . .

"Our principal industry from which we expect to reap the greatest benefit, is suffering while our friends in the Northwest Territories are getting rich." . . . .

"We ask only a fair field and no favor, and that should appeal to my Hon. friend. I trust that the Hon. the Minister of Finance will see that justice is done to manufacturers of lumber in British Columbia.". . . . .

Hon. W. S. Fielding (Minister of Finance,) said: . . . . "that their views will receive all consideration when the matter of the budget comes to be considered, and that we do not deem it advisable to take up the question today." The budget came to be considered later on, but nothing was done!

In the course of a day or so later Mr. Chas. H. Lugrin, of Victoria, late editor of the Colonist, on behalf of the Liberal party, essayed to reply to Mr. Tupper's manifesto in the following brief summary of the situation:

"Sir Charles' second point refers to the request for a duty on lumber. Reduced to its simplest terms, the request is that a duty shall be imposed on lumber so as to preserve the market of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories for the output of the British Columbia mills by excluding lumber from the United States. The mill men in the other Provinces do not ask for a duty. It may be conceded that if a duty were imposed upon lumber the British Columbia mills would be benefited thereby, and the Liberal representatives of the Province at Ottawa did their best to secure it. It has not been imposed, and

the explanation is a very simple one. The manufacture and export of lumber is a very important industry in every part of Canada, except Manitoba, Prince Edward Island and the Territories, and, with the possible exception of British Columbia, the business has everywhere adjusted itself to the provisions of the Fielding tariff. Before a change is made, which, while benefiting some, may very seriously and prejudicially affect thousands of others, the greatest consideration is necessary. The Government proposes a revision of the tariff, after a Commission has investigated the subject and reported as to what changes are desirable. If the question of lumber duties is left in abeyance until that Commission has reported, it cannot be truthfully said that the course is not a wise one. If only one industrial establishment or one locality were affected there might be reason to complain of delay, but as the matter is one that affects every part of Canada, it may very properly be left to be dealt with when the whole question of tariff revision comes up. I think reasonable men will admit that this view of the case is correct.

In connection with Mr. Lugrin's explanation of the Liberal position in regard to a tariff on lumber, he has overlooked the fact that the request for such duty is not now by any means confined to British Columbia, and that the inroads from American lumber into the Eastern lumbering provinces has become so serious that concerted action is being taken by the manufacturers of the East. 'Tis said that "figures never lie,' then the following are significant in view of Mr. Lugrin's "greatest good to the greatest number" argument. The report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the year ending with the month of June last shows that there was a decrease in the value of exports of lumber to the United States of $1,961,037, while for the same period there was a gain in the imports of $1,864,837 over the year ending June 30th, 1903.

With all due respect to Mr. Lugrin's opinion—which fortunately is not shared by the Liberal party except in the Territories and Manitoba—the importunities of the lumbering interests throughout Canada will in the very near future bring about the desired results, as no matter which side wins in the impending elections, the necessity of, at least, limited protection of one of the most important industries in the Dominion is fully recognized as of imperative necessity. On the other side of the line, our friends in the State of Washington are putting up a strong fight, not against the Government, as might be inferred from our case, but against the tyranny of railroad systems, and as the lumber vote of that State is no small one, the petition circulated by the lumber men is not to be overlooked. The Lumbermen's Association of Washington declares that the railroads are killing their industry, and that they have appealed in vain for relief; that the traffic managers have openly threatened to advance rates if they do not stop their agitations for rate reduction; and despairing of getting justice they propose to carry the fight into the Legislature. With this end in view they have asked every nominee in the state to sign a pledge, of which the following is the climax:

"Having tried all other methods to keep from going into the hands of a receiver the lumbermen have decided to make the 40 per cent. rate the issue of the present campaigns. We have been informed that the railroads care more about adverse legislation than they do of the business interests, and we propose to take them at their word. We want your support in securing this rate, which we are justly entitled to, and if you will sign the enclosed pledge, we will do our utmost to secure your election. It is our intention to go before the 81,000 voters in the mills and camps, with the request that they vote for candidates favorable to the lumber interests, because their bread and butter absolutely depends on the 40 cent rate. If this is not secured 75 per cent. of the lumber production will have to close down until a market is secured.

"If you have the welfare of the State at heart we know you will sign. It is not our intention to in any way hamper the railroads, believing that they have been of inestimable service in building up our Commonwealth; but the prosperity of the State and the lumber industry is paramount and depends on an equitable and just rate for our lumber, and this can only be secured by legislation."

As a further backing against the railroads it is stated that the lumbermen of the State have secured the nomination of 35 men from their own ranks for Legislative positions.

LARGE SAWMILL FOR FERNIE.

Fernie is soon to have one of the largest and most up-to-date sawmills in the interior of B. C., according to the "Fernie Free Press." Yesterday two of the principal directors of the Elk Lumber and Manufacturing Co. arrived in Fernie and the information we give has been secured at first hand. They are Mr. O. A. Robertson, president, and Mr. F. B. Lynch, secretary, both of St. Paul. The latter gentleman very kindly submitted to an interview and gave us the facts.

"Yes, we are here to get our new mill under way," commenced Mr. Lynch. "In fact the initial work has already been going on for some time. We have with us two mill experts, H. F. Dittbenner of the Diamond Iron Works of Minneapolis, and O. P. Boynton of Washburn, Wis., who are giving us the advantage of their expert knowledge of up-to-date mills. At the government sale of lots recently we purchased several acres to give us more room, and we have been at work getting this cleared for the new mill site, which is to be located to the south of the bridge. A good deal of levelling and filling is to be done on this site, and we expect to commence the building of the mill on November 1st. The present mill will be dismantled and torn down at once.

The new mill will be 40x220, with 16 foot timbers in basement and 14 foot in the saw floor. The planing mill will be a separate building, 64x40, with separate engine, etc. The entire mill will be equipped with the most modern and finest machinery obtainable with all labor-saving appliances and the plant will have a capacity of 100,000 feet in 10 hours or 200,000 feet in 20 hours. The mill will be kept running from 250 to 300 days per year. The yearly cut will aggregate twenty million feet, and the company will give steady employment to 175 men. The cost of the plant will, at the least estimate, amount to $75,000."

Mr. Lynch upon being interrogated, gave further particulars of the company's big undertaking. They planned to have the new plant in operation by May 1st next. A spur would be put in from the Great Northern, and cars for the C. P. R. route would be transferred by means of the switch. The entire plant would be lighted by their own system of electric lighting. A very important feature was that the new building was being erected so that another side might be added at any time, that the capacity might be doubled. Sufficient power was being provided for this purpose.

As to timber, Mr. Lynch stated that the company had 16,000 acres, and he did not fear a shortage inside of 20 years' steady cutting.

PRICES REDUCED.

We are advised that at a recent meeting of the local branch of the Western Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, of Edmonton, Alta., a new list of prices of spruce, poplar and tamarac was arranged whereby considerable reductions were made off the list which have been in force for some time.

Correspondence

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.

BUSINESS BRISK.

Local Trade in Victoria is Keeping Up Well—Much Building, and Fair Export Trade.

Victoria, Oct. 21.—Although to the "melancholy days, the saddest of the year," are approaching, activity in building continues, and many dwelling houses are being rushed to completion, while contracts are being let for others which will be put up during the winter. Sawmill men and lumber dealers are congratulating themselves on the profitable outcome of the season's local business and, while payments in some instances have been slow, on the whole customers have met their obligations satisfactorily.

The local demand for lumber of all classes has kept up surprisingly, the number of new houses going up far exceeding the expectations held by the most sanguine a few months ago. The recent fire in the North Ward has had much to do with this, as those who lost their homes are building larger and a better class of houses.

The mills generally are still busy supplying the local trade, while one of the largest is filling its yards with lumber for future delivery and Eastern orders. Clear spruce lumber is still in good demand in the East and numerous orders are being placed with local firms, who expect to fill them between now and November 1st. Orders for mill-run cedar have also been received from Eastern points (having a large proportion of edged grain cut from cedar bolts to give the results required.)

The supply of logs as far as this market is concerned has been quite satisfactory up to the present, but as the season advances prices will probably stiffen on account of the increased difficulty in handling owing to stormy weather, which may be expected shortly.

Political Tactics.

The issue raised by the Conservatives in the Dominion election campaign, on the necessity of protecting the British Columbia lumber industry by the imposition of a duty on United States lumber, is looked upon as a vital question by the trade here, so much so that if the Liberals fail to secure a pledge from their leaders at Ottawa to grant speedy relief they will find a great majority of the lumbermen voting against them on November 3rd.

New Work.

Sherbourne has received the contract for the C. P. R. freight sheds on the new Belleville Street dock. Tenders for the offices, waiting rooms, etc., are invited by the company up to the 25th inst.

Tenders are called for the building of a hotel at Oak Bay. The building is estimated to cost about $13,000, and is intended as the main portion of a much larger structure which will be built as business increases. The new hotel will be under the management of J. A. Virtue, who conducted the Oak Bay hotel, which was burned some months ago.

Extensive additions and repairs are about to be made to Spratt's wharf, which is used by the Quatsino mill for the handling of their lumber.

STRIKE ENDED.

Building Operations Being Rushed on Account of Shortness of the Season—Lumber Stocks Low and Prices High.

Toronto, Oct. 18.—There has latterly been increased activity in the demand for lumber, prices on the commoner grades being firmly maintain-

ed, while there has been some cutting of rates as regards the better qualities. Dealers are ordering much more freely and in many cases there are urgent demands for immediate shipment, as the stocks on hand are light. Present requirements are heavy, as building operations in all the industrial centres of the Province are active. With the termination of the strike in the building trade in Toronto, which was called off about the middle of September, operations were resumed with a rush, and will be carried on vigorously to the end of the season. New contracts in large numbers have been let and despite the interruption caused by the strike the total volume of construction work will be very heavy. There has been a scarcity of lath, accompanied by a stiffening in prices. Hardwood for finishing work is also a good deal in requisition. Hemlock board and dimension timber is moving actively.

Restricting Output.

The cut in the Georgian Bay district will be considerably less than that of last season, as nearly all the large operators signify their intention of restricting the output in view of present prices, and the continued competition from the United States. The probable falling off is estimated by some as high as 50 per cent. This may be an extreme figure, but it is certain that so far there is decided tendency to limit operations. The season has been later in beginning than usual. Wages have taken a decided fall, and there are plenty of men to be had for work in the bush at from $20 to $28 per month, the lower rate only being given to exceptionally good men. There is a disposition on the part of wholesalers to deal for next year's output, showing confidence in the stability of the market. An increased demand for the American market is looked for as soon as the Presidential election is decided, and the uncertainty of the tariff situation has been dissipated by the success of the Republican party, which is generally regarded as assured.

Trade Returns.

Meanwhile the trade returns continue unfavorable and emphasize the demand for re-adjustment of the tariff to prevent the unfair competition to which the Canadian lumberman is subjected. The report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the month of June shows a very slight gain in the total exportations of "unmanufactured wood," which amount to $5,324,415 as against $5,313,378 in June, 1903, while exports to Britain have fallen off from $2,885,322 to $2,500,522; shipments to the United States have increased from $2,039,885 to $2,508,885. During the fiscal year terminating June 30th, the total exports of unmanufactured wood were valued at $32,990,061 as compared with $36,268,689 in 1903. Our exports for the year to Britain fell from $16,707,783 to $14,935,161, and to the United States from $16,897,853 to $14,936,816. Turning to the other side of the account it is significant that this decrease of two millions in our exports to the United States is co-incident with an increase of rather more than the same amount in importations from that country. Of "lumber and timber, planks, boards, &c.," we imported during the year from across the border to the value of $6,036,022, as compared with $4,171,185 for the fiscal year 1903. The feeling that a retaliatory duty equal in amount to that imposed by the United States on the Canadian product should be placed upon American lumber has been greatly intensified by recent trade developments. On the 3rd inst. an influential deputation representing the Ontario lumbering industry, including W. J. Sheppard, of the Georgian Bay Lumber Co.; C. Beck, of Penetanguishene; George Chew, and D. L. White, of Midland, waited on Premier Laurier at Ottawa and laid the matter fully before him. Needless to say they received the usual courteous but absolutely non-committal reply, with assurances of sympathy and full consideration, etc. When every other interest is regarded as entitled to some measure of protection against unfair competition it is difficult to see why so important a mainstay of Canadian prosperity as the lumber trade should be differently treated.

Retires from Politics.

The retirement of John Charlton from the political arena removes from public life the last prominent advocate of reciprocity with the United States. Mr. Charlton was probably the best known man identified with the lumbering interest in Canadian politics. He has represented the riding of North Norfolk in the Dominion Parliament for 32 years, being returned by acclamation at the last general election. While a stalwart Liberal, he was perhaps better known for his active interest in questions of moral reform and his persistent advocacy of reciprocity than in connection with ordinary political issues. The cause of his withdrawal from the representation of the constituency he represented so long and faithfully was ill-health, owing to which he was unable to attend to his duties last session. He was a unique figure in these days of machine politicians, owing to his venturing to have convictions of his own outside of the party program. There are few of his type remaining, the tendency of modern politics being to eliminate all men of an independent turn of mind, in favor of slaves of the caucus and smooth-tongued opportunists of Laurier or Borden order.

Investigating New Reserves.

Thomas Southword, Director of Forestry and Colonization, and Dr. Judson Clark, the recently appointed Provincial Forester, returned this week to Toronto after a canoe trip of 300 miles through the additional area recently annexed to the Temagami forest reserve. This tract lies to the west and north of the former limits of the reserve, a considerable portion of it being to the north of the Height of Land. They left civilization and the C. P. R. at Biscotasing, and accompanied by four fire rangers travelled northwards to Fort Mettagami, an old Hudson Bay post, at present the headquarters of the fire rangers. Thence they passed Eastward, north of the Height of Land by way of numerous lakes and rivers till they reached the west branch of the Montreal River, down which they travelled to Fort Matachewan. They returned via the main stream of the Montreal river and the Mattawapiki to Lake Temagami, and thence homeward by the newly built Temagami & Northern Ontario Railway. During the trip they learned much as to forestry conditions in a portion of the country which is comparatively little known. They found that while the tract about the Height of Land had at one time been covered with an immense pine forest, large areas had been burned over by fires many years ago, the succeeding growth being more largely spruce and Jack pine than white or red pine. In some parts at the Height of Land and at the head waters of the Montreal River they found extensive tracts of original white pine, in good condition. They came across large sections covered with tamarac timber, which was dead from the ravages of the tamarac saw fly worm, and was beginning to fall. Only one party of tourists was met with, but Mr. Southworth thinks that when the country becomes known it will prove a great attraction, as the canoe route followed is one of the finest in America. The very considerable timber resources which remain are being carefully safeguarded, the rangers having extinguished three incipient fires this season.

Trade With Japan.

Alexander MacLean, Canadian commercial agent for Japan, reporting to the Department of Trade and Commerce, says that the demand for pulp has increased rapidly during the last three years. The importations during 1903 were valued at $313,569. The principal exporters to this market are Germany, Norway and Sweden, the United States and Great Britain. He thinks that Canada should come in for a share of this trade, which is likely to go on increasing.

To Increase Its Plant.

The Imperial Paper Co., of Sturgeon Falls, Ont., are likely to extend their mills owing to the great expansion of their business. At present they employ 130 men in the mills and 300 in the bush getting out pulp wood, and their output of paper is 48 tons daily. They had recently to refuse an order for 5,000 tons of paper. John Craig, the manager, has gone to England to confer with the directorate there as to increasing their factories.

The Ontario Government is offering nine small timber berths for sale by tender. They are situated in the settled townships of Burleigh and Johnson and elsewhere in Algoma. The areas are so timbered that it was not thought worth while to hold a sale. Tenders will be received up to November 15th.

LOGGING ACTIVITY.

Operations Being Resumed With Only Fair Prospects—Heavy Fire Record—Estimated Timber Supply of the Northwestern States.

Seattle Wash., Oct. 21.—Logging all over the Sound is now gradually being taken up in earnest since the closing last spring. The big companies resumed operations only reluctantly, as it was believed that a further shut-down would tend to strengthen the market and boost the price. But in view of the activity of the Weyerhaeuser Syndicate and a number of smaller outfits it was deemed necessary to resume on Sept. 15th. Another point in favor of opening the camps was the fact that the supply of logs had been cleaned out in Seattle, as well as in Tacoma, and owing to the lack of water in the rivers whence these mills secured their supply, logging adjacent to the Sound would again become profitable. It is also noted that a slight advance in the price of logs in this city has been effected, and a more general advance is looked for.

Ravages by Fire.

Millions of feet of timber has been destroyed this year in the Pacific Coast States; in fact it would be difficult to estimate the loss at this time, as the fires have not yet completed their destructive work. Timber owners in this state and Oregon will urge State legislation at the coming session, which to some extent will prevent a repetition of similar disasters as was witnessed this summer. Forest legislation is to be an issue, and as a number of interests suffer along with the timber owners, the hearty cooperation of our legislators is expected. Many millmen favor a closed season, but as yet no bill remedying the evil has been advanced. In this State the lumbermen's association has taken the initiative, and will press laws that will lessen, if not entirely do away with the danger. Some believe that the loggers themselves to some extent are to blame, and much good would result if they should deal intelligently with the question.

One of the direct outcomes of the forest fires this year is the slackening of the demand for timber lands. Eastern owners do not care to invest large sums in timber where so much danger from destruction by fire exist. This condition, of course, has tended to lower the price of timber claims, and but very few deals have been put through of late.

Timber Areas.

While speculative buying is thus of a somewhat limited nature this year, there are indications that a good many Eastern mill men will henceforth come to this section in larger numbers. It is already well known that the great belts of timber in Wisconsin and Michigan is fast disappearing, and that the only other large belt of timber in the United States and Canada is on the Pacific Coast. This condition will force the Eastern

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It pays to order Lumber, Shingles, Mouldings, Laths, Doors, Etc., in mixed carloads, as you can then keep less on hand, and ordering in this way you get quicker shipment ....

Saw Mill, Planing Mill, Shingle Mill and Box Factory on C.P.R. and Fraser River, at Sapperton

millman to come out west from now on in order to secure his timber supply. The State of Oregon contains a larger area of untouched timber than the State of Washington, chiefly because the development of the lumber industry has been slower in that State than this. In addition Oregon contains a vast amount of merchantable oak, suitable for furniture manufacturing and interior finish. There is but little oak in this State. An agent of an Eastern syndicate has figured out that there is 24,000,000,000 feet of timber in the Coos County section alone, and 80,000,000,000 feet accessible to the Coos Bay, if a railroad is built through the country. He says that on the Umpqua River there is 33,000,000,000 feet and on the Siuslaw 15,000,000,000 feet. In Curry County he found large tracts of black oak that would make splendid furniture. These trees will average three cuts of 20 feet each. Eight thousand acres of this oak timber has been purchased by San Francisco tanners for its bark, but the owners have since found it too valuable to cut for its bark, and will utilize it for furniture making. In Tillamook Bay and its tributary streams there is 20,000,000,000 feet, and on the Nehalem, with its north and south fork included, 25,000,000,000 more. This includes fir, cedar, spruce and hemlock. These figures, according to the syndicate agent, are conservative, all the timber having been cruised.

Another Eastern millman, who is figuring on coming West, stated that within a few years the price of all standing timber would have climbed to phenomenal value, and he has advised his friends to secure timber on the Pacific Coast. He also stated that the timber supply of the South had been greatly over-estimated, and that at the present rate of consumption the timber supply of the South would soon be a thing of the past. In the near future then, the world would have to draw a large part of its supply of lumber from the Pacific Coast. In this connection it may be of interest to quote a news item received from Minnilesha, a town located a few miles from Minneapolis. It states: "The Newton Rafting Works has been in operation for the last time. This announcement has just been made by W. E. Weyerhaeuser, president of the company, and a crew of one hundred men are now engaged in dismantling the great camp, which in some seasons past accommodated the 2,000 river men in the employ of the company. The man who has made the greatest fortune in timber in the Middle West is undoubtedly F. W. Weyerhaeuser, called the lumber king of the world. His fortune is variously estimated at from $50,000,000 to $75,000,000, and is, of course, constantly increasing. The Weyerhaeuser's are transferring their interests to the Pacific Coast."

The Potlatch Lumber Co., a branch of the Weyerhaeuser's has purchased the Wm. Codd sawmill at Colfax, together with 7,040 acres of timber lands along the Palouse. The purchasers will take possession May 1st, 1905. The consideration is understood to be in the neighborhood of $150,000. The timber is paid for at the rate of $1 per thousand feet.

The Shingle Market.

The shingle market is rapidly improving, and orders are coming in from the Southwest and some of the Middle West States. Millmen have been offered as high as $1.35 for stars and $1.55 for clears, the general offer being $1.32 to $1.34 for stars, and other grades holding proportionate figures. Shingles have been strong enough for some time to stand an advance of at least 2 cents. In fact market conditions and the relation of supply and demand seemed to require that the price be increased. A couple of weeks ago local shingle dealers sent out a price list quoting stronger prices. This list was agreed upon by practically all the firms in the trade, and was scattered broadcast in the Middle West to catch business.

Two shingle dealers formed a combination and followed the higher price list with a cut-rate list, which took the field from under the local wholesalers in the agreement. The cut-price list reached yardmen just about the time they received notice from other dealers that the prices would be raised.

When news came back that the cut list had gone out, big wholesalers realized that they had been hit hard in the fall trade and prepared for revenge. A combination of some of the largest wholesalers in the city sent out a circular letter to the mills, offering them $1.35 for stars and quoting other grades proportionately.

The men who sent out the mill list did not expect to get many shingles, but believed that by holding the price up they could make the dealers who had cut prices give the mills a shade more than the increased profit. If compelled to pay $1.35 for shingles, the men who issued the cut list will have to figure pretty closely to show any margin left.

The 40 Cent Rate.

The Western Pine Shippers' Association, which includes most of the manufacturing lumbermen in Eastern Washington, Northern Idaho and Montana, have refused to unite with the Coast lumbermen to secure from the railroads a 40 per cent. rate on lumber from the Coast to Missouri River points. At a meeting held recently in Spokane the Western pine shippers voted not to oppose the movement of the Coast men, but at the same time not to support it, unless the differentials are maintained. The present rate on lumber from the Inland Empire territory to Omaha, Neb., is 45 cents, while the rate from Coast points is 50 cents. The granting of the 40 cent rate from the Coast without the present differential being maintained, would wipe out the only differential the Inland Empire shipper has in his favor against the Coast manufacturer.

Shipments from the Columbia.

Columbia shippers have made a great record during the month of September. Fifteen lumber cargoes were sent out of the river during the month. This does not include 10,000,000 feet contained in a log raft towed to San Francisco by the steamship Leggatt. The total shipments, exclusive of the log raft, domestic and foreign, amounted to 11,443,431 feet.

Local Building Conditions.

Seattle continues to make records in the building line. Building Inspector Place has just made out his report. His figures amounts to 732 permits for the month of September, aggregating a total value of $657,392. The permits for the past nine months amount to $6,976,958, as against $6,495,781 for the entire twelve months of last year. In Spokane the building permits for the past nine months amount to $3,018,401, as against $2,449,253 for the entire twelve months of last year. In Tacoma the permits for the past nine months amount to $1,450,106 as against $1,273,211 for the corresponding nine months of last year. It will thus be seen that while the increase in Tacoma is but small, it is very noticeable in the Seattle and Spokane figures.

TIMBER OF NORTHERN B. C.

From the surveyors returning from the north who were employed on the Boundary Survey between Alaska and British Columbia, we learn that in the valleys adjacent to the Stickine there is a growth of spruce and hemlock unequalled for size and merchantable quality in any other part of the B. C. coast. One of the striking features of this section being the immense size of the trees, four to six feet being more the rule than the exception. The timber line is at a much lower elevation in that part of the Province, being at an elevation of 2,300 feet above sea level. Above that is an almost impenetrable forest of scrub alder. The water supply for power purposes is practically unlimited, while the Stickine River itself is navigable to river steamers for a long distance. For pulp purposes the Stickine valley adjacent to the International Boundary offers exceptional advantages.

LOOK TO CANADA.

At the annual meeting of the Women's Agricultural and Horticultural International Union, held at 61 Eaton Place, recently, by permission of Mrs. Wilton Allhusen, who presided, a paper on forestry was read by C. S. Orwin, Esq., of the S.E. Agricultural College, Wye, Kent. In the course of his address he said: As with our food supply, the timber we require far exceeds our home production. The value of imported timber is well above 20 millions of pounds, so that, looking at the matter from a purely business standpoint, without regard to the indirect value of woodland, such as their effect on the climate and their æstetic effect, some effort should be made to increase our woodland areas, or to render existing ones more productive. It seems reasonable to assume that the demand for timber is likely to increase. Although steel and iron are now used in many various ways in place of wood, yet new industries utilizing fresh produce, and the new markets for it are continually being created. With regard to the supply, it seems doubtful whether we can keep pace with the demand; indeed, some of the best authorities tell us that we shall see a timber famine within the next 50 years. At one time there was considerable competition amongst the various European countries to secure our markets for their surplus timber, with the result that it came over at a price which did little more than pay the cost of cutting and transport. But now other countries are competing with us more and more for this surplus, and we find even Germany and France with their great state forests, offering a market for the timber imported from Sweden, Norway and Russia. We must, therefore, look to Canada, which contains hundreds of millions of acres of timber, chiefly coniferous, annually increasing quantities, of which are demanded by Europe and the United States, and the point is, can the various exporting agencies keep pace with the demand? Under existing conditions I fear not. Canada could supply our wants for all time, provided that her forests were economically managed, which at present, they are not, and provided that we could get a first claim on her output. Whether the Canadian government will take any steps to preserve the forests I cannot say, and whether we can get a preferential claim on the timber is a point for politicians to discuss rather than practical men.—"Timber Trades Journal," London, Eng.

MILL WASTE NOT WASTED.

During the visit last month of the Hon. Raymond Prefontaine, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, his attention was called to the large quantity of mill waste which gets away from the mills of Burrard Inlet and False Creek, and this, it is claimed, is deadly to fish, as well as a menace to small craft. There is a law on the Statute books providing a penalty for the offence of permitting sawdust or other mill waste to enter the waters of the inlets. It is stated that this Statute will be rigidly enforced.

Considering the above, the following information relative to a proposed tar factory may be of interest. The despatch comes from Bellingham, Wash:

"Mr. W. H. Young, of this city, secretary of the Pacific American Tar Company, has announced that a syndicate of Vancouver people has determined to erect a plant in that city similar to the one now in operation, extracting the by-products of fir. An agreement has been reached with the Bellingham people whereby they are to have a large interest in the Vancouver plant in return for the privilege of using their process.. Negotiations for the new enterprise have been under way for some months, and the Vancouver gentlemen interested have made several visits to Bellingham to investigate the plant of the Pacific American Tar Company. Their investigations have been entirely satisfactory, and arrangements for financing the new company have been made and a site secured for the plant. The agreement calls for the erection of a plant as large as that

now in operation in Bellingham, and it is likely that a still larger one will be erected."

Investigation among those most vitally interested in such an undertaking has failed to give us direct confirmation of the report, but, nevertheless, if the Bellingham concern is the success claimed for it, there is little doubt but that if there is any money in it Vancouver mill men are too much alive to their own interests not to take full advantage of any such proposition.

BY-PRODUCTS.

Profitable Disposition of Mill Waste by the Distillation of Tar.

The following information regarding the success attending the operations of the Pacific American Tar Company, at Bellingham, Wash., is given by a correspondent to the Mississippi Valley Lumberman, and gives us reason to believe that the erection of a similar plant in this vicinity would be of pecuniary benefit alike to such a company undertaking the work and to the mill owners.

In the plant of the Pacific American Tar Company, at the foot of Taylor street, in this city (Bellingham), is being distilled some five cords per day of what is known as mill waste, i. e., the pieces that usually go to the wood pile or the Galley fifteen cmfwp cmfwp shrdlu shrdl burner. From this is made the very best quality of tar, tar oil, pitch, turpentine, pyroligneous acid, charcoal, gas, etc., and in surprising large quantities.

Other plants are being put up in different parts of the country to do the primary work, the product so made to be sent here for final treatment, thus opening the greatest opportunity for the profitable clearing of logged-off land possible to imagine, making thousands of acres of land fit for cultivation.

Thousands of cords of what is now valueless wood will be turned into a source of revenue, the burner pile at the sawmill will become a thing of the past, many a log that is thrown away because of pitch seams will bring full value at the distillery, and trees too full of pitch for lumber will find a market; nor are these the only causes for gratification. In this country is produced nearly eighty per cent. of the turpentine used in the world, and as the original source of raw material is nearly exhausted, the opening of a new field will give this business a new impetus.

The thousands of barrels of tar that are imported to this country every year from northern Europe should be made here and will be in the near future.

The preserving of timber from decay is now attracting the attention of large consumers, such as railroad companies, dock and warehouse companies, shipbuilders, etc. Every known process is used to lengthen the life of timbers, and any means that will produce this result adds just that much to the value of the timber. Creosoting is most commonly used, and the distilling of fir wood produces a creosoted tar oil that is unequalled for this use; in fact it is consolidating the preservative features of the wood and putting it into shape to use on other wood. This market is unlimited. Taken all in all, the distilling of wood in the fir belt of the United States is adding to the wealth of the nation, the State and the individual, and is an indusry of great promise.

A WORTHY COMPETITOR.

The Rainy River Lumber Co., Ltd., operating a mill with 500,000 daily capacity at Rainy Lake, Ontario, is a heavy competitor against British Columbia for the lumber trade of Manitoba and the Northwest. The mill commenced operations early last spring, and have had a season of great prosperity. The mill is said to be one of the best equipped on the continent, and is supplied with the most modern labor saving devices known to the trade.

The officers of the company are: President, Thomas H. Shelvin, Minneapolis; vice-president, W. F. Brooks, Minneapolis; secretary, E. L. Carpenter, Minneapolis; assistant secretary, George S. Eddy, Minneapolis; treasurer, George S. Parker, Rainy River, Ont.; managing director, James A. Mathieu, Rainy River, Ont.

NOT TO BE OVERLOOKED.

The Nelson Board of Trade, at its regular monthly meeting last month took action upon the imperative necessity of the Government adopting measures towards safeguarding the forests of the Province from the devastation of forest fires. The business of the meeting, as reported by the Nelson News, is as follows:

Two letters were read in reference to forest fires and the remedy for them: one from Leslie Hill, and one from W. H. Dowsing, secretary of the Kootenay Tourist Association. Mr. Hill's letter detailed work done by the writer in various places in connection with forest and prairie fires recommending action by the board and offering financial aid. The letter from the Tourist Association contained the text of a resolution passed which has already been communicated to the Provincial Secretary and the members for Nelson and Ymir, recommending the appointment of fire wardens to prevent a recurrence of the forest fires of this summer.

An animated discussion took place upon the first letter, in which Messrs. Campbell, Procter, Black, Buchan, Taylor and Hannington took part. Mr. Procter told of several instances in which a fire warden might have stopped fires at their very inception. Mr. Campbell suggested that it was of great importance that fire wardens should have authority to call out men to prevent or extinguish fires and also to pay men so called out. Many instances were cited in which an available force of men, even a small one, could have prevented the spread of fires which afterwards caused serious loss.

A motion was offered by S. S. Taylor, seconded by J. J. Campbell, endorsing the Tourist Association's resolution and adding a suggestion regarding payment of men called out in such cases. The resolution was carried unanimously and copies ordered to be sent to the Provincial Government, to the lumbermen's association, to all mining associations, to all railway corporations and one to Leslie Hill as an answer to his letter.

The recommendation of the Nelson Board is one that might well be followed up and endorsed by every similar organization throughout the Province, as it is only by concerted and persistent action that any results or relief can be obtained.

CURTAILMENT NECESSARY.

There will be curtailment in the lumbering operations this fall and winter in the Ottawa region. The executive of the estate of the late Robert Hurdman, Ottawa, has decided to discontinue altogether, and the officers of the Hull Lumber Company contemplate a similar move.

FIRE CLAY FINDS.

Two large deposits of excellent fire clay are reported this month, one upon the farm of Mr. F. S. Maclure, at Matsqui, near Mission City, B. C., and the other on Elk River, near Fernie. It is said that both deposits are of high grade, and will be opened up in the near future.

The Kamloops Lumber Company is installing an incinerator and the necessary conveyors at its Enderby mill.

With the enterprises now going on at Arrowhead there is considerable building going on at present, several new houses being in course of erection.

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CEMENT WORKS.

Eastern Capitalists Will Spend Over a Quarter of a Million Dollars in its Erection and Equipment.

We are indebted to the Victoria Times for the following information and illustrations relative to the work and intentions of the Vancouver-Portland Cement Co., who are constructing an Portland cement factory, capable of turning out 1,000 barrels of cement per day. The completion of this factory will be an important factor in the future building operations of the West, where the saving in cost is concerned as against the imported article.

Unknown to all but a few, works are being erected on Tod creek, within less than twenty miles of Victoria, which within a few months' time will have a most important place in the commercial life of the whole province.

These are the works of the Vancouver-Portland Cement Company. The building is being pushed forward with all the expedition possible, and by Christmas the company expect to be in a position to begin the manufacture of the finished product.

There has been a lack of ostentation in connection with the carrying out of this work on the part of the managing director, R. P. Butchart, who has full charge of the operations. The enterprise is none the less important, however, on this account.

One reason why so little has been known locally about the enterprise is found in the fact that the stock is all held by residents of the East, and the plans for carrying out the scheme were decided upon in Ontario.

The Vancouver-Portland Cement Works are destined to be an important element in the industrial life of British Columbia may be inferred when it is known that the investment represents over a quarter of a million dollars, that the initial yearly output will be over twice as much as the amount consumed at present throughout the whole province, and that the machinery to be installed and the raw material available at the works are capable of producing a Portland cement second to none made in England, Germany, France or the United States.

For years a lime kiln was operated on the site of the new cement works. It still stands, an unpretentious structure about fifteen feet square and twenty feet high alongside of the extensive buildings now in course of construction, which, roughly speaking, cover an area of about 300 feet by 210 feet. The little lime kiln was in one respect the forerunner of the cement factory, the two constituting one example of the many evolutions which follow in the development of this country's natural resources.

Although it was not until this spring that it was fully decided to erect the cement works, the

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

presence of the proper constituents on Tod creek has been known for some time past.

An attempt was made years ago by the parties interested, including Mr. Fisher, who had cement works near Vancouver, to interest capital in the Tod creek deposits. Mr. Butchart, the managing director of the company now about to begin manufacture, was approached on the subject, but he had his attention fully occupied with similar enterprises in Ontario. He did not, therefore, take up the proposition for some little time later. The present works are the result of his active connection with it.

Mr. Butchart's success in the manufacture of Portland cement in Ontario augurs well for the enterprise with which he is identified in this Province. Moreover, the intention to make Victoria his permanent home is a subject for congratulation to the city and to the Province. Mr. Butchart is very prominently identified with the history of the manufacture of Portland cement in Ontario, and, therefore, in Canada. Only within recent years has this become an industry in Canada. Among the first to be established was the Shallow Lake Works, near Owen Sound, in the County of Grey. The operating company has had a very successful history with Mr. Butchart as managing director, a position which he still occupies. Starting with a small production the output has from time to time ben increased. About the factory within twelve or fifteen years has sprung up a prosperous little village with all the modern improvements, including permanent sidewalks.

Later Mr. Butchart and a number of those interested with him in the Shallow Lake property organized another company and began operations at Lakefield in Peterboro County. Here similar success attended those interested.

No better evidence of the business ability of Mr. Butchart is required than is found in the fact that most of those who are interested with him in the enterprise at Tod creek are stockholders in the Shallow Lake and Lakefield companies.

Before coming to British Columbia the quality of the constituent parts, lime-stone and clay, which are to be used in the manufacture were known to Mr. Butchart. He had had samples of the deposits analysed, and having a practical knowledge of the manufacture of cement, he was aware of the fact that the highest grade of it could be produced. Being a practical business man he viewed the situation from every standpoint. The great obstacle in the way of beginning operations was the limited market which the province offered. He visited the province, and after fully going into the subject he decided this spring to begin operations. Work was not commenced at the site until during April. It has been pushed forward, however, as quickly as possible, and the buildings will within a few weeks be completed and ready for the installation of the machinery, which is already arriving.

Tod creek is an inlet from Saanich Arm. It is about two miles and a half from Keating Station on the Victoria & Sidney railway. It terminates in an ideal harbor, perfectly land-locked and with a depth of water which will allow of all vessels mooring alongside of the company's wharf. This permits of the shipment by water to all markets, and every facility for the handling of the output by this way is being provided at the works.

There is also a practically inexhaustible supply of raw materials used in the manufacture of cement. There are limestone and a certain quality of clay. Nature has done its part for the company in an admirable way in more than one particular. In no way is it more manifest than in the depositing of these raw materials. Mr. Butchart says that after visiting all the principal Portland cement factories in England, Germany, France, Belgium, United States and Canada he has never seen the lime-stone and clay so admirably situated relatively for economical manufacture.

Quality of Materials.

The qualities of the clay and lime-stone are acknowledged to be the very best for the purpose. An analysis of them show that they are specially adapted for producing a high grade of Portland cement, so that the Vancouver brand, the name under which the product will be put on the market, will be such as to compete successfully with the best English or American brands. Proof of this is found in the opinion expressed on them by eminent manufacturers. Among those to whom samples of the raw material were submitted was E. Bravender, general manager of the Hudson Portland Cement company, one of the big factories of the United States. Mr. Bravender is recognized as an authority on the subject, and his opinion is considered of the highest value among those engaged in the business. The analysis made by him of the clay and lime-rock was as follows..

Clay.

Silica	62.3
Alumina and Iron	27.5
Lime	3.75
Magnesia	Trace
Sulphur	.29
Moisture and Organic Matter	5.75
Alkali	Trace

Limerock.

Silica	1.20
Alumina and Iron	.40
Carbonate of Lime	98.10
Magnesia	Trace
Sulphuric Acid	Trace

Appended to this statement of the analysis Mr. Bravender adds the following: "The raw materials are almost free from magnesia. The two materials properly combined should make a ce-

ment as near an ideal Portland cement as is possible to be made, and I am confident you will be able to make a great reputation for the Vancouver brand of cement."

The brand is to be named Vancouver, after the explorer, who gave his name to this island.

Construction Work.

The construction of the buildings is being carried out under day labor. With a practical knowledge of the whole working of the business Mr. Butchart has had charge of the enterprise carried out directly under his own supervision. Plants which embodied the result of years of practical experience were prepared and in line with them the construction has proceeded. The foreman charged with the immediate carrying out of the plans has been Wm. Losee, of this city. Since April a large staff of workers has been kept steadily employed. The number has varied considerably, but well on towards 150 have been constantly at work.

The Raw Materials.

The walls of the buildings are substantially built of quick-lime, pulverized rock and gravel. The ingredients were got close at hand, the lime kiln situated on the property was put in operation and thousands of barrels have been utilized in the walls. Before all the work is done 4,000 barrels will have been consumed in construction work. The rock was found close at hand, being blasted out for the purpose, and only the fine gravel had to be brought in by scow. The walls were put up of this concrete to a height varying from ten to twenty feet.

About ten feet of lattice work is put in between the top of the concrete walls and the roof in the buildings devoted to manufacture. This will afford ample ventilation.

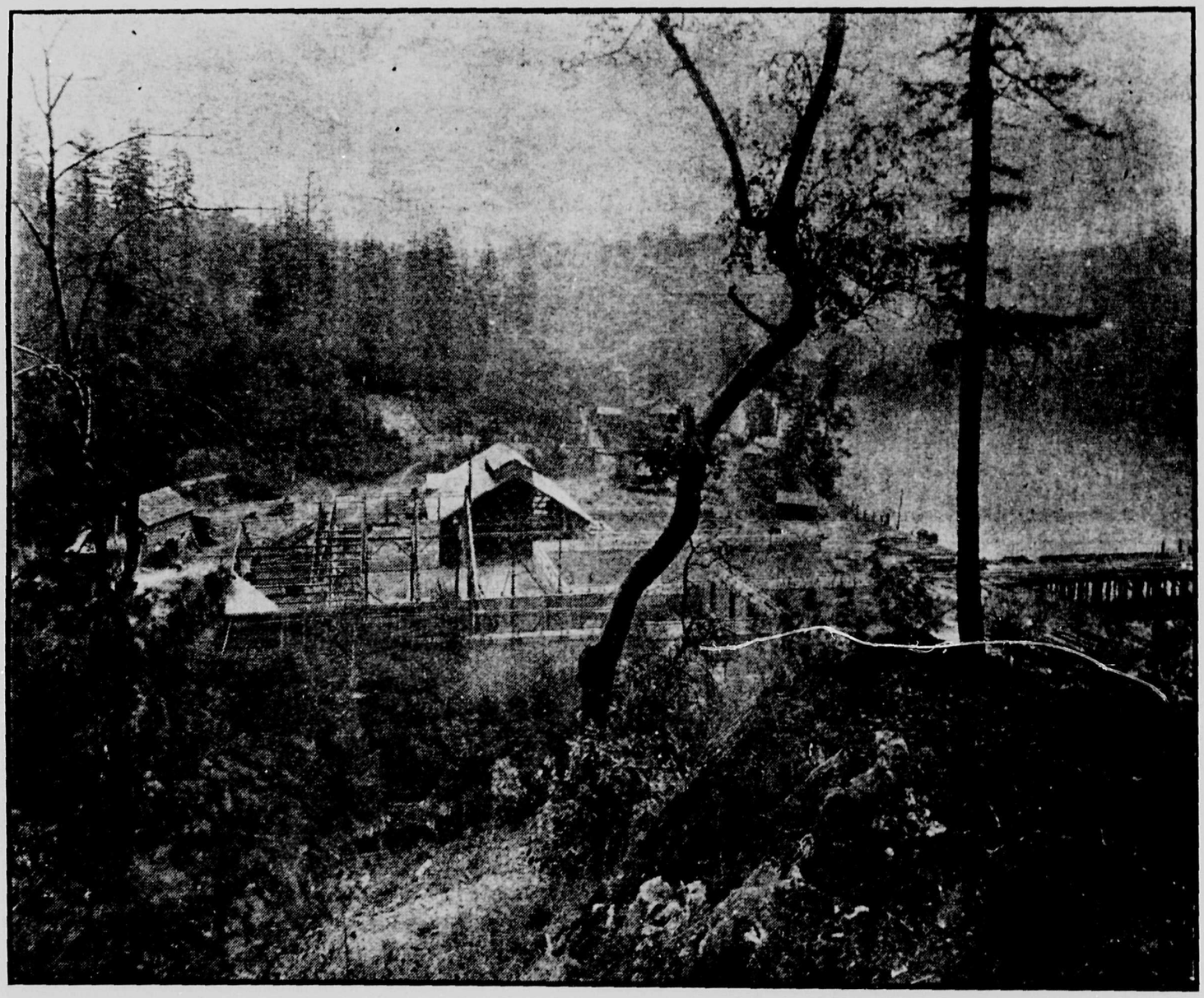
Everything connected with the arrangement of the works is done with the purpose in view of facilitating the economical handling of the product.

The clay and lime-rock deposits are situated much higher than the works. The two ingredients lie alongside one another so that the same tramway may be utilized in conveying them to the factory. At the commencement a face of about sixty feet each of rock and of clay will be available. Only a few hundred feet from the face the materials will be dumped into a drying room, which is yet to be built. This will be 56 feet by 30 feet.

After being dried the materials will be crushed to a fine powder, and after being scientifically tested by samples in the laboratory are mixed together in the proper proportions.

The Rotary Kiln Building.

They then pass through the machinery of the rotary kiln building. This is the largest structure of the group. It is 168 feet by 60 feet, that entire space being free from all pillars of any kind. The roof as in all other parts is supported by heavy trusses, which have been framed and braved by using heavy timber and iron rods, and then elevated to their place on the tops of the walls. The walls of this building are 29 feet high at the eaves, the perpendicular height to the ridge being 54 feet. The concrete walls extend up to a height of 20 feet. The ingredients are thoroughly pulverized by passing through tube mills half filled with flint pebbles, which reduces and mixes the clay and lime rock perfectly. It then passes into the rotary kiln, which will be 70 feet in length with a diameter of 7 feet. This kiln is lined with fire bricks. Passing through the entire length of this tubing the mixture is subjected to the most intense heat. Both wood and coal will likely be used as fuel. Mr. Butchart has already a gang at work taking out wood on the property preparatory to work beginning. A heat of 3,000 degrees is attained before the mixture is perfected. During this heating the cement is calcined by finely ground coal dust being blown into it. The coal dust explodes, and the union is made complete. The product leaves the kiln at a white heat in the form of hard clinkers.



GENERAL VIEW OF THE CEMENT WORKS, SHOWING BUILDINGS

The Wharf.

A wharf equipped in every way to suit the purposes for which it will be used was among the first works completed. It extends for a distance of about thirty-five feet into the water of this ideal harbor. At that distance out a depth of about thirty-five feet of water is attained. It is a substantial structure of ample width. A line of railway of standard gauge, with parallel switches on either side make three lines of track along the length of the wharf. It is fitted with a lift to allow of an incline adapting itself to the level of the car carrying barge. In this way loaded cars of material may be transferred to the works, and in turn the cement may be placed directly in the cars inside the works and conveyed by a short line of rail to the barges, which will deliver it by carload lots to any point capable of being reached by water and rail. When completed, machinery will be installed in the engine room to load and unload the cars by means of cable lines.

The clinkers then pass through a rotary cooler 60 feet long, where by means of cold blasts it is made to leave the cylinder in a cold state.

The Mill Room.

The cement then goes to the mill room, which is separated from the rotary kiln building only by pillars. This room is 80 feet by 78 feet, and provides a clear ground space for the installation of the machinery. In this room the clinker cement passes through ball mills and tube mills, where by rotating in cylinders with hard steel balls resembling cannon balls the cement is reduced to a fine powder. It is then the finished product and ready for use.

Stock and Store Rooms.

The cement is conveyed from the mill room to the stock room, which is 128 feet by 60 feet, and is right alongside of it. Bins are provided here for storage purposes. The capacity of it is 25,000 barrels, which is over half the quantity used in the entire province of British Columbia last year.

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Logging Trucks, Rails, Track Material
Iron and Steel—all shapes and kinds
Machinery. Pig Iron. Cast Iron Pipe.
Eye Beams, Channels, Structural Steel, all shapes, Plates, Etc.

RAILS

NEW AND RELAYING

W. D. HOFIUS & CO.

OFFICES

72-74 Dexter Horton Building, - SEATTLE, WASH.
512 Chamber of Commerce, - - PORTLAND, ORE.

THE MENZ LUMBER CO.

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MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALERS

British Columbia Red Cedar Shingles

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

In the storage room machinery is to be installed which will do away with considerable handling.

An automatic weigher, which dumps as the proper weight is attained, is one of these. This is in use at the Shallow Lake and Lakefield works, and has proved a great convenience. Moreover, it is the invention of Mr. Vincent, an employee of the company, and who is a draughtsman at the Tod creek works.

The Power Room.

In addition to these buildings there is a boiler and engine room adjoining where the power is generated. A coal house 80 feet by 52 feet also is under construction alongside. There is used about the works a very considerable amount of coal. This is used as a finely ground dust, and the company will purchase the dust at all the collieries for their use. It is the intention to procure a barge which will carry about 2,000 tons. This will also be used as a storage room for it. It will be moored alongside the embankment, which is only a short distance from the buildings, and a conveyer will carry it to the portion of the works where it may be required.

The roofing of all the buildings is of malthoid, which is a waterproof preparation.. It is put on over the ordinary planked lumber sheeting.

The concrete walls will be plastered inside and outside with a cement covering, giving a smooth surface.

The Offices.

In addition to these main buildings the company will require to put up a number of smaller structures on the property. This will include an office and laboratory, and quarters for the employees. In the laboratory a chemist is kept constantly employed analyzing the ingredients in order that the proportions may be scientifically correct, and thus produce the very best grade of cement.

Employees' Houses.

In providing for the accommodation of the the employees it is the intention of Mr. Butchart to erect homes on the company's ground. He will seek to have as many married men as possible on the permanent staff, and these homes will be provided for them.

The Village.

At the start about fifty men will find steady employment. Of this number about half will be unskilled labor, and Chinamen will probably fill the places.. The remainder will be skilled mechanics. These will form a little village, and will be provided with every convenience in the way of water, etc.

A well macadamized roadway has been put through the property leading up to the factory. Fronting this and between it and the waters of the harbor the homes for the employees will be erected. When the capacity of the mill increases with the development of the Province, and when instead of the initial output of 300 barrels a day, there is being daily manufactured 1,000 barrels, the full capacity of the present works, a very important town will be located about the Vancouver-Portland Cement Works. The supplies for the factory must be provided from Victoria, so that the works will have almost the same effect upon the commercial life of this city as if they were located right in the boundaries of the place.

The Water Supply.

The company has acquired 400 acres of land in the neighborhood of Tod creek. Up the stream, which flows into the harbor from Prospect lake, a dam has been built, and a flue brings the water to within about 1,600 feet of the buildings. By pipes it is brought the remainder of the way, and a never failing supply of water for use in the mills and for fire protection is afforded. At the works there is a head of 100 feet by this supply. For drinking and culinary purposes a spring will be used, which is only a short distance away and situated on the company's land. A gang is clearing the place preparatory to putting in a reservoir and conveying it to the places where required.

At Sooke, water power has been acquired for the generating of electricity. There has been 2,000 horse power acquired, and later this will be transmitted to the works to be utilized for power and lighting. The distance from the Sooke station to Tod Creek will be about 10 miles.

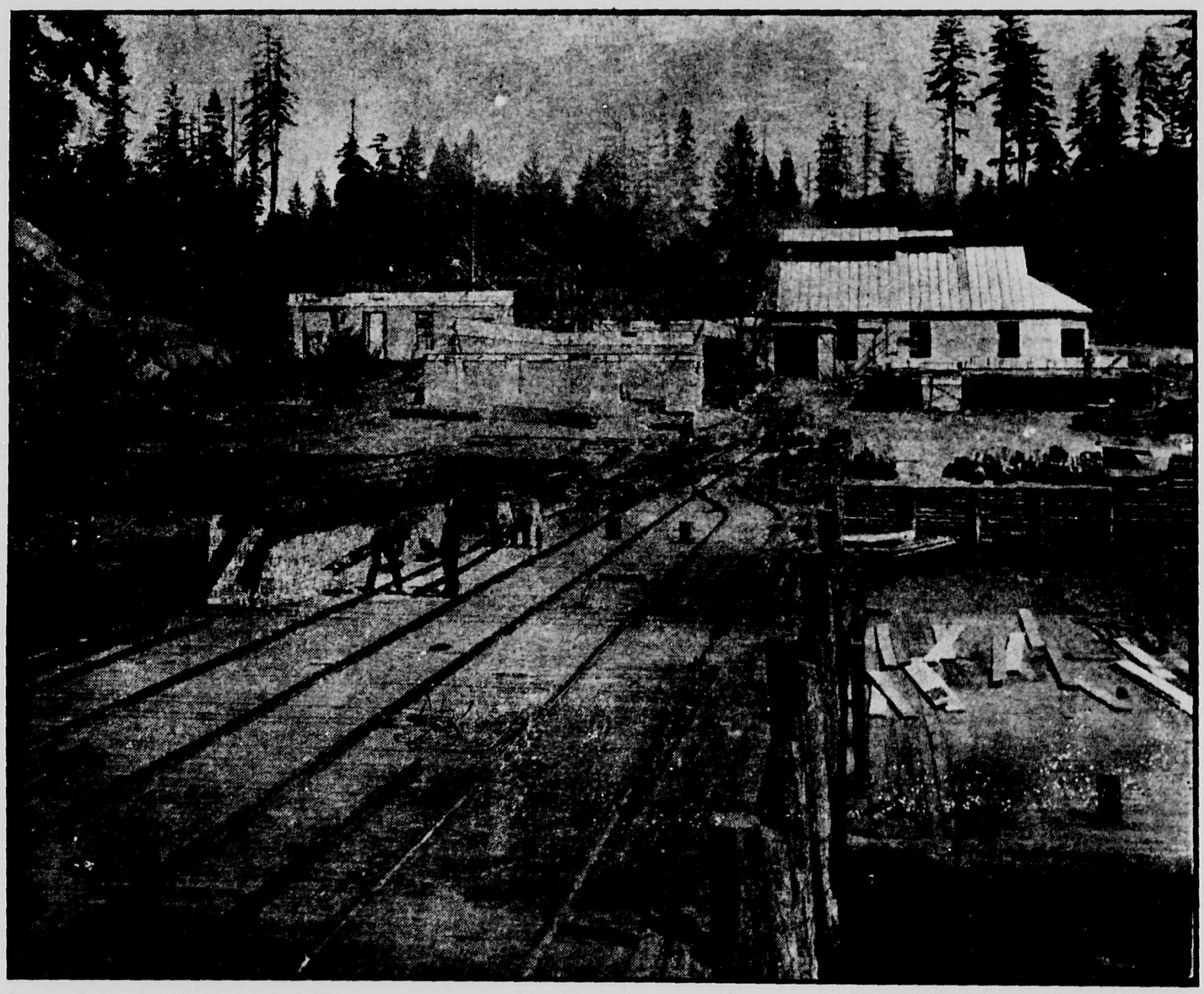
The Management.

As previously mentioned, the direct management of the affairs of the company will be in the hands of R. P. Butchart, the Managing Director, who intends making Victoria his home. The President of the company is E. R. Woods, who as a director of the Grand Trunk Pacific, was in the city a few weeks ago, and who then visited the works at Tod Creek.

When operations are ready to begin, probably about Christmas of this year, an office will likely be opened in Victoria for the transaction of the regular business, communication being maintained with the works by telephone. When that is done Mr. Ross, the Treasurer of the corporation, who is now at Tod Creek, will likely take up his residence in the city also, and take oversight over the business. Mr. Ross is a young man, but has had a wide experience in business in Toronto before being asigned his present position.

The Market.

In view of the fact that only about 47,000 barrels of Portland cement were used in the whole Province last year, it is but natural to ask what the inducement for the establishment of these works has been. The yearly production at the rate of from 250 to 300 barrels a day, at which operations will begin, would more than double the Provincial demand of last year. It is quite apparent that the new company, composed of practical business men of the East, realize that British Columbia will make rapid strides within the next few years. They have every confidence in the promise of the future. In keeping with this



VIEW OF CEMENT WORKS AT TOD CREEK, SHOWING PART OF WHARF AND THREE LINES OF RAILS LAID AND BUILDINGS IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION

faith they have established works not to meet the present demand, but to provide for the rapid enlargement of the cement market. They have not gone about it as an experiment, but have established the factory on the most substantial basis, making adequate provision for the fullest extension of the trade. When the electric plant is installed the investment will represent, it is said, at least $300,000.

The company will make a strong bid for the trade of British Columbia. In order to do so they are equipping the works with machinery which, with the perfect constituents in the way of raw material, will produce cement unexcelled by anything that can be imported. It is realized that this Province will form the main basis of the market. The opening of the northern part by the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific will increase the demand and the announcement that that road was to be built played an important part in the decision of the company to begin operations here at this time. The Northwest is also looked to as a profitable field with which trade can be built up.

The use of cement is an ever increasing one, and from year to year a greater quantity is used over that of preceding years. With an abundant supply of high-grade Portland cement being manufactured here, other industries allied to it will spring up, and works will be undertaken which otherwise would not be inaugurated.

Auxiliary Enterprises.

Already an example of this is found in the fact that the company which controls the rights for Canada for the manufacture of litholite have expressed a readiness to begin operations in Victoria. Litholite is the product of a process by means of which artificial stone is made with cement and sand as the basis. The stone is moulded in any shape or design and the blocks are made hollow or solid. Any variety of stone can be imitated in color or texture, and the artificial article possesses in addition many advantages over the natural stone. It has been found to resist the effects of fire and water during a conflagration better than any other material. No crumbling results, and there is no steel frames to warp out of shape. Already litholite is being extensively used in Chicago, where a large works turns it out. In the Northwest Territory this material, it is already believed, will become particularly popular, and litholite will likely to be extensively manufactured there, the buildings using it presenting an imposing and massive appearance.

Already the machinery is arriving at the works of the Vancouver-Portland Cement Company. Nine carloads from the East were towed in on the barge Transfer about the end of last month and were run onto the switches on the company's wharf. This being unloaded, and immediately the roofs are finished and the preparations are made inside the buildings the equipment will be installed. More cars of machinery are on the way to the works.

Immense quantities of brick and timber are being towed around from Victoria to Tod creek also. Located in a sequestered place, hidden from view on every side by rising ground, and only seen when the visitor is practically alongside of the works, one of the most important industries connected with Victoria is being hurried to completion. The promoters have shown commendable faith in the Province by locating here. The management realizes that even with a perfect cement and the additional inducement for its use from the fact that it is of home manufacture, that the price of the product will have to be kept down to a close margin above the cost of production. This they are prepared to do, and Portland cement will, therefore, in all probability be cheaper next year than it has been in the past. This in itself will have a stimulating effect in connection with building.

Pacific Coast Pipe Co., Ld.

1551 GRANVILLE STREET
VANCOUVER, - B. C.

P. O Box 563 Telephone 1494

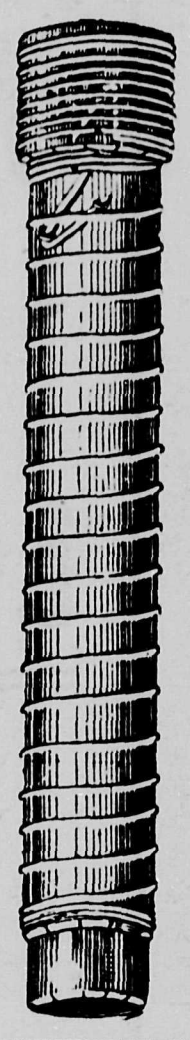
Manufacturers of

Machine Banded Wire Wound Wooden Stave Water Pipe

For City and Town Water Systems, Fire Protection, Power Plants, Hydraulic Mining, Irrigation, Etc.

ONE-HALF THE COST OF IRON PIPE AND BETTER.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE



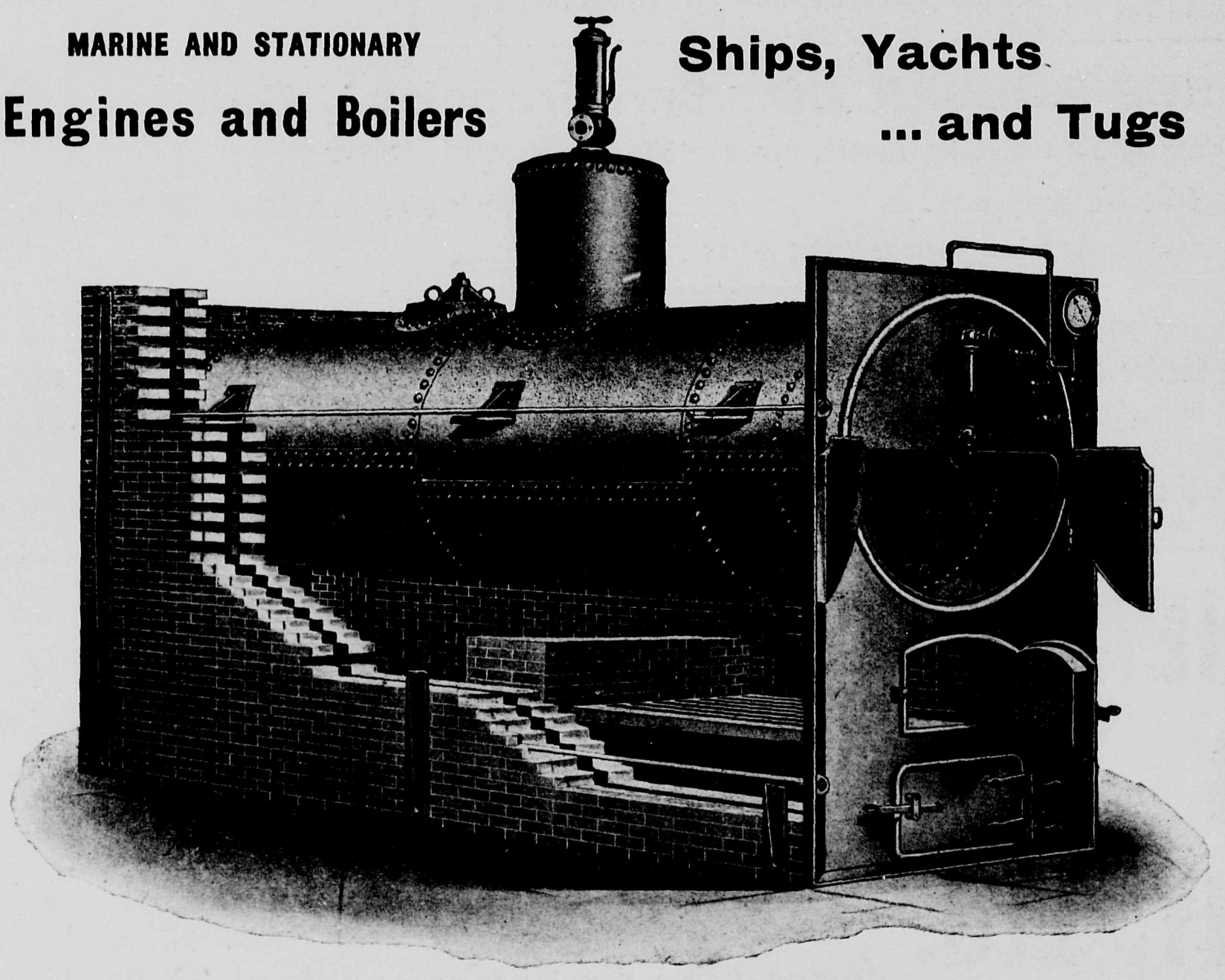
BUILDING BOOM IN WINNIPEG.

A statement giving the building operations of the principal cities of the continent shows that Winnipeg leads them all, exceeding even New York in the aggregate value of permits issued by over $8,000,000.

MARINE AND STATIONARY

Engines and Boilers

Ships, Yachts ... and Tugs



We manufacture Marine Boilers of all kinds as well as Horizontal Boilers as shown in cut.

Our Marine and Stationary Engines are decidedly highest grade and our Ships, Yachts and Tugs have everywhere given the utmost satisfaction.

We know we can give you first-class work and solicit a chance to quote you.

THE BERTRAM ENGINE WORKS CO., Ltd. TORONTO, ONTARIO, - - CANADA

J. A. CUNNINGHAM M. R. WORTH

WESTERN OIL & SUPPLY CO.

VANCOUVER, B. C.

MANUFACTURERS AND REFINERS OF

Lubricating Oils and Greases

B. C. Selling Agents for **GRATON & KNIGHT MANUFACTURING CO.**
Worcester, Mass.

The only Waterproof Leather Belt that IS Waterproof. Laps will not come apart

"Heart," Extra Heavy
"Crescent," Regular Weight
"Neptune," Waterproof
"Special Planer," also Waterproof

Any one of the above, if adapted to work required, is
THE MOST ECONOMICAL BELT ON EARTH

LEATHER
..BELTING..

BOWERS RUBBER CO., San Francisco, Cal.

"OWL" BELT, adapted for Planers, Dynamos, Blowers and Shingle Machines.

"LIVE OAK" BELT, main drive and heavy work. "RELIANCE" BELT general Saw Mill Machinery.

ALL OF THE ABOVE FULLY WARRANTED.

SPECIALTIES: "HUXLEY VALVES"—the best and cheapest on the market, Blacksmith Coal, Babbit Metals, Leather and Rubber Belting, Sterling Emery Wheels, Stack Paint, Lace Leather, Mill and Fire Hose, Asbestos Coverings ....

BEFORE ORDERING SECURE OUR PRICES. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

ARROWHEAD LUMBER COMPANY, Ltd.

ARROWHEAD, B. C.

MANUFACTURERS OF FINEST GRADES OF

Flooring, Ceiling, Siding, Finish, Ship Lap and all kinds of

Cedar, Pine, Fir, Spruce and Hemlock Products

GANG SAWED LUMBER A SPECIALTY

Provincial Information

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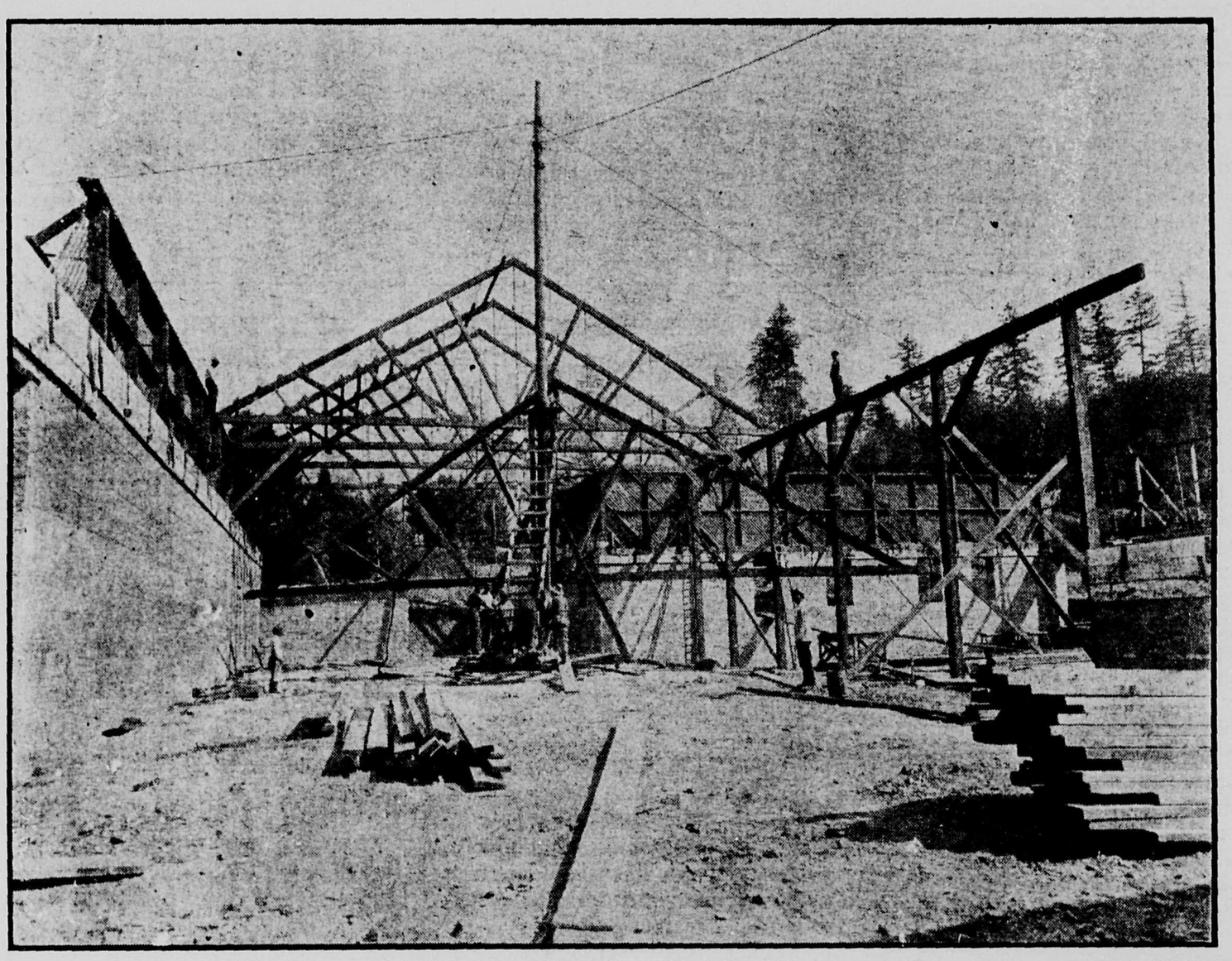

PUTTING THE TRUSSES IN POSITION WHICH CARRY THE ROOF ON THE ROTARY KILN BUILDING AT THE CEMENT WORKS

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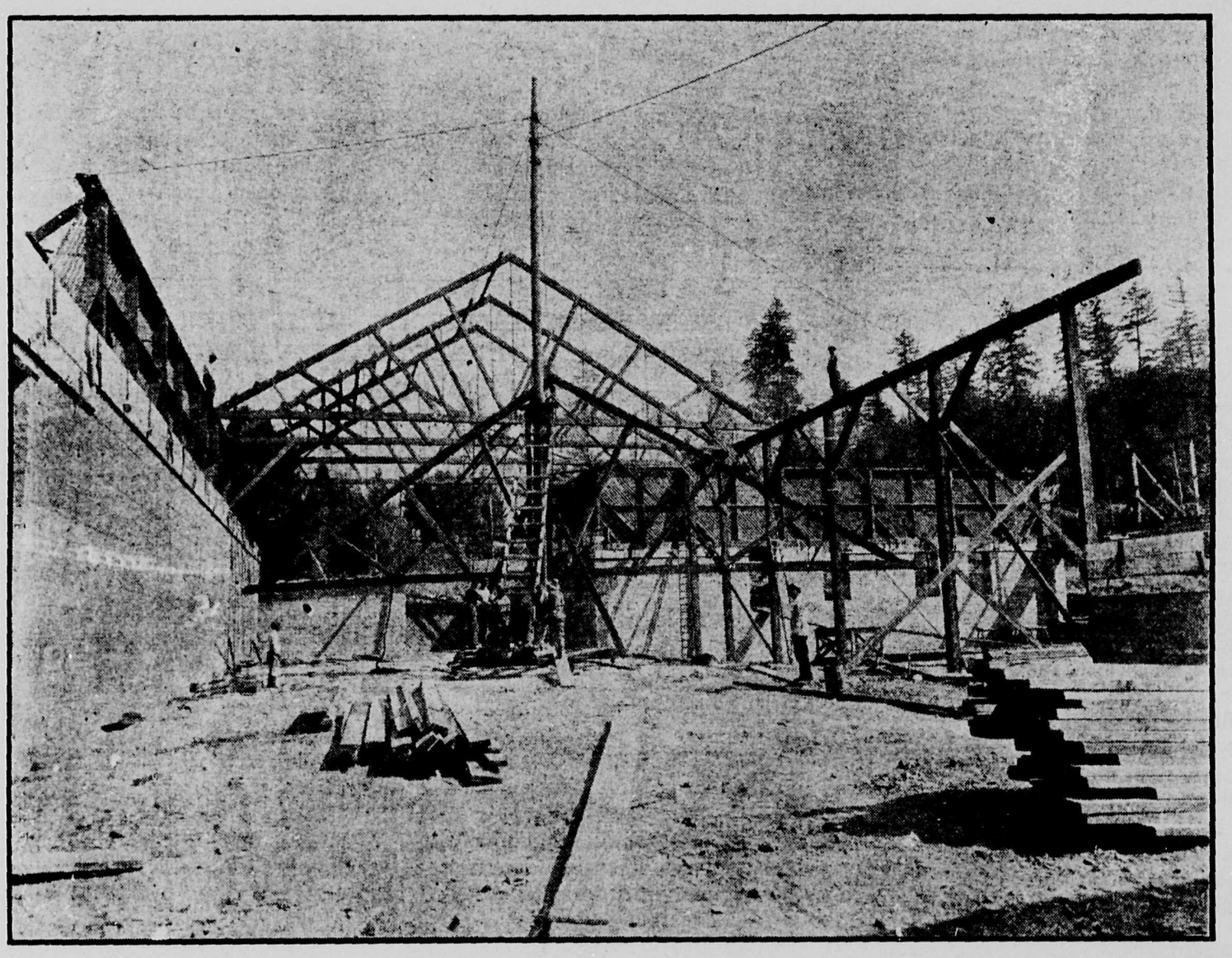

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is turning out from 48,000 to 55,000 feet of lumber every day and has nearly 5,000,000 feet of lumber piled in the yards. Steady shipments are being made, and about 40,000 feet of lumber leaves the mill every day for points in the Northwest Territories and Manitoba.

The affairs of the Canadian Timber & Sawmills, Ltd., of Trout Lake, have reached a satisfactory settlement. A local directorate has been nominated and the local affairs of the company will be under the management of Mr. Wm. Cowan, a man of tried business experience; being, moreover, heavily interested in the company as a shareholder. It is expected that the affairs of the old company will be satisfactorily adjusted in a very short time, and that the mill will be in active operation in the course of a few days. The head office will be at Revelstoke, where there will be three directors to manage this end of the business, and there will be two directors in London.

Mr. J. Hanbury, of Brandon, Man., has a proposition on foot, which, if carried out, will be of immense benefit to the smaller mill owners in Southeast Kootenay. Mr. Hanbury is one of the chief stock holders of the North Star Lumber Company. He has purchased a site at Elko, on the Crow's Nest line, where he proposes to erect an up-to-date planing mill, with a large dry kiln and other modern accessories. His plan is to buy the product of the smaller mills in the rough, so that they escape entirely the expense of finishing, the insurance, the interest paid, and the expense of a man on the road to sell one or two million feet of lumber. This lumber will be shipped direct from the saw to Mr. Hanbury's plant at Elko and at the end of each month the mill owner gets his money.

Following the concessions allowed Mr. S. C. Smith by the Vernon Municipal Council in connection with extensive additions and improvements proposed, the Vernon News thus reports the work: "The extensions and improvements of S. C. Smith's sash and door factory are just about complete and the increased facilities now provided will add very greatly to the producing capacity of the factory. The main building has been greatly enlarged and several new machines, including a 12-inch sticker, a large three-drum sander, and a P. X. variable self-feeding rip-saw, a chain mortiser, etc., all the latest and newest improved types, have been installed. Every change has been in the direction of saving time and labor, and the whole establishment has been planned with these ends in view. A dry kiln, 20x40 has also been built and equipped with the most modern appliances; an electric light plant has been installed."

UNIQUE ADVERTISING.

A Novel Method of Advertising American Products Abroad.

A plan is on foot and will probably be carried to conclusion, says the Mississippi Valley Lumberman, to make up a floating exposition of American products and take it to the Orient as a bid for the trade of the countries across the Pacific. One of the largest vessels on the Pacific Coast will be devoted to the purpose. The lower decks of the vessel, ordinarily used for second and third-class passengers, are to be arranged in a convenient manner for the exhibits. Space will be sold at a moderate price to those who desire to advertise their goods in the ports that will be visited. The exposition ship will sail from Seattle about the middle of November and visit Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hong Kong, Manila, Singapore, Colombo, Mauritius, Delagoa Bay Cape Town, Adelaide, Melbourne, Sidney, Honolulu, and on the return trip, Santiago, Valparaiso and Callao. At each of these ports it will remain from two to ten days, and the merchants of these places will be permitted to visit it free of charge.

Vancouver & Vicinity

The C. P. R. is calling for tenders for the erection of sheds and offices on the new wharf at Victoria.

Messrs. Pendrill & McKay are operating the mill lately under lease to the B. C. Box Co., Ltd, and Mr. J. D. Sinclair.

Mr. C. H. Lindmark, manager of the Revelstoke Lumber Co., Revelstoke, was a visitor to Vancouver early this month.

Mr. R. H. Alexander, secretary of the B. C. Mills, Timber & Trading Company, paid a visit to the Sound this month.

Mr. S. Gintzburger, of Vancouver, is making enquiries for a sawmill plant to have a capacity of from 50,000 to 75,000 feet per day.

Among the visitors to Vancouver this month was Mr. R. O'Leary, a prominent lumber merchant and fish dealer of Richibucto, N. B.

The local lumber market is in anything but a satisfactory condition, and those who are building are reaping the benefit of the lumbermen's losses.

Mr. C. S. Battle, formerly at the head of the Vancouver Lumber Company, with Mrs. Battle and Miss Buchanan are on a trip throughout eastern cities.

THE...
LUMBERMEN'S SUPPLY CO., LIMITED
122 Wellington Street, West TORONTO, ONT.

We sell any article that is required by Railway Contractors or Lumbermen, no matter what it is.

We ship mixed car lots

Mitts, Moccasins, Shoe Packs, Larrigans, Pants, Underwear, Chain, Rope, Axes, Saws, Axe Handles, Pork, Ham, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Tea.

We are the only House in Canada that furnishes you complete under one roof

LOWEST WHOLESALE PRICES

The Union Lumber Co., of Vancouver, whose recent incorporation is elsewhere mentioned, will, if taken up by the lumbermen of the district, be of undoubted benefit to the industry. We have looked into its charter, and believe the company has been launched at the most opportune time. We understand that considerable encouragement has already been accorded the promoters.

STATEMENT OF FOREIGN SHIPMENTS OF LUMBER MADE BY THE B. C. MILLS TIMBER & TRADING COMPANY, VANCOUVER, B. C., IN 1904.

Date.	Name and Rig.	Tons.	Destination.	Feet.	Value.
Jan. 17	French ship Andre Theodore	1875	Cardiff, U. K.	1,584,227	$22,500 00
17	British ship Eskasoni	1715	Sydney, N. S. W.	1,430,308	19,950 00
27	German ship Chile	2054	Callao	1,806,123	21,790 00
29	British steamer Peleus	4800	Kobe, Japan	28,070	1,010 00
Feb. 5	British steamer Aorangi	2782	Sydney	120,857	3,818 00
6	British steamer Tydeus	4800	Japan	196,941	4,704 00
Mar. 14	German ship Adolph	1651	Iquique	1,369,442	14,560 00
23	British bark Linlithgowshire	1357	Freemantle	1,125,789	11,031 00
4	British steamer Miowera	1888	Suva, Fiji	44,029	870 00
14	British steamer Ping Suey	4150	Kobe, Japan	119,638	1,400 00
31	British steamer Moana	2414	Suva, Fiji	35,638	642 00
Apr. 8	British ship Agamemnon		Hongkong	128,588	1,575 00
18	British bg. Sussex	1212	Sunderland, Eng.	1,009,440	12,283 00
28	British ship Belford	1771	Sydney, N. S. W.	1,621,165	16,087 00
29	British steamship Aorangi		Suva, Fiji	40,841	990 00
30	British steamship Ningchow		Kobe, Japan	42,075	841 00
30	British steamship Ningchow		Hongkong	153,700	1,817 00
May 3	Am. schooner Lottie Bennett	496	Junin, Chile	644,396	6,710 00
7	Am. schooner Americana	839	Osaka, Japan	1,023,654	15,465 00
27	British steamer Miowera		Suva, Fiji	25,100	274 00
31	British steamer Hyson		Devonport, England	168,017	10,000 00
31	British steamer Hyson		Hongkong	26,624	332 00
31	British steamer Hyson		Nagasaki	70,080	1,380 00
June 24	British ship Manuka		Suva, Fiji	30,716	474 00
24	British ship Calchas		Hongkong	29,361	367 00
27	British ship Tartar		Yokohama	21,386	626 00
30	British ship County of Kinross	1555	Havre and Calais, France	1,308,662	25,600 00
July 20	British barque Donna Francesca	2163	Callao, Peru	1,700,358	19,815 00
20	British str. Aorangi		Suva, Fiji	37,935	695 00
22	British str. Stentor		Kobe, Japan	58,907	1,178 00
22	British str. Stentor		Hongkong	28,740	359 00
22	British str. Stentor		Hamburg, Germany	124,812	3,426 00
Aug. 13	British bark Hawthornbank	1288	Iquique, Chile	1,134,100	11,000 00
18	British steamer Oanfa		Nagasaki, Japan	308,475	5,537 00
19	British steamer Miowera		Suva, Fiji	23,065	403 00
Sep. 16	British steamer Manuka		Suva, Fiji	20,045	395 00
24	British ship Inverness		Yokohama	242,174	2,785 00

FOREIGN LUMBER SHIPMENTS FROM CHEMAINUS.

Date.	Name and Rig.	Tons.	Destination.	Feet.	Value.
Jan. 26	German bark Hydra	742	Antofagasta	573,718	$ 6,682 00
Feb. 13	Chilian bark Admiral Tegethoff	892	Antofagasta	709,901	8,259 00
11	British ship Khyber	1927	Freemantle	1,665,319	19,275 00
Mar. 7	British steamer Longships	2843	Shanghai	1,143,785	13,687 00
22	American bktn. James Johnson	992	Shanghai	1,233,870	15,920 00
May 14	British barque Procyon	1995	Iquique	1,819,949	20,582 00
May 30	American bktn. T. P. Emigh	923	Melbourne	1,204,485	12,795 00
Aug. 13	German ship Schurbek	2266	Antofagasta	802,228	8,575 00
28	Chilian bark Antofagasta	1016	Germany	2,081,564	41,045 00
Sep. 24	British ship Olivebank	2647	Cape Town	2,517,154	24,781 00

The new machinery for the Ross-McLaren mills, lately purchased by Mr. Lester David, will be along as soon as it can be shipped from San Francisco, where Mr. David did his buying.

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Gilmour arrived home on the 8th inst. from an extensive trip to California and Mexico. Mr. Gilmour and Mr. J. Webster were delegates to the I. O. O. F. convention, held in San Francisco.

Mr. F. T. Sherbourne, contractor of Vancouver, was awarded the contract for the construction of the warehouses on the new C. P. R. wharves at Victoria, the contract price being in the neighborhood of $7,000. Work has already been started

Mr. Alex. McLaren, president of the Barnet Mills, left this month for his home in Buckingham, P. Q. He was accompanied part of the way by Mr. DePencier, manager of the company, who is taking a well-earned holiday and will visit the St. Louis exposition before he returns.

Construction and installation work is being carried on with such success at the new mill of the Canadian Pacific Lumber Co., at Port Moody, that there is every reason to believe the company will be in a position to operate soon after the first of the year. It has been stated that owing to the uncertain state of the lumber market operations would not be commenced until the market improved. Such, however, is not the case, as the local market in Vancouver is but a small factor in this company's business.

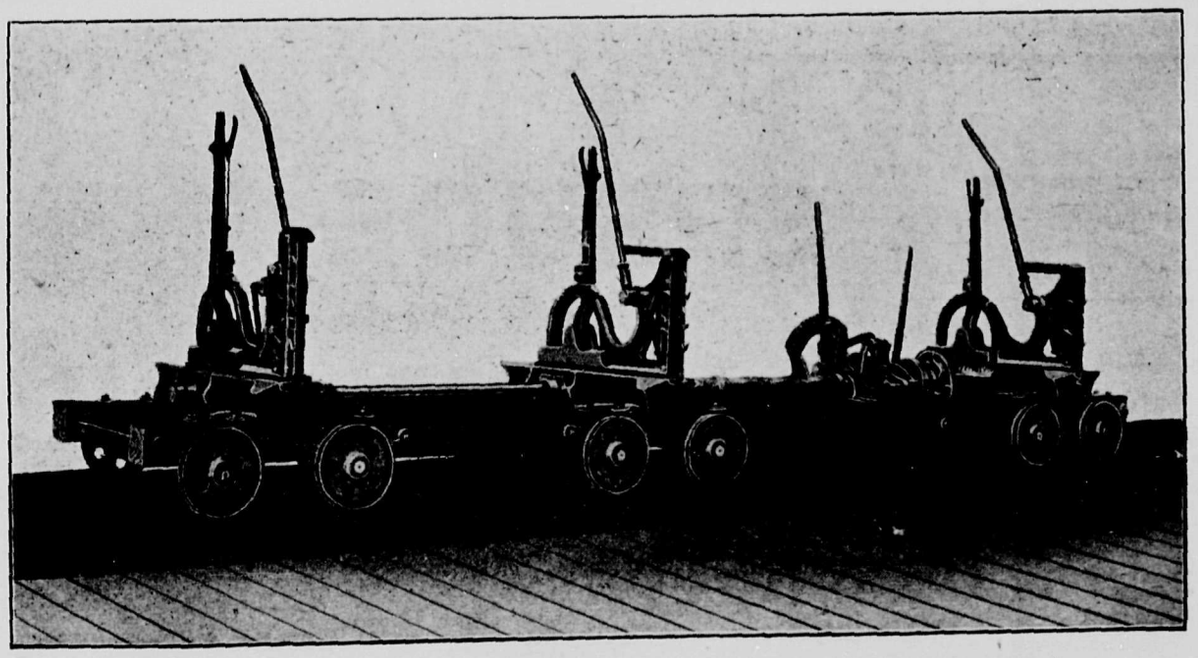
"READY-MADE" HOUSES, EXHIBITED AT THE DOMINION EXHIBITION, WINNIPEG

The B. C. Box Company, Ltd., have removed their premises from Pendrill's mill to False creek, west of Cambie street bridge, where they are installing an up-to-date box-making plant. Electricity will be the motive power.

Mr. John T. Laking, of Hamilton, Ont., and of the Laking-Paterson Lumber Co., was a visitor in Vancouver this month. This was Mr. Laking's first visit to British Columbia, and the lumbering operations of the Province were a revelation to him.

We have been favored with samples of veneer work turned out by the B. C. Manufacturing Co., of New Westminster, with their excellent finish show the capabilities of this enterprising firm. Manager Eckert advises us that with the steady advancement of agriculture throughout the Province the demand for the products of his factory have been steadily and satisfactorily advancing.

Fire did considerable damage to the mill of the Capilano Lumber Co., on Capilano creek, across Burrard Inlet from Vancouver. It is the intention of the company to rebuild at once and on a more extensive scale. The company owns much valuable timber in the neighborhood. The subject of the Capilano Lumber Co.'s rights on the Capilano recently came up for discussion before the Vancouver Council in connection with the preservation of the watershed the city of Vancouver drawing its water from this source.



NO. 2 SAW CARRIAGE

The E. Long Manufacturing Co.,

ORILLIA, ONTARIO

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

Mr. Thomas Chew, manager of the Ontario-Slocan Lumber Co., of Slocan, was the guest of his brother, Mr. Joseph Chew, shingle manufacturer of Vancouver, this month. Mr. Chew states that this season's business at his company's mill on Slocan lake have been very good, and subject to the approval of his directors, extensive additions will be made in the company's property before next season.

The following vessels have been chartered to load lumber at the Hastings mill: American schooner Bilboa, 651 tons, due about October 30th, from San Pedro. She will load for Chile. German barque Pallas, 1,351 tons, due about November 1st. To load for Callao, Peru. British barque, County of Dumfries, 1,615 tons; due in December from San Francisco. To load lumber for London, Eng. Norwegian ship Nordstjerner, 1,635 tons, due in January; to load for London, Eng.

CO-OPERATION OR BUST.

An object lesson in the desirability of co-operation is afforded by the lumber and shingle market of the Pacific Coast at this time. The Pacific Lumber Trade Journal points out that while the cargo and rail trade of the Northwest fell off only 9,590,396 feet in a trade of 873,291,846 feet in the first half of 1904, prices were cut $6 per thousand feet, representng an enormous loss. The Journal adds: The fault is not entirely with the market. A good deal of it is with the manufacturers themselves. There is no good reason why the mills should operate at a loss, or why 28 per cent. of the entire output of the Pacific Northwest should be sold below cost of production. There is no good reason, either, why an unwilling market should be crowded with cheap lumber when it can only absorb a portion of the output. It seems to us that there should be either a curtailment of production or a display of the necessary backbone to pile up lumber rather than sell at a loss. In other words, the millmen should co-operate through their association, so that when conditions are unfavorable a fixed policy as to output and prices can be depended on. It shouldn't be a matter of pride in swallowing losses and working at cross purposes; it should be a matter of business. It has been demonstrated in the cargo business as well as the rail trade that when the manufacturers make up their minds prices are stable, and it is also a matter of record that during the period of higher prices the demand was the greatest in the history of the lumber trade. Buyers are always reluctant to buy on a declining market, and eager when prospects favor an advance.

BUYING REFUSE

Is a rather anamalous title, but in the case of a recent visitor to Vancouver, Mr. H. J. Gilbert, President and Manager of the Saginaw Manufacturing Co., of Saginaw, Mich., it is nevertheless correct.

The lumber sought by Mr. Gilbert's company is of a sort which, owing to continued exploitation of the forest resources, is practically unobtainable elsewhere. It is, Mr. Gilbert explained, of that class of spruce which is at present consigned to the flames in this Province as refuse, for which no market has been hitherto obtainable. Our manufactures, said he, are made almost exclusively from this sort of wood, and we have a capacity for ten or twelve million feet per year.

Mr. Gilbert explained that this rough lumber, or refuse as it has been called here, is used in the manufacture of a variety of woodenware, such as washboards, etc., and contracts for supplies of this material have already been made in Victoria and in Vancouver. This, it was gathered, will open up a market which has hitherto been unavailable for much of the rough lumber now used merely to feed the mill bon-fires. It has been one of the complaints among Coast millmen, Mr. Gilbert says, that they could not profitably get rid of this product.

Incidentally speaking of the lumber industry, Mr. Gilbert predicted an early movement in the direction of the developing of the pulp industry and other manufacturing enterprises on this Coast, which are dependent upon the smaller class of timber. "I am convinced, said he, that there are great opportunities here only waiting for somebody to grasp them, in the way of good manufactures. In this connection he commented on the fact that Japan and China are today receiving their pulp supplies from Eastern factories, which have a freightage to pay of $18 per ton to ship their goods across the continent. Why not cut your good stuff into lumber and convert your smaller trees into pulp and other industrial commodities?"

COMPLETES SEASON'S WORK.

Survey work for the season has been discontinued on the limits of the Quatsino Power & Pulp Co., and the party, consisting of 36 under the direction of Mr. McGregor, returned from Quatsino on the 17th inst. The notes taken by the cruisers show that the confidence of the company was well founded when the scene of this big undertaking was chosen.

The water power available has been estimated by Mr. Colby, of Boston, who has an international reputation for this class of engineering, at 14,000 horse power. This will be sufficient for the company to operate on the large scale ultimately intended.

The question of a market for the company's product has been answered beyond all doubt, as enquiries have shown that an almost unlimited demand exists. China, Japan and Australia are three countries to which the products may be shipped to advantage. According to the report of a British consul in Japan, that country imported in one year one hundred million dollars' worth of pulp products.

VANCOUVER LUMBER COMPANY, LIMITED

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF

Rough and Dressed Lumber

Mill, South End Cambie St. Bridge P. O. Box 173 VANCOUVER, B. C.

FIR SPRUCE

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF LOCAL AND NORTHWEST TRADE.....

CEDAR HEMLOCK

Good Material — Reasonable Prices — Prompt Service

EQUAL FACILITIES FOR SHIPPING BY WATER OR RAIL

W. J. SHEPPARD, Waubaushene, Ont., President

J. G. SCOTT, Vancouver, B. C., General Manager

Pacific Coast Lumber Company, Ltd.

VANCOUVER, B. C.

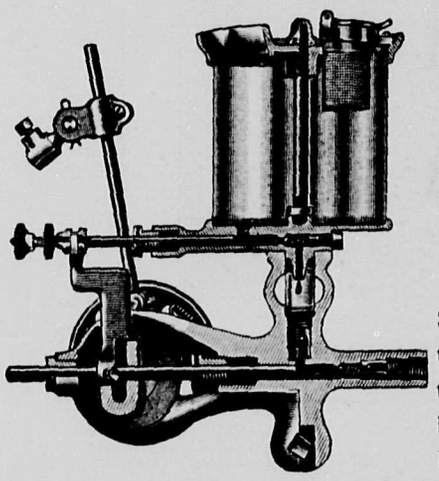
—— MANUFACTURERS OF ——

Fir, Cedar and Spruce Lumber, Lath, Mouldings, Turned Work, Etc.

HIGH GRADE RED CEDAR SHINGLES

CAPACITY—Saw Mill, 150,000 feet per 10 hours; Lath Mill, 25,000 per 10 hours; Shingle Mill, 300,000 per 10 hours; with ample Planing Mill and Dry Kiln Capacity to Handle our output.

PACIFIC COAST LUMBER COMPANY, LIMITED



POSITIVE LUBRICATION

OBTAINED BY USING THE

Manzel Sight Feed Automatic Oil Pumps

Silent Ball Clutch Motion, equally sensitive at high or low speed. Equally effective at high or low pressures. Saves Oil because it does not waste it. Made Single, Double, Triple and Quadruple. . . . .

Bayfield & Archibald,

ENGINEERS,

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THE CANADA METAL CO.

TORONTO, CANADA

ARE

BABBITT MEN

IMPERIAL, their highest grade, guaranteed

No equal for heavy machinery.

Lumber Dry Kilns ....

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

Planing Mill Exhausters

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

Steel Dry-Kiln Trucks

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

Our Planing Mill Fans are carried in Stock by The Fairbanks Co., of Vancouver, B. C.

FOR CATALOGUE AND FULL PARTICULARS WRITE

Sheldon & Sheldon

GALT, ONT., CANADA

A NEW FIELD.

Mr. John McCarthy, a member of the McGoldrick Syndicate, at Nelson, B. C., was a recent visitor to that city. He had just come from a trip of inspection to the Bahama Islands, which lay about 150 miles to the east of the Florida coast. Mr. McCarthy says the possibilities for timber speculation in the Bahama islands are very great. He went to look after the interests of Wm. O'Brien, of St. Paul, who has acquired a large acreage on three islands, namely, Abaca, Great Bahama and Andros. The timber consists chiefly of large pine with some valuable mahogany, mastic, lignum vitae, bulletwood and many others. The want of labor and roads has so far rendered it impossible to turn this valuable timber to account but Mr. O'Brien now proposes to put up sawmills and turpentine works and will invest a large sum in the enterprise. Mr. McCarthy's recent investigation satisfied him that there are from three to four billion feet of pine available on the islands. A sum of $500 a year has to be paid to the British governor of the island for each island and a royalty of 37 cents a thousand is charged on cut pine, but the $500 is only charged when no work is done and the 37 cents and other royalties are allowed on account when lumber manufacture is carried out. One cent a gallon royalty is paid on turpentine, and 1 cent a barrel on rosin. The royalty is only on exported material. The population is about 20,000, of which some eight per cent only, is white. The formation of the islands is coral and shell hardened into limestone, honeycombed with innumerable cavities. The soil is thin but exceedingly rich and timber and fruit plants appear to grow right out of the coral. The climate is one of the most delightful in the world and Mr. McCarthy thinks that the enterprising St. Paul man for whom he is acting has struck a bonanza.

TAXES MUST BE PAID.

Towards the end of the last month considerable excitement in lumber circles was caused by the reported seizure of logging camps, and outfits on Dominion and Provincial lands adjoining the Boundary line south of New Westminster. The seizures were made by Inspector Murray, for non-payment of timber dues, and the value of the camp outfits and logs is estimated at close upon $100,000.

The trouble arose in this way. The land south of the river in that district is in the Dominion railway belt. A great many Crown grants have been issued by the Dominion Government, and under the act timber on Dominion Crown granted lands is not liable to the Provincial export duty, as the timber regulations thereon are made by the Federal Government. Through the centre of Surrey and along the Nicomekl River are a few pieces of land, the titles to which were granted by the Provincial Government before the transfer was made to the Dominion Government, and the timber on these is, of course, liable to the Provincial export duty.

The firms now logging on the Nicomekl River, knowing that the Dominion lands were exempt, made a mistake in assuming that the lands upon which they were engaged in cutting timber were granted by the Dominion Government. The matter, however, has now been satisfactorily adjusted.

NEW TEMPERING PROCESS

According to the Spokesman-Review, a blacksmithing firm of Republic, Wash., claim to thave developed a processs for tempering steel likely to surpass anything of the kind ever before brought to light. Harvey W. Graham, the junior member of the firm, began working on the process five or six years ago, and has continued a series of experiments and tests on iron and steel, and the firm has patiently worked and expended their earnings from their business on the matter until it has been brought to such alleged perfection that it bids fair to become a basis for a large fortune and perhaps revolutionize the iron and steel working industries.

The process consists of the use of certain chemicals in water or oil in the tempering vessel, but what those chemicals are is the firm's secret. It is claimed that by their use any kind of a tool from a blunt hammer head to a keen edged razor can be tempered to a perfection never before realized. In the correspondent's presence Mr. Graham, with an axe tempered by this new process, cut several gashes in a cold bar of steel without dulling the edge. Such a blow as was dealt at the bar with any other kind of tempering would have broken a big gap in the blade of the axe, if it did not destroy it for all further use.

With an axe tempered by this process, a cold bar of iron or steel may be cut into chunks almost as easily as if it were of wood, and with a stout knife blade a bar of steel may be whittled into shavings. A heavy blow dealt with a chunk of wood into which a number of nails had been driven, split it in two and cut through the nails without taking the edge off the blade. Other severe tests have demonstrated a perfection of tempering that had not even been anticipated.

Mr. Graham says he thinks the process is as perfect as it ever can be. The firm is kept busy making razors and tempering them for local customers, and can not meet the demand with their present facilities. T. S. Williams, of the Bon Ton barber shop, has one of the razors, which he would not part with, and George Umbach, a barber of twenty years' practice, has three, which he has been using for three months. He said today:

"I have set aside my old case of tools and now use only these razors, and I can say that I have never before had a blade that would hold an edge as long as these will."

Mr. Graham has perfected his process of tempering by the exercise of thought, time and patience, using in numberless tests the different chemicals in his formula in various quantities suggested by the results obtained from day to day, until the broken edge of a steel drill which had been used in a mine was pared down with a knife to an edge keen enough to be used again without resorting to the forge.

The Confederation Life Association has given notice of its intention to apply for a water record of 300 inches from Cheam Lake for "power to run a sawmill."

"READY-MADE" HOUSES. COMPLETED. EXHIBITED AT NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.

BOX-MAKING.

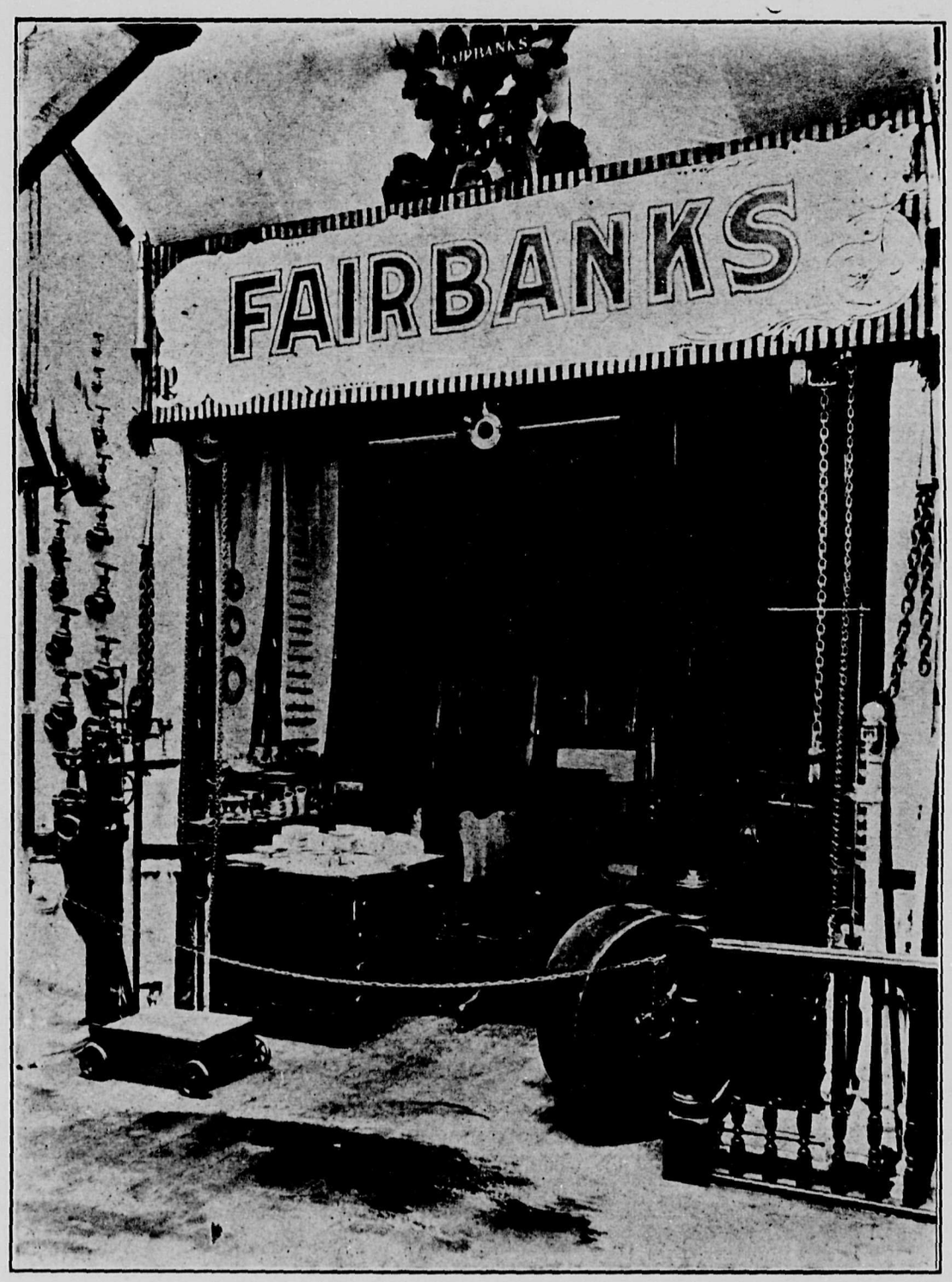
The Brunette Saw Mill Co., Ltd., of New Westminster, had a unique, as well as interesting, exhibit at the Westminster exhibition, being an arch formed from the products of the box factory operated by that company. The exhibit occupied considerable space, and doubtless proved of interest to all users of boxes of the various kinds. Great credit is due to Mr. A. M. Wastell, the Superintendent of the Brunette Mills box-making department, for the extremely picturesque display of what otherwise might have been anything but an attractive exhibit. It is worthy of note in connection with this exhibit, that in the company's box factory automatic nailers and dovetailing machines are used, and these are the only machines of that nature in use in Canada west of Toronto. It was through Mr. Wastell's experience with them in the East that the company has been enabled to install these machines with such satisfactory results in their mill at Westminster.

Mr. L. A. Lewis, Manager of the B. S. M. Co., is to be congratulated on his energy in putting up so magnificent a display. In the centre of the exhibit was one of the company's box machines, and in attendance throughout the fair there was always somebody to explain to those interested, and there were many such, the manufacture of the articles on exhibition.

THE NORTHWEST'S GAIN.

Montreal, Oct. 12.—"As a result of my trip through the entire wheat belt, I think I can safely say that the quality of this year's crop is so excellent that fully 90 per cent. will be good milling wheat, and the total will be very close to 65,000,000 bushels," was the interesting announcement made by Mr. F. W. Thompson, vice-president and general manager of the Ogilvie Milling Company, Ltd., on his arrival here today from a trip of several weeks over the entire wheat belt.

Mr. Thompson said that on Saturday morning last he was present when the first pile was driven on the new big flour mill that the company was building at Fort William.



FAIRBANKS CO. EXHIBIT AT NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.

INCORPORATIONS.

The Britannia Lumber Company, Ltd., incorporated October 5th, with a capital of five thousand dollars, divided into five thousand shares of one dollar each.

To enter into and carry into effect an agreement between Alfred Mattinson and the company, and between Christopher R. Drew and Peter Foster and the company.

To carry on business as timber merchants, sawmill and shingle mill proprietors and lumbermen, to buy, sell, import, export and otherwise deal in saw logs, timber, lumber and woods of all kinds.

Union Lumber Company, Ltd., of Vancouver, B. C., incorporated 29th September, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, divided into one thousand shares of one thousand one hundred dollars each.

To carry on the business of lumber manufacturers, merchants, brokers, shippers and agents in the city of Vancouver and elsewhere.

To acquire by purchase or otherwise sawmills and shingle mills for the manufacture of lumber and shingles, to operate the same.

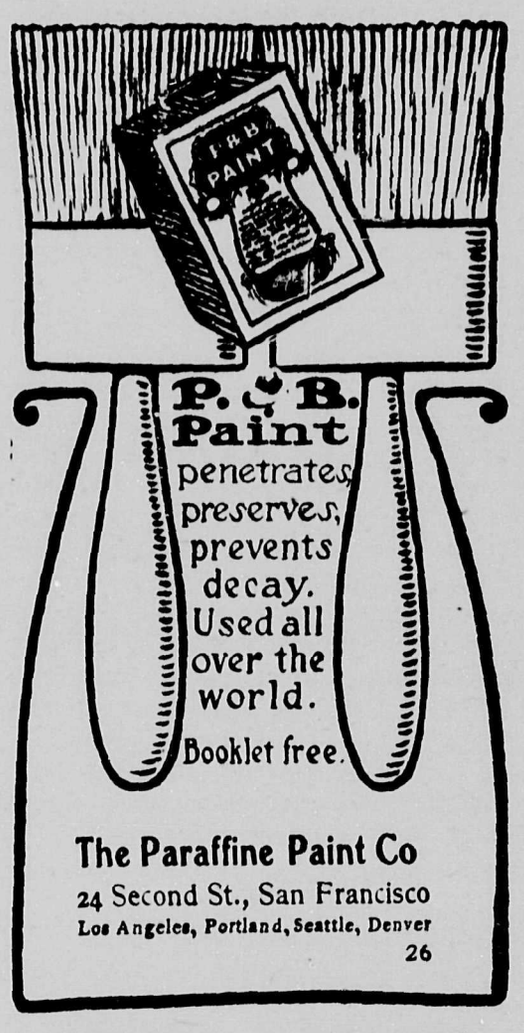
To acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise, foreshore rights, water privileges, docks, wharves, piers, warehouses and generally everything necessary for the equipment and operation of steamers, steam tugs and vessels.

A MIGHTY FACTOR.

If the negotiations now being carried on between the Robertson Lumber & Rafting Company, of Portland, and the Panama Canal Commission are brought to a successful termination, hundreds of millions of feet of logs and piling will be sent from the Columbia River logging district in immense rafts to the Isthmus, to be used in the construction of the temporary work of the canal.

The Commission has been requested by the men who have the construction of the canal in charge to purchase 40,000 sticks of piling for use in the work at the canal, and this requisition is now in the hands of the purchasing department of the commission.

This amount of piling is equivalent to 32,000,- feet of lumber, or equal all told to four of the large rafts that are built on the Columbia River and towed to San Francisco at the rate of three each summer.



HENRY DARLING

Agent for Western British Columbia and Vancouver Island

18 Powell St. Vancouver, B. C.

The Gurney Standard Metal Co.,
AGENTS
CALGARY, ALBERTA

SHINGLE INDUSTRY PARALYZED.

Bellingham, Oct. 21.—The Chamber of Commerce of this city is now taking steps to secure from the railroads some measure of relief to the shingle industry, which is paralyzed by lack of transportation. At the present time immense stocks of shingles are piled up in the kilns and warehouses of the dozens of shingle mills tributary to Bellingham, and there is a great dearth of cars. Unless cars can be secured immediately several of the mills will be forced to close down. They cannot go on manufacturing for the reason that they have no room in their yards for the storage of the product. Orders from the East, placed months ago, cannot be forwarded, and manufacturers are at their wits' end to know what steps to take in the matter.

Requests to the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railways for cars are met with temporizing replies, and there seems to be no possibility of securing relief in either of those quarters. The matter is to be laid before the officials of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and if cars can be secured from that road a great deal of business will be guaranteed..

TIMBER LICENSES ISSUED.

For the month of September there were 153 timber licenses issued, 59 were new licenses and 94 renewals. These are thus apportioned to the several districts:

Sayward District	2
Kootenay	17
New Westminster District	6
East Kootenay	49
South East Kootenay	28
Lillooet	21
West Kootenay	14
Coast	16
Total	153

The lumber mills at The Loop and Sparwood, on the Crow's Nest Pass Railway, are running full blast.

ALMOST A MILLION.

Ottawa, Oct. 21—The will of the late Alex. Lumsden, who represented Ottawa in the Ontario Legislature, amounts to $935,042. Of this amount $41,175 is in Ontario real estate, $408,946 in Quebec real estate, and $484,919 personal. Mrs. Lumsden is the sole legatee and executor.

WHERE B. C. "TOOTHPICKS" WENT.

The first grain elevator erected by the Harbor Commissioners of Montreal was finished last month, and is now in working order. This great elevator was designed in order to give Montreal a chance of competing with the grain shipping ports of America, and for the better handling of the Canadian export crop, which increases in bulk every year. It is one of the biggest structures of the kind in the world, is 228 feet high and cost $606,000. Its carrying capacity is 1,000,000 bushels of grain, and its machinery will load a large ocean liner in one night. The corn is carried into the storage chamber by pneumatic suction tubes, and the grain is thoroughly cleaned and freed from dust before it is shipped for exportation by a special set of machines.

TO DEVELOP POWER.

A company is being formed by a number of influential men in the Boundary District, particularly in Phoenix, for the purpose of developing the power obtainable from the Kettle River above Canyon City. It is claimed that during low water 3,500 horse power is available. . The company will be known as the Horseshoe Power Co.,, Ltd., and will have a capital of $250,000. If the project is carried out this will be the second time the Kettle River has been harnessed to develope power.

N. Hanson's sawmill at Wasa, S. E. Kootenay, is now running full swing, and a large amount of lumber is being cut.

AMONG THE MANUFACTURERS

FOUR MILES OF PIPE.

Completing a busy month the Pacific Coast Pipe Co., Ltd., of Granville Street, Vancouver, turned out on September 30th the last carloads of an order for four miles of their wooden stave water pipe 14 inches in diameter, for the Rossland Power Co. This pipe is now being installed at the new concentration plant for the War Eagle and Centre Star mines, at Trail. Water is taken from Murphy creek for the operation of this new plant, and the wooden pipes have superseded the old flume method, being fully as cheap and much more practical, while at the same time being very economical in the transmission of water with no loss whatever.

The Pacific Coast Pipe Co., Ltd., has a number of large orders on hand for wood pipe to be shipped to various points, and during the season has supplied several towns and cities in the interior of British Columbia, as well as in the Northwest Territories with pipe. In the latter country, where it is comparatively a new proposition, the pipes supplied by the Pacific Coast Pipe Co., Ltd., have in every case given great satisfaction.

THE FAIRBANKS CO.

This company had a striking and tastefully arranged exhibit at the New Westminter Exhibition, which called forth most favorable comments from visitors. The exhibit included among the many lines manufactured and handled by this company a line of mill supplies, and everything necessary for the engine room; transmission appliances, belting, pulleys, hangers, etc., while one corner of the exhibit was taken up with a display of the products of the Simonds Saw Manufactory, for which the Fairbanks Co. has the exclusive agency. These saws are made entirely of English plate and are warranted perfectly true, or as true as it is possible to make them. They are free from flaws and seams. Their Crescent ground saws are guaranteed to cut ten per cent more lumber than any other brand of saws made in the United States. Simonds' hand saws are in quality and finish of steel and handle the most modern hand saw on the market.

WHAT I SAW AT ST. LOUIS.

By recent mail we have received some interesting momentoes from the R. Hoe & Co., saw manufacturers of world renown, consisting of a leaflet depicting "A Hoe bit" on the cover and a view of the fair grounds on the inside, together with a twenty-four page illustrated pamphlet, entitled "The Hoe Chisel-Tooth Saw. How it is made, and how it should be taken care of." This latter should make interesting reading to all users of the Hoe products.

AN ATTRACTIVE EXHIBIT.

Reference was made in our August issue to the exhibit of the British Columbia Mills, Timber & Trading Co., of Vancouver, B. C., at the Dominion Exhibition, recently held at Winnipeg, of a group of "Ready Made" houses. This exhibit attracted an immense amount of interest and attention, and the appreciation of the spectators is best shown in the fact that orders from the Prairie Provinces have resulted which will tax the operations of the company to its capacity for some time to come.

The prime object in making the exhibit at the Dominion Exhibition was to ascertain if, upon critical examination of those best qualified to judge, this class of house would meet the requorements of settlers of the Northwest and, whether or not the company would be justified in extending its already large plants by the addition of the necessary alterations and machinery to turn out these houses. The exhibit has fully settled both

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

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HAVE A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION
You Want None but the Best
Then Place Your Orders With
JOSEPH CHEW
SHINGLE MANUFACTURER
Vancouver, British Columbia

points, and as soon as circumstances will permit the British Columbia Mills, Timber & Trading Company will be in a position to fill all orders submitted to them.

In the meantime elaborate catalogues are being prepared, which, when completed, will embody the various designs suitable to the many purposes for which the houses may be used, and will be profusely illustrated with excellent halftones.

So great was the attraction of these houses at the Dominion Exhibition that the company was urged to make a similar exhibit at the annual fair of the Royal Agricultural & Industrial Society held this month at New Westminster, and only consented at the last moment, inasmuch as with the present facilities the company is not desirous of advertising them until it is able to fill the orders already booked. Our illustrations herewith presented, show, first, a group of the three houses exhibited at New Westminster which formed one of the most interesting and attractive exhibits at the Society's fair, and possibly called forth more favorable comment than any other exhibit, agricultural or industrial. This photo was taken the day before the opening of the Fair. The second and third pictures were taken at the Dominion Exhibition, and are herewith reproduced for the instruction which they convey, showing in the first instance the houses in course of construction, and the finished article, the latter giving but a faint idea of the crowds who inspected the exhibit at the Exhibition. From an architectural point of view these houses are just as nearly perfect as could be desired, while the method of construction is such that they can be made in almost any size within reason, remembering, however, that the prime object is with the view of supplying the wants of people outside of cities, where artizans are not to be had except at great expense, and that any man with ordinary intelligence can put the house up from directions supplied him without the aid of carpenters or builders. A brief description of the construction of these houses has already been given in these columns, so that there is no need to go into details at this time.

There is little question but that when the company has completed the necessary additions to be able to turn out these houses in any number, they will find a ready sale all over the country, and they will be a boon to many a settler throughout the west, and elsewhere.

It is worthy of note that in consequence of the extremely favorable comment on this exhibit the Royal Agricultural & Industrial Society has awarded the first gold medal of merit ever struck by the Society to the British Columbia Mills, Timber & Trading Co. This appreciation was unanimously voted at the last meeting, and indicates what was thought of the exhibit by the Fair management. What was thought of it by visitors is shown by the fact that the whole display was purchased by Rev. A. A. McLeod, who will have the houses re-erected at Grandview, in the eastern portion of Vancouver By arrangement with Mr. McLeod, one of them will remain at New Westminster, the management wishing it for the use of the lacrosse club, and the B. C. Mills, Timber & Trading Company will make it good here.

The following is the letter forwarded by Mayor Keary acquainting the B C. Mills, Timber & Trading Co. of the awarding of the medal:

New Westminster, B. C., October 10th, 1904.

B. C. Mills, Timber & Trading Company, Vancouver, B. C.

Gentlemen—I have been instructed by the Executive of the Royal Agricultural & Industrial Society of B. C. to write and express to your company their grateful appreciation and thanks for the magnificent exhibit you made at the Provincial Exhibition just closed at Queen's Park, this city, of your "ready-made" houses, which were a source of great interest and attraction, and we feel certain we can truthfully say made one of the principal features of the fair.

I have also been directed to say that as a slight appreciation of the Executive's gratitude, a gold medal will be forwarded to you in a few days.

The diploma I beg to hand you by bearer.

I am, yours faithfully,

(Signed) W. H. KEARY,
Manager and Secretary.

"READY-MADE" HOUSES. IN PROCESS OF ERECTION.

THE ENGINEER'S PIPE DREAM.

Come draw up your chairs, and you shall hear
The tale of the Valve and the Engineer.
He worked a week and he worked a day,
For 'twas finish the job or get no pay,
When Sunday came there was still no rest
For his Valves would leak though he bought the best.
But he sat in his boiler room one day
And his thoughts flew out in a dreamy way,
And he dreamed of a Valve, a wonderful kind,
That all came apart with no seat to grind,
When a thread cut out on a bonnet or seat
He could buy new parts, and the Valve was complete.
Three minutes of labor, a trifle the cost,
The Valve was intact, and no holiday lost.
Every part that was worn he could quickly renew,
Now this was his dream and it all came true.
For a big hearted, good natured fellow came around
And showed him a Huxley all perfect and sound.
The Engineer's Sundays are now all his own,
His troubles and cares to the wind he has thrown.
He has on his pipes a Valve that will stay,
The Engineer's favorite forever and aye.
And this is my story, when all of it's told
The moral is clear—get the best that is sold,
The price is no more at the outset, the cost
Is twenty times saved e'er the Valve you have lost.
So fit up your pipes and begin life anew,
We've got the right price, so it's right up to you.

The Western Oil & Supply Co., of Vancouver, are agents for the Huxley Valves.

Sprague Collecting Agency,

MACHINERY

Engines and Boilers

SAW MILL MACHINERY
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We can offer you a better selection than any other dealer in America.

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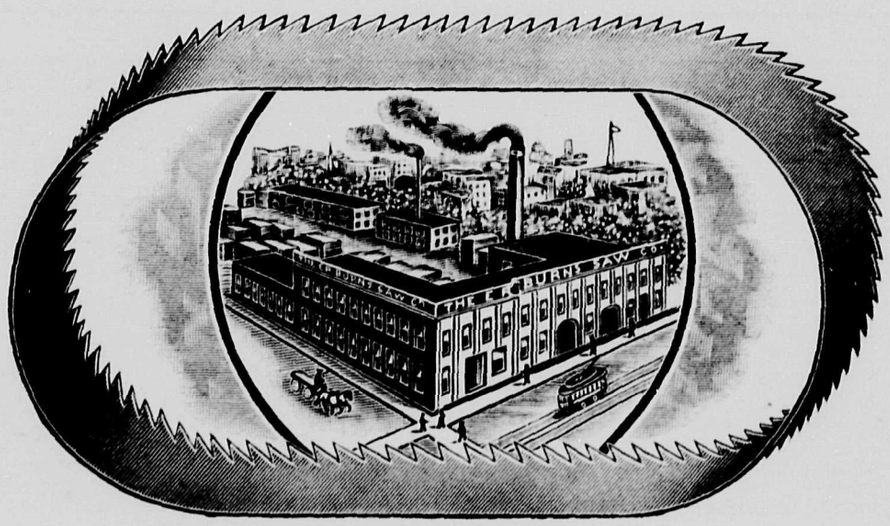
SPECIALTY: MOUNTAIN TAMARAC

NOTE—SPECIAL ATTENTION TO MANUFACTURE

WOODEN WATER PIPES.

At the annual exhibition of the Royal Agricultural and Industrial Society, held at New Westminster this month, among other exhibits coming under the industrial department, was one of wire wound, wooden pipe, manufactured by the Canadian Pipe Co. The exhibit was well arranged and showed samples of pipe in the various sizes turned out by the company, including gates, hydrants, cross pipes, Y's, tees, elbows and reducers. Mr. Berry, manager of the company, who was in charge of the exhibit, states that the company's product is meeting with the most gratifying appreciation wherever used.

In many parts of the world this wooden pipe is rapidly taking the place of the open ditch or flumes for irrigation purposes as it never freezes up, but retains the uniform temperature of the water. It is evident that on account of the wood being a non-conductor the temperature of the water passing through the pipe is kept practically uniform both in winter and summer. It is found on record that some of the wooden pipe place for water supply in London, England, over a century ago, is still in use and as good as ever and again in Detroit, Michigan, over twelve miles of wooden pipe was laid fifty years ago and is still good, which speaks well for the article exhibited by the Canadian Pipe Company.



SAWS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

The saw has ever played a conspicuous part in the economy of manufacturers. It dates as far back as the grindstone, but unlike that non-progressive appliance the saw has felt the march of progress until inventive genius and skill have effected improvement akin to perfection in this indispensable piece of mechanism. Hardly any other tool is more varied in size than the saw, when we consider the full range of the species, so to speak, from the watchmaker's delicate saw for piercing and inlaying, which measure about one-thirteenth of an inch in width and one-hundreth of an inch in thickness, up to the immense mill and chisel tooth saws in use in wood working establishments and the gang saws employed in ripping logs of almost any dimensions. Saw manufacture has been reduced to a science in this country, and Canadian saws are now in use all over the world and are generally conceded to be the best.

Quality is of course the paramount consideration in this industry, and there are but few branches in which long experience and a high order of mechanical skill are more essential to success. Few houses are better equipped in this respect than the E. R. Burns Saw Co., of 548 and 550 Dundas street, Toronto, Canada. The output of this concern, which is carried on under the able management of Mr. W. Rankin, is circular saws of every description, including a new and perfected band saw, which bids fair to revolutionize the band saw trade of the United States as well as Canada. All goods beyond question are as perfect as the best selected material and expert skill in manufacture can make them. Their works at the above location are completely equipped with the most improved machinery and appliances known to the business and there are special features for grinding, polishing, repairing, etc. A very large number of the highest skilled labor is employed under the most experienced superintendence. The trade of the firm extends to all parts of the country, and its manufacture sells on their merits, successfully challenging comparison with all similar goods on the market.

The new patent crosscut handle is pronounced by hardware dealers to be the strongest, most durable and easily adjusted handle ever invented.

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One 60'' x 16 ft. Boiler to stand B. C. test, 125 lbs.
One 150 H. P. Engine.
One Moulder, must be modern heavy machine.
One Matcher, must be modern heavy machine.
One Planer, must be modern heavy machine.
One Self-feed Rip Saw, must be modern heavy machine..

All machines must be in good condition.
Give prices separately for each and F.O.B. car.
Address,

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Box 11, Cranbrook.

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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.

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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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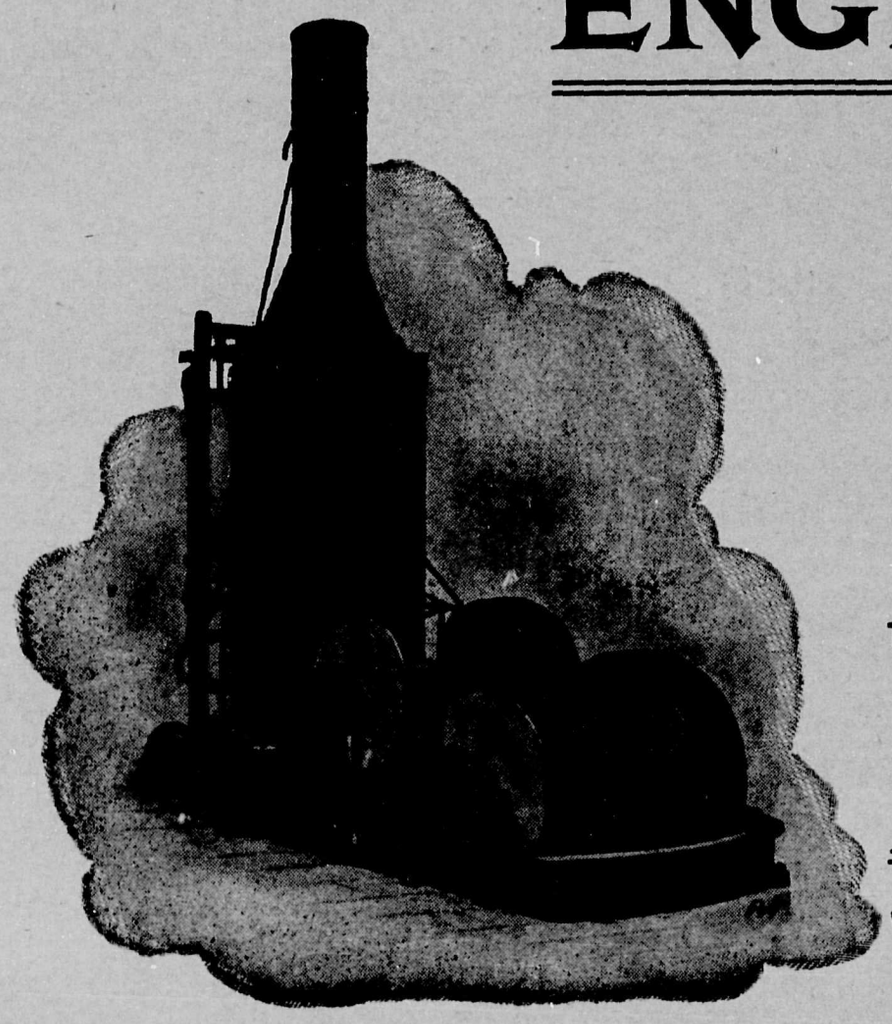

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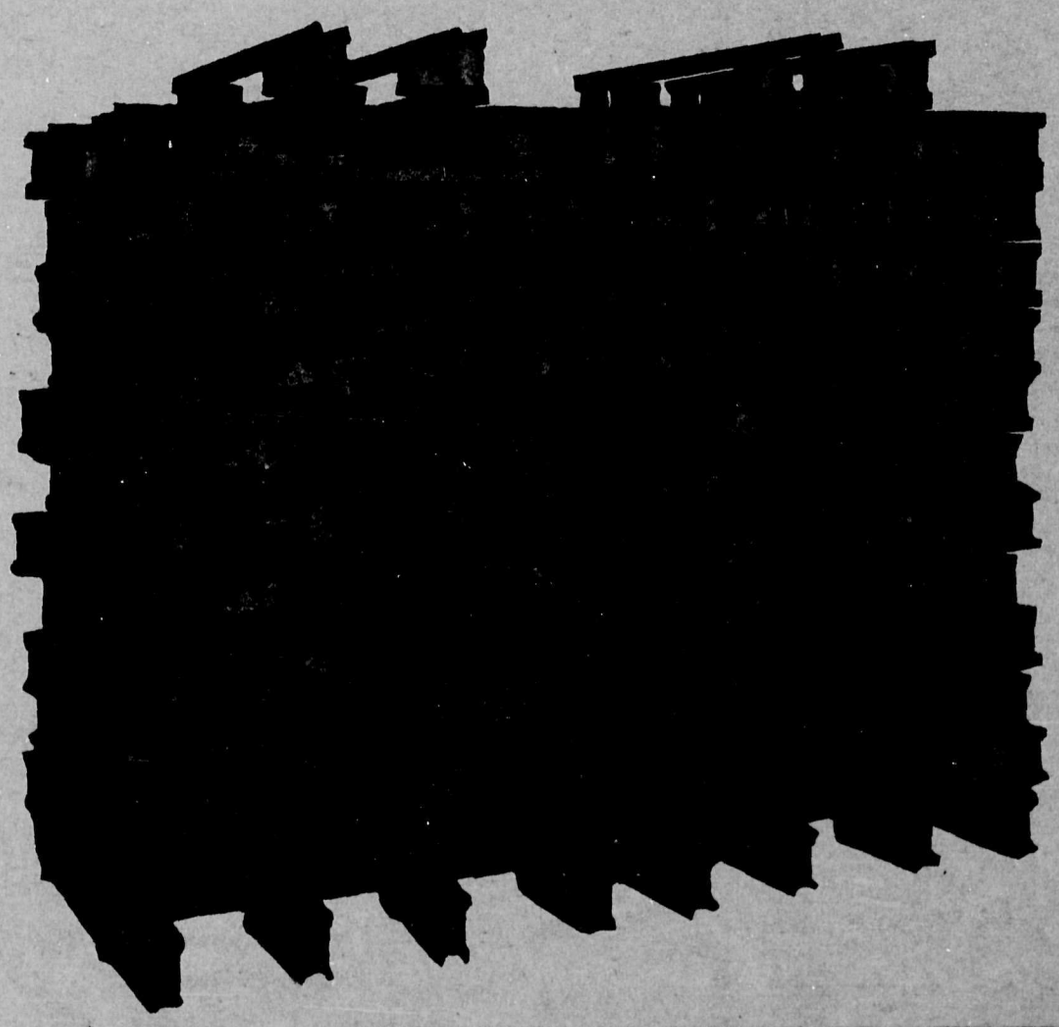

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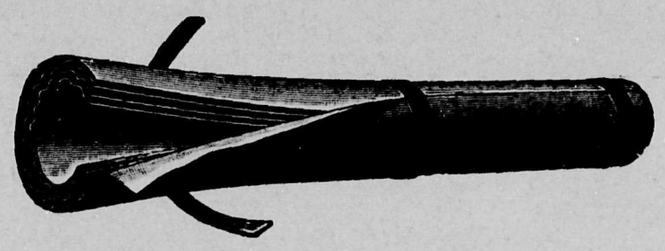

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