



British Columbia LUMBERMAN

Vol. I.]

VANCOUVER, B. C., JUNE, 1904.

[No. 6.]

British Columbia LumbermanPUBLISHED EVERY MONTH
D. TODD LEES, Business ManagerOffice, Room 2, Pender Block, Granville Street, Vancouver, B. C.
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ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION

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TO OUR ADVERTISERS.—The BRITISH COLUMBIA LUMBERMAN has a guaranteed circulation of 2,000 copies. It will be found in every mill, lumber manufactory, logging camp, etc., in the Province and Puget Sound, besides all dealers in lumber in the Northwest and Canada generally. To lumber manufacturers, lumber dealers and machinery makers no better medium has ever been offered in the West.

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PERSISTENT EFFORT NEEDED.

Our expectations regarding the imposition of a duty upon American rough lumber have not been recognized in the manner in which we considered they would. In spite of the strong representations made by public bodies throughout this province our weight has been counterbalanced by the influence and numbers of the Northwest and Eastern members in the House, and the Finance Minister's budget has been handed down without reference to the lumber industry. True, we were working alone in this matter, and though the prosperity of the industry in British Columbia was dependent upon the success of our efforts, we knew we were "up against" a very hard proposition, that the Northwest and Manitoba would oppose our request, fearing it would affect and raise the cost of our product to the consumers of these districts, was a foregone conclusion, but we felt that we might look for fair support from Ontario and Quebec. Our hopes in this regard have been misplaced. The lumber men of these provinces "took a bluff" of the United States, in that if a duty was imposed as asked, Washington would retaliate and effectively kill the trade which Canada enjoyed with the Eastern States. As to this we consider it a very poor excuse for an argument against the imposition for the small duty asked by British Columbia representatives. If the Government was alive to the interests of the

country Canada should be perfectly able to take care of its own in a matter of this kind.

From our Ottawa correspondent's observations on the conditions of that market, we are the more astonished that the lumbermen of that region did not join issue with us in our demands, as it is the more reasonable to assume that the enforcement of a duty would be the readiest means of anticipating the United States government taking the duty off our Canadian product. At the present time the Eastern States look to Canada for a large proportion of their lumber supply, and the suggestion of an increased tariff "bluff" upon that supply was very improbable.

There seems, however, still some hope of salvation for our lumber interests. In the changes in tariff matters proposed by the Minister of Finance, he announced that the government proposed to stop the "dumping" into Canada of goods at "slaughter" prices. That lumber is "dumped" into Canada from the Pacific Coast States can very readily be proved, and we would call the attention of the Federal Government to the fact that with raw material at an average price of \$7.00 per 1000 it cannot be otherwise considered that rough lumber from that raw material sold F. O. B. Puget Sound at \$5.50 per 1000 can be other than "dumped" goods. In the strict interpretation of the new law when enforced, this class of goods would be subject to a duty of 50 per cent, or \$2.75 per 1000.

In order that justice be done to our mill men against this "dumping" business, we would strongly urge that the Government appoint special commissioners from among members of the lumber trade at the different ports of entry to Manitoba and the Territories to assist the Collectors of Customs at these ports in the discharge of their duty in this regard, as such commissioners would be fully conversant with the conditions of the trade and market from time to time.

Though the government has not seen fit to grant our demands, and our industry in this Province has been seriously injured in consequence, the lumber men of British Columbia will not sit down and take the snub, but the fight will be waged until our desires are granted, if not now, at no very distant date. Persistent effort and unanimity of purpose have accomplished harder tasks than this "two dollar one."

FIRE RANGERS.

With a fire record of over \$100,000 during the month of May in the lumbering concerns of this Province, words of caution cannot be too often expressed of the absolute necessity of using every precaution against the fire fiend, and now, with the advent of hot and dry weather we would especially call the attention of the Provincial government to a duty it owes to the community in the protection of the forests of the Province.

At the recent meeting of the Canadian Forestry Association the subject of prevention against fire in our forests received considerable attention, and under recent date the secretary of that important association in writing upon the subject, says:

"The protection of the watersheds is a matter of great importance in your Province and the prevention of fire during the construction of the transcontinental railway is no less a matter of great interest. As you know, railway building in British Columbia, as well as in other parts of Canada, has usually resulted in unnecessary destruction of the forest growth. The contractors for the building of the road have no stake in the country after their operations are completed, and it has been stated to me by a reliable person that contractors have purposely set the woods on fire in order to clear their right of way. I presume that the nature of contractors has not changed and that if the construction of any new lines through forested lands is to be done without great loss it will be necessary that some strong control should be placed on the operations."

During the last session of the Association, held in Toronto, the following resolutions were passed relative to this important matter:

Resolved: That in view of the proposed construction of a new transcontinental railway and the projection of other lines passing largely through coniferous forests, the attention of the governments of the Dominion and the provinces, and also the railway companies, be called to the serious danger of loss of valuable timber consequent upon the construction and operation of such lines if all possible precautions to prevent the starting of fires are not taken and to urge that the question be given full and careful consideration, that to the end sought the party or parties contracting to build the different sections of the said roads be required to enter into an agreement for an efficient equipment and control to prevent fires, that at such seasons as may be necessary an effective patrol be established along the afforested line of railways and that the officers both of the governments and the railways be required to use all possible diligence to prevent the starting or spreading



POWELL LAKE FALLS

WATER POWER OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

In this age of inventions, when modern machinery seems to be limited only by command of the mind, it is strange that greater advantage is not taken of the practically unlimited water power of this province. With but few exceptions industries still depend upon steam, although the use of water power could often be taken of nearby waterfalls, which, after the initial expense, could be more economically operated by water power. Electricity, which in the past decade has made such wonderful growth, comes to the front with greater appreciation, when by a touch from the hand of modern science such great sources of wasted energy are transformed into this fluid and guided to its mission, often miles away from the place of its birth.

That such power can be carried for very long distances with very small percentage of loss has been practically demonstrated for years, and in a country such as this, where these available water powers are very thickly distributed, it is to be assumed that in the near future this cheap and constant source of energy may be used to better advantage with the manufacturer. It must not be forgotten that not only may we use our water falls in this way, but also our rivers, with their rapid currents, which represent thousands of horse power, waiting to be harnessed and controlled. Even the ocean tides, with their great rise and fall, have under special local conditions much economic value in direction. The time is not far distant when a great part of our Trans-Continental railway system may be advantageously operated by electricity, generated at some of the many water falls in proximity to their course from the Pacific to at least the foot-hills east of the mountains. It may not be possible at the moment to utilize this power for extreme distances away from the source of supply, although it seems to us but a question of a short time before more portable storage batteries than are at present in use may be invented, which will permit of the entire railway system to be operated by electricity generated at available points.

With so much competition in the lumber industry, the proximity of more or less water power

to every timber limit in the country, makes it quite possible for the logger to avail himself of this easily generated power, a very portable wire could carry the power from the source to any part of his work, and actuating a portable plant, would be capable of doing at a moiety of the expense everything done by his log hauler, while illuminating his camps, sawing his logs and felling his trees.

ELKO WATER POWER.

The Elk River Power and Light Company, which possesses the water rights on the Falls at Elko, will commence active measures to develop its property at once. A. J. Mott, of Fernie, and Thos. Crahan, of Michel, who originally owned this property and since formed the above named company, went west on yesterday's local. Before leaving Mr. Mott stated that they had been called hastily to Elko to meet the engineers who had been summoned to make a survey for a power plant near Elko. The company had capital behind it and would put in a plant which would utilize the entire power of the falls.

It is said that the company have in view the construction of a tram railway line from Elko to Michel. The power will also be sold for lighting and other purposes. It is estimated that the entire fall of the river included in their right is about 100 feet, which will give about 3,000 horse power. The harnessing of this immense power has long been recognized as one of the coming steps in the industrial progress of the valley. Up to the present the time has not appeared ripe for such an expensive undertaking, but in view of the rapid industrial and commercial development that appears to be spreading over the valley the time has arrived when this water power can be utilized to advantage.—Fernie Free Press.

C. P. R. BUILDINGS AT WINNIPEG.

Montreal, June 7.—The announcement was made yesterday morning by General Manager McNicoll of the Canadian Pacific that Peter Lyall & Sons, of this city, has been awarded the contract to build the company's new hotel and station at Winnipeg. The contract price is in the neighborhood of a million and a quarter dollars.

ON THE MARKET.

Information has been received that the C. P. R. has placed on the market the whole of the Columbia & Western land grant in Kootenay. Within this grant are some very valuable timber and agricultural lands.



FALLS, KANAKA CREEK, MAPLE RIDGE

British Columbia

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PUBLISHERS' NOTICE.

The Business Office of the "British Columbia Lumberman" will be moved on September 1st from its present location to more suitable and convenient premises on the ground floor of the McKinnon Building, Granville street, Vancouver, B. C., where we shall be pleased at all times to meet lumberman and their friends.

A DUTY TO THE PEOPLE.

Though attention has been drawn from time to time by the press of the country to the disastrous effects upon property by forest fires, no action seems to have either been devised or considered necessary by the Government. The continued dry weather throughout the Province has had the dire effect of seriously increasing the danger from the spread of fires when these break out, and but for the placing of an extra number of "Bush Fire Notices," we know of nothing else which has been done to prevent or avert such fires.

Considerable space has previously been occupied in these columns on the subject of forest fires, but the condition of affairs today compels us again to revert to the subject. It is a well known fact that in not one case in a hundred is a bush fire attributable to "spontaneous combustion" or other accident of nature, the cause then lays in the hands of the people. This being the case it is absolutely imperative for the safeguarding of life and property that the most stringent means be adopted by legislature enactment whereby that cause shall be removed.

From a glance of the records of the last two months it will be found that the Kootenay section of the Province had had a greater prevalence of fires, and these have covered over a wider area than in the coast section. The inference would naturally be that prospectors and campers are individually responsible. Again it has been suggested that the railroad companies have had not a little to do with the starting of these fires from a laxity in the use of spark arrestors on their engines, and there seems little doubt but this has been a most prolific source of fires in both east and west Kootenay. If the latter should be found to be the case the law provides that any person or company is at liberty to recover damages for loss sustained thereby, besides the transgressor having to pay a penalty for failing to comply with the aforesaid "Bush Fire Act."

In the event of bush fires being started by prospectors or others, our attention has been called to the fact that constables and rangers are decidedly lax in their duties in following up those who might be primarily responsible, being inclined in mining districts to "favor" the prospector. An

instance in point is mentioned in an interior newspaper, when a constable was sent to enquire into the cause of a bush fire, and reported on his return that it "was not doing any damage worth mentioning." As a matter of fact, that same fire completely devastated an area nearly six miles square, consuming much valuable timber.

The Nelson News says, anent this: "No one apparently is officially interested enough to stop the present fires or prevent fresh ones starting up and it is clear that a district fire warden, whose sole duty would be to look after forest fires, is badly wanted in this section."

From the foregoing it can easily be surmised that in a mining section the safeguarding of property—public or private—from fire is not in the proper hands when left to provincial constables or any others directly concerned in the mineral development of the country; there is bound to be a laxity in tracing up the "offenders" when these are supposed to be miners.

We have no wish to appear as being unjustly hard on the mining men of the province, we know their worth to the country only too well, but what

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lumber cut for the building that now shelters it. Today the company has as complete a shingle-sawmill as there is in the country, and it is in excellent trim to do the work that is laid out for it. Twenty-two men are employed in and about the mill. The daily cut is about 20,000 feet. Their supply of logs is large, and their timber limits equal to the needs of the mill for many years." The officers of the company are: President, Jas. Mowat; Secretary-Treasurer, Alexander Watson; Directors, H. S. Gregory and G. O. D. Otty, of St. John, N. B. The mill is under the local management of J. L. Rutan and R. Mowat, with H. M. Law on the books.

LUMBER MANUFACTURERS ORGANIZE.

The Manufacturers' Lumber Company, Ltd., has just been incorporated under the provisions of the Manitoba Joint Stock Companies Act, with a capitalization of \$1,000,000. The object of the company is to manufacture and sell lumber and lumber products by wholesale and retail in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories and in British Columbia.

A large number of the leading manufacturers in Winnipeg and in the West have joined in the enterprise, including amongst others, D. C. Cameron, Winnipeg; D. E. Sprague, Winnipeg; John Hanbury, Brandon; Moyie Lumber Co., Ltd., of Moyie, B. C.; A. Leitch, Esq., Cranbrook, B. C.; East Kootenay Lumber Co., Ltd., of Cranbrook, B. C.; Crow's Nest Pass Lumber Co., Ltd., of Wardner, B. C.; Fernie Lumber Co., Ltd., of Fernie, B. C.; Robinson-McKenzie Lumber Co., Ltd., of Cranbrook, B. C.; Standard Lumber Co., Ltd., of Cranbrook, B. C.; the Kootenay River Lumber Co., Ltd., of Nelson, B. C.; the King Lumber Co., Ltd., of Cranbrook, B. C.; Porto Rico Lumber Co., Ltd., of Nelson, B. C.; the Yale-Columbia Lumber Co., Ltd., of Arrowhead, B. C.; Revelstoke Lumber Co., Ltd., of Revelstoke, B. C.; Canadian Pacific Lumber Co., Ltd., of Port Moody, B. C.; Brunette Saw Mill Co., Ltd., of New Westminster, B. C.; Ladysmith Lumber Co., Ltd., of Ladysmith, B. C.; E. J. Palmer, of Chemainus, B. C.; Shawinigan Lake Lumber Co., Ltd., of Victoria, B. C.; Columbia River Lumber Co., Ltd., of Golden, B. C.; W. C. Wells, of Paliser, B. C.; R. A. Mather, of Keewatin, Ontario, and W. C. Cowan & Co., of Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, N. W. T.

SUBSCRIPTIONS INVITED.

Advices just received from London, England, state that the Pacific Coast Wood Pulp & Paper Company, Ltd., is about to issue its prospectus, inviting subscriptions from British investors to assist in the development of the wood pulp and paper industries of British Columbia. It is stated that this company has conducted considerable pioneering work, and has practically absorbed the Pacific Coast Power Company, Ltd., and the Industrial Power Company, Ltd., both of Vancouver. The new company has obtained large concessions of pulpwood lands, and possesses water power for the carrying out of its undertakings.

The mills, it is proposed to locate near the mouth of Powell River, situated about eighty miles north of Vancouver. The company states that the cost of wood delivered at its mills will be about \$2.50 per cord.

CROP STATISTICS.

Winnipeg, Man., August 3.—The Dominion Immigration Department at Winnipeg has collected reports on crops generally throughout the west. The returns are favorable, and show promise of fairly good to excellent crops.

Winnipeg, August 16.—The weekly crop report of the Canadian Pacific Railway, issued to-day, still holds to the hopeful tone which has characterized it throughout the season. Cutting has begun in nearly all parts of the Province and Territories, though it will not be general for at least another week. The percentage yield as estimated at the present time, runs from twenty to twenty-five bushels to the acre with a good sample of grain.

Vancouver & Vicinity

The British Barque Hawthornbank is loading lumber at the Hastings mill for Iquiqui, Chile.

British ship Halewood is on her way to Vancouver to load lumber at Hastings for Callao, Peru.

Hunting & Lea are making application to the Vancouver City Council for an improved water service and better fire protection.

Mr. Adam Hall, of Peterboro, Ontario, a prominent member of the Big Bend Lumber Co., at Arrowhead, after a stay of some weeks here, returned home last week.

Mr. Robert Hamilton, of the Wm. Hamilton Manufacturing Co., of Peterboro, has returned to Vancouver, after an absence of several weeks in the East. He visited the St. Louis Exposition on his way west.

Fire did damage to lumber standing in the yards of the North Pacific Lumber Company's mill at Barnet, to the extent of about \$700 a few weeks ago. It is supposed that the blaze started through the carelessness of tramps.

The mill buildings of the Oriental Pulp & Power Co., at Swanson Bay have been completed, and are now awaiting the arrival of the machinery. Owing to the extensiveness of the machinery, it will take a long time to thoroughly instal it.

E. J. Mahoney, Manager of the Royal City Planing Mills, Vancouver, returned from a visit to Winnipeg. His patented "knock-down houses" created a most favorable impression at the Winnipeg Exhibition, and to which reference is made in another column.

On Saturday, 30th ulto., Mr. William Beam, manufacturer of doors, windows, etc., of Vancouver, met with a nasty and painful accident, having his right hand and arm badly lacerated by a saw. The accident is liable to incapacitate Mr. Beam for several weeks.

The lumber manufacturers of the Province intend to take concerted action in bringing the matter of lumber freight rates before the Railway Commissioners when they arrive in Vancouver. In this matter they have the co-operation of the various Provincial Boards of Trade.

A series of disastrous forest fires are reported from several places on the mainland coast and Vancouver Island, and at the time of going to press the damage reported is enormous. Many logging camps have been compelled to move their outfits to tidewater to save destruction from the fire fiend.

Mr. Alex. Maclaren, President of the North Pacific Lumber Co., at Barnet, gave his new yacht, the "Maple Leaf," her trial trip a couple of weeks ago, and found her fully up to expectations. Mr. Maclaren intends to take an extended trip to the northern coast as soon as all the interior fittings of his yacht are completed.

Mr. W. C. Schultheis, a prominent Washington lumberman, was a recent visitor to the city. He has been visiting the British Columbia coast with the view of acquiring cedar limits for his company, the Washington Cedar Lumber Company, of Ballard. It is more than likely a large mill will be erected on the west coast of Vancouver Island, at or near Clayoquot Sound, by this Company.

An unprecedented condition of affairs in the logging business of this coast happened this month, when two important logging camps had to close down for want of water, there not being sufficient water available for the boilers of the donkey engines. The camps which have closed down are Joliffe's, at Evans Bay, Reade Island,

and E. H. Heaps' camp, at Nelson Island. At the former camp some nine men were employed, while at the latter thirty men would have worked.

Bayfield & Archibald, mechanical engineers and machinery agents, have opened an office in Molsons Bank building. The members of the firm come to Vancouver well recommended, and have some first-class agencies, amongst others, are The Mica Boiler Covering Co., Montreal; William Abbott, Montreal; Manzel Bros., Buffalo, N. Y., manufacturers of the famous automatic force feed oil pump, and W. H. Mussen & Co., Montreal, manufacture of wire rope.

Mr. J. P. McGoldrick, of Minneapolis, who has received considerable notoriety by the action of the Nelson City Council over the contemplated bonusing of a large mill which he and his associates intended erecting at that point, passed through Vancouver a few weeks ago. He expressed much disgust at the way some of the members of the Nelson Council endeavored to "saddle" the bonus proposition, and is consequently undecided what the ultimate action of the company will be.

Messrs. H. E. Irwin and H. S. Cane, of New Market, Ontario, the latter head of the firm of Cane & Sons, woodenware manufacturers of that city, who have been making an extended visit through the Province, were visitors to the city last week. These gentlemen have been inspecting timber limits in the Kettle River Valley, owned by a Grand Forks syndicate, and it is said that negotiations are now under way for the transfer of Lequim's sawmill at Grand Forks to Messrs. Irwin & Cane.

One of those distressing and unaccountable accidents happened early this month to August Reischmann, foreman at W. T. Farrell's shingle mill at Roche Point, whereby he is supposed to have been drowned. His boat was found on Monday, the 8th inst., adrift in the Second Narrows, and on the seat were his coat and vest. He had left Vancouver the previous evening, and apparently never reached his destination. Diligent search has failed to obtain any trace of the missing man.

The sale of the Vancouver Lumber Company's mill and property was made last week to Messrs. A. L. Clark, of Gilmer, and J. E. Tucker, of Taylor, Texas, lumbermen of that state of wide experience. The new owners contemplate making the plant one of the most up-to-date on the coast, and will spend anywhere up to \$50,000 with this end in view. The name of the company will not be changed. Mr. Moody, of Galveston, Texas, an experienced millman, will take the management of the mill.

The Brunette Saw Mills, Ltd., of New Westminster, has completed the installation of a fully equipped box factory, the capacity of which is 6,000 boxes per day. Two dove-tail machines, manufactured by the Dove-Tail Machine Co., of St. Paul, have been placed; these machines are the only ones in use in the Northwest. A box printing machine of the latest design has also been installed. The company has done a very large business in salmon, fruit, butter and other boxes, and from the excellence of the goods turned out, are assured of a big trade.

As a result of several large orders which are now in hand, the Pacific Coast Pipe Company's factory is being worked overtime. Mr. A. E. Irwin states that several miles of 18-inch wire-wound pipe is now being turned out for the power plant at the Britannia Mines, on Howe Sound. Another large order for pipe was placed with this firm by Mr. A. C. Flumerfelt, President of the International Coal & Coke Company. This order was for sufficient pipe for a complete waterworks system for the new mining town of Coleman. Some of the pipe manufactured by this company is also being used in the Vancouver waterworks system.

Messrs. Cunningham & Worth, trading under the firm name of the Western Oil & Supply Co., at 217 Columbia avenue, Vancouver, opened up in