

Douglas fir, so that we have progressed that far on the road to an exact knowledge of this species. Another thing that will be very important out here in the future is built-up stock, including three and five-ply veneers and bigger stuff. The possibilities for British Columbia manufacturers along this line are tremendous. The work of the Forest Products Laboratories in the East has been very heartily endorsed by the pulp and paper manufacturers, who have manifested their appreciation by offering substantial aid. One great benefit that is certain to follow from the establishment of a wood-testing branch in British Columbia will be that architects and engineers will have definite data concerning the properties of British Columbia woods which they will be able to use when designing structures, in the same way they now have knowledge of the definite properties of steel, concrete, and other standard building materials. This information will be especially valuable also in the export trade when it is a matter of introducing a new wood in competition with some that have been long in use. An instance of this is shown in the advantage which long-leaf pine has over Douglas fir on account of the scientific grading and the branding of all grades by the mills. Constructors are enabled to select the class of material which exactly suits their needs, without the necessity of buying high-grade material for purposes which would be equally well served by lower quality timbers or lumber. Per contra, they also are able to avoid the danger involved in buying low-grade material where high grade is necessary.

Aeroplane Work First.

The laboratory to be established at Vancouver will at first be limited in its work almost entirely to problems arising out of the production of aeroplane material. Owing to the lack of special knowledge of British Columbia woods and the influence of defects, it is necessary for the Minister of Munitions to de-

mand very high standards of quality in the material reaching them. If an increasing understanding of the properties of the woods required will allow of even a very slight relaxation of the specifications, a very great increase can be made in the amount of material available. It is just possible that further investigation may disclose that the province has other woods which might be used to advantage in aeroplane construction.

B. C. FIRE DOES DAMAGE

Forest fires which swept for three and a half miles along the Columbia river, between Sullivan and Genelle, burned 37 high power line poles of the West Kootenay Power and Light company Sunday and yesterday and temporarily interfered with operations at Trail smelter. But for the fact that one line was preserved the whole plant would have had to close down.

Forest rangers were quickly on the job and the fire last night was under control.

Men from J. S. Deschamps' lumber camps and the West Kootenay Power and Light company cooperated with the forestry officials in fighting the blaze, which burned furiously at times. At one point it jumped about 900 feet across the Columbia river.

It is believed that sparks from a locomotive started the fire. In the same district five or six fires were started during the past two or three days by clearing fires getting away from the ranchers who were burning brush.

Moving a Paper Mill.

A paper mill looks as if nothing could move it.

But a paper mill can be moved by a few careless men miles back in the forest. How?

Burn down the limits and the mill disappears.

No mill remains after its wood supply has been burned up.