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## MANUFACTURING CYPRESS LUMBER IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

(Special Correspondence of the CANADA LUMBERMAN.)

AMONG the new milling industries in British Columbia is that of the manufacture of cypress lumber, for which a new mill is being built at Takush Harbor, on the south shore of Smith's Sound, on the mainland coast, some miles north of Vancouver Island. For export purposes this is the most extreme limit of the lumber industry.

Last year several local capitalists of Vancouver, who had secured a concession of cypress limits on the north-west coast, were successful in disposing of it to a British syndicate at a large figure, and now it is in contemplation to operate on an extensive scale.

Cypress, or yellow cedar (*Thuja Excelsa*), commercially is of great value, though limited in area on the coast. It is expected that it will rank in the markets of the world with mahogany. It is found in quantities on Queen Charlotte Islands and in the interior of Vancouver Island, but is not so generally or easily accessible. Up to the present it has not entered into commercial operations to any material extent, and the present enterprise being a new departure, its success is looked forward to with some degree of interest.

The *Thuja Excelsa* does not grow so large as the *Gigantea*, but it is a harder, heavier and choicer wood. It has a specific gravity about equal to the Douglas fir, will bear an equal strain, and is as durable as oak. In addition, however, to these qualities it takes the finish of mahogany, and is not unlike it in general appearance. There is nothing richer looking among our woods in exterior, unless it be the red cedar, which, however, is much more susceptible to injury and "dinges," and scratches easily.

The limits in question are situated in the vicinity of Takush Harbor, and are owned by the Takush Harbor Timber Trading Co., Ltd., the head office of which is at 15 and 16 George street, Mansion House, London, E. C. It is proposed to manufacture spruce and red cedar as well.

The mill, externally and interiorly, will be one of the most complete and modern on the coast, and is being fitted up entirely by the Wm. Ham-

ilton Manufacturing Co., of Peterborough, Ont., and Vancouver, of which Mr. Robert Hamilton is manager for British Columbia. The building is 200 x 50 ft., 14 ft. high, with engine and boiler house 56 x 56 x 20 feet, the latter being rendered fire-proof by a covering of corrugated iron. The engine is a heavy Corliss frame, high speed, with automatic governors, and when running 600 ft. piston speed will develop 380 h. p. There are four 60" diameter boilers, 14 ft. long, return

inserted hoe teeth being used in both saws. From the saw-rig to the extreme end of the mill there is a line of cast-iron rolls called "line rolls" for moving the lumber to the outer end of the mill. The carriage on the log side of the mill is driven to and fro with a Cunningham twin engine steam feed. On the opposite side of the mill there is a resaw machine capable of cutting up a cant 40" wide and 36 ft. long, the carriage being operated by a Prescott steam or "shot-gun" feed. There is also on the resaw side a line of cast iron line rolls for moving lumber. When the lumber passes from the double circular, any portion of it to be resawed is carried across the mill by an endless chain transfer. The mill is equipped with a Pacific coast gang-edger, two trimmer saws, conveyors for slabs and debris, etc., etc. The capacity of the mill will be 75,000 ft. in ten hours.

## BLOCKED AGAIN.



UNCLE SAM:—"Judge Wheeler's decision smashed the first gate, but by the time you get through that obstruction my friend here will have a gate that you can't smash."

tubular and a w. pressure of 125 lbs. to the sq. inch; tubular heater of latest design suitable for heating feed water; fired automatically, the fuel being fed by an endless chain running over the boiler.

With regard to the fixed and moveable machinery and the operation of the same: The logs are hauled from the water in the usual way by endless chains with cast steel bunks, having spuds inserted therein. The log carriage has the latest cast steel bunks opening 60" from the saw rig, capable of cutting logs 64" in diameter, 50 ft. long, by using a double circular saw-rig, having two vertical saws standing one above the other, the diameters of which are 58" each,

actually and directly engaged in the common enterprise, is also entitled to a lien upon the logs, and that the manual labor for which a lien is given under section 2451 is not merely the personal labor of a lien claimant, but includes labor performed by his teams and servant under a contract for a gross price per month for both.

With some kinds of piston-rod packing, when the engine stands still over night, there is a deposit of packing and rust on the rod where the packing comes in contact with it. This evil may be greatly lessened by locating a sight feed oiler so that it will drop cylinder oil on the rod continually while running.

## A LEGAL DECISION.

THE Supreme Court of Minnesota held, in the recent case of Breault vs. Archambault et al., that under the provisions of the log lien law, General Statutes 1894, sections 2451 to 2464 inclusive, a cook and his assistant employed at a logging camp for the purpose of cooking for the men actually and directly engaged in cutting, hauling and banking logs, are entitled to liens upon such logs for the amount due for such services; that a blacksmith employed at such camp in shoeing the horses, in repairing the sleds, and in mending and keeping in order tools used by the men