of a better utilization of British Columbia woods. Conferences held with the bodies mentioned disclosed a hearty desire on the part of all to cooperate in every way possible with the Ottawa Government so as to secure the needed facilities with the least possible delay. As a result, Mr. Campbell was able to return east on April 15 with a draft of a comprehensive scheme for approval by the Director of Forestry at Ottawa which will permit of certain woodtesting data being available by the end of May, by which time it is expected the new building being erected by the British Columbia Government at the University for laboratory purposes will be ready for occupation and at least partially equipped.

B. C. A Great Gainer

On the evening of April 5, Mr. Campbell was the guest of the B. C. Forestry Club, when about 40 lumbermen and others were present.

"In British Columbia," said Mr.

Campbell, "the study of timber is by far the most important work that the new laboratory can take up at this time. One of the prime factors is the study of strength in its various phases-strength in bending, strength as regards shock, resistance, hardness, tension stiffness, etc. The suitability of timber for any particular purpose cannot be judged by its characteristics as shown by any of these factors separately-they must be taken in combination. For instance, Douglas fir is one of the strongest of woods for its weight that we have, yet for aeroplane construction it is not as suitable as the much weaker wood -spruce. The first series of tests are necessarily on the pure woodi.e., the characteristically straightgrained pieces. Without the knowledge to be derived from such test: it is impossible to proceed with tests of larger-sized material containing knots, checks, and other defects. At Montreal we have completed a study of the characteristic strength of the clear, straight-grained material of

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