

yellow fever broke out there and continued to rage. He then turned his attention to British Columbia, which had just entered the Canadian Confederation, and about which there was a great deal of talk. Early in the summer of 1872 he made preparations for leaving Eastern Canada, and in August he came by way of Duluth, which he desired again to visit, and over the United States system of railways. He reached Victoria in the latter part of September. He found the lumber business very dull in British Columbia at that time, this industry on the Pacific coast being chiefly confined to Puget Sound. He accordingly did not remain in the Province, but returned to Washington Territory. As he was anxious to obtain a knowledge of any details of the business peculiar to this Coast, before investing capital in an enterprise, he spent the winter at Seabeck, in the employ of the Washington Saw Mill Company, engaged in surveying logs and mill-wrighting. He remained there till April, 1873, when he decided to return to British Columbia. He stopped on his way at Port Gamble, where he was induced to enter the employ of the Puget Sound Saw Mill Company, of which Mr. Cyrus Walker was then the local manager. Here he was engaged at the same work as at Seabeck, and he had thus every facility to obtain an insight not only into the manner in which the milling business was conducted on the Pacific coast, but also of thoroughly learning the quality of the timber, and especially that employed in the export trade. In January of 1874, he left Port Gamble. The Moodyville Saw Mill on Burrard Inlet, had been destroyed and the manager, Mr. Moody, had gone over to Puget Sound to engage millwrights for its reconstruction. Mr. Hendry determined to see how matters stood and accordingly came to British Columbia. He went to Moodyville where he obtained the position of foreman of the millwrights engaged in putting in the machinery. When the mill was completed it ran day and night to make up for lost time, and Mr. Hendry had charge during the night. He remained at Moodyville until June, 1875, using his opportunities during all this time to study the business. It seemed to him then, however, that it would be many years before the timber in this country would be very valuable, owing to its abundance and the sparse population. The Red river country was then coming into prominence and he observed the large prices that were being given for lumber in Winnipeg. He