

presented to the buyer to-day, embodying every one of the foregoing qualifications and offering to the trade an article which is bound to give better satisfaction as a result than any other.

Cedar and spruce are being used extensively, but do not possess all of the advantages of fir, which are so necessary to the successful marketing of the product. The greatest advantage, however, which these goods possess over fir is the fact that they are free from pitch, but unfortunately for them they cannot be purchased for as low prices as fir, which after all is the great factor with distributors. It has been shown that none of our woods resist the actions of time as does our red cedar, nor will any of them take a finer finish than spruce, or work more readily under a cutting tool.

Our hemlock has thus far not been a factor in porch columns, but is bound to become recognized as even superior to fir in the so-called solid columns, possessing, at the present time at least, the principal advantages of fir, and in addition to this, being free from pitch, and a trifle lighter when dry.

It is not well known to the trade as many manufacturers are shipping hemlock columns with the fir, but that is hardly doing the former justice, for the wood ought to be recognized as well adapted to this class of work. Methods at present employed in the manufacture of these goods are receiving the attention of producers who are realizing that our woods yield to a surprising extent to treatment, the opportunities in this direction being unlimited. Every one of the woods mentioned possesses peculiarities as to

grain and fibre which have caused manufacturers some very disastrous experiences, but that it is possible to produce them in such a manner that they will remain in a marketable state has been demonstrated beyond question. However, there are still features which will be greatly improved in the near future, for it takes times to prepare processes and equipment, all of which must be specially adapted to each one of the individual woods in this line of work.

All of our woods are remarkably free from defects which exist in every Eastern competitor's, notably the matter of blue sap and knots, but as the trade becomes more familiar with the facts in the case Washington columns will correspondingly become more popular.—"The Timberman."

#### PEACE PALACE ARCHITECT.

M. Cordonnier of Lille, the famous architectural constructor, has been elected to superintend the erection of the great peace palace at The Hague. The work will be under the general supervision of a committee of five, of whom three will be trustees of the Carnegie fund.

Twenty-one architects, from almost every country in the world, including several Americans, among whom was Stanford White, competed for the prize of \$5,200 offered by the trustees for the best design. No less than 3,038 designs were submitted, and the first prize was awarded to M. Condonnier for a plan in the style of the chateaux of Northern France.

M. Condonnier, who is 52 years of age, designed the Pasteur statue of Paris, the Hotel de Ville at Dunkirk and, over 170 competitors, won the first prize in the international contest for the Stock Exchange at Amsterdam, for which Stanford White also submitted designs.

## A Word to Architects and Builders

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