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BRITISH COLUMBIA BUILDING AT WINNIPEG EXHIBITION.

THROUGH the generosity of the lumber manufacturers chiefly, the exhibits of British Columbia at the Winnipeg Exhibition will in future be housed in an attractive building devoted exclusively to the products of that province. Exterior and interior views of the building which has just been erected for the purpose are shown on this page. It will be of some interest to readers of THE LUMBERMAN to relate the steps which led to the erection of such a building and to give a few particulars of its construction.

Last spring the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition Association instructed their manager, Mr. F. H. Henbach, to visit the province of British Columbia with a view of securing a large exhibit from the coast. The leading lumber and shingle manufacturers, always on the alert for an opportunity to make known the excellent qualities of British Columbia lumber, met together and generously donated material to the value of \$1,100 f.o.b. mills for the purpose of erecting a building entirely of Douglas fir and red cedar, which in addition to showing the excellent quality of their lumber and shingles, could be used annually for the exclusive accommodation of all British Columbia exhibits. The Dominion Government granted the sum of \$1,000 to aid the project, and the result was that Mr. Henbach secured for his association a particularly handsome and useful addition to their already extensive buildings for an outlay on their part of some \$1,100. The cost of the completed structure was about \$3,200, which cost would have been increased to \$4,200 had not the C. P. R. generously carried the material, seven cars, from New Westminster to Winnipeg free of charge.

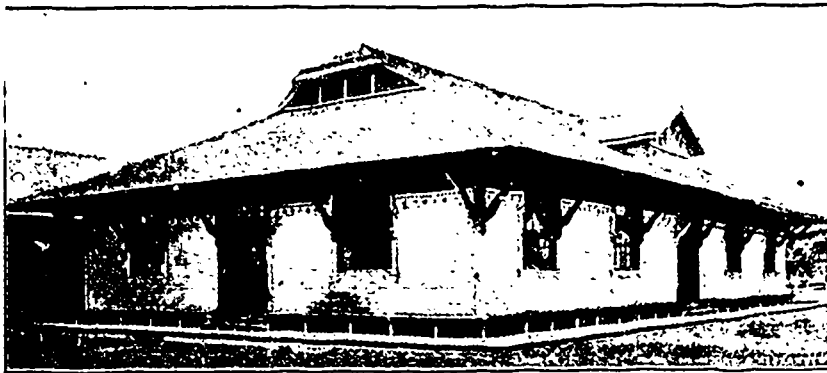
The building is an attractive looking structure and is located almost directly in front of the new grand stand. It is 80 by 48 feet, and is sided with one half inch bevel cedar to a height of ten feet, above which is a ten-inch cedar band, studded with four-inch rosettes, and above that again a three-foot course of red cedar shingles, oiled. The main roof is shingled with random width red cedars, stained a moss green, relieved by a ten-foot belt course of band-sawn dimensions of lighter tint. The roof projection, which extends six feet all around the building, is lined with clear Douglas fir, V joint, oiled, and the interior lining of the entire building is of the same material, with ceiling panels, doors, sash, casings, aprons, etc., of red cedar, all of which have been given three coats of oil, enhancing, if possible, the natural beauties of the wood. The flooring is of clear fir, all vertical grained, four inches wide and in length from 20 to 32 feet, which makes very few joints and a floor that is practically indestructible.

The building was erected under the supervision of the directors of the Exhibition Association, aided by Mr. A. F. E. Phillips, Winnipeg representative for the Brunette Saw Mill Company and the Pacific Coast Lumber Company, of New Westminster, and by Mr. G. W. Campbell, representative for the British Columbia Mills, Timber & Trading Company, of Vancouver.

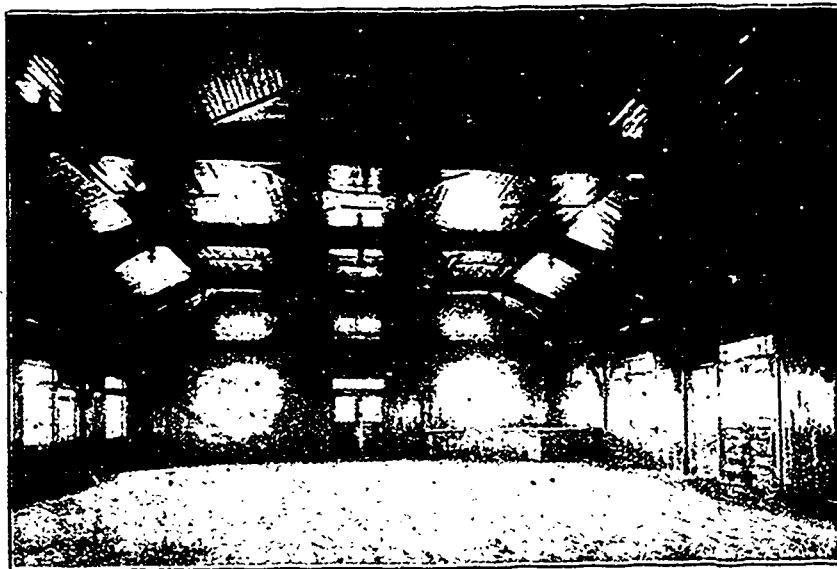
The British Columbia lumber manufacturers

and their Winnipeg representatives are doing much to promote the interests of Douglas fir and red cedar lumber and shingles, and are to be commended for the enterprise and generosity shown in erecting this building.

—The Yale Columbia Lumber Company have established a large saw mill at Cascade, B. C.



BRITISH COLUMBIA BUILDING AT THE WINNIPEG EXHIBITION.



INTERIOR OF BRITISH COLUMBIA BUILDING AT WINNIPEG EXHIBITION.

ADVANTAGES OF ELECTRICAL TRANSMISSION.

WHAT is to be gained by electrical transmission of power in a paper mill over the ordinary method of belts and ropes?

This is the question asked by a correspondent of the Paper Trade Journal, and the answer given is as follows: A well designed electrical outfit will carry power from water wheel to machine cheaper than it can be done by either belt

or rope connections. This is true within certain distances, depending upon surrounding conditions. Probably a belt would carry 50 horse power to a pulley 50 feet from the water wheel cheaper than it could be done by a generator and motor. But were the distance 1000 feet the electrical method would be much cheaper. There is, then, around every prime mover, an imaginary circle, beyond which it pays to put in electrical transmission. But when once the circle area is passed and a generator and motor is installed, then it pays to drive electrically all the machines inside the circle as well.

To pay, the generator must be directly connected to water wheel or engine. The efficiency of a good generator is above 95 per cent., and a motor equally efficient cuts the loss of power due to transmission down to 90 1/4 per cent. This is as can be done by a single countershaft transmission, for each drive of that kind consumes 10 per cent. of the power delivered. Thus, for a drive that requires six beltings the loss would be nearly 47 per cent! Exactly figuring, the power transmitted through six beltings would be a trifle more than 53 per cent., and six beltings between water wheel or steam engine and machine are frequently found in a paper mill. Another point in favor of the motor is, when a machine is to be idle its motor is promptly stopped, and all power consumption ceases save a very small percentage consumed by the generator and chargeable as its share to the idle machine. With belt transmission the countershaft losses are permanent, they go on all the time, whether work is being done or not. In more than one mill of ancient engineering 50 per cent. of the power generated is consumed in running shafts, etc

—The Ottawa Saw Works have secured the large building of the Ottawa Investment Company on Victoria Island, Ottawa, and expect to be in operation by the 15th of this month. The output of the factory will be considerably larger than the previous one.