

mills operated their own camps on their leases, others cut timber wherever they felt inclined, no one then placing any value on the standing timber. Oxen were the motive power used for the transport of the logs to the water, and the most important man in the camp and the one getting the highest wages was the "bull puncher," or teamster, who gained the above name from driving with a goad stick, in the end of which was inserted a brad which was liberally used, along with a good deal of strong language to make the cattle exert themselves. When moving from camp to camp, a teamster generally carried his goad stick as a sort of insignia of office, and it may be a surprise to hear that \$5.00 was an ordinary price for a good hickory goad stick. The teamster's wages ran as high as \$125.00 per month without any deduction for lost time, and it was a sight to see their skilful manoeuvring of a team of twelve and sometimes fourteen "bulls" in the dense woods. At this time there were also a number of what were called hand-loggers, who finding a locality where the timber grew on a slope close to the beach, with the aid of a jack screw, wedges, an axe and a crosscut saw, put in the water no inconsiderable part of the log supply. Later on the camps substituted horses and mules as being faster than oxen, but all these methods have practically been superseded by the use of steam haulers, with fully equipped railways for the main roads where the operations are of sufficient magnitude.

Until comparatively recent years, the only lumber manufactured by the mills was the Douglas fir, which I regret to say is known abroad more generally under the commercial name of "Oregon Pine." How it received that name it is difficult to account for, as the first shipments were sent abroad from Puget Sound, then Washington Territory, but the name has remained and it is most difficult to change a name which by use has become a familiar commercial term. Our B. C. product, I am pleased to say, has in many instances a preference as having a closer grain, and in Europe at least, is frequently referred to as "Columbian Pine" in contra-distinction to the other. Our other woods of commercial use are cedar, spruce and hemlock. Our cedar furnishes the material for our large shingle trade, and is in request also for finishing lumber and the manufacture of doors and sash. Spruce is not so plentiful, but the upper grades find a ready sale in various forms, while the lower furnish the material for box-making. The last wood I have mentioned is hemlock, and hitherto hardly any use has been made of it except for piles and for no other reason that I know of than its name. The hemlock of the Pacific Coast is a very different tree from that in the east, being much longer in fibre, it is somewhat harder and heavier than spruce, though less than fir; experiments with it have proved it a first class wood for interior finish and I fully believe that its use will