

Bill of Materials, Implement Shed No. 2

FRAMING LUMBER

No. of Pieces	Inches Thick	Inches Wide	Feet Long	Ft. B'd. Measure	Used for.
1	10	10	16	133	Beam over large doorway.
2	10	10	12	200	Post large doorway.
6	8	8	16	512	Beams sliding doorways.
6	8	8	10	320	Posts large doorway.
1	4	8	12	32	Corbels on posts under joists of beams to cut 6 pieces 2' 0".
4	2	8	20	107	Valley rafters.
16	2	8	16	341	Cross braces plate to foundation.
3	2	8	16	64	Ridge piece.
5	2	8	14	93	Ridge piece.
60	2	6	20	1200	Rafters, back.
54	2	6	16	864	Rafters, front.
11	2	6	16	176	Ties across at plate.
1	2	6	16	16	Ridge at gable.
7	2	6	16	112	Door hanger strip.
11	2	6	14	154	Ties across at plate.
11	2	6	10	110	Braces, ties to rafters.
8	2	6	10	80	Rafters at gable.
2	2	6	8	16	Rafters at gable.
1	2	6	8	8	Rafters at gable to cut 2 pieces 4' 0".
2	2	6	6	12	Rafters at gable.
4	2	4	18	48	Studs end wall.
27	2	4	18	288	Sills and plates.
8	2	4	16	85	Studs end wall.
4	2	4	16	43	Plates and studs gables.
8	2	4	14	75	Studs end wall.
4	2	4	12	32	Studs end wall.
4	2	4	10	387	Collar ties.
58	2	4	10	107	Studs end wall and workshop.
16	2	4	8	320	Studs back wall.
60	1	6	12	66	Splices to ties to cut 22 pieces 6 feet.
11	1	4	18	6	Lattice bracing.
12	1	4	16	64	Lattice bracing.
3	2	10	8	40	Bench.
2	4	4	16	43	Bench frame.
6	1	12	10	60	Shelving and division.

Total Framing Lumber.....6214

FINISH LUMBER

6	2	10	16	160	Bottom rails sliding doors, rabbeted.
2	2	10	8	27	Bottom rails centre doors, rabbeted.
6	2	8	16	128	Top rails sliding doors, rabbeted.
4	2	8	12	64	Stiles, centre doors.
4	2	8	8	43	Centre and top rails, centre doors, rabb't'd
18	2	6	10	180	Stiles sliding doors, rabbeted.
1	2	6	6	6	Stile, small door in larger door.
1	2	6	2	2	Bottom rail, small door.
1	2	4	10	7	Stiles small door, rabbeted.
1	2	4	2	1	Top rail small, door, rabbeted.
10x	2	2	16	53	Belt strip.
1x	2	2	10	3	Belt strip.
14	1	10	16	187	Frieze front and back walls.
2	1	8	20	27	Frieze end walls to gable.
2	1	8	16	21	Frieze end walls to gable.
2	1	8	12	16	Braces centre doors.
29	1	8	12	192	Braces sliding doors.
2	1	8	10	13	Frieze to table over centre door.
8	1	6	16	64	Ridge boards.
4	1	6	10	20	Corner boards.
12	1	6	8	48	Centre rails sliding doors, rabbeted.
8	1	5	16	53	Ridge boards.
2	1	5	10	8	Corner boards.

Total Finish Lumber.....1323

xRandom lengths to make up the same total lineal feet will answer for these items.

1,160 feet board measure 1" V-joint in 10 feet lengths, for doors.
260 feet board measure 1" V-joint in 12 feet lengths, for doors.

7,720 feet board measure shiplap, walls, roof and work shop.
850 feet board measure siding, walls below belt.
180 lineal feet, 2 x 3 water table.
57,000 British Columbia Red Cedar edge grain shingles for roof and walls (228 bdls)
4 sash, 9 lights 10" x 14", outside measure 2' 10 1-2" wide x 3' 11" high.
4 sash frames, sills and casing, 6" wall.
1 door frame, sill and casing, 6" wall.
2 cedar posts, 6" x 4' for swinging door stops.

HARDWARE

18 rolls tar paper.
96 feet double door track and bolts.
18 door hangers and bolts, sliding doors.
28 bolts 5-8" x 10" nuts and double washers, for foundation.
3 pair 48" heavy wrought iron hinges, for middle doors.
2 pair 4 1-2" butt hinges, for small doors.
1 pair 6" strap hinges, for small door.
280 lbs. shingle nails, 1 1-4", zinc clad or galvanised.
850 lbs. 2 1-4" common nails for shiplap.
50 lbs. 2 1-4" flooring nails for siding and V-joint.
150 lbs. 2 2-2" common nails for shiplap.
130 lbs. 4" nails for framing.
25 lbs. 2" finishing nails.
14 hooks and eyes, 6".
32 feet galvanised iron for valleys, 18" wide.
8 yards gravel for foundation.
43 bags cement for foundation.

British Columbia's Timber

BRITISH Columbia is in the timber growing business on an immense scale. Careful investigation by the Provincial Forest Service shows that the Province has over 100,000,000 acres of land not suited for agriculture, but splendidly adapted for growing the best of timber. The Government has, therefore, planned to raise timber perpetually on this land. After all, a tree is nothing more or less than a vegetable which requires many years instead of one to ripen, and a forest is only a kind of crop that takes a century to grow. With so much of its area occupied by forests, and with lumbering already its greatest industry, it is not strange that British Columbia should be the first Province to adopt systematic timber farming. A Government department charged with carrying out this work was established in 1912. The forests were protected against fire, while revenue collection, the selling and scaling of timber, the prevention of trespass and inspection of logging operations to reduce waste, were thoroughly organised. In inventory of the forests of the entire Province was also commenced, in order to find out how much timber could be cut each year without injuring the forests. The investigation showed that the Province contained 100,000,000 acres of forest land, and about 400 billion feet of merchantable lumber. The forests, moreover, are producing annually about 5 billion feet of new timber. Since at present only a billion and a half feet are cut each year it is evident that the harvest can safely be increased several times over; that, in fact, an immense amount of timber is actually going to waste. It is exactly as if the farmers on the prairies could find a market for only a third of their wheat crop.

A Larger Market Needed

A knowledge of these facts showed the

British Columbia Government that it must obtain markets for its complete wood crop. After studying the timber markets of the world, the Government is now taking steps to increase its trade in lumber with the United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand, South Africa and other countries which have not enough timber of their own. The prairie provinces, however, are the largest market for British Columbia forest products. The British Columbia Government is now working to develop this market to the full. To give the best possible service to prairie farmers, who are among the largest consumers of B. C. lumber, the Government has prepared, in co-operation with the University of Saskatchewan, a series of bulletins on farm buildings, which are designed to make it as easy as possible for the farmer to plan and erect his buildings. Similar measures are being adopted in Eastern Canada where there is a good market for heavy timbers and high grade lumber products from B. C. By establishing a commercial service in every market and by systematic publicity work, British Columbia will secure markets for its full wood crop, and thus put its vast forest operations on as stable a basis as the grain growing industries on which the prairie provinces depend.

An Awful Nightmare

"Doesn't it make you shudder to think what would happen if the Germans ever conquered England?" said Blithers.

"Ugh!" shivered Slithers. "My favorite nightmare is that I am sitting on top of a powder barrel clad in my pajamas watching the Kaiser removing Shakespeare's dust from the church at Stratford-on-Avon with a vacuum cleaner."



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