

MANUFACTURES.

A beet sugar factory is talked of at New Tacoma.

A grist mill is being erected at Waverly, Spokane county, W. T.

A woolen mill, to cost \$60,000, will probably soon be erected in Salem, Oregon.

A new lime kiln at Orting, W. T., will put on the market 4,500 barrels of lime per month.

Watson & Luhr are building a steam flouring mill at Pendleton, Oregon, 40x60 feet and two stories high.

The question of a mill to manufacture paper from wood pulp is being agitated on Puget sound. There is a wide field for such an industry.

The Albany Woolen Mills Company has been incorporated, with a capital stock of \$50,000, to build woolen mills at Albany, Oregon. The enterprise is in the hands of the business men of that city.

A match factory has been established in Seattle by N. P. Duffy. It has a capacity of 3,000,000 matches per day, and will soon be able to supply the whole trade of Oregon and Washington.

Brick are still in great demand everywhere. Not enough can be obtained to put up the buildings already started. Recently 25,000 were taken to Seattle from San Francisco, and other lots from British Columbia.

The Puget Sound Iron Co. of Irondale, W. T., are considering the question of erecting extensive rolling mills to cost \$750,000. The iron ore from their mine on Texada island is pronounced equal to any in America.

Clarke, Thompson & Gowanlock have established a foundry and machine shop at the corner of N and Thirteenth streets, Portland. Their works cover an area of 50x200 feet, and give employment to about fifty men.

LUMBER.

Bolen & Ball are erecting a steam saw mill near La Center, Clarke county, W. T.

A large sash and door factory, 50x110 feet, is being erected at Port Townsend, W. T.

A mill with a daily capacity of 10,000 feet has been erected near Mead station, ten miles from Deer Lodge, Montana.

Sash and door machinery has been added to the mill at Whatcom, W. T. A stock dividend was recently declared by the company.

G. C. Phinney's new mill on Lake Washington, Seattle, has commenced operations. It has an average capacity of 12,000 feet per day.

The Sylva mill, Chehalis county, W. T., has begun cutting. Its full capacity is 10,000 feet. A planing machine will soon be added.

The Montana Lumber Co. has erected a mill in Missoula, Montana, for finishing lumber and making sash, doors, blinds and wooden ware.

Walla Walla is receiving additions to her industries. A furniture factory and a wood and iron working shop for turning out certain agricultural implements are being erected.

The Columbia River Lumber Co., with a capital stock of \$1,500,000, are erecting a mill in Clatsop county that will cut 200,000 feet of lumber daily. A logging railroad has been commenced.

Brady & Co. are building a saw mill 40x120 feet, with a wharf 150x300 feet, in this city. Church & Delay's mill, on the Vancouver road, has commenced work. The capacity is about 20,000 feet per day.

The Basin Flume and Lumber Co. has been incorporated in Montana, with a capital stock of \$96,000. A flume thirteen miles long has been built to bring cord wood and lumber to the reduction works near Butte City.

The Townsend Iron Company has been incorporated at Port Townsend, with a capital stock of \$20,000, to manufacture machinery, build and repair vessels, and do iron work generally. The works will soon be in full blast.

Foreign shipments from Puget sound during the month of May were eight cargoes, aggregating 4,158,000 feet of rough and 867,000 feet of dressed and surfaced lumber, 407,000 laths, 347,000 shingles and 13,645 pickets. During April and May Burrard inlet shipped seven cargoes, containing 3,411,000 feet of rough and 598,000 feet of dressed lumber, 882,000 laths, 72,200 pickets and 64 spars.

In the vicinity of Dayton, W. T. there are twenty-three saw mills, with a total cut of 200,000 feet per day. Lumber is worth \$15 per thousand at the mills and has to be hauled to the railroad at an expense of several dollars per thousand. There are also 100 teams engaged in hauling cord wood to market. A new mill with a capacity of 30,000 feet is being erected on the Middle Touchet. The proprietors hold 1,300 acres of good timber land.

IMPORTANT TIMBER LAND DECISION.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Secretary Teller rendered a decision to-day, in which he holds that the act of June 30, 1878, which permits the sale at the minimum price of \$2.50 per acre of lands valued principally for their timber and unfit for cultivation, does not apply to timber lands which may be rendered susceptible to cultivation by ordinary farming processes. Such lands, the secretary says, are not within the purpose of this act. It is the intention to embrace within its provisions timbered tracks only on broken or rugged mountainous districts, with soil unfit for ordinary agricultural purposes, when cleared of timber.

The flourishing condition of the lumber interests on Puget sound was given a few days since in the following dispatch from New Tacoma:

"The lumbering business continues exceedingly active, and at Tacoma mill there are now eight vessels loading, a number there never before reached, and the mill is cutting 190,000 feet of lumber daily. The two mills at Port Gamble recently cut 254,000 feet in a single day. The one mill at Port Blakely cut in one day last week 227,000 feet, which is the biggest cut in any one mill on the coast during a single day. At the same time fourteen vessels were in Blakely harbor, awaiting cargoes of lumber. Seven mills in this city are kept busy supplying the home demand, and three new mills are building to aid them in that work."

The immense amount of agricultural implements imported into this country from eastern states is something phenomenal. It seems as though their manufacture would pay here. Vessels discharge thousands of tons of plows, threshing machines, fanning mills, hoes, rakes, pitchforks, churns, etc., stowed away in New York and Philadelphia and carried around the Horn. We are doubly impressed with this fact on being told that there is a company now organizing who propose to cut Oregon fir and send it to Ohio factories to make up wood fittings for agricultural

implements. The fact that good second growth oak and hickory are becoming scarce impels them to this, and eastern manufacturers have demonstrated by experiment that Oregon fir will make excellent fittings for implements of farm use. If it pays to carry Oregon fir from the Columbia, it will surely pay when this country fills up, to make the castings, the steel and iron works here, and thus make the entire machinery on the Columbia.

—*Atorian*.

The saw mill and timber interests of British Columbia are thus briefly set forth by an exchange:

"The saw mills in operation in British Columbia are mostly situated at Burrard's inlet. Two large companies, named the Moodie Saw Mill Co., and the Hastings Saw Mill Co., manufacture millions of feet of lumber for shipment to Australia and South America, and some other saw mills are in operation. The logging camps have mostly cut the timber for the mills along the salt water. Large quantities of this timber, called *Pinus Douglasii*, cover the mountain sides, but, of course, the expenses of supplying the mills with logs will increase when logging roads have to be made to get the timber out to the sea board. The timber at a little distance back from the coast is the best. The cedar found along the river bottoms back from the shore line is very good; it is mostly red cedar, and excellent for shingles and fencing. As we travel north the pine disappears, and is replaced by the white spruce and white cedar. Above the parallel of 52° north latitude the pine almost completely disappears, and the spruce is abundant. This is a very large tree, and in a good situation straight and without knots, makes tough, light lumber, and works well for house use under the plane. Above the parallel of 53°, the white cedar abounds. This is a splendid wood, tough and close in the grain, and works well under the plane. It is said that the *Teredo Navalis* will not bore in it. It is thought, therefore, a most useful timber for wharf piles. For ship building it has been decided by ship builders to be an excellent wood, and in lasting qualities it equals the best oak. The beautiful arbutus tree grows on the south end of Vancouver's island and on the islands in the Gulf of Georgia. Hemlock everywhere abounds, some of large size; this is a coarse timber, and makes rough lumber, but its bark is the best known in British Columbia for tanning purposes."

Extensive coal fields have been discovered near Horseshoe Bend, Idaho.

On Painted Robe creek, forty miles from Billings, in the Musselshell country, an excellent quality of coal has been discovered and a number of claims located. The Benton branch road from Billings will pass through this region.

The Chinese seem to have a monopoly of mining on the bars of the upper Columbia. Near the Okinagan there are some 400 of them, and as many more at points above. They meet with better success in saving fine gold than white miners.

The Northern Pacific and half a dozen private firms are actively at work opening up the immense veins of true bituminous coal that cover an extensive area in the vicinity of Bozeman and Livingston. The scarcity of wood in Eastern Montana will encourage a rapid development of this industry, which will no doubt attain large proportions ere many years.