

pression made upon them. These forests will be a source of wealth for many years to come, both in the cheap lumber they will supply for home improvements and the money brought by it from foreign exports. The seat of the greatest lumbering industry is Burrard inlet, on which is located the city of Vancouver, terminus of the Canadian Pacific. At that point, is located the Hastings mill, which cuts upwards of fifteen million feet of lumber annually. This mill has shipped a timber twenty-eight inches square and one hundred and ten feet long. Last year it sent to the Colonial and Indian exhibition, in London, a board four feet wide in the clear, three inches thick and twenty-four feet in length. Across the inlet is the Moodyville mill, which cuts about twenty million feet annually. Logs measuring seven feet and six inches in diameter at the butt, and five feet at a distance of one hundred and thirty feet from the butt, have been worked up at this mill. Such large sizes are not desirable, as they require blasting before the saw can work them. These large timbers are all fir. Leamy & Kyle have a new mill on False creek, having a capacity of forty thousand feet.

On English bay, just outside the inlet, the Royal City mill has recently been built. This company also has a mill at New Westminster, on Fraser river, where large quantities of lumber, lath, shingles, sash, doors and blinds are manufactured. The same articles are produced at the Dominion mills, at New Westminster. Red cedar is used for this purpose, which, as was stated above, grows in quantity and of large size, in the vicinity of Fraser river. Spruce is also used. The Brunette saw mill Co. has a mill of forty thousand capacity, on Fraser river. At Victoria is located the Rock Bay mill, with a capacity of forty thousand feet per day; and at Nanaimo

is another mill of about half that capacity. There are several saw mills in the interior, cutting for home markets.

The larger of these mills ship much of their product to foreign markets. The Pacific coast ports of Central and South America, Sandwich Islands, Australia and China are the chief markets, and the product of the provincial mills is preferred, in those markets, to that of the Puget sound mills, because the latter reserve their best lumber for home demand, while the former only cut the best quality of timber. Deck plank and spars have been shipped to England, but not in large quantities. Vessels come for cargoes from all over the world. About thirty days are consumed in loading, cargoes varying from four hundred thousand to a million feet. Boards and light timbers are sawed for the general market, but many orders for special sizes and heavy bridge timbers are filled. The mills are now looking to the great prairies east of the Rocky mountains for a market. Those vast stretches of agricultural and grazing lands are rapidly filling up with settlers, and the demand for lumber is increasing. Much depends upon the railroad, as the rates given will determine whether the mills of this region can enter there in competition with eastern mills. The lumber trade of the Pacific coast is in better condition now than for several years. Mills are all working to their full capacity and prices are high and firm. The enormous amount of railroad work now in progress and projected gives assurance of a continuance of prosperity for this industry, which will, no doubt, lead to the building of new mills.

Logging is done at several points along the east coast of Vancouver island, and along the mainland coast. The greatest number of camps is located north of Burrard inlet, where there are nine of them, employing about twenty-five men