

The Pacific mill claimed to cut 250,000 in eight hours, and to have one of the fastest log carriages in Canada.

The mill comprised one Monarch, one man Pacific headrig carriage with air-controlled dogs, and electric set works, and gun-shot feed. This carriage itself was equipped with log-turning device, but this was not being used, a Simondson log-turner being in operation. This feeds a 10 ft. band mill. From the band mill flitches were fed to a 42×12 four-saw edger, and a Wicks double-gate gang saw 48×14 , with steam-lift top rolls.

Subsidiary resawing equipment was also installed for dealing with defective baulks, edgings, &c.

Eburn Mill No. 2.—This is a new plant comprising a single log gang cutting unassorted logs from 8 in. to 20 in. and an average of 14 in. and has a capacity of 40,000 in eight hours.

It comprises one Heaps 30 in. log gang with flattening head, and hydraulic lift on top feed rolls, and powered by a 200 h.p. motor. One 42×8 four-saw edger powered with a 50 h.p. motor. One two-saw trimming-table, and green sorting-table.

All slabs and edgings are hogged for fuel in a Sumner hog powered with an 100 h.p. motor.

Labour engaged :—

Log pond and crosscutting	..	..	..	..	..	2
Log gang—						
Head	..	..	..	..	..	1
Tail	..	..	..	..	..	1
Edger	..	..	..	..	..	2
Trim saws	..	..	..	..	..	2
Cleaning up and spare	..	..	..	..	..	1
Sorting chain—						
Grader	..	..	..	..	..	1
Tallying	..	..	..	..	..	1
Pulling off	..	..	..	..	..	4
Foreman	..	..	..	..	..	1
						16

All slabs and edgings and mill refuse go underneath on to a 24 in. belt conveyer to the hog.

The building is of ferro-concrete construction.

This unit was, in my opinion, the most compact and the most efficient of its type seen in British Columbia. Due to its design, it contained a minimum of equipment, but was nevertheless fully mechanized in a compact space.

Lin Forest Mills

Of the smaller-type mills visited, this is a typical operation cutting timber to small dimension sizes. Equipment comprised Pacific headrig with twin circular saws, followed by a four-saw 7×36 edger, followed by circular resaw, traverse and trim-saw table, and green sorting-table.

Production at the unit was mainly for 10×5 sleepers, with offcuts being cut to $5 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$. In timber not suitable for sleepers, and in flitches not large enough, a predominance of scantling sizes was being produced. 10×5 produced on the edger passed straight through to docking-saws, and the balance was traversed to the resaw.