

## Conservation of the Timber Of British Columbia Shown To Be Absolutely Necessary

British Columbia Timber Expert Declares No Other Country  
in the World Would Tolerate the Wasteful Logging  
Methods Practised on the Pacific Coast

The following address was recently delivered in Vancouver before the Associated Boards of Trade of British Columbia, by R. W. Hiberson, of the Ryan, McIntosh Company:

To the average man in the street, British Columbia is all timber. He travels by train through the interior of British Columbia, or by steamer up the coast and the country everywhere looks green; therefore it must be timber. If you told him there is every danger of a timber famine in British Columbia within fifteen years, you would be ridiculed; but there is a very decided danger of a timber famine, and before many years lapse, we will all begin to feel it.

Ten years ago the centre of the logging industry was within a radius of fifty miles of Vancouver. Today, it is from one hundred and fifty to two hundred miles from Vancouver, and in some cases operators are towing logs as far as six hundred miles to their mills, and an average of two hundred miles is quite common.

Ten years ago, the average cost of logging was \$5 per thousand feet; today it is nearly \$20 per thousand feet, and in some of our cedar camps last year, the cost was over this figure.

Ten years ago most of our logging was done within a mile of the salt water; today we have hundreds of log roads ten to twenty, and in some cases more miles by railroad to salt water, before we commence to tow the logs to the mill.

The interior of British Columbia has the same conditions, where formerly saw mills were built in the heart of the timber, today logs are brought distances up to seventy miles by water and by rail. This means heavy expense and conditions are getting worse every day. The general public is clamoring for cheap lumber. There can be no cheap lumber in the future, if the logger and mill owner are to make a fair profit on their investment. Lumber will steadily rise in price as the timber recedes farther and farther away from the mill, and the population and the cost of getting the logs to the mill increases year by year.

Formerly a logger with a capital of \$5,000 to \$6,000 could open up a camp and produce logs; today his machinery will cost him approximately \$100,000, before he can commence to operate. I have in mind one operation, not twenty miles from here, where a logger spent \$125,000 building his logging railroad and putting in camps, etc., before he made a cent; then when he was ready to operate, a slump came and he had no market for his logs.

### Devastating Our Forests.

The price of logs governs the price of lumber; and with the consumer demanding cheap lumber, the mill man naturally is demanding cheap logs. The logger in order to get his logs as cheaply as possible is devastating our forests; cutting only the timber that can be cheaply handled, smashing down all the smaller timber in the process of logging and leaving in the woods to rot or to be burnt, some 30 to 40 per cent. of the volume of timber on the ground. He cannot afford to attempt to log much of the timber on the high elevations or on the rough ground; broken timber is left and on most operations on rough ground, fully half of the timber never reaches the mill, it being broken up and left on the ground.

There is no country in the world that would tolerate the wasteful logging methods practiced on the Pacific coast of Canada and the United States. It is not logging, it is forest devastation. Who are we to blame?

The logger, in order to make a fair return on his investment, and log all the timber on the tract, carefully taking off, first all the small timber, and then logging the heavy timber; must have an increased price for the mill for his logs. Therefore, the consumer cannot look for any cheap timber in the future, as the cost of operation is continuously climbing. We have been credited in British Columbia with having 350 billion feet of standing timber. Of this I have no hesitation in saying that there will not be 100 billion feet actually taken to our saw mills in the form of saw logs. This figure of course refers to our Virgin Timber. Our present output is approximately two billion feet per year; this figure will be more than doubled within five years, and by 1930 British Columbia will be called upon to supply at least six billion feet per year, possibly more.

As is well known, the Eastern United States is almost denuded of timber, they are already dependent on Eastern Canada, the Southern States and the Pacific Coast for 90 per cent. of their domestic requirements in lumber. The Southern States which now cut approximately twelve billion feet per year, will, within seven years, cease to be an exporter of lumber, and the Pacific

Coast will be called upon to supply the deficiency.

### Enormous U. S. Consumption.

The United States annually uses 38 billion board feet of lumber, that is to say, all the saw timber we have in British Columbia would only last the people of the United States three years. Her wood fuel consumption is enormous. Last year it was 110 million cords. The United States Railroad used annually 125 million railroad ties, and six billion feet of timber is used just for boxes, crates and barrels.

Already the people on the other side of the line are preparing for the timber famine. Reforestation is practiced in many of the Eastern States. The pulp and paper companies, who formerly were self-supporting in pulp timber, now obtain two thirds of their pulp, paper or pulp wood from Canada, and if as is quite probably, Canada prohibits the export of pulp wood across the line, most of these companies will be put out of business, and investments totaling hundreds of millions of dollars will be wiped out.

In Quebec and Ontario the log pulp and paper companies realize the necessity of a continuous supply of timber, and although they still have thousands of square miles of timber, they are now engaged in systematic reforestation on the cut over areas, as fast as a tract is logged, they plant new trees. Their logging methods are supervised by Government foresters, and no waste is tolerated. The Government of the Province of Quebec is now planning to "kill the machine" by cutting down the timber on a million acres of Government lands. They have sent young forestry engineers to Europe to study the best forestry methods and are engaged in reforestation on a large scale.

It is time that British Columbia took warning and reorganized their forest branches. In Quebec and Ontario timber is cut down in such a way that the stump is left standing and by this connection, it may interest you to know that last year some of the paper mills of the United States sent crews of loggers into the woods and cut up the stumps of cut-over timber, and the freight alone on a cord of wood amounted to \$10.00 and over per cord. Last year the United States pulp and paper mills used over two and one half million cords of wood. This means a solid pile of wood four feet high, four feet wide, three feet thick, and one mile long, and this amount is used every year, and the amount is constantly increasing.

### Waste Small Timber in B. C.

In British Columbia, in the coast district, we waste most of our small timber. It is estimated that on the stump left in the woods, there is worth logging. In many logging operations on the coast you will see the small timber, but the ground around it is left on the ground, for the high lead method of logging breaks down practically all the small timber on the tract, and when the operation is completed it remains one of a scene in a Belgian forest, after it has been devastated by the Hun.

The average timber license on the coast, covers approximately 12 million feet of timber, the average amount leased off a timber license during the past 15 years is five million feet. Government licenses have been as high as 18 million feet, but a great many have only yielded three to four million feet.

Only the timber on the lower elevations has been logged off, the balance being left a prey to fire and wind storms, which every year claims millions of feet. What is the remedy for this? We cannot force the logger to take off this timber, if by doing so he cannot make a profit. The average consumer of lumber says he cannot afford to pay fancy prices for lumber in order that the timber can be protected and logged clean. But what will be the ultimate result if we do not stop this waste. Our virgin timber gone, all our wood-working plants, or the majority of them, will be forced to close; and as lumbering is the chief industry of British Columbia, we shall suffer a great loss.

The figures for 1920 give lumbering production as \$2 millions of dollars. The 1919 figures give lumbering production as \$7 millions of dollars, one third as much again as mining and fishing combined, which only total \$4 millions. There are many other industries dependent on the lumber industry. Our wire rope plants, iron works, food supply houses and farmers will all feel the loss. Our salmon canneries, mills and railroads are large consumers of lumber and will keenly feel the loss of our timber, which will increase their operating expenses enormously.

Very Harrowing Picture. I have no doubt that you think am painting a very harrowing picture.

"Will I make an extra profit, or will I stick to quality?"

—Whenever the grocer buys tea this is the question that comes to his mind.

If he is after the biggest profit he will never buy Red Rose Tea for it gives him less profit than other teas which he sells at the same price. But he buys Red Rose. —It has the quality.

## THEORIES HELD ON JOHN GLENN'S FATE

Coroner Convinced That Death  
of St. John Man Was Purely  
Accidental

Special despatch to The Daily Gleaner, St. John, N. B., March 14.—A new and more reasonable theory has been advanced by railway officials to account for the accident resulting in the death of John Glenn, who was found in Marsh Creek badly injured early Saturday morning. From the mark left in snow on the bank of the creek they believe it unlikely Glenn jumped from the train. Instead they believe it likely that when he found the train had started he remained on board until he reached the end of the island yards at Codbrook, where the narrow gauge stops to change to the main line. Alighting there, they believe he started to walk back to the city and, after walking across the bridge which carries the rails over the creek, he missed his footing in the darkness and stepped on the slippery bank below and from there fell to the creek bed. A coroner's inquest was held today by the railway authorities, and it will be completed on the return of the train crew from Halifax. Coroner H. A. Porter said today the circumstances seemed to be so purely accidental that he did not believe an inquest would be necessary.

and one that can never come about but it has come about in other parts of this continent, and will certainly come about here unless we can take measures to prevent it. The fact that we can ship lumber across the continent by rail into New York state, to keep the wood-using plants there, shows that the New York state was once heavily forested. Like British Columbia, her requirements today are 300 board feet per capita. She can only get 30 to 40 board feet per capita; the balance of 90 per cent. she must import from Canada, the Pacific coast and the Southern States. The five per cent. of the original forests of the New England States remain. The original pine forests of Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin, estimated to contain 50 billion feet of timber, are now reduced to six billion feet. These densely populated states are dependent on timber grown and manufactured elsewhere; and in a very few years will be absolutely dependent on Pacific Coast lumber.

The bulk of the timber used in the Eastern and Central States during the past 15 years was grown in the pine forests of the South, but these forests have been so heavily cropped that they have now been reduced from the billion board feet to 150 billion board feet. Much of this is small timber on cut over land; and within seven years these States will cease to be a factor to reckon with in the export business, for they will require their timber for their own domestic use.

At the last meeting of the Southern Pine Association, it was estimated that 30 per cent. of their mills will close within seven years, not having any further supply of timber for their use. This means that British Columbia and the Pacific States of the United States will have to supply the wants of the United States market and the Empire Province of Canada, in addition to filling the wants of the export trade, with Europe, Australia, South Africa, the Orient and South America.

Estimate of Timber Resources. Mr. A. L. Clark, president of the Vancouver Lumber Co., some time ago had courage enough to state that we had nearly the amount of timber in British Columbia that we were credited with. He estimated our resources at approximately 350 billion feet. Dr. J. H. Clark, a well known authority on timber in British Columbia, estimates the total stand of accessible merchantable timber to be approximately 100 billion feet. Personally, from 17 years' observation and examination of the timber in British Columbia by our firm, I incline to the figures as given by Dr. Clark.

British Columbia has an area of 360 thousand square miles, of which only 40 thousand miles is commercially forested. One hundred and ten thousand square miles of our timber lands containing 650 billions of feet of timber and fuel by rail, distances up to 70 miles, and this country a few years ago was heavily forested.

Of the 40,000 square miles of commercial forest in British Columbia, only 50 per cent. can be seriously considered as containing accessible merchantable timber, the balance being on rocky, steep ground, where the cost of logging and the breakage would be so great that it would not tempt a logger to operate for many years to come.

The virgin growth of timber in British Columbia is steadily decaying and should be cut and marketed, but the young second growth on which we depend for our future supply of lumber should be jealously preserved. At present we are recklessly cutting for the timber, poles and mining timber, destroying fully 30 per cent. of it during the operation. It is common practice to leave 20 to 40 feet of good sound butt logs in the woods because it is too large to hew into ties. The same condition applies to operations where mining timber is being logged. This should be checked and without waste of time. Depletion of our forests in British Columbia with 20 years' delay, is a real and slum in all enterprise that depends wholly or in part on forest products can only be averted if action is taken without further delay.

Proposition Put Forward. The action we would propose is, that private timber land owners adopt logging methods that will protect and preserve young growth, and leave logged off lands in condition for forest renewal, then the young trees of today will be of merchantable size when needed. This is dependent on keeping fire out of the forests, so that

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## THE BRITISH NAVAL ESTIMATES DOWN

Associated Press by London Wire, London, March 14.—The British naval estimates for 1921-22 amount to £21,185,969 gross and \$2,479,000 net, it was announced by Lord Lee of Fareham, First Lord of the Admiralty, today.

In a statement explaining the estimates, Lord Lee said they were based on the Government's policy of maintaining a "one power standard."

### RESUME FULL TIME

Chicopee, Mass., March 14.—The Fish Rubber Company, which has been operating on a three days schedule since December 1, today resumed full time and a wage reduction on both day and piece work was put into effect which amounts to an average of ten per cent. About 18 employees are affected.

### TAKES OWN LIFE

St. John, March 14.—James R. Black, of St. Martins, committed suicide at his home there by cutting his throat with a razor about 10 o'clock Friday night. He was discovered by his wife, but died before medical aid could reach him.



Cakes are lighter, more palatable, more digestible, cost less, and last longer when made with rich, pure

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The Great Sweetener

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YOU CAN OBTAIN CREAM OF THE WEST FLOUR FROM  
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### SONS OF ENGLAND B. S.

Every member of the above lodge is requested to attend meeting on Tuesday evening, 15th, as there is important business to attend to.

### THE ELECTRIC TREATMENT

—and—  
**MASSAGE CLINIC**  
85 YORK STREET.  
Temporary Office Hours, 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.  
Saturday, 2 to 5 p. m.  
Telephone 876.

### TENDERS WANTED

Tenders for the sale of the Temperance Hall and lot, South Devon, marked as such, will be received up to April 15th. Highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.  
EZEKIEL ALLEN,  
South Devon, N. B., Secretary.



## Have Bread Filled With Raisins

For Flavor and for Health

A bread is made that's full of raisins, luscious nuggets of sun-cured California fruit, Nature's own confections. It's called Sun-Maid Raisin Bread. First-class bakers make it, and supply it to retailers, or you can bake it at home according to the recipe below.

Serve such bread because it's real raisin bread and because it's healthful.

Raisins are rich in natural iron content. Natural iron in the blood makes ruddy, rosy cheeks. Rosy cheeks make pretty women prettier.

One needs but little iron daily, but that need is vitally important. Eat raisins daily and be sure you're getting all the iron you need.

## SUN-MAID RAISINS

Sun-Maid Raisin Bread is made with Sun-Maid Raisins, California's best.

Use these raisins for all home cooking purposes. In pies, cakes, puddings, salads, rolls, etc.

Plump, tender, juicy raisins, made from the finest table grapes. Packed in California in a great, new, immaculate plant. Clean, sweet, whole.

some American raisins—the kind you know are good.

Three varieties: Sun-Maid Seeded (seeds removed); Sun-Maid Seedless (grown without seeds); Sun-Maid Clusters (on the stem). All dealers. Insist upon the Sun-Maid brand.

Ask for free book, "Sun-Maid Recipes."

CALIFORNIA ASSOCIATED RAISIN CO., Fresno, California  
Membership 10,000 Growers

### SUN-MAID Raisin Bread

3 cups flour  
1 teaspoon salt  
3 scant teaspoons baking powder  
1½ tablespoons of sugar  
Sift well together  
½ package Sun-Maid seeded raisins  
1½ cups milk

If desired to make bread a little richer, 2 tablespoons of butter and one beaten egg may be worked in. Bake 50 minutes. Will make one loaf. Cannot fail.

This recipe makes delicious raisin muffins.

### Cut This Out and Send It

California Associated Raisin Co.  
Box 1000, Fresno, California  
Please send me your book, "Sun-Maid Recipes," free.  
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