

# D'S MIGHTY AWAKENING

area, and the very finest  
approximately 50,000  
acres. That is what the  
on Vancouver Island aver-  
age have some special places  
average runs up very high  
There is a place up on Ro-  
river, Cowichan Lake, I am  
that several thousands of  
re will average 300,000 feet

They have been logging  
an Lake, and there is a  
places where the timber  
red 100,000 feet to the acre  
grow up like candles and  
umbrella top, without a  
below. On the south side  
in Lake we have an enor-  
age, amounting probably to  
and million feet. I am only  
figures very roughly in-  
to convey to your minds  
of the magnitude of our  
there. Then up in the  
od of Comox the Chemal-  
er Co. have a very fine  
a. They have one single  
of 20,000 acres, and others  
ing about 50,000 feet to  
all this has not been touch-  
By the West Coast inland  
ave cedar, and there is con-  
cedar scattered all through  
limits on Cowichan Lake  
and to the north. But the  
ases as we go northward,  
we have more spruce. I  
been through the Klamath  
the country, but reports  
made by Mr. Fry and Mr.  
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bering Co., on the West Coast at Es-  
quimalt, by the Sutton Lumbering  
Co., at Mosquito Harbor, where is  
erected the largest shingle mill in the  
world by the Red Cliff Lumber Co.,  
operating at Alberni—and within a  
very short time the White Bros., of  
Bonne City, Michigan, one of the  
largest timber concerns on the con-  
tinent, will erect a mammoth plant at  
the extreme north of the Island, in  
the vicinity of Cape Scott. They have  
secured 35,000 acres of fine timber  
limits, and plan to cut 500,000 feet per  
day.

It has been computed by an au-  
thor that Vancouver Island con-  
tains a timber area containing at  
least 5,000,000 acres. Estimating the  
average cut at 10,000 feet per acre,

This large increase for the first  
half of 1907, coupled with the fact  
that the number of applications for  
licenses shows no diminution, clearly  
indicates that the area under license  
by the end of 1907 will be consid-  
erably more than double that of any  
former year.

Notwithstanding this great increase  
in the number of timber licenses and  
the production of lumber, the price of  
logs has doubled during three years  
past, the present prevailing rates be-  
ing \$12 to \$15, as compared with \$6  
to \$7.50 in 1904. Prices of lumber  
of all grades have advanced propor-  
tionately with the price of logs, and  
the demand is so lively that there is  
every likelihood of still further in-  
creases in values in the near future.  
All the most available timber, bor-

on Vancouver Island and the west  
coast of the mainland. Of these new  
establishments a great many are in  
the export business, while the smaller  
plants are kept busy supplying local  
demands.

## MINERAL PRODUCTION

The annual report of the Minister  
of Mines for the year ending Decem-  
ber 31st, 1906, summarizes the min-  
eral production of Vancouver Island  
as follows: 1904, \$4,702,679; 1905,  
\$4,213,852; 1906, \$5,388,146.  
The Tye mine shipped some 24,000  
tons of ore, containing 1,800,000 lbs.  
of copper, in addition to the gold and  
silver values. The development of  
the lower levels of the mine has been

gun on the copper properties at Sid-  
ney Inlet on the West Coast of the  
Island.

The manufacture of earthenware  
such as sewer and drain pipes, chim-  
ney caps, flower pots, etc., has been  
carried on near Victoria by the B. C.  
Pottery Company, the output having  
a value of somewhere about \$80,000,  
while other firms have also been  
making drain tiles and pipes.

The production of lime is naturally  
associated more or less closely with  
constructions of brick or stone, aside  
from its use in internal plastering,  
and, consequently, the greatest pro-  
duction has been on the Coast, the  
most extensively operated lime-kilns  
being situated at Victoria and on  
Texada Island, at both of which points

## ISLAND COLLIERIES

The gross output of coal from the  
Vancouver Island collieries for the  
year 1906 was 1,178,627 tons (of 2,240  
lbs.) of coal actually mined, in addi-  
tion to which 17,230 tons were taken  
from stock, making together an actual  
consumption of 1,195,857 tons. Of  
this gross consumption 980,072 tons  
were sold as coal, 138,067 tons were  
consumed by the producing compan-  
ies, and 77,723 tons were manu-  
factured into coke, of which there was  
produced in 1906 some 9,842 tons  
(2,240 lbs.), and there was taken  
from stock piles some 13,009 tons,  
making the total coke sales for the  
year 22,851 tons.

In the vicinity of Nanaimo there

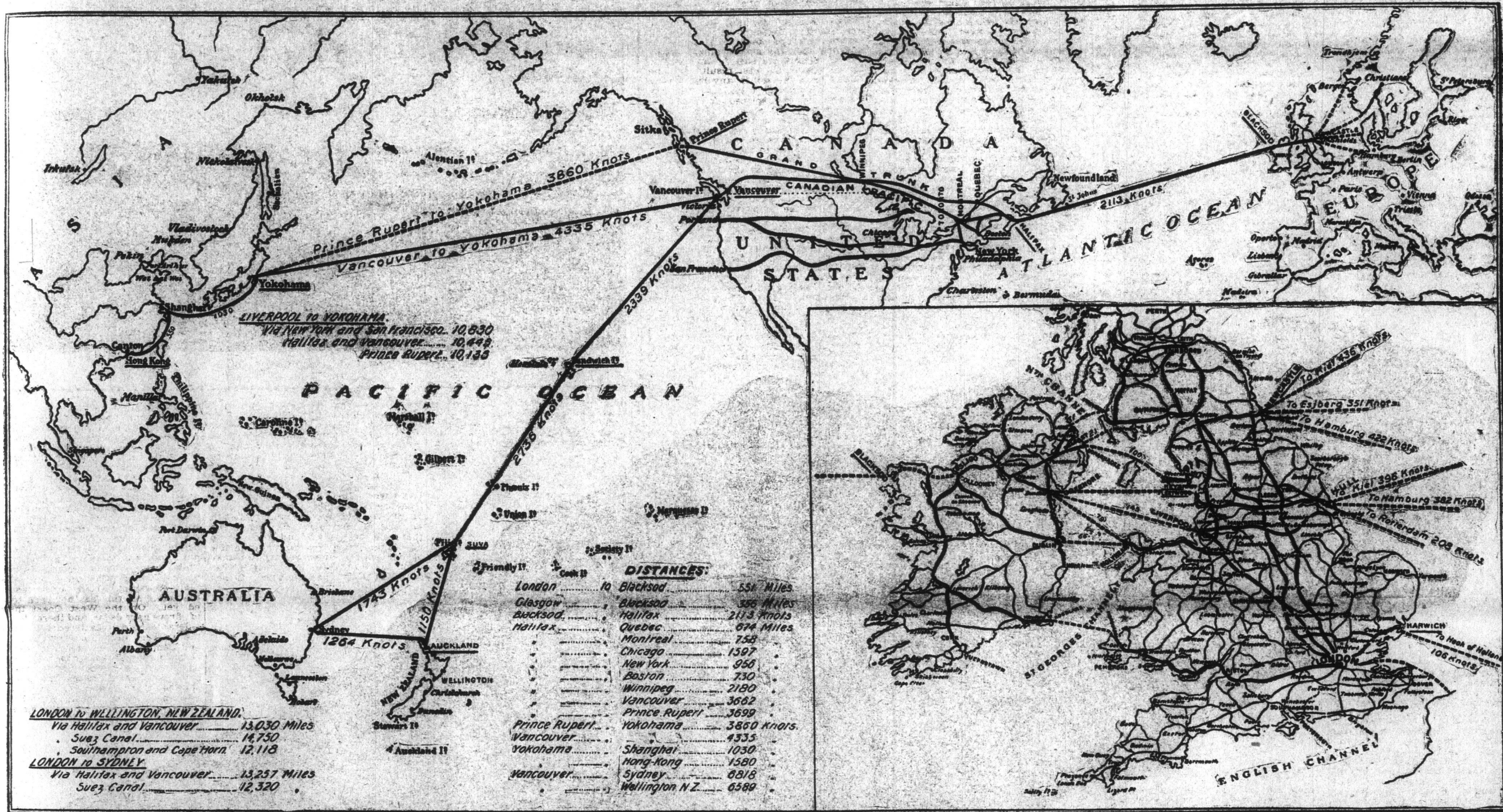
river, near the Nanaimo-Alberni stage  
road, in a new coal field, with pros-  
pects of success.

As to the area of the coal-bearing  
series, it may in general terms, be  
said to extend down the whole coast  
of the island, but the area in which  
it is probable coal in workable thick-  
ness exists is very much less, while  
the area that may be regarded as  
proved is comparatively small. The  
difficulties in the way of exploration  
are numerous: vegetation is rank,  
the surface is largely discolored  
under thick layers of wash  
gravel, and there are no inducements  
to the public to prospect over the  
major portion of the more immedi-  
ately promising ground, as these lands  
are held by the present coal operators,

Island copper smelters. The increase  
in the amount of coke exported is  
equally marked, being 4,004 tons, or  
92 per cent., and is due to the con-  
stantly increasing copper smelting  
operations carried on in Alaska.

## THE RICH INTERIOR

Considerable bodies of ore having  
been reported to exist at the head of  
Great Central lake, Alberni District,  
it was decided to make a preliminary  
examination of that region; which was  
done towards the end of August, 1906.  
Great Central lake can now be reach-  
ed with ease from the town of Alberni,  
a distance of twelve miles, by wagon  
road, the elevation of the lake being  
300 feet above the sea. This inland



The above map is issued by the promoters of the Blackwood route, and it must not be confused with the proposed "All-Red" line, although necessarily in the main the course to be taken is the same in both cases. Generally speaking, the map may be said to show the inter-imperial land and ocean routes in which Canada is directly interested. It will be observed that in the calculations of distance the name of Victoria is not mentioned; but in order to get the distances from Victoria, it is only necessary to add or subtract, as the case may be, the distance between this city and Vancouver, which, for convenience, may be put at 90 miles. It must be borne in mind that when a distance is given in knots, a nautical mile is meant. To reduce such a distance to statute miles, one-sixth must be added.

The following table of distances has been prepared independ-

ently, and is submitted with some confidence that it will stand investigation:

San Francisco to Yokohama ..... 4,470 knots  
Vancouver to Yokohama ..... 4,283 knots  
Victoria to Yokohama ..... 4,193 knots  
Seattle to Yokohama ..... 4,288 knots  
Port Rupert to Yokohama ..... 3,880 knots  
North End of Vancouver Island to Yokohama ..... 3,754 knots  
For obvious reasons it was impossible to show upon this map the proposed route to the Vancouver Island ports by way of Seymour Narrows, using that term in a general way, for a connection with the Mainland. Nor was it possible to show the available route from Winnipeg to the Island ports by way of Yellow Head Pass, nor the Hudson's Bay route. These several

routes, if shown, would give the situation a much more interesting character, and make it even more attractive than it is as presented by the promoters of the Blackwood project. It may be mentioned that the straight line shown across the ocean from Prince Rupert and Vancouver to Yokohama are not the routes followed by ships plying between those points. The routes are almost common in each case. Thus a steamer going out of Vancouver or Victoria for Yokohama follows the Vancouver Island coast and then goes westward on the arc of a great circle until it reaches as near the Aleutian Islands as is desirable. A steamer from Prince Rupert would go almost due west, sailing on a rhumb line, which is longer than a great circle, until it arrived off the most southerly islands of the Aleutian chain, when it would take the same great circle as would be followed by the Vancouver or Victoria vessel. That

is to say, the two routes, instead of widely diverging, as shown on the map, would coincide for the greater part of the distance, and only diverge from each other when it became necessary to take the rhumb line from Prince Rupert to the coast of America, but it may be said in a general way that from Chicago and all points east the distance to Yokohama is shorter by way of Prince Rupert, Victoria and other Island ports, than by way of any port in the United States. Note: While distances across the map seem as great towards the north as towards the south, they are not really so. This map is drawn upon Mercator's Projection, that is, the surface of the earth is represented as a flat square figure, instead of being the outside of a sphere. Therefore on this map no conclusions can be drawn from measurements, which may be made by readers.

and the average value on the ground at \$5 per thousand, the forest on Vancouver Island are worth as they stand, the enormous sum of \$400,000,000. And not only this, as the areas are logged off and almost similar amount will be expended upon labor and material.

Forty per cent. of the lumber ex-  
ported over seas during 1905, or 30,  
292,072 feet went from the mills of  
the Victoria Lumbering and Manu-  
facturing Co., at Chemainus, in 15 ves-  
sels bound for Australia, England,  
South Africa, West Coast of South  
America and Antofagasta. Largely  
increased shipments are now being  
made to the Northwest.

An Iowa syndicate has just com-  
pleted the purchase of one hundred  
and seventy-six square miles of tim-  
ber in the central part of Vancouver  
Island. The amount paid has not yet  
been disclosed, but it will run into the  
hundreds of thousands. The syndicate  
is represented by W. E. Simpson, of  
Iowa Falls. The syndicate will erect  
mills on the island and cut timber for  
the export trade.

The demand for standing timber is  
very great, eastern Canadian and United  
States lumbermen, as well as those  
operating in British Columbia, show-  
ing a keen rivalry in staking out and  
securing licenses for large tracts of  
timber in all parts of the province.  
The increasing demand for timber is  
shown conclusively in the number of  
timber-cutting licenses being granted  
years 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, and for  
the first six months of 1907:

1903	1,307
1904	1,451
1905	2,175
1906	3,959
1907	4,245
Six months ending June 30	4,245

These figures are exclusive of hand-  
loggers' licenses and they show a re-  
markable increase in the acreage of  
land staked as each license represents  
approximately 640 acres, so that the  
number of acres covered by timber li-  
censes in each year would be:

1903	835,480 acres
1904	935,440
1905	1,390,720
1906	2,534,400
1907	2,718,800

\*To June 30, six months.

dering upon tide-water, navigable  
streams and lakes, has been acquired  
by licenses, and now the cruiser has  
to penetrate the interior and stake  
his timber in places where steam log-  
ging roads will be required, thus  
greatly increasing the first cost of  
production.

The lumber cut for the past four  
years illustrates the great increase in  
the output of British Columbia mills:  
1903 ..... 317,551,151 feet  
1904 ..... 348,051,790  
1905 ..... 478,713,958  
1906 ..... 508,069,969

From 16 per cent to 20 per cent of  
the manufactured lumber is used lo-  
cally, but the bulk is exported to Al-  
berta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, On-  
tario, Quebec and the middle western  
and eastern states. The eastern mar-  
ket for certain kinds of lumber, the  
finer grades for finishing and interior  
decoration, is steadily enlarging as the  
quality of British Columbia woods be-  
comes more widely known. Of 500,  
000,000 feet of lumber sold in Alberta,  
Saskatchewan and Manitoba in 1906,  
British Columbia furnished 350,000,000  
feet. The over-seas shipments in  
1906 aggregated 67,900,671 feet, the  
countries to which cargoes were sent,  
including United Kingdom, South  
America, Australia, South Africa,  
China, Japan, Germany, Fiji Islands  
and Mexico.

Several new mills have been estab-  
lished recently, among which may be  
mentioned:  
Fraser River Saw Mills, Mileside,  
near New Westminster, 250,000 feet  
daily.  
Small & Bucklin Lumber company,  
New Westminster, 65,000 feet daily.  
The J. S. Emerson Lumber company,  
Port Moody, 20,000 feet daily and 50,  
000 shingles.  
Vancouver Lumber company, Van-  
couver, 70,000 feet daily.  
Anglo-American Lumber company,  
Vancouver, 50,000 feet daily.  
Sutton Lumber & Trading company,  
Mosquito Harbor, Clayoquot, 200,000  
feet daily.  
C. R. McLaughlin Lumber company,  
Bon Accord, 100,000 feet daily.  
Gulf Lumber company, 20,000 feet  
daily.  
In addition to the above, many new  
mills have been built in the Koot-  
enays and other interior districts, and

continued regularly, but has so far  
failed to disclose any important ore  
bodies.

On the Richard III. shipments have  
again been begun from a body of ore,  
a continuation of the Tye ore body.

A shipment of almost 100 tons of  
copper ore was made from the South-  
ern Cross mine, on the Alberni canal.

Active development has again be-

come a line of almost theoretical purity is

The Vancouver Portland Cement  
Company, has large works at Tod In-  
let, some 14 miles from Victoria. The  
capacity of the plant has been about  
doubled and the demand for the cement  
will probably necessitate further  
enlargements in the near future. The  
value of the output in 1906 approach-  
ed a quarter of a million dollars.

Another company is carrying on si-

are two new independent coal prop-  
erties being prospected, viz.:-

In the Cedar District a company  
has secured an option on a consid-  
erable portion of the coal area in that  
district, and has begun diamond drill-  
ing operations to prove the existence  
of coal, and if so to determine its  
thickness and quality.

Another company is carrying on si-

who have no occasion to explore much  
ahead of their requirements. Still, if  
it be desired that a conjecture be  
hazarded of the quantity of coal ex-  
isting in the area, it may be said that  
within a vertical depth of 4,000 feet,  
an estimate of 600 million tons,  
though based on most incomplete data  
would seem conservative, and yet at  
the same time sufficiently large to  
allay apprehensions of any immedi-  
ate shortage in the output.

The Vancouver Island collieries  
mined in 1906 some 1,178,627 tons of  
coal, which, with 17,230 tons taken  
from stock, makes the total amount  
of coal disposed of 1,195,857 tons, dis-  
tributed as follows:-

Sold as coal in Canada	531,106
Sold as coal in United States	432,183
Sold as coal in other countries	15,788
Total sold as coal	980,072
Used under companies' boilers	138,067
Used in making coke	77,723
Total	1,195,857

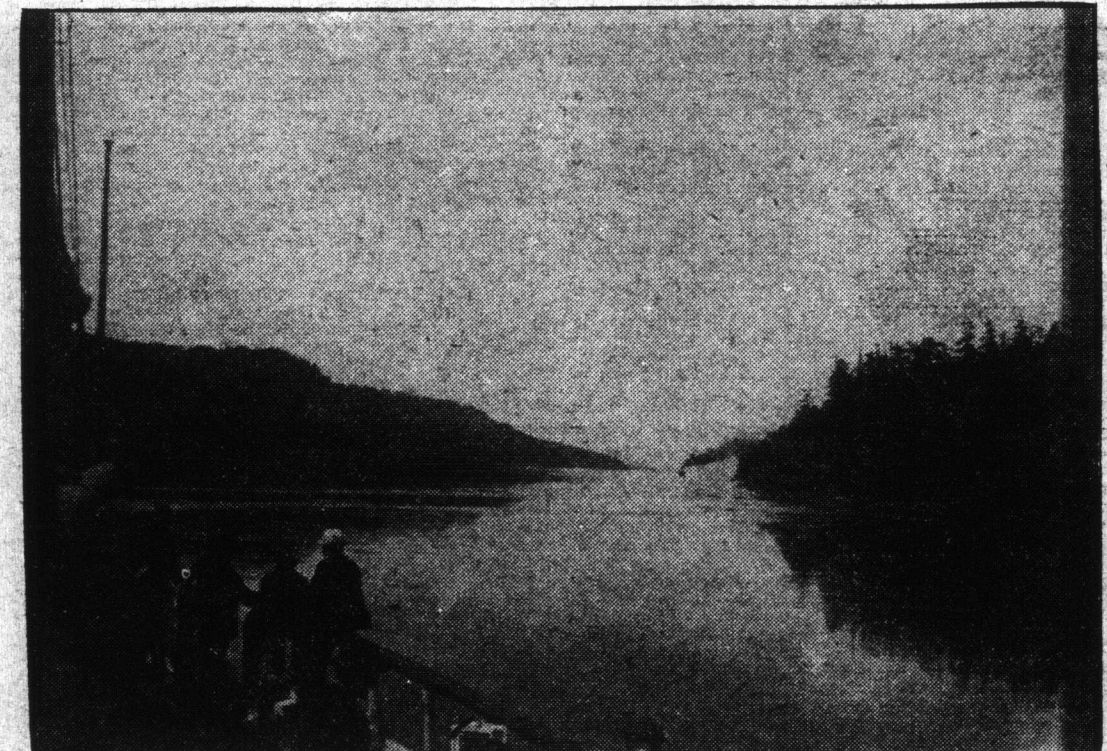
The total coal sales of the Coast  
collieries show an increase of 172,042  
tons, or about 17 per cent, over the  
preceding year. The amount of coal  
exported to the United States is very  
little greater than it was last year,  
but, amounts to about 45 per cent.  
of the total sales. The chief market for  
this coal is still San Francisco, al-  
though there is increasing re-  
quirements for mining and smelting  
has become an important factor in the  
export trade, and promises to become  
greater. The consumption of coal in  
that portion of British Columbia serv-  
ed by the Coast Collieries shows a  
marked increase, being 150,774 tons,  
or 22.6 per cent, greater than during  
the preceding year.

The production of coke on the Coast  
is confined to one company, the Wel-  
lington Colliery Co., which made in  
1906 only 9,842 tons, but took from its  
stock piles some 13,009 tons, making  
the coke sales 22,851 tons, of which  
amount 14,547 tons were sold locally  
and 8,304 tons were exported chiefly  
to Alaskan points. The local consump-  
tion of coke shows an increase of  
9,137 tons, or 169 per cent, due to the  
active operations of the Vancouver

sheet of water presents the same phy-  
sical features as do the inlet, which  
indents the west coast of Vancouver  
Island, the mountains rising abruptly  
from the water, with here and there a  
valley extending back for a consid-  
erable distance, the most important val-  
ley being that extending to Ash Lake  
on the northeast.

The general length of the lake is  
east and west, and it is about twenty-  
five miles long by a mile or so wide.  
At its western end two creeks flow in,  
leading from mountains still farther  
to the west. A trail from the lake  
follows the most northerly of these  
creeks on a gradual ascent for a dis-  
tance of ten miles until it ends in a  
basin, shut in by high mountains, the  
basin having here an elevation of  
1,500 feet above the Great Central lake,  
or 1,700 feet above the sea. To the  
south a precipitous bluff rises 2,075  
feet high from which pours a consid-  
erable stream of water that barely  
touches the rocks until it reaches the  
bottom, breaking into a mass of spray  
in its descent. The ascent of the bluff  
requires stout muscles and the aid of  
the small bushes which cling so tena-  
ciously to the cliffs in the rock. On  
the top there is a small rocky plateau  
or basin enclosing a lake about half a  
mile long by a quarter wide, the ele-  
vation of the lake being 3,350 feet above  
the sea. This mountain lake, situated  
in the heart of Vancouver Island, with  
snow-clad mountains rising 2,000 feet  
above it and the blue crevassed glacier  
of the "Nine Peaks" showing up to  
the south in the morning sun, forms a  
beautiful scene.

This group consists of seven claims,  
viz. Big Interior Nos. 1 to 7, and was  
located by Drinkwater and Nicholls,  
of Alberni. The claims are reached  
from the head of the small lake re-  
ferred to by following up a small sec-  
ond basin, slightly to the north of the  
main basin, about a quarter of a mile.  
The head of this second basin is hem-  
med in on three sides by precipitous  
cliffs a thousand feet high, on which  
rests a snow cap, terminating in peaks  
which are 2,000 feet above the lake  
below. Practically, this entire face,  
some 4,000 feet wide by 1,000 feet high,  
shows the strong red color due to iron  
stain, while at the base there are thou-  
sands of tons of the same rocks which  
have been mined by the action of the



View of Seymour Narrows.

Photo by A. W. McCurdy, Esq.