

# Report of Provincial Forest Branch for 1915

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This large amount is well distributed, as there are practically no districts or communities that are not directly influenced by the harvesting of the timber resources of the Province.

British Columbia, from its position relative to markets, has no large wood-working industries. This is shown by the fact that out of all the timber sawn in 1914 only 20,000,000 was used as a raw material for further manufactured articles. Of this, 18,000,000 was manufactured into boxes, 1,000,000 in sash and doors and interior fixtures, 200,000 in cooperage, and the balance in a number of smaller uses, such as caskets, cars, boats, etc. This remanufacture is an important asset to the Province and should be encouraged in every possible way. The more valuable the finished product that is sold the more money that is left in the Province in labor, supplies, equipment, etc.

The wood-using industry of Ontario, for instance, is worth over \$19,000,000 a year, according to statistics gathered by the Dominion Forestry Branch. This is made possible by the large market of Eastern Canada, which uses large quantities of wood in the manufacture of sash and doors, boxes, furniture, vehicles, implements, slack cooperage, etc.

British Columbia has not got a large market close at hand which demands these products. Moreover, in any new country the first step is to manufacture lumber which can be sold for a multitude of uses, instead of specializing on special articles of higher manufacture with a more uncertain market. It is true, however, that the very fact that British Columbia lumber product has to stand a relatively high transportation cost makes it all the more imperative that the products transported should have as high a value at the shipping point as possible. Why, for instance, should Brit-

ish Columbia sell lumber to Ontario, there to be manufactured into doors? Instead of this, British Columbia should sell the doors and save freight on sawdust and shavings.

There are many articles which can be manufactured completely in British Columbia; some like doors, in the complete condition; others, like silos, tanks, and even houses, "knocked down" for shipping.

The scale returns are a good index of the activity in the lumber industry throughout the Province. The two subjoined tables show the amount scaled in each district, and the proportion of each species.

The salient features of the figures for 1915 are the increased cut of logs and cordwood and the decreased cut of piling and ties. The lower figures for the latter items is due to the smaller amount of railway construction, which consumes immense quantities of these articles.

The increase in cordwood returns is accounted for by the steady market for shingle-bolts.

The increase in the log returns came almost entirely from Vancouver, the cut in the Interior districts being markedly less than in previous years. In the northern districts operations were practically at a standstill.

Of the many species of timber cut, the largest quantity, 42 per cent., was supplied by Douglas fir, closely followed by western red cedar, with 35 per cent. of the total.

Hemlock and spruce each supplied between 7 and 8 per cent., western larch nearly 4 per cent., and western soft pine 3 per cent. Jack or lodge-pole pine furnished nearly 7,000,000 feet, or  $\frac{3}{4}$  of 1 per cent. of the total, while western or Idaho white pine gave 5,000,000 feet out of 1 per cent. Balsam fir and cottonwood each supplied 1,000,000 feet, and yellow cedar and alder furnished a few thousand feet.

## TIMBER SCALED, 1915

	Cranbrook	Fort George	Hazelton	Kamloops	Lillooet	Nelson	Tete Jaune	Vernon	Island	Prince Rupert	Vancouver	Total
Logs, M. B.M. ....	75,113	2,196	789	4,286	1,512	24,229	8,759	17,477	115,858	8,924	568,490	827,633
Lineal ft. thousands.	312	121	.....	98	212	1,424	.....	158	262	97	1,048	3,732
Cords .....	26,446	10,221	105	31	193	11,360	.....	2,483	22,181	2,343	235,123	310,486
Ties .....	326,237	138,149	.....	33,793	.....	9,351	5,232	2,350	.....	.....	1,611	516,723

Total feet, B.M., 1,017,683,000.

## SPECIES CUT, 1915

Forest District.	Douglas Fir	Red Cedar	Spruce	Hemlock	Balsam Fir	Yellow Pine	White Pine	Larch	Yellow Cedar	Jack-pine	Cottonwood	Alder	Totals
	M.B.M.	M.B.M.	M.B.M.	M.B.M.	M.B.M.	M.B.M.	M.B.M.	M.B.M.	M.B.M.	M.B.M.	M.B.M.	M.B.M.	M.B.M.
Cranbrook .....	33,390	8,952	12,819	.....	221	12,978	200	28,073	.....	3,453	.....	.....	100,086
Fort George .....	7,199	.....	1,273	.....	89	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,285	384	.....	12,230
Hazelton .....	.....	213	498	102	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	.....	844
Kamloops .....	4,145	1,462	83	.....	.....	176	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5,867
Lillooet .....	2,193	.....	325	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	125	.....	.....	2,668
Nelson .....	7,823	11,779	1,338	4,146	.....	4,638	3,070	4,452	.....	2	72	.....	37,320
Tete Jaune Cache .....	474	1,896	5,931	475	112	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	.....	.....	8,921
Vernon .....	6,258	441	184	.....	.....	11,943	35	605	.....	16	96	.....	19,578
Island .....	107,538	8,742	8,968	2,769	219	13	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	128,258
Prince Rupert .....	1,430	1,389	6,586	551	594	18	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	9	10,583
Vancouver .....	255,782	319,828	36,671	71,349	.....	.....	1,743	5,467	24	.....	461	3	691,328
Totals .....	426,232	354,702	74,676	79,392	1,260	29,766	5,057	38,597	30	6,914	1,045	12	1,017,683