

**CIHM
Microfiche
Series
(Monographs)**

**ICMH
Collection de
microfiches
(monographies)**



Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproductions / Institut canadien de microreproductions historiques

© 1995

Technical end Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur | <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée | <input type="checkbox"/> Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Covers restored end/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée | <input type="checkbox"/> Pages restored end/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manquant | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur | <input type="checkbox"/> Pages detached/
Pages détachées |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Showthrough/
Transparence |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Coloured plates end/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur | <input type="checkbox"/> Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents | <input type="checkbox"/> Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion
along interior margin/
Le reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la
distorsion le long de la marge intérieure | <input type="checkbox"/> Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Blank leaves added during restoration may appear
within the text. Whenever possible, these have
been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées
lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte,
mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont
pas été filmées. | Title on header taken from: /
Le titre de l'en-tête provient: |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Additional comments: /
Commentaires supplémentaires: | <input type="checkbox"/> Title page of issue /
Page de titre de la livraison |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Caption of issue /
Titre de départ de la livraison |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Mesthead /
Général (périodiques) de la livraison |

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below /
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	14X	18X	22X	26X	30X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12X	16X	20X	24X	28X	32X

The copy filmed here has been reproduced thanks to the generosity of:

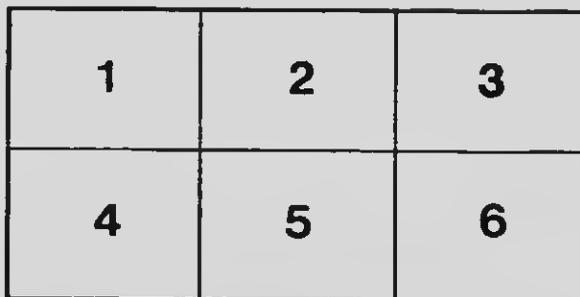
Legislative Library
Victoria

The images appearing here are the best quality possible considering the condition and legibility of the original copy and in keeping with the filming contract specifications.

Original copies in printed paper covers are filmed beginning with the front cover and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression, or the back cover when appropriate. All other original copies are filmed beginning on the first page with a printed or illustrated impression, and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression.

The last recorded frame on each microfiche shall contain the symbol \rightarrow (meaning "CONTINUED"), or the symbol ∇ (meaning "END"), whichever applies.

Maps, plates, charts, etc., may be filmed at different reduction ratios. Those too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom, as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method:



L'exemplaire filmé fut reproduit grâce à la générosité de:

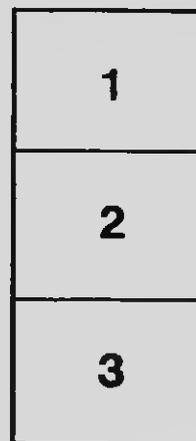
Legislative Library
Victoria

Les images suivantes ont été reproduites avec le plus grand soin, compte tenu de la condition et de la netteté de l'exemplaire filmé, et en conformité avec les conditions du contrat de filmage.

Les exemplaires originaux dont la couverture en papier est imprimée sont filmés en commençant par le premier plat et en terminant soit par la dernière page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration, soit par le second plat, selon le cas. Tous les autres exemplaires originaux sont filmés en commençant par la première page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration et en terminent par la dernière page qui comporte une telle empreinte.

Un des symboles suivants apparaîtra sur la dernière image de chaque microfiche, selon le cas: le symbole \rightarrow signifie "A SUIVRE", le symbole ∇ signifie "FIN".

Les cartes, planches, tableaux, etc., peuvent être filmés à des taux de réduction différents. Lorsque le document est trop grand pour être reproduit en un seul cliché, il est filmé à partir de l'angle supérieur gauche, de gauche à droite, et de haut en bas, en prenant le nombre d'images nécessaire. Les diagrammes suivants illustrent la méthode.



PHOTOCOPI COPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART

(ANSI and ISO TEST CHART No. 2)



APPLIED IMAGE Inc

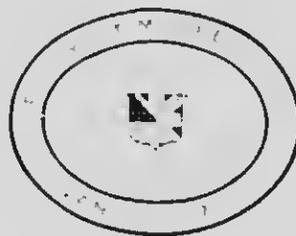
1653 East Main Street
Rochester, New York 14609 USA
(716) 482-0300 - Phone
(716) 288-5989 - Fax

The Timber
OF
British Columbia



COMPILED BY

C. F. PRETTY



634.9273

P 542

For

Pretty's Timber Exchange

REFERENCE

The Timber
OF
British Columbia



COMPILED BY

C. F. PRETTY



For

Pretty's Timber Exchange

PROVINCIAL LIBRARY
VICTORIA, B. C.



PREFACE



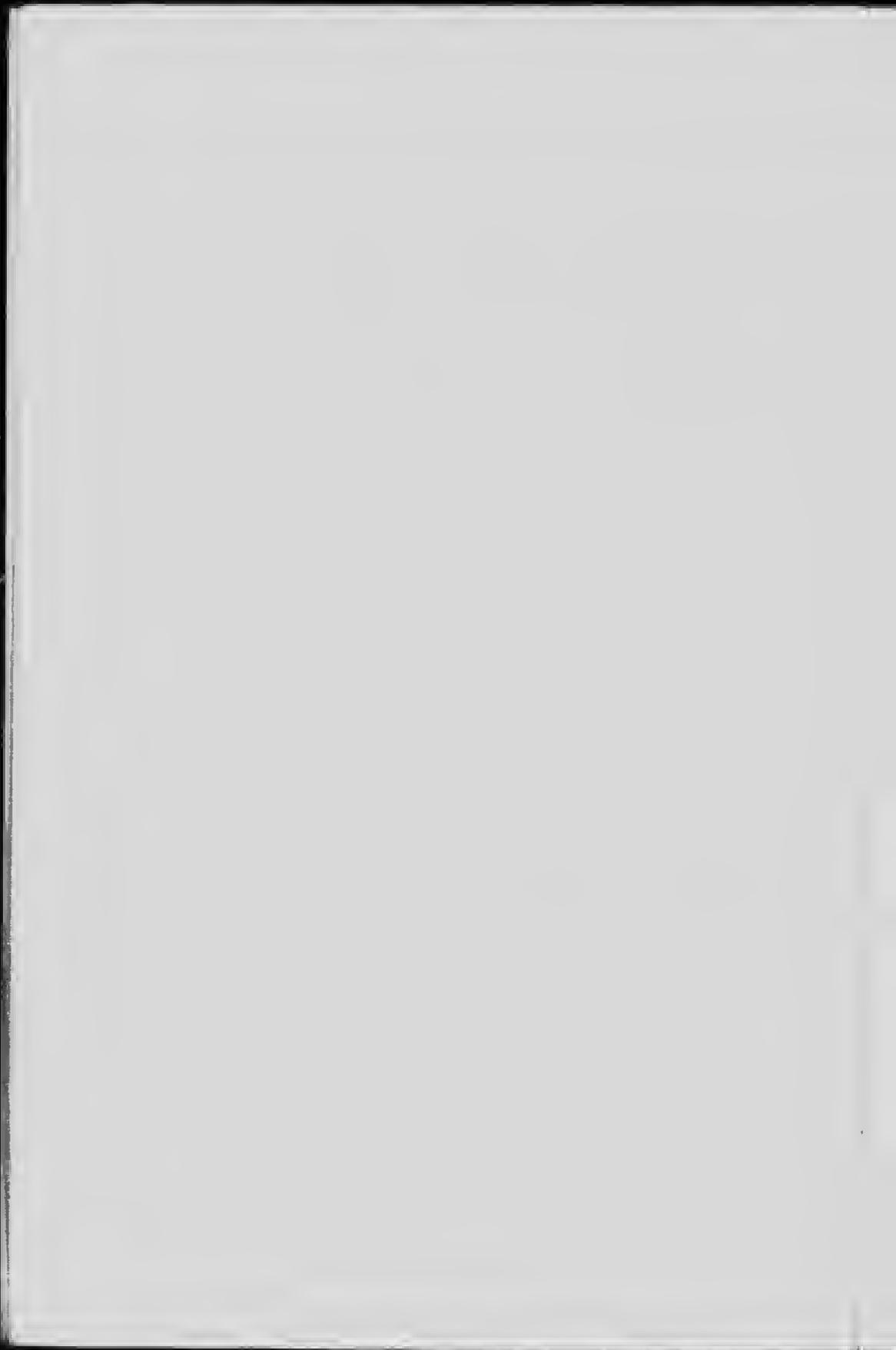
○ OUR office receives hundreds of letters of enquiry from all parts of the continent requesting information about the laws and conditions under which timber lands are secured in British Columbia, and the questions are so various that we have found it necessary to compile this booklet, which we trust will be a valuable source of information to all interested in the timber of British Columbia.

The compiler has endeavored to describe the kind of country, the localities in which the different classes of timber are to be found and to give a synopsis of the different laws under which timber in British Columbia can be secured, both from the Dominion and Provincial Governments.

Mr. C. F. Pretty, the proprietor of the undersigned firm, has given a great deal of his time and thought to this little work, and he offers the same with his compliments. He has spent a large part of his life in the timber business and is thoroughly versed in all its phases.

PRETTY'S TIMBER EXCHANGE
433 Richards St., Vancouver, B. C.

137797





FALLING FIR TREE



THE TIMBER OF BRITISH COLUMBIA



THE rapid depletion of the forests of all the southern and eastern parts of the continent of North America has never been more clearly set forth than in the following quotation from a speech of Mr. James J. Hill's, before the conference which was held at the White House recently, for the conserving of the natural resources of the United States: "The forests of this country, the product of centuries of growth, are fast disappearing; the best estimates recording our standing merchantable timber at less than 2,000,000,000 feet. Our annual cut is about 40,000,000,000 feet. The lumber cut rose from 18,000,000,000 feet in 1880 to 34,000,000,000 feet in 1905, that is, it nearly doubled in 25 years. We are now using 500 feet, board measure, per capita, as against an average of 60 feet for over all Europe. The New England supply is gone. The North-West furnishes small growths that would have been rejected by lumbermen thirty years ago. The South has reached its maximum production and begins to decline. On the Pacific Coast only, is there now any considerable body of merchantable standing timber. We are consuming yearly three or four times as much timber as the forest growth restores. Our supply of some varieties will be practically exhausted in ten or twelve years. In the case of others, without reforestation, the present century will see the end."

Such speeches as this and such statistics as the Governments of Canada and the United States supply have brought to the notice of all parties interested in timber as an investment, the forests of British Columbia.

With its moist and temperate climate and its rich valleys and foot hills, where in countless years the far famed Douglas or Yellow Fir has matured as it has in no other part of the world, where the giant Red Cedar, and in the northern parts of British Columbia the great Spruce and Cypress or Yellow Cedar, Hemlock and Larch have developed to such enormous proportions, the wealth of British Columbia lies open to the hand of the logger. But while we have great forests, they are not as extensive as is generally supposed, for the Coast is mountainous and the merchantable timber ceases to grow at an altitude of about 3500 feet above sea level, while all the exceptional timber for which British Columbia is famed grows within seventy-five miles of the coast line.

The Fir belt runs from the International Boundary as far north as Knight's Inlet, about 250 miles from Vancouver. From there to Alaska the principal wood is the Sitka White Spruce; but through this whole belt, Fir and Spruce and the Giant Arbor Vitae, Red Cedar, which frequently runs as high as 50 per cent. of the whole cut, are well mixed.

On the northern coast of Queen Charlotte Island and the higher altitudes the Yellow Cedar, Larch and Hemlock are plentiful. The best grade of Fir and Cedar is found on the foot-hills or benches, between the 200 and 2000 foot levels, where they grow large, tall and clean.

Along the coast of British Columbia are many Islands and the coast itself is very much cut up by inlets which run many miles into the interior, all of which are navigable or drivable. Along these



UNDERCUTTING FIR TREE

inlets, and rivers which flow into them, the best timber grows, which makes logging a much easier proposition than it would be if the timber grew in very large tracts.

LOGGING

LOGGING is carried on the whole year round, the climate being temperate and the snowfall very light, although odd days are lost during the rainy season. The logging is done principally with donkey engines which are placed at the edge of the water or on floats. Where there are no drivable streams, railways are used, and the average cost of logging in British Columbia is from \$3.00 to \$7.00 per thousand, according to the distance from water and the nature of the ground. Towing is comparatively safe for almost any distance, along the coast, on account of the many islands and inside channels. Mill sites and water powers, harbors and townsites, are abundant in many bays and at the mouths of the numberless rivers and creeks which come from the mountains along the coast.

EXPORT FACILITIES.

VANCOUVER is the Terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway and has also the Great Northern and other roads running into it from the United States. It is situated at the mouth of Burrard Inlet, on the Mainland of British Columbia, twenty miles north from the International Boundary. Several steamship lines connect her with the United States, China, Japan, Australia and New Zealand; and ships may be seen in her harbour daily, loading lumber for all parts of the world.

Five hundred miles north is Prince Rupert, the terminus of the Grand Trunk Pacific, which a few years from now will rival Vancouver. Half way between these two the Canadian Northern Railroad has selected its terminus, and when completed this will be the third Trans-Continental Railroad running through Canada.



DOUGLAS FIR

These roads will be carrying the timber of British Columbia to the millions of square miles of our interior where no timber grows and where the greatest grain fields of the world are fast settling up and calling for lumber. Although our forests are large, many of us will see their depletion, not many years hence.

THE MERCHANTABLE WOODS

Douglas Fir



FIR is the most plentiful wood in the South Western part of our Province. Douglas or Yellow Fir grows to a great size and height, some trees being 12 feet in diameter and 175 feet to the first limb; but the average and the most cheaply logged areas are those that are covered by timber which runs from three to five feet on the stump and from 75 to 150 feet to first limb. These trees, if they hold their size evenly, cut enormous quantities of lumber and I have seen many trees in a day's travel that would cut 25,000 feet of merchantable timber. Fir has great strength and is specially valuable for structural purposes. It is used largely in ship building, bridge work, wharves and railway cars. For many years we have been shipping to the Eastern Coast spars for their largest ships. In fact, fir is used wherever great strength and length is required. Here we use it both for inside and outside work. It finishes and stains well and has a grain almost equal to oak.

White or Silver Fir

This wood is much coarser in grain than the Douglas Fir and is not suitable for outside work, but is used for shiplap, box lumber or any inside work where it is not subject to the weather. Although there are some large tracts of Silver Fir, it is not a very widely distributed wood in British Columbia. The trees where found, however, are usually tall and clean and average about three feet on the stump.

Hemlock or Alaska Pine

This tree grows through the whole Province, usually mixed with other timber. It differs greatly from the Eastern Hemlock of the Rockies, growing tall and clear of limbs and averages about two and a half feet on the stump, although it is possible to find many much larger specimens. The grain is much more compact than the Eastern Hemlock and is very sound, having no shakes as the Eastern Hemlock has and it withstands the elements much better. In dry climates it will out last many other woods at present in use. In appearance it stands between Spruce and Yellow Pine and often experts are deceived. It takes a fine hard finish when dry.

Larch

This tree, which is very plentiful in the higher altitudes and Northern parts of British Columbia, resembles the Eastern Balsam but grows much larger and taller, averaging about two and a half feet on the stump. It resembles British Columbia Hemlock in grain, is tough and durable and can be used for structural purposes; in fact, is suitable for almost any kind of building. It stains well and takes a beautiful finish.



RED CEDAR

Giant Arbor Vitae, Red Cedar

The Giant Arbor Vitae is next to the Douglas fir in importance in British Columbia, where it attains its greatest size on Vancouver Island, along the coast and in the lower parts of the rivers of the Coast Range. It is rarely found in the dry interior of British Columbia, but is abundant in the river valleys on the slopes of the Selkirk and Coast Ranges. Though seldom found more than 150 feet in height, in circumference it rivals the Douglas fir, trees of from 8 to 10 feet in diameter not being rare, and they are occasionally found much larger.



It is chiefly used in the manufacture of shingles, for which purpose it is unequalled by any other wood. Formerly the shingles were made by hand, the wood splitting easily, but improved machinery has so lowered the cost of production that comparatively few hand-made shingles are now used, though they are still in demand when a shingle of superior quality is desired. The wood of the tree takes a very brilliant polish, and is well adapted for interior finishing of all kinds. So great is the variety of shading in the color of the wood that a large house may be finished in it without two rooms being alike. It is not only largely exported, but is now being shipped in increasing quantities to Eastern Canada. In British Columbia it enters largely into the manufacture of doors and cabinet-work of all kinds. Like all the cedars, it lasts well underground, and on this account is much used in the form of telegraph poles and fence posts. The immense canoes made by West Coast Indians are, with very few exceptions, made of this wood.

In addition to its value commercially for shingles and interior finishings, it is the friend of the settler, inasmuch as out of its straight-grained logs, he can build his house, make his furniture and

fence his farm, and that solely with the use of the most primitive of tools—an axe, a saw and a froe. Owing to increasing demand for shingles in Eastern Canada and the rapid filling up of the Western Territories, cedar limits are now becoming very valuable, and the shingle industry especially is assuming large proportions.

Yellow Cedar, Yellow Cypress

The Yellow Cypress is not nearly so abundant in British Columbia as the Arbor Vitae, nor is its circumference so great. Its height is about the same as the Arbor Vitae—150 feet—and its average diameter is about four feet, though occasional trees attain five feet. The yellow cypress is confined to the coast and the adjacent islands. In the southern parts of British Columbia it is not found at sea level, the finest trees growing at altitudes of from 1,000 to 2,500 feet. Though valuable for many purposes, the wood of the yellow cypress is not extensively used at present, the cost of transportation to the seaboard being too great. On the Queen Charlotte Islands it descends to the coast. When lower levels have been cleared of other trees the yellow cypress will be utilized. This wood is very durable, and on account of its pungent odor it is credited with resisting the teredo. Its grain is very close, and as the wood takes a very high polish, it is greatly valued for interior finishing and for the manufacture of furniture. It commands a higher price than either Douglas fir or arbor vitae. The natives along the northern coast of British Columbia make many articles for domestic use from this wood. It is especially valuable for its lasting qualities, and has been known to last as sills for over sixty years without being impaired. In a wet climate, such as is prevalent at Port Simpson, where it was found in old Hudson's Bay Company foundations, this is remarkable. Mr. J. R. Anderson, in his paper for the Forestry Association, says that on account of its liability to shrink, lengthwise as well as laterally, it requires to be

well seasoned before use. The long and slender pendulous cones which hang from the branches give the tree a very graceful appearance: and the strong, pungent odor which it emits when freshly cut, and which it never loses, renders it very easy of identification.

Western White Pine

None of the Western pines are found in quantity near the coast, and so far they have been used for Western purposes only. It is found in the interior of Vancouver island and is abundant in the southern parts of the Coast Range, where there is heavy rainfall. In the Selkirk Mountains it is not very common, but

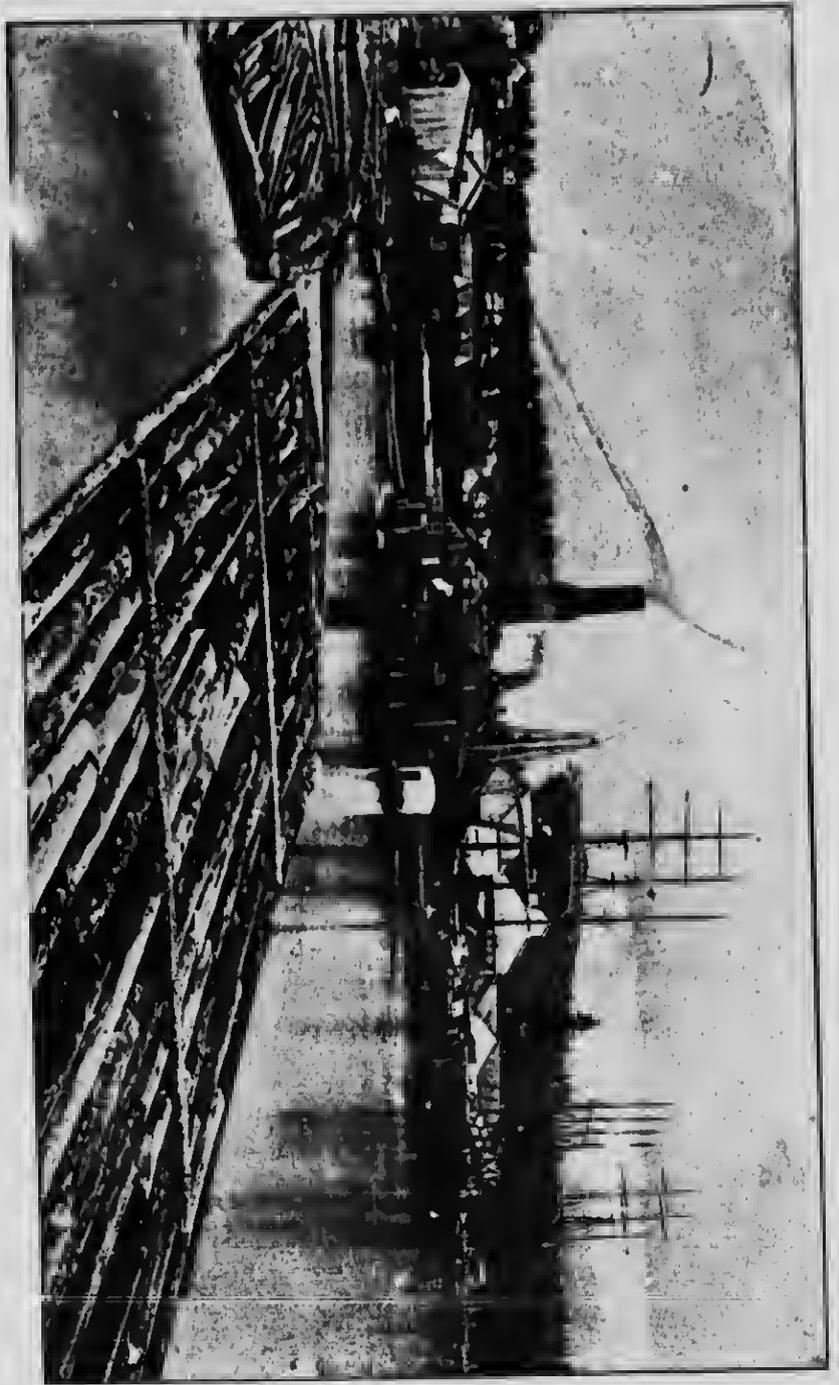


attains a considerable size on the mountain slopes. The wood is used for the same purpose as the Eastern white pine. Mr. Anderson says: "It is the most useful wood for window-sashes, doors, powder barrels and similar work. Being a white and very light wood, it is unsuitable for outside uses, and has a tendency to absorb moisture when in contact with the ground, and is, therefore, liable to decay." It has not heretofore been used to a very great extent. It is a splendid looking tree, having bluish-green fronds and cones from 8 to 12 inches long.

Engelmann Spruce

This characteristic spruce of the Rocky and Selkirk mountains is the most useful tree growing in the interior of British Columbia, and is there largely used in bridge and trestle work and for heavy construction work generally. In the valley of the Columbia it is often more than 150 feet in height and 4 feet in diameter. The

MILL ON FRASER RIVER



wood is very like that of the black and white spruces, and may be used for the same purposes. This was the chief wood used in the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway from the Rocky Mountains westward.

Menzies Spruce—Sitka Spruce

This spruce grows chiefly in the immediate vicinity of the Coast, ranging in British Columbia from the International Boundary north to Alaska. In the southern part of the Province it grows scattered among other trees, but in the north it is relatively much more abundant, growing sometimes in large clumps. Though averaging less in diameter than the Douglas fir, occasional trees of great size are found. Those cut for lumber are, however, seldom more than five or six feet in diameter. No other tree on the West Coast is used for such varied purposes, and as it is easily worked up by machinery there is a great demand for it in the manufacture of doors, window sashes, boxes, shelving and interior finishing. The wood is very white, is elastic, and bends with the grain without splitting, so that it is much used in boat-building, the making of light oars, staves, woodenware, etc. The adaptability of British Columbia spruce has given this wood a reputation in Eastern Canada and the United States which has created a demand for it for use in the better class of buildings. It resists decay for a long time, and, like the Douglas fir, is not attacked by insects. The chief value of the Sitka spruce will, in the near future, be in the manufacture of pulp, for which purpose it is not excelled by any other tree. As soon as pulp mills are established in the vicinity of the large saw-mills, the immense waste entailed by the present method of sawing dimension lumber in British Columbia will be obviated. As the shrinkage is usually very great, it is generally kiln-dried before using, or kept stored away until it is thoroughly

seasoned. On account of the sharp-pointed short fronds, it is quite impossible to grasp them with the naked hand, and this renders this tree easily distinguished from the other British Columbia coniferae.



While the above mentioned woods are the principal ones found in British Columbia, there are many others equally valuable to be found in our forests in smaller quantities. They still pay the logger and owner well, however, to bring to market.



PRETTY'S TIMBER EXCHANGE

OUR object is to accumulate large tracts of timber, made up by a collection of the smaller holdings, and to put them to buyers at a minimum cost and with a small profit to ourselves. We claim that it will pay all who wish to purchase timber in British Columbia, to deal with us, rather than to take the trouble of hunting up the individual small holders. Aside from the annoyance which inexperienced persons would have in gathering information which would enable them to consolidate these holdings, there remains the fact of their inexperience

We place at the disposal of prospective buyers the experience of years, and we own and control large areas of the best timber in British Columbia, and firmly believe that we can save all buyers much more than our commission amounts to. There are many properties on which we have been able to secure a guarantee of cruise. This means that the owner of the timber will deposit a sufficient amount of money in some bank to cover the cruising expenses, which is to be forfeited to the prospective buyer if the amount of timber which the owner guarantees, is not found on the property.

After twenty years of experience in the timber business in British Columbia the writer has no hesitation in saying that one cannot buy timber intelligently in British Columbia without years of experience or an extra cost in the securing of the same.



CRUISERS RETURN FROM THE LILLOOET

EXPERIENCED CRUISERS

WE furnish experienced cruisers of good repute, also Government appointed surveyors at short notice, and will have any property on our list cruised if a deposit is made to cover the expenses. Our office is large and comfortable and we will be pleased for all who wish to call and examine our timber maps. We extend to all a hearty welcome and any information that we can give about the timber of British Columbia, we offer without reserve.

On application from actual buyers we furnish maps and descriptions of our timber free of charge, but when applying kindly state the kind of timber you wish and the size of the investment you wish to go into, also the particular locality that you wish the timber in.

PRETTY'S TIMBER EXCHANGE

433 Richards St., Vancouver, B. C.

Cable Address : "Pretty," Vancouver

Codes : Western Union, A. B. C. and Adams

SYNOPSIS OF TIMBER LAWS



CROWN GRANT

CROWN Grant or Patent gives absolute ownership in Fee Simple, to land and timber thereon, and on the timber taken from land covered by deeds issued prior to the 7th of April, 1887, there is a tax of from \$1.00 to \$4.00 per thousand, which is refunded if the logs are manufactured into lumber in Canada. On all timber cut on deeded Crown Grant Lands issued since the 7th of April, 1887, and prior to 12th of March, 1906, there is a royalty of 50c. per thousand and no tax. Both these classes are exportable.

On any timber cut from Crown Lands or from Crown Granted Lands deeded since the 12th of March, 1906, there is a royalty of 50c. per thousand but the logs are not exportable until manufactured.

E. & N. RAILWAY GRANT

The E. & N. Railway Grant consists of 1,000,000 acres on Vancouver Island, held in fee simple and exportable without duty or royalty.



FOREST OF FIRS

ee
en
37,
ed
ber
ril,
Oc.

ate d
y of
red.

s on
duty

DOMINION LEASES

DOMINION Government leases were issued by the Federal Government at Ottawa up to 1908, for timber standing within twenty miles either side of the Canadian Pacific Railway, since when all Dominion lands are reserved indefinitely. Dominion leases give the holder the right of all the timber on the land held under lease until cut. The charges on the same are as follows: A ground rent of 5c. per acre per year in advance, and a stumpage or royalty of 50c. per thousand when cut. There is a charge for fire dues which is too small to take into consideration. The Crown timber agent for British Columbia is James Leamy, Esq., of New Westminster, British Columbia.

PROVINCIAL LEASES

PRIOR to 1905 the Provincial Government, which controls all the timber of British Columbia, outside of the Canadian Pacific Railway belt, issued leases covering timber lands, which gave the holder of such leases the right to all the timber on the lands covered by the lease, for a period of twenty-one years, with a ground rent of 10c. per acre, per year, and 50c. per thousand stumpage when cut. These leases can be surrendered at any time and renewed for another twenty-one years under existing laws in force at time of surrendering.

SPECIAL PROVINCIAL LICENSES

THE Provincial Government up to 1908, issued special Provincial licenses for twenty-one years from date of issue, which gave the holder the right to all the timber on the land for twenty-one years at a ground rent of \$140.00 per annum, per section of 640 acres, and 50c. per thousand stumpage, when cut. East of the

Cascade Range the charge is \$115.00 per annum, per section of 640 acres, with a stumpage of 60c. when cut. At the beginning of 1908 all Provincial timber was reserved by the Government indefinitely, so that at the present time no timber can be procured in the Province of British Columbia from either Government

All leases and licenses are transferable. Both governments are lenient and do all that is reasonable for the manufacturers or investors: and it is the firm opinion of the writer that all Provincial leases and licenses will be made perpetual and every consideration will be made that will encourage capital towards British Columbia, which is the desire both of the members of the government and the people they represent as well.

On logs manufactured into lumber in the Province there is no export duty.



TIMBER, LAND AND IRON

ARE the great natural resources of the world's wealth; they are the foundation of every investment. Greater than stocks, bonds, insurance policies or mortgages are the investments made in timber. The increase of the New World's industries means the depletion of the once great forests, and the ever increasing population is the cause of the ever-increasing demand for timber. Each year sees approximately fifty billion feet of lumber cut from the forests of the continent of America. Is it not time to ask how long our forests will last? It is estimated by our best informed men that less than twenty years will see practically all our virgin forests depleted, and that in less than ten years lumber will be at famine prices.

Fifteen years ago the finest timber was bought here at 10c. per acre; today timber ranges from \$5.00 to \$20.00 per acre. In four years we predict that timber will be worth from \$2.00 to \$5.00 per thousand on the stump. Whoever knew timber to decrease in value? Who are the most substantial financial men of our continent? The timber men; for the man who invests in timber puts his money where it cannot but bring large profits.

PULP AND PAPER

ONE of the most promising hopes which the future holds out to British Columbia is the creation of a great paper pulp and paper-making industry. Possessing as she does her full share of the immense timber reserve of Canada, her geographical position gives her a prominent position over her sister Provinces; for vast as are their forest areas, these are all more or less distant from tide water, while her pulp-wood forests border the ocean or the numerous navigable streams, which furnish easy and cheap communication with deep water harbors. With transportation charges at a minimum and an unlimited supply of raw material, of the very finest quality,

British Columbia should be in a position to supply the greater half of the world with wood pulp, or, better still, with paper of every grade and quality and in every form in which paper is used in the industrial arts. While the pulp and paper mills of the Eastern Provinces may find markets in the Eastern States and Europe, British Columbia should stand without a rival in the rapidly developing marts of Asia and Australasia. In his admirable little work, "Pulp Wood of Canada," George Johnson, F.S.S., says:—

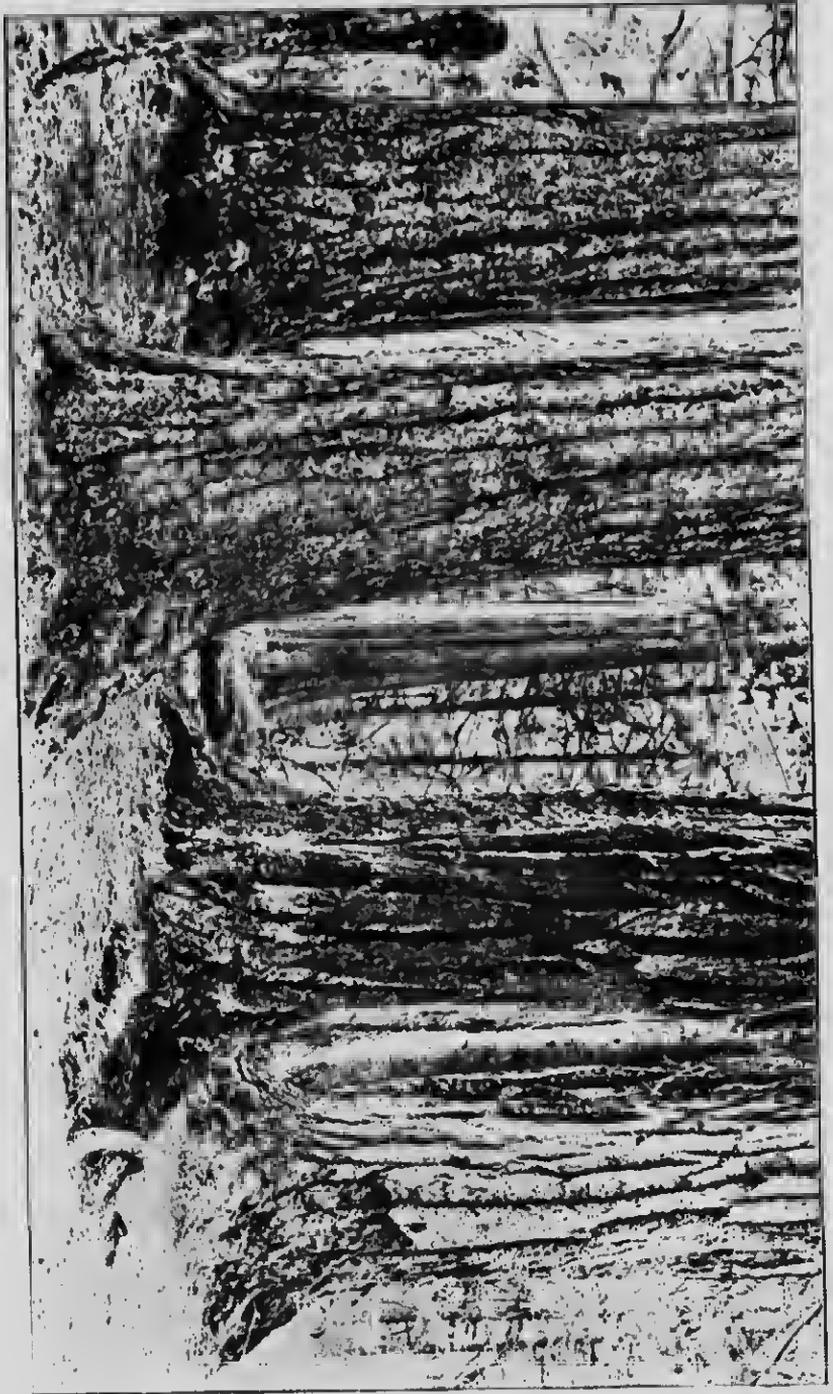
"EGYPT AND CANADA.—The first was the land of the early paper plant; the second is the country of the latest paper tree.

"Egypt was the land of the papyrus, from which the ancient dwellers on the banks of the Nile obtained the material on which to write those well-nigh imperishable records which, three thousand years after they were stored away, have been produced from their hiding places looking as fresh with their cuttlefish ink as though indited but yesterday.

"In modern times we have reverted to the ways of our ancestors and have gone back to the arboreal growth for the supply of paper to meet the world's marvellous demands.

"When, therefore, the chemist hit upon spruce and balsam and found them suitable in every respect for the production of the ideal cheap paper, and commercial men realized that these woods were comparatively cheap, quick of growth and well located for the needs of commerce—the world knew that at length, after all the centuries of seeking, the right paper, meeting all requirements, had been invented.

"It was soon earned that the material could be utilised for the manufacture of many other articles besides paper of various kinds, such as news, printing, writing, wrapping, millboard, etc. Among these are pails, dishes and other hollow ware, paper parchment,



VIRGIN FOREST

cotton wool for hospital dressings, cotton yarn and cloth, silk yarn and fabrics, cigar boxes, medals, cornices, panels and other architectural details, picture frames, car wheels, steam pipes, water pipes, telegraph poles, electric conduits, roofing material, coffins, boats, cigar-holders, carpets, mattresses, lead pencils, artificial straw, shoe heels, vases and ornaments, furniture, horse shoes, spools and bobbins, tool handles, buttons, cycle bar handles, fruit cans, hats, pinions for machinery, pulleys, letters for signs, substitutes for building stones and for boards, piano cases, tiles, paving bricks, fibre chamois, etc. It has also been used for encasing broken arms and legs."

The Raw Material

Along the coast-line of the Mainland of British Columbia and Vancouver Island practically inexhaustible areas of pulp woods can be found. South of Knight's Inlet the most abundant wood is the Douglas fir, which is successfully used for the manufacture of chemical pulp. Its suitability for mechanical pulp is not so certain. North of Knight's Inlet is the spruce and hemlock belt, affording enormous supplies of excellent pulp wood—the Sitka spruce especially being unexcelled by any other wood for pulp purposes. These woods cover large tracts immediately contiguous to the sea-coast, so that logs can be landed at the mills at very low cost.

An important point in favor of the industries on the sea coast of British Columbia is the mildness of the winters, which admits of operations being carried on throughout the whole year. The forests of this Province are much more densely wooded than those of Eastern Canada, 500 cords per acre being not uncommon, while from 100 to 150 cords may be taken as a fair average of good timber

lands. With proper husbanding the forests are practically inexhaustible for pulp wood purposes. This is essentially a timber country. Atmospheric conditions are especially favorable to tree growth, which is very rapid, and the extent of otherwise valueless country along the coast that can be devoted to forestry is enormous. Owing to its wealth of raw material, excellent water-powers and geographical position, British Columbia occupies a position of eminent advantage in competing for the pulp and paper trade of the Pacific. A practically unlimited market is afforded by Australia, Japan, China and the western coast of America—both North and South.

An important factor bearing upon the future of British Columbia as the centre of the pulp and paper trade of the Pacific is the rapid depletion of the forests of the United States, and it is confidently anticipated that the importation of Canadian pulp and pulp wood to that country, already large, will continue to rapidly increase. In conclusion, there is no industry, not even mining itself, which gives greater promise of commercial value and general importance than that of the manufacture of wood pulp and paper in this Province.

A special feature of British Columbia timber areas is their density, the yield being greatly in excess of that obtainable from equal areas in Eastern Canada. The average cut in Ontario is about 10 cords per acre, while upon the lands secured by British Columbia pulp companies the estimated cut is over 100 cords per acre. This density enables logging to be carried on to great advantage, and it is estimated that the cost of wood at the mills for many years will be at least one third the average cost to Eastern United States mills. Cheap coal, of excellent quality, can be obtained from Nanaimo or Union, and shipments can be made directly by water to the mills.

Our Customers

The markets that can, with special facility, be supplied from British Columbia are: British Columbia, Japan, Australia, China, New Zealand, Hawaii, the Philippines, Western Coast of South America, Western Coast of Mexico, and Asiatic Russia.

The home market is a rapidly-growing one, and with the steady growth of population a correspondingly rapid increase of the requirements in the way of paper may reasonably be anticipated. The long distance from the Eastern mills and the freight rates make competition from the East impossible.

Japan probably furnishes the greatest possibilities for the future, the yearly imports of paper averaging over \$2,000,000, and that of pulp to about \$600,000. Both the demand for pulp and paper in Japan is increasing very rapidly, and the pulp mills of this Province will be in the best possible position to supply it.

The Australian market is perhaps the most important at the present time. There are no suitable pulping woods on that continent, and no water powers, so that Australia is almost wholly dependent upon outside sources for its supply of paper.

If preferential trade duties were arranged between Canada and Australia, as may be possible in the future, Canada (and British Columbia in particular) will occupy a position of great advantage as compared with other countries competing for this trade. It is to be noted that a considerable portion of the paper imported into Australia from Great Britain and the United States was manufactured from pulp shipped from Eastern Canada. The freight charges (and custom duties, in the case of the United States) on this must materially increase the cost, and can be entirely avoided by manufacturing the paper in British Columbia.



DOUGLAS FIR

The advantage of geographical position possessed by British Columbia in competing for the Oriental and Australian trade is shown by the following table of distances:—

	From Vancouver (Miles)	From London (Miles)
Yokohama	4,283	12,186
Hong Kong.....	6,271	10,185
Shanghai.....	5,461	10,995
Brisbane	6,755	12,465
Sydney	7,265	12,558
Auckland	8,058	13,500

The local or British Columbia market amounts to about \$150,000 per annum in news and wrapping paper: while the North-West, as far as Winnipeg, would be practically reserved for British Columbia paper mills.

**The Acreages of the Timber Countries of the World
are as follows:**

	Acres
Canada	1,657,600,000
United States	450,000,000
European Russia	527,000,000
Norway and Sweden.....	58,000,000
Europe	720,000,000
India	140,000,000
Australia and New Zealand.....	40,000,000
Japan	28,000,000
BRITISH COLUMBIA	180,750,000

While the above shows the acreage of the different countries of the world it must not be thought that all these are timber lands. Many of them have not sufficient left to supply home consumption, and the acreage of timber left in the world is very small. There is bound to be a certain amount of timber reserved in all countries.

but a very few years will bring us to the point where timber will be of fabulous value. To day, British Columbia is practically giving away her timber. The price that is asked by the government is too small a consideration to mention in comparison with the immense values received. Those who have secured it at these minimum prices are turning it over now for small profit ; but the day that this will stop cannot be far distant. The wealthiest men of the continent are turning their attention to the possibilities that exist here to-day, and their agents are quietly buying in large tracts Write to us, or come at once to the field yourself, for the chance of making money is passing quickly.

PRETTY'S TIMBER EXCHANGE will invest your money in timber, which ever grows in size and value, and where there is no decrease in prices. The richest man in the world to day started with small capital and became rich by buying timber.

Send for information to

PRETTY'S TIMBER EXCHANGE
433 Richards Street, Vancouver, B.C.

