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The Timber of British Columbia

BULLETIN NO. II

Compiled by

C. F. PRETTY



— FOR —

Pretty's Timber Exchange



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PREFACE



Having distributed the first edition of "THE TIMBER OF BRITISH COLUMBIA" and having a call from all parts of the Continent for still further facts concerning British Columbia Timber Lands, we have thought it necessary to compile Bulletin No. 2.

The writer has herein described the kind of country, localities in which the different kinds of timber are to be found and given a synopsis of the different laws under which the timber of British Columbia can be secured both from the Dominion and Provincial Governments.

Mr. C. F. Pretty, the proprietor of the undersigned firm, has spent the greater part of his life in the timber business, having for twenty years traveled the woods of British Columbia, and he is possibly one of the best-informed timber men on the Continent. We present this edition with his compliments.

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

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THE GREAT TIMBER QUESTION



Many have been the writers that have written on this most important question, and every man on the Continent of America should be interested in this, the greatest industry of two countries, an industry that began with the first settlement and which has been the means of supporting millions of people, and yet its end has practically come in the Middle States and is fast approaching in the South, the narrow strip of timber along the Pacific Coast only being left to supply this vast continent with its eighty million inhabitants, ever increasing.

As shown by statistics, America uses six hundred feet per capita, or about fifty billion feet per annum, in board measure alone, besides what is used for stove wood or destroyed by fire and storms, which would amount to as much more. Is it not time to consider where this vast amount is to come from in future?

RAPID DEPLETION.

No more plainly can the rapid depletion of the forests be shown than in the evidence of Mr. M. J. Scanlon, one of the most successful lumbermen in the United States, before the Ways and Means Committee on Tariff Revision at Washington in December, 1908. He said in part: "In 1894, 1895 and 1897 it was possible to purchase timber in Minnesota at from \$1 to \$2 per thousand for white and Norway pine. The tamarack, jack pine and spruce, if there was any on the land, was included in the sale without cost to the purchaser. To-day the minimum price on timber in Minnesota is not less

than \$6 per thousand and the maximum \$12 per thousand, depending on the quality and the accessibility of it for logging purposes, and there is little to be had at these prices. The jack pine, spruce and tamarack above mentioned, which were not formerly included in the purchase price, are now paid for at the same rate as the other timber on the land. The same conditions prevail to-day in the pine districts of Michigan and Wisconsin, except that prices of stumpage are higher for especially good bunches of timber.

One Hundred Per Cent. Increase in Value of "Mill-run."

"For a number of years our concern produced from 200,000,000 to 250,000,000 feet of lumber annually in the State of Minnesota. This year our production will be only about 40% of our former cut and will cease entirely in 1909. In 1896 we commenced the manufacture of lumber in Minneapolis, Minn., and we cut from 40,000,000 to 60,000,000 feet annually at that point. We were forced to discontinue our business in 1905 in that city, because it was impossible to secure logs to stock the mill. The first year we were in business at that point we sold our lumber mill run at \$10.25 per thousand, while six years later, or in 1902, our stock sold, mill-run, for \$17.52. This stock was manufactured from a poorer class of logs than we manufactured in 1896. I am credibly informed that mill-run stocks of lumber from a still poorer class of logs netted the manufacturer in that city about \$22 per thousand in the year 1906-7. In 1901 Minneapolis was the largest lumber-producing city in the world, her output for that year being about 700,000,000 feet, while the output for 1908 will only be about 300,000,000 feet.

Meteoric Rise of Timber.

"I mention these facts merely to show you the rapid increase in the value of timber and lumber and the rapid decline of the lumber industry in what is known as "The three white pine states of the North." The increase in the value of stumpage in the Western and Southern States has

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FALLING CEDAR

been even more marked. In 1898 my people purchased a block of timber in Oregon at a cost of about $17\frac{1}{2}$ cents per thousand. Today a conservative estimate of the value of that timber would be \$1.75 per thousand. For years, billions of feet of timber of equally as good quality and as favorably located for logging purposes in that same district could have been acquired at the same price as we paid for ours. I did not regard that purchase as a particularly attractive one at the time, as we could have taken the same money and done equally as well or better in many other parts of Oregon, Washington or California. In 1890 I was interested in the purchase of a large tract of cypress timber in Louisiana that cost us less than 40 cents per thousand. Unfortunately for me, I parted with my interests in that timber before it became very valuable, but I am informed by cypress manufacturers in that territory that cypress timber of that quality and accessibility would sell readily at \$6 per thousand or upward. In 1892 I looked at a tract of longleaf yellow pine timber in Louisiana that could be acquired at that time for about \$1.25 per acre. My people purchased that same identical tract of timber in 1905 at a cost of \$22 per acre. I understand that a tract of timber adjoining ours, of the same quality and quantity per acre, sold for \$47.50 per acre within six months of our purchase. I would hardly care to make an estimate of its value now, as all our southern pine lumber manufacturers are endeavoring to see how close they can come to giving away our stumpage and lumber without getting in the hands of the sheriff.

"My experience in the purchasing and ownership of standing timber is about the same as other owners—uniformly profitable except in cases where the owner was unwise enough to build a sawmill to manufacture it without a thorough knowledge of the business. This occasionally has led to disaster."

Mr. T. M. Knappen said to the same Committee on the Tariff Revision:

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BRITISH COLUMBIA FOREST



Consumption Three Times Growth.

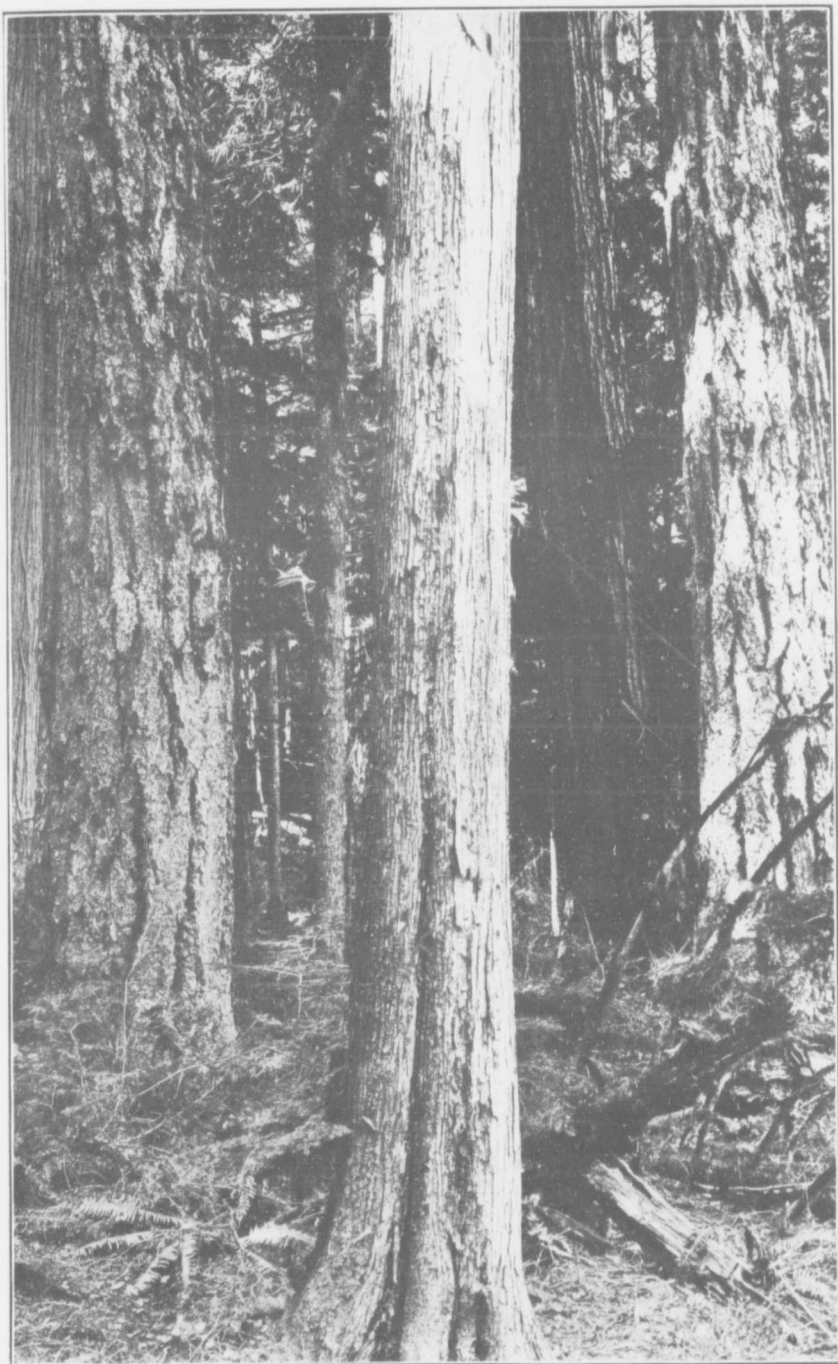
"First, then, we desire to present some facts showing the decline of our forests and the approach of a timber famine. Mr. R. S. Kellog, chief of the office of wood utilization in the United States Department of Agriculture, says, in Circular No. 129, 1907, that all the statistics and conservative estimates indicate that our present consumption of wood in all forms is equivalent to at least 100,000,000,000 board feet annually, and says that one leading authority has estimated the total consumption of wood in the United States at 150,000,000,000 board feet, and this takes no account of the destruction of timber by fire and natural causes. The total consumption of timber for lumber alone, in 1907, was 40,256,154,000 feet, according to a bulletin issued by the Department of Commerce and Labor. The estimates of standing timber in the United States are by no means satisfactory. The most detailed ones range roughly from 1,500 to 2,000 billion feet. Assuming a stumpage of 1,400 billion feet, an annual use of 100,000,000,000 feet, and neglecting growth in the calculation, the exhaustion of our timber supply is indicated in fourteen years. Assuming the same use and stand, with an annual growth of 40,000,000,000 feet, we have a supply for twenty-three years. Assuming an annual use of 150,000,000,000 feet, the first supposition becomes nine years and the second thirteen years. Assuming a stand of 2,000 billion feet, the use of 100,000,000,000 feet and neglecting growth, we have twenty years' supply. Assuming the same condition with an annual growth of 40,000,000,000 feet, we have thirty-three years' supply. With an annual use of 150,000,000,000 feet, these estimates become, respectively, thirteen and eighteen years.

"There is another way of looking at the question. The two leading kinds of lumber on the market now are southern yellow pine and Douglas fir. The cut of yellow pine is nearly one-third of the total lumber cut, and is nearly, if not quite, at its maximum. Our minimum and maximum



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TALL TIMBER

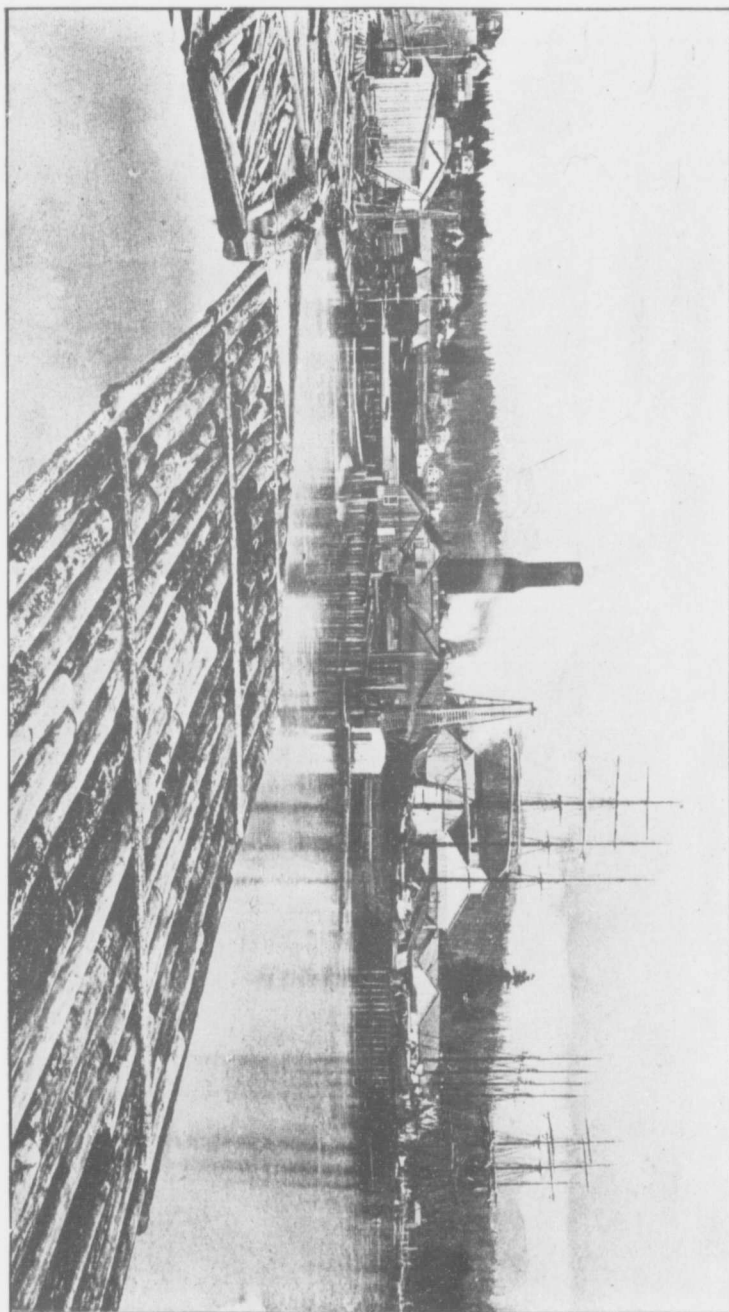
estimates of yellow pine stumpage are 130,000,000,000 and 300,000,000,000 feet. The present rate of cutting will exhaust the supply in about ten years in the first case, and in twenty-five years in the second case, neglecting annual growth, which is rapid with old-field pine and slow with long-leaf pine. The largest estimate of the stand of Douglas fir is 350,000,000,000 feet. This means a seventy years' supply at the present rate of cutting, neglecting annual growth. As it is probable, however, that the cut will more than double within a few years, the outlook is that there will be comparatively little Douglas fir left in from twenty-five to thirty years. The case of Douglas fir now is closely parallel to that of white pine in the Lake States thirty years ago, and there is much reason for believing that the supply of fir outside of the national forests thirty years hence will be as limited as that of white pine now."

The writer would go further than this and say that 60% of the standing timber in the United States is now in the hands of people who do not manufacture and who will hold it for many years or until such time as they can get a fabulous price.

The timber in Eastern Canada is held by the same class of men, and it is only in British Columbia that a large amount of timber is for sale at a price that is very low; but this, too, is getting into the hands of people financially strong. Another year will leave little on the market for outside buyers.

In the year 1890 practically no timber was taken up in British Columbia. Today there are licenses and leases covering twenty-seven thousand square miles supposed to contain timber; and although there is much of this that will not be cut over, nevertheless this covers all the best timber land in British Columbia granted by the Provincial Government. It is safe to say that practically all of the best timber held by the Dominion Government has been taken up also,

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and both Governments have withdrawn all timber from the market.

While British Columbia has considerable of the finest timber in the world, its acreage, like that of Washington and Oregon, has been much over-estimated as the Coast is rough and mountainous and the interior is either prairie or covered with a small growth of poplar and balsam; so that parties who are in a position to get and hold a small tract of our timber land will in a few years realize a handsome profit.

With its moist 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, cypress or yellow cedar, hemlock and larch have their very best growth, the wealth of British Columbia lies open to the hand of the logger, especially on the islands and along the inlets of the mainland.

THE MAINLAND.

The fir belt runs from the International Boundary as far north as Knights Inlet, or about two hundred and fifty miles from the City of Vancouver; but intermixed with this is much red cedar and other woods. From there north the principal wood is Sitka white spruce, but through the whole belt, fir, spruce and the Giant arbor vitae (red cedar), which frequently runs as high as fifty per cent. of the whole cut, are well mixed.

Along the coasts of British Columbia are many small well-timbered islands. The coast itself is very much cut up by inlets which run many miles into the interior, all of which are navigable, and along these inlets and the rivers that flow into them, the best timber grows. This makes logging a much easier proposition than it would be if the timber were in large tracts away from the water.

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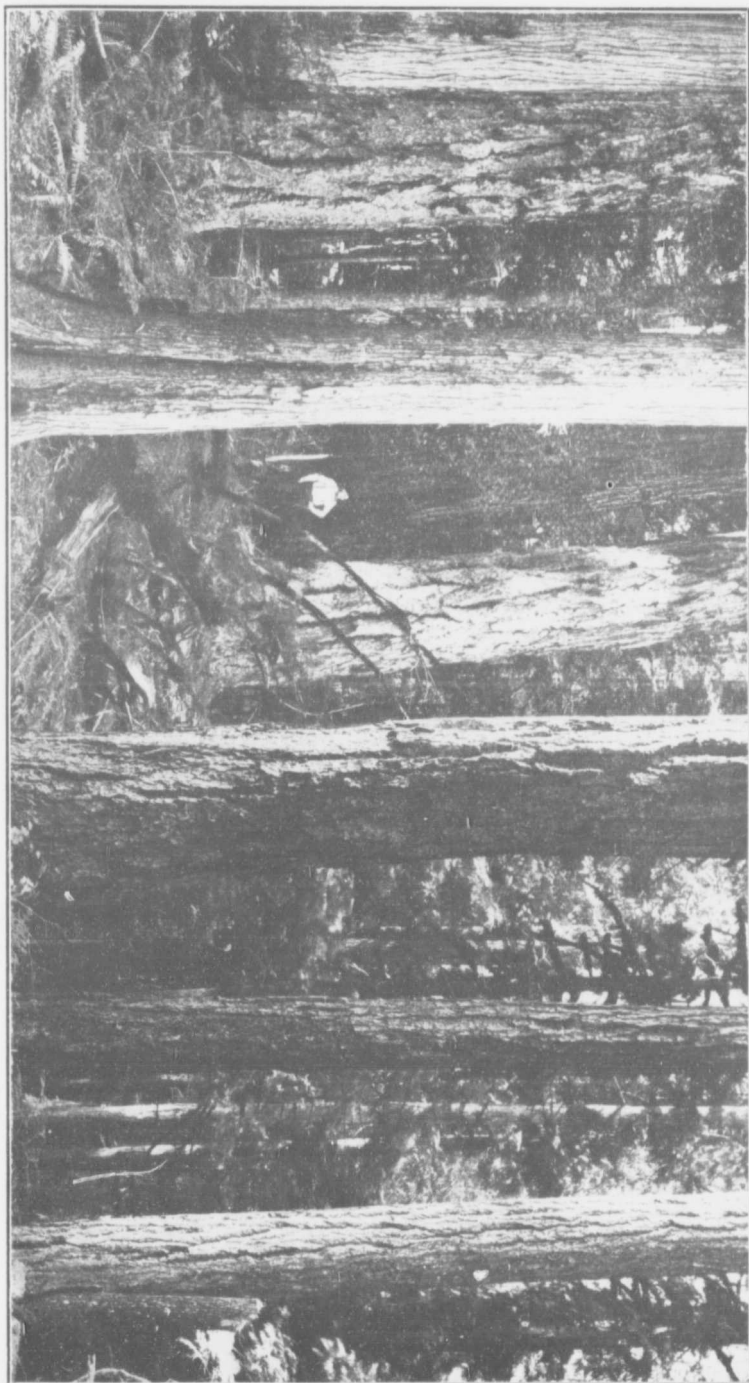
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B. C. FOREST



VANCOUVER ISLAND.

Vancouver Island is situated a short distance from the mainland and has an average width of about forty miles and is about two hundred and fifty miles long.

It also has many lakes and rivers and inlets, with numbers of good bays, which make safe harbors. This island is well timbered all over. The southern part covers one of the finest fir belts in the world, and the principal woods of the northern part are cedar and spruce, all of a splendid quality, with balsam, yellow cedar, pine, hemlock and larch distributed throughout the whole island.

The principal part of the timber on the island is held under special Provincial license from the Government of British Columbia, with a few leases, and one million acres of Crown Grant to the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway. This railway belt covers the southeastern portion of the island, the land being well timbered with fir and cedar. It is also rich in coal and other minerals, and a part of this timber is offered for sale and can be delivered in fee simple.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLANDS.

This is a group of islands that lie opposite the northern part of British Columbia and also opposite the terminus of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, Prince Rupert. The group is exceptionally well located for the interior and export trade in the near future. They cover a belt about twenty miles wide and one hundred miles long and are divided by many channels, inlets and bays, making safe harbors. They are well watered and have a temperate climate, being also rich in mineral wealth as well as timber.

The principal timber on these islands is spruce, red and yellow cedar, usually of a very large size and all of a clean type that cannot be surpassed on any part of the Continent.

WHERE THE BEST TIMBER IS.

The coast and islands of British Columbia are mountain-





RED CEDAR

ous, and the timber grows on the flats, river bottoms, foothills and mountain sides; but the best wood grows on the hills from the five hundred to the twenty-five hundred foot level, the timber in such sections usually being tall, clean and sound.

LOGGING.

I would like here to say that there is a very wrong impression in the minds of Eastern lumbermen in general, that timber above the five hundred foot level is very expensive to get out. This has been proven to be erroneous wherever logging has been intelligently done in Washington or British Columbia. It can be logged as cheaply if not cheaper in such localities than in the Eastern States if donkey engines, chutes and the available water are used. 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.

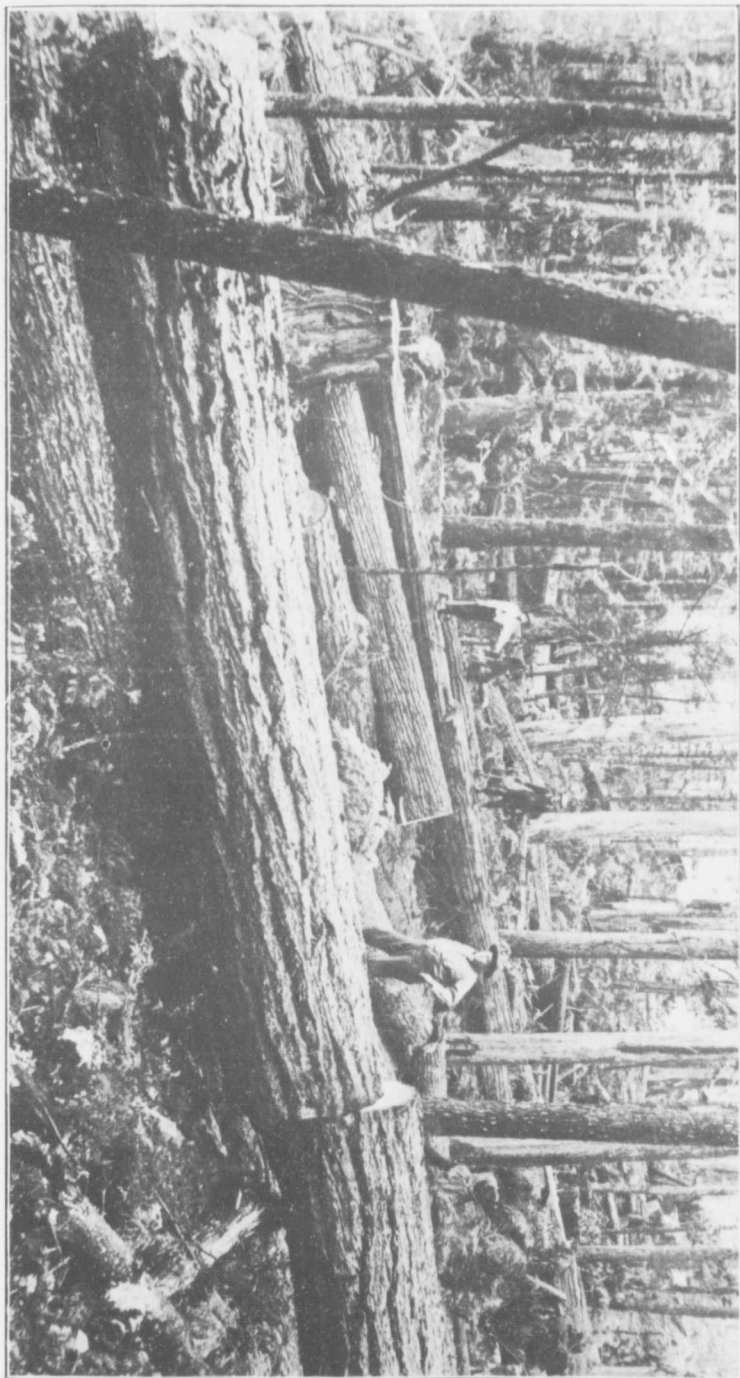
Vancouver is the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway and has also the Great Northern and other roads running into it from the United States. It is situated at the mouth of Burrard Inlet, on the mainland of British Columbia, twenty miles north from the International Boundary. Several steamship lines connect her with the United States,

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TAKING OUT THE LOGS



China, Japan, Australia and New Zealand; and ships may be seen in her harbor 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.

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 southwestern part of our Province. Douglas or yellow fir grows to a great size and height. The tallest Douglas fir of the coast of which there is record was 380 feet, which is also the maximum height recorded for redwood. Trees 15 feet in diameter have been observed, and some of the largest Douglas firs of the coast forests have scaled as much as 60,000 board feet. Whole forests are found in which the trees average 250 feet in height and 5 feet in diameter. Such trees are usually clear for a long way up the stem, since their rapid growth in competition for light does not permit the formation of large branches, and such small ones as are formed soon die under the shade of the crowns and are broken off; but the average and 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 especially valuable for structural purposes. It is used largely in shipbuilding, 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 ship-lap, 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 outlast 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.

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 along 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 this 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

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CEDAR AND FIR

as out of its straight-grained logs, he can build his house, make his furniture and fence his farm, and that solely with 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

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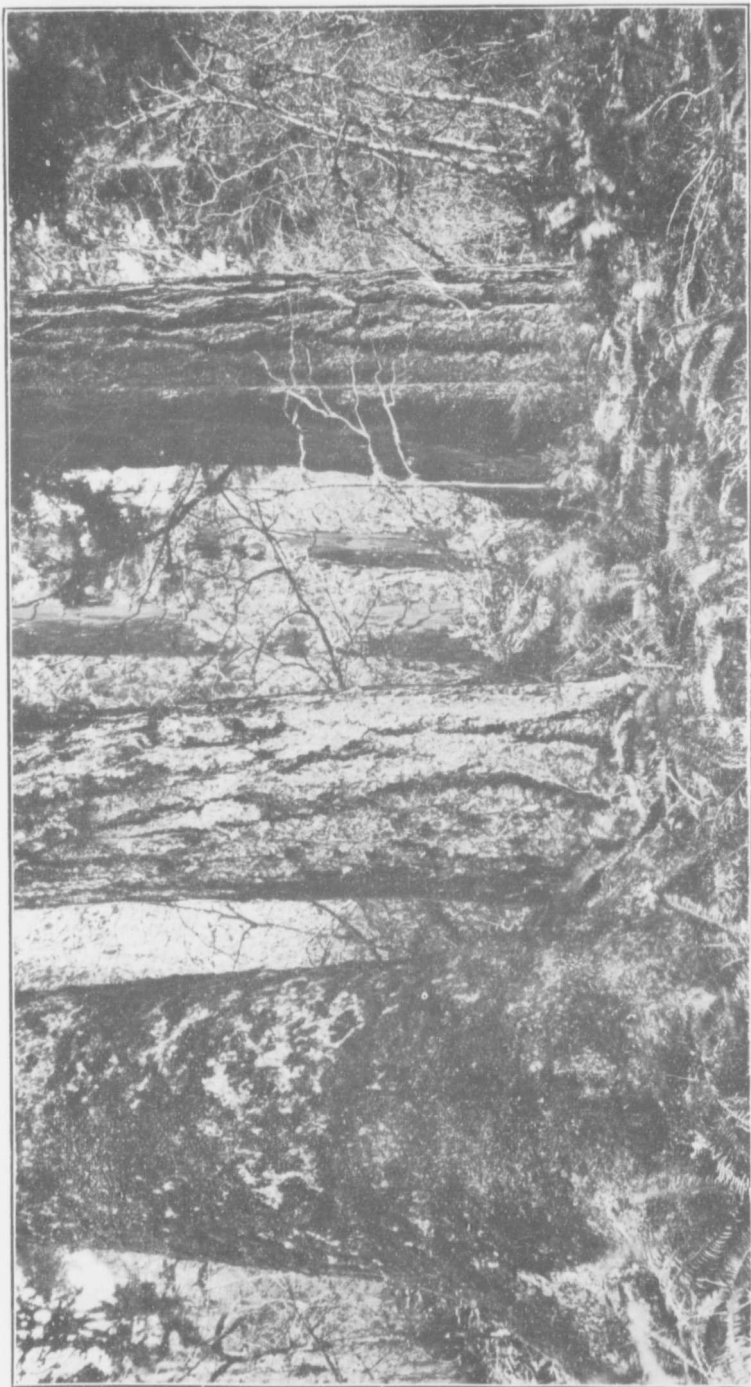
well seasoned before use. The long and slender pendulous cones which hang from the branches give the tree a very graceful appearance; and the strong, pungent odor which it emits when freshly cut, and which it never loses, renders it very easy of identification.

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 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



SPRUCE AND FIRS

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 sawmills, 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.

WHITE PINE.

White pine is not very plentiful in British Columbia. Still there is considerable distributed among other woods, especially in the higher altitudes. It is identical with the Eastern white pine, but grows large and tall and is sound and clean. It is valuable for any purpose that soft woods can be used for.

While the above mentioned are the principal woods, there are many others of considerable value that it will pay the manufacturer 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.

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.

We place at the disposal of prospective buyers the experience of years. We own and control large areas of the best timber in British Columbia and believe we can save any buyer much more than our commission amounts to.

We handle timber exclusively, employing some of the most experienced cruisers in our Province, whom we have working for us continually. We are well informed concerning the whole of British Columbia and will be pleased to have you consult us.

EXPERIENCED CRUISERS.

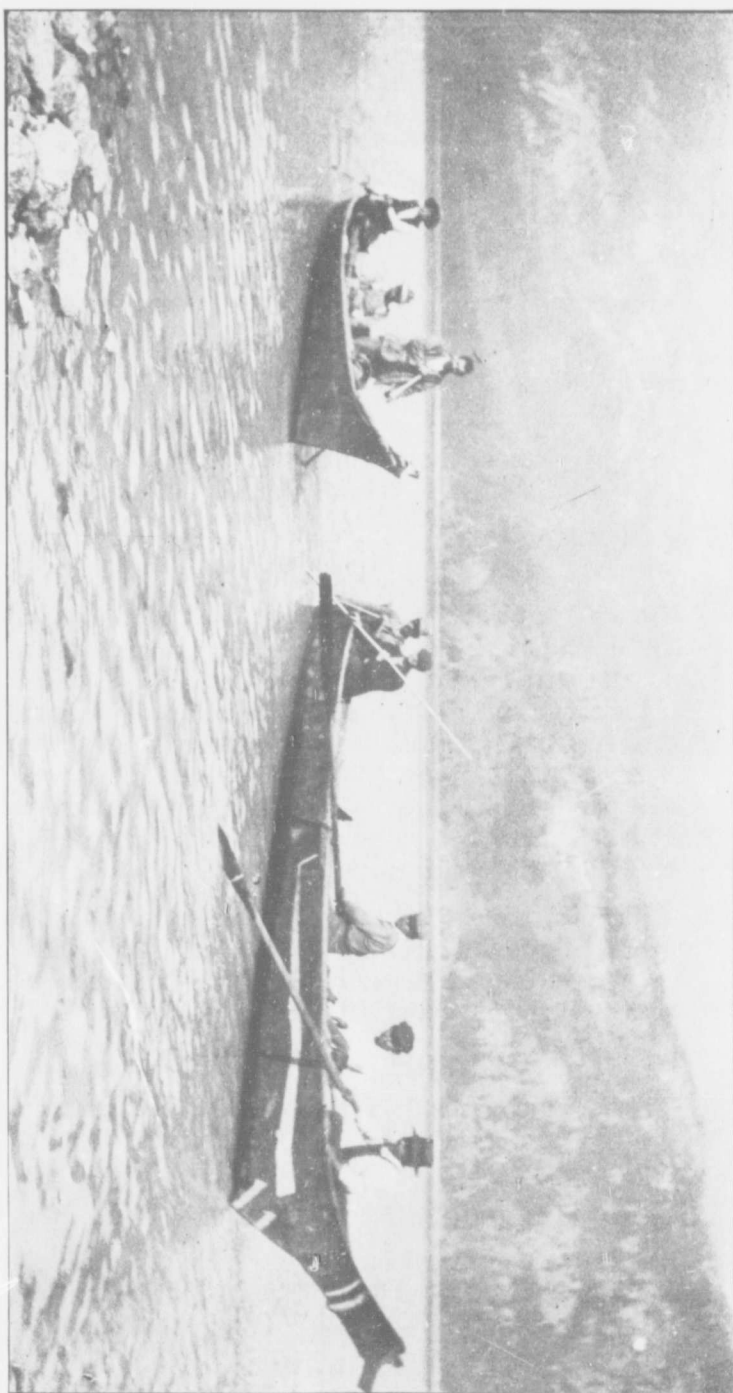
We furnish experienced cruisers of good repute, also Government appointed surveyors at short notice, and will have any property on our list cruised if a deposit is made to cover the expenses. Our office is large and comfortable and we will be pleased for all who wish to call and examine our timber maps. 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.

⁵ Cable Address: "Pretty," Vancouver.
Codes: Western Union, A. B. C. and Adams.

CRUISERS RETURN



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.

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 granted 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.

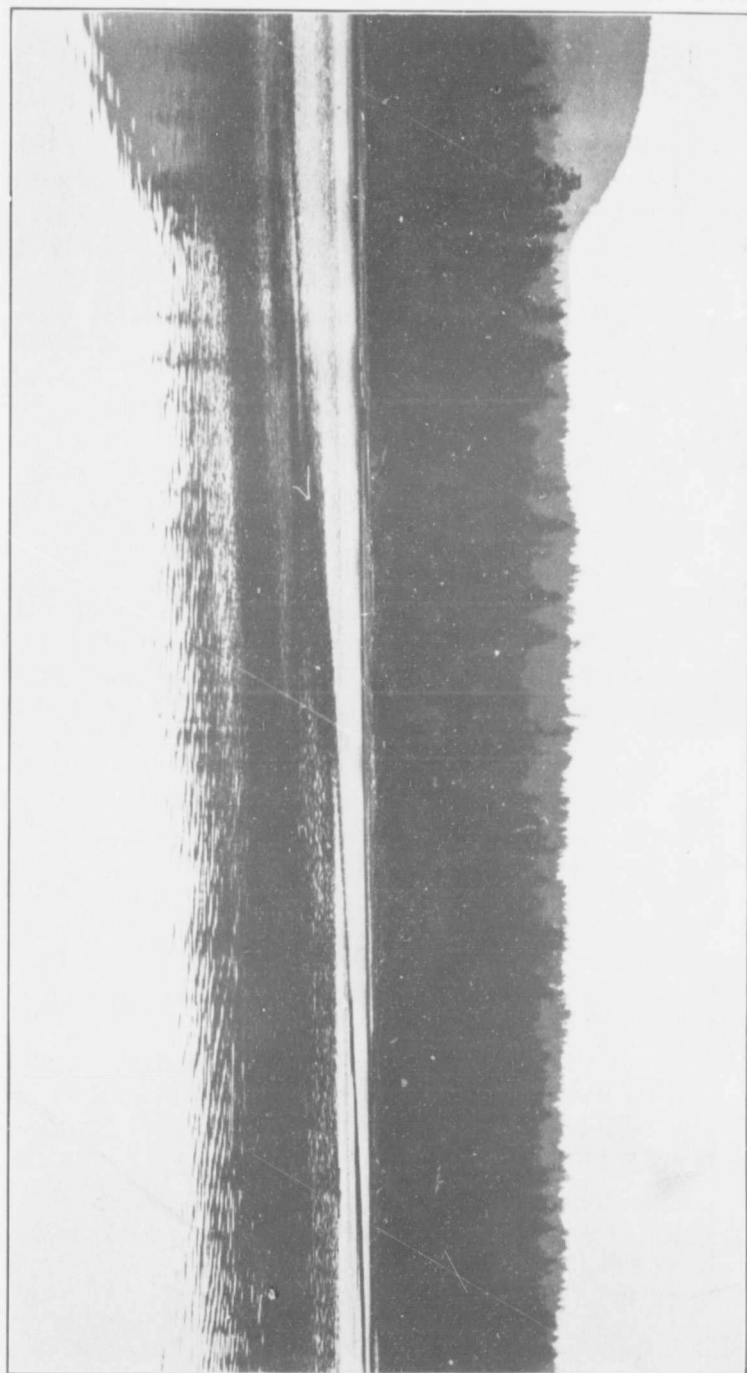
On logs manufactured into lumber in the Province there is no export duty.

there is no export duty; neither on pulp nor any manufactured article made from lumber, wood or pulp.

TIMBER, NORTH AMERICA'S GREATEST COMMERCIAL ASSET.

North America, with her ninety million inhabitants, uses six hundred feet board measure per capita, and as the most progressive continent in the world is by many times the largest consumer of lumber. Our homes are built of lumber, our furniture, our cars and bridges and everything we can possibly manufacture from it depend on the supply of our forests for some important part of the industry. In fact the lumber industry and the manufacture of lumber into articles of commerce, employ and support more of our population than does any other trade. It also keeps in circulation upwards of three billion dollars per annum.

Timber, Land and Iron are the foundation of every investment, and in our country timber is the greatest of these. Land we have ever with us; Iron we can import from many places, but when timber is exhausted there is no country that can satisfy our demand; and while lumber has appeared to the consumer to be high, I must say that in my opinion it is only a matter of a few years before lumber will of necessity be much higher in price, as the timber is



FIR FLAT

getting much more costly to take out and deliver to the mill, and the depletion of the Eastern and Middle States will very much increase the stumpage of the West.

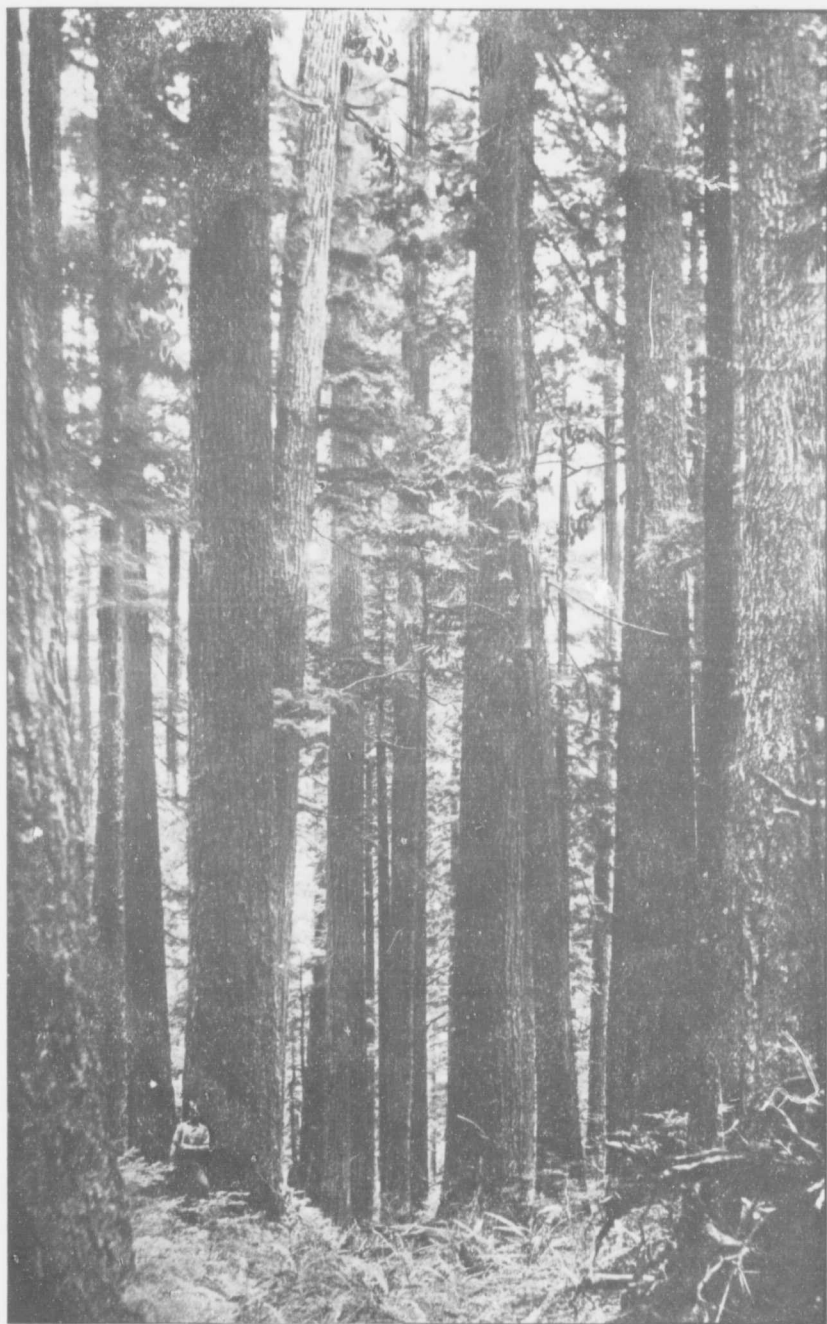
The forests of Washington were great, but the most accessible of this timber has been cut off and the Washington mill-owners are already turning to British Columbia for their logs. Lumbermen from all parts of the States and Canada have purchased holdings in British Columbia, feeling, as many express themselves, that they can invest in nothing which increases more rapidly in value nor in anything that will be a better legacy to their children than a few acres of British Columbia timber that is ever growing in size and value.

PULP.

There is no place in the world that has the amount of good pulp wood that can be as cheaply put to mill with a better climate or more cheaply developed water power than British Columbia. Her great white spruce belt, extending from Queen Charlotte Sound north to Alaska is wooded with the most economical and best of pulp woods. This large area carries from one hundred to five hundred cords per acre; and the temperate climate, the many water-ways and harbors (free from ice the year around), the great mountain-fed power streams, the excellent geographical position, which makes it possible to ship to any part of the world at a minimum cost, and lastly, her large amount of cheap pulp wood all point to a great future for British Columbia in the pulp and paper industry.

The new uses which pulp is continually being put to makes an ever-increasing demand, and the manufacture of pulp will doubtless be a large and growing industry with us for years to come.

North from Queen Charlotte Sound, Sitka or white spruce is very plentiful on all the islands and along the inlets and rivers that run to the sea, making it very easy to get the wood to the mill. It is estimated that for years



FOREST OF FIRS

to come pulp wood can be delivered to mills at good water-power at from \$2.50 to \$3.50 per cord, all costs paid. This in itself should attract many experienced pulp manufacturers looking for investment or new fields to work in.

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.

Our market might be said to be the whole world—our special customers Australia, China, Japan, New Zealand and Mexico. In these countries there is little or no pulp wood and yet they are consuming large quantities of pulp.

Besides the advantage of our position on the Pacific Ocean and the many railroads already built and building to our Province, the completion of the Panama Canal will make cheap transportation to any part of the world. Its completion will place us in the market where we can successfully compete with any manufacturer.

We cordially invite those interested to investigate our pulp prospects and we will gladly furnish any information wished on application to

PRETTY'S TIMBER EXCHANGE,

Vancouver, B. C.

JAPAN TRADE.

Import of paper into Japan, 1907, total import.	\$3,226,788.00
Import of wood pulp into Japan, 1907, total	
import	882,000.00

Import of paper into Japan, 1906, total import.	3,190,879.00
Import of wood pulp into Japan, 1906, total import	523,649.00
(Secured chiefly from Eastern United States, Ger- many, Austria-Hungary.)	
United freight rates from Vancouver, per ton..	5.00

AUSTRALIA.

Owing to the absence of suitable wood pulp, Australia is dependent almost entirely on outside sources for its supply of pulp and paper.

In 1907 the import of news and wrapping amounted to	\$3,218,417.00
(Secured principally from Great Britain, Eastern Canada, Germany, Austria Hungary, Belgium and Eastern United States.)	
Canada in fourteen months ending August, 1907, exported to Australia principally news, to the value of.....	509,694.00
C. P. R. rates from Eastern Canada to Aus- tralia, earload lots.....	16.00
Water rate to Australia via New York, per ton, about	13.00
Freight rate from Vancouver, per ton.....	5.00

NEW ZEALAND.

Like Australia, New Zealand is also dependent on outside sources for its supply of paper.

Total import of paper for 1907.....	\$1,107,920.00
In fourteen months, ending Aug., 1907, the Canadian mills exported to New Zealand, principally news and wrapping, representing a value of	220,587.00
Water rate to New Zealand, via New York, per ton, about	13.00
Freight rate from Vancouver, per ton.....	5.00



DOUGLAS FIR

CHINA.

Total import of paper, 1906.....	\$2,536,263.00
(Secured principally from the United States, Japan and Great Britain.)	
Freight rate from Vancouver, per ton.....	5.00

WESTERN UNITED STATES.

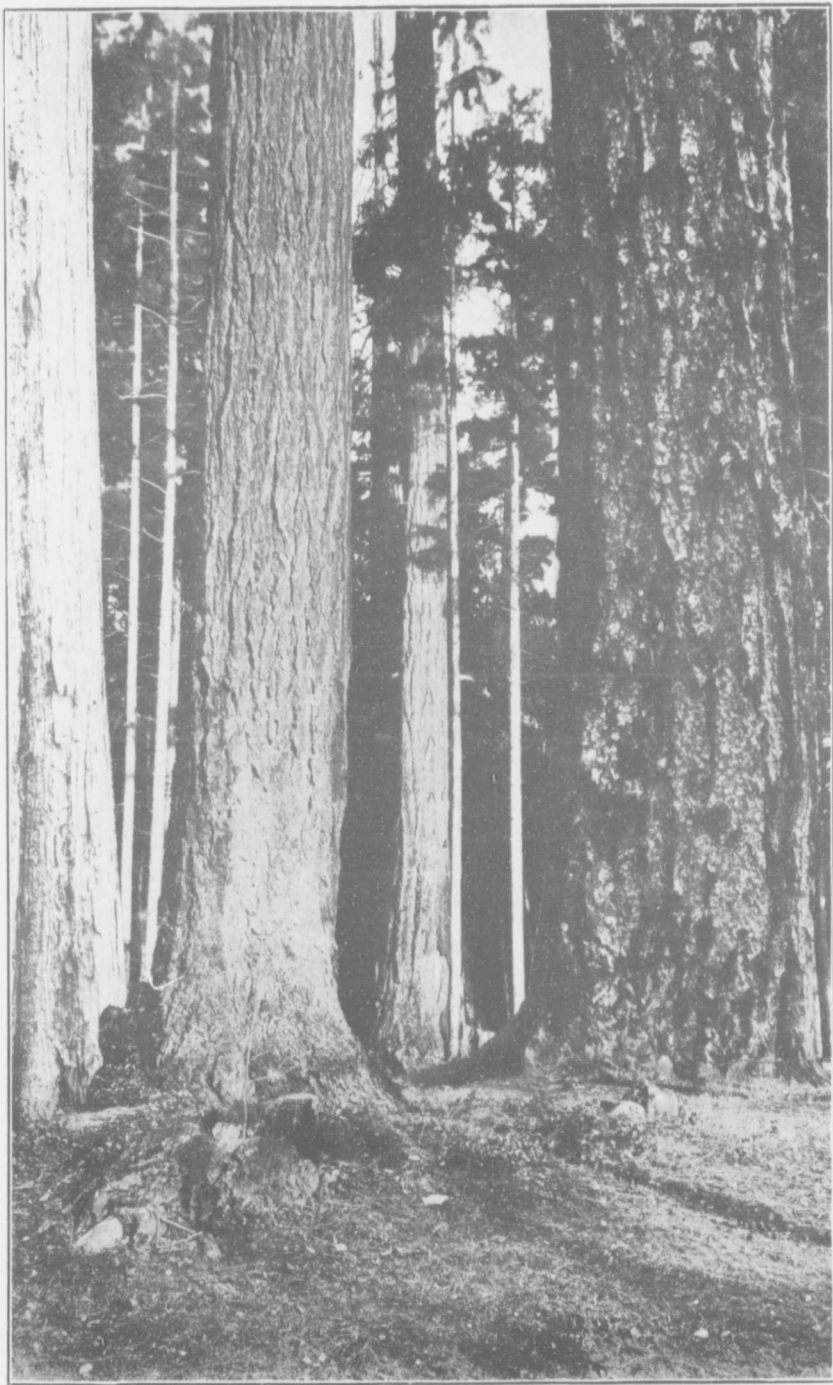
The Pacific Coast States are obliged to secure a large portion of their news and wrapping paper from the Eastern States. Owing to the low water rate, we are able to place our goods on the San Francisco and Pacific Coast market (duty paid), at a lower price than the Eastern mills can ship across the continent.

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

**VANCOUVER—BRITISH COLUMBIA—THE TIMBER
INDUSTRY.**

VANCOUVER is the principal city of British Columbia and has had possibly the most rapid and substantial growth of any city of this country. Our foreign trade, already large, is growing rapidly, and this fair city is destined to be the great shipping and commercial port of the Pacific Ocean between this continent and the Orient with its millions of population fast awakening to modern industry and commerce.



TALL FIR AND CEDAR

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BRITISH COLUMBIA has the immense area of one hundred and eighty million seven hundred and fifty thousand acres of land. Much of this land is good agricultural and fruit land and is as productive as any to be found in the world. Along the coast line and for seventy-five miles back, the Province is very mountainous, but the hills are full of minerals and the valleys under-mined with coal and oil, while the valleys and foot-hills along our six thousand miles of coast line grow the greatest forests of the world. The straits, lakes and rivers teem with all kinds of merchantable fish. In short, THE WEALTH OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, WRAPPED UP IN LUMBER, MINERALS, LAND AND FISH, aided by a delightful and temperate climate, has attracted the attention of the whole world. The greatness of the attraction measures the greatness of the influx of capital and population that will develop British Columbia, and everyone who helps to develop is entitled to share in the profits in this Province that has the MOST NATURAL UNDEVELOPED RESOURCES of any part of the Continent.

Adjoining British Columbia to the east are the great wheat-growing Provinces, the largest grain fields in the world. There, prairies are settling up so quickly that what a few years ago was wilderness is now the scene of thriving farms raising millions of bushels of wheat; and these great fields and their inhabitants have all to look to the narrow strip of timber along the Pacific Coast to supply them with lumber, as little or no merchantable timber grows over the greater part of the interior of the Dominion.

Few who have not studied conditions can comprehend the great value that is wrapped up in THE TIMBER OF THIS PROVINCE, but it is apparent to the most casual observer that AS AN INVESTMENT IT IS ONE OF THE BEST AND SAFEST.

TO THE INVESTOR.

Pretty's Timber Exchange deals exclusively in timber. Our large staff of cruisers, surveyors and outside men keep

in touch with the timber of our Province, while on our maps, which were specially compiled for our office, the records are kept up to date. These maps are open to all legitimate buyers who wish information concerning British Columbia timber, and we extend a hearty welcome to all to visit our office, where we will endeavor to give all the information required without reserve.

Pretty's Timber Exchange will invest your money in timber, which ever grows in size and value and where there is no decrease in price. The richest man in the world today started with small capital and became rich by buying timber.

As shown by the following comparative figures, Canada has a great acreage, and her fast increasing population will in a short time be consuming great quantities of lumber.

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

	Aeres
Canada	1,657,600,000
Union 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 now not sufficient to supply home consumption, and the acreage of timber left in the world is very small. There is bound to be a certain amount reserved in all countries, but a very few years will bring us to the point where timber will be of fabulous value. TODAY BRITISH COLUMBIA IS PRACTICALLY GIVING HER TIMBER AWAY.



DOUGLAS FIR

OUR LUMBER, LATH AND SHINGLE
DEPARTMENT.

It will pay all who want lumber, laths or shingles in large or small quantities to get our quotations. We furnish all kinds of lumber in any length or size made up into car-load lots. Contracts to supply ties, bridge timbers and spars a specialty. When buying always ask the prices of

PRETTY'S TIMBER EXCHANGE.

VANCOUVER, B. C.

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