

# Timbering Assuming Important Role In District

## Big Business in Forestry Pulp Industry Leaps Forward

Forestry in Prince Rupert is reaching proportions of big business, compared to the part it played in this area only a few years ago.

With the start of woods operations of Columbia Cellulose Company and expansion of the sawmill

production of sawlogs increased three times over 1949. This year the total cut is expected to increase at least 300 per cent.

Prince Rupert forest district extends from Cape Caution in Queen Charlotte Sound in the south to headwaters of the Naas river in the north; from the Queen Charlotte Islands in the west to Fraser Lake in the east, including the Babine lake watershed.

This area contains some 39,524,900 acres. For administration purposes, about 35 million

acres of unorganized territory including the Stikine watershed north to the Yukon boundary — also comes under the jurisdiction of Prince Rupert forest district.

True, most of the interior timber is small in size, averaging 18 inches at the butt, yet many new sawmills have established themselves within the last year all along the northern rail line. On the coast, of course, where the greatest stand is western hemlock, with Sitka spruce running a close second, timber growth is as heavy as anywhere in the province. On Queen Charlotte Islands big logging concerns operate continuously.

In spite of widespread belief that fires do not occur in the

### B.C. A LEADING PULP CENTRE

Every person in the world today uses an average of 31 pounds of pulp annually, last year's Natural Resources Conference reported. Least users are South Africans, who consume only two pounds per person yearly, while Canada and United States, greatest consumers, annually use 244 3-4 pounds per person.

Prince Rupert district — or if they do, can cause little damage — they do occur and cause extensive damage.

Last year 53 fires swept through these forests, with a total loss of \$205,100 in property and forest cover. Forest department contributes 11 of these fires due to lightning; 14 to campers and travellers; seven to smokers; brush burning and clearing; two; industrial operations, seven; miscellaneous causes, 11; and incendiary, one.

Some of the heaviest losses in the past have occurred on the Queen Charlotte Islands, according to the forestry department which urges utmost care in the woods when the weather is dry.

Market for newsprint has increased widely and use of pulp in synthetic materials is becoming more popular. NRC reports indicate the future of B.C. pulp and paper industry is bright and say that throughout the world per capita use of pulp "is definitely on the increase."

Of a total log cut in British Columbia in 1948, estimated at 4,300,000,000 board measure feet, 500,000,000 was consumed by the pulp and paper industry in this province. This figure was based on production of seven mills operating at that time.

Three major pulp and paper operations have gone into production since then.

Of that quantity of logs, the industry manufactured 680,000 tons, made up of 380,000 tons newsprint; 40,000 tons kraft paper; 45,000 tons coarse papers, box-boards and roofing papers; 50,000 tons of sulphite pulp; 90,000 tons of dissolving pulps and 75,000 tons of kraft pulp.

Greatest part of log consumption for pulp and paper comes from low grade log markets, and is estimated at 13.3 per cent spruce, 75.9 per cent hemlock and balsam, and 10.8 per cent of other species.

With completion of the bleached kraft mill at Nanaimo and now the opening of Columbia Cellulose Company's dissolving pulp mill will mean considerable expansion in B.C.'s pulp production. Observers of industry feel that with power development and sites, raw products and technical skill, B.C. should come more and

## Farming Timber IT SAVES TREES

You can't have your cake and eat it too—or, you can't have your trees and cut them too. That is the basis on which was founded sustained yield forestry control.

Annual cut of British Columbia timber is more than three billion feet. Ravages of insects, diseases and fire account for another billion feet each year. At such an alarming rate of consumption of our forests, how can complete depletion of this province's greatest natural resource be prevented?

Control of insects has been instituted by dusting forests attacked by insects. Efforts have been doubled and re-doubled to wage a greater war against fire. And sustained yield management finally has been written into Government statutes, which permits timber operators to plan and farm their crop of trees.

Pulp and paper mills, running on a specific production output, must be assured of a constant source of raw material—wood of a definite fibre. It is of primary importance to the pulp industry, therefore, that forest areas be operated on a perpetual yield basis.

From the provincial government a Forest Management License can be obtained through which operators are allowed to farm their forest tract, like crop rotation. Such rotation in B.C. forests extends over a span of 60 to 150 years, depending on particular areas. In the northern coastal region about 100 years is necessary for a tree to grow to maturity.

To attain a well-balanced working circle precise engineering more into focus as one of the leading pulp and paper centres of the world.

### BIG COLONY

Sarawak, crown colony off Borneo, has an area of 50,000 square miles and population of 546,000.

Prince Rupert Daily News 23 Monday, June 11, 1951

The U.S. Forest Service, in its "General Objectives and Policies," points out that "camp grounds, picnic areas, resorts, organization camps and similar facilities cannot serve the public adequately if any other use, however important, is permitted in the same area. On the other hand enjoyment of recreation roads and trails is not seriously affected by normal travel for other purposes and hunting and fishing are enjoyed over great areas where other resources are used."



LOADING TRUCKS with huge logs for transportation to railway at Terrace. A continual flow of the "pulpwood" has reached Columbia Cellulose Company's plant at Watson Island through the winter.



COLD DUCK or logs in winter cut stockpile at Columbia Cellulose Company's Terrace operations. Millions of feet of logs will be used annually for the company's pulp mill plant at Watson Island.



## CONGRATULATIONS...

### TO THE COLUMBIA CELLULOSE CORPORATION ON THE OPENING OF THEIR NEW PULP MILL AT PORT EDWARD, BRITISH COLUMBIA

THIS NEW PULP MILL IS STILL ANOTHER DEMONSTRATION OF FAITH IN BRITISH COLUMBIA AS AN AREA OF GROWING INDUSTRIAL IMPORTANCE.

BRITISH COLUMBIA HAS GAINED SO TREMENDOUSLY IN STATURE OVER THE LAST DECADE THAT IT NOW STANDS HIGH IN THE INDUSTRIAL, COMMERCIAL AND EXPORT FIELD. ITS ADVANCEMENT IS RAPIDLY ACCELERATING AS EVIDENCED IN THE COMPARATIVE PRODUCTION IN THE LAST FIVE YEARS! LOGGING AND LUMBERING FROM \$148 MILLION TO \$403 MILLION; MINING FROM \$63 MILLION TO \$139 MILLION; AGRICULTURE FROM \$103 MILLION TO \$131 MILLION; FISHING FROM \$45 MILLION TO \$63 MILLION, AND SECONDARY INDUSTRIES FROM \$629 MILLION TO ONE BILLION, ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

PRINCE RUPERT IS PLAYING AN IMPORTANT ROLE IN THE EXPANDING ECONOMY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF ITS NATURAL RESOURCES, WHICH IS SO VITAL IN PROVIDING EMPLOYMENT FOR OUR EVER-INCREASING POPULATION.

**THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA**

