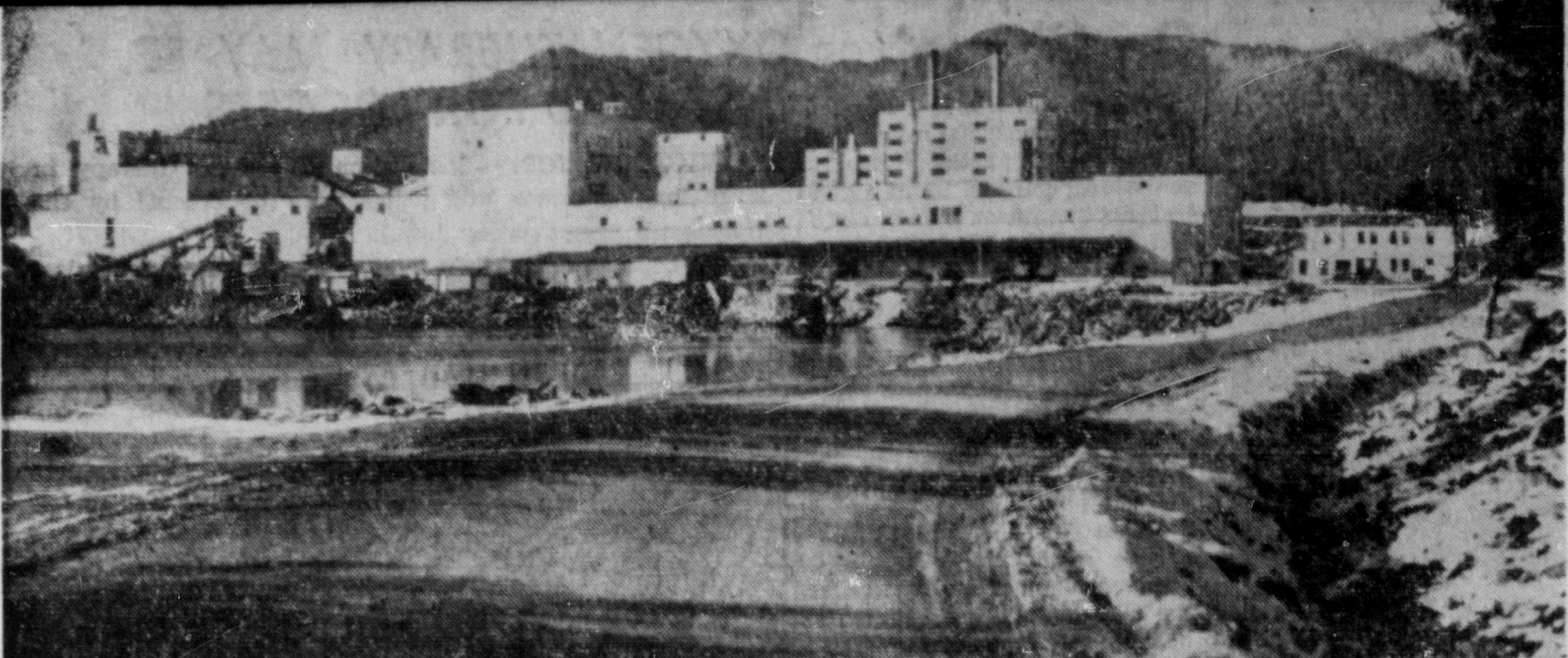




**COVERING 35 ACRES**, Columbia Cellulose pulp mill is located on Watson Island, eight miles out of Prince Rupert. Producing its own electrical power, the plant

uses 100,000 tons of coal annually, much of which is supplied by Bulkley Valley Collieries at Telkwa, B.C.

## Cellulose Pulp Plant Uses Northern Forests

Columbia Cellulose Company Ltd. pulp mill, first major forest industry located on the B.C. coast north of the 53rd parallel, is a major influence on the economy of Prince Rupert, and of Terrace, 100 miles inland.

The \$40,000,000 pulp mill is located on a 200-acre site a few miles south of the city limits of Prince Rupert, facing a deep-water land-locked harbor and a semi-circular dock 3,700 feet long and 62 feet wide.

The dock, built during the Second World War by the U.S. government which used the site for unloading supply vessels, encloses a "pond" of 40 acres in which the mill's logs are stored. The mill's capacity was stepped up recently to 375-ton daily production by installation of a new digester. The plant covers an area of 35 acres.

### VAST RIVER STANDS

Most of the timber is contained in the Skeena and Naas River watersheds, principal drainage systems in northwestern B.C. In developing timber stands in these areas, resources are being utilized which until recently had been largely unexplored.

The company's first full-scale coastal logging operations are being carried out at Khutzemateh Inlet, some 65 miles north of Prince Rupert. The 16-mile-long inlet is deeply wooded on either side and provides comparatively easy logging.

Interior woods operations are located in the Terrace area. New roads into the northern

sector constructed by the company already reach beyond Kalum Lake, some 25 miles north of Terrace, and will eventually link the Naas with the Skeena.

Employing some 700 people in its mill and woods operations, Columbia Cellulose has given the first large-scale steady payroll to Prince Rupert residents, whose main source of income until the plant opened in 1951 was fishing.

### FIRST IN B.C.

The pulp company, a subsidiary of Canadian Chemical and Cellulose Company in Montreal, was granted B.C.'s first forest management license under the government's recently adopted logging policy.

A total of 600,000 acres of timber, of which 50 per cent is hemlock, is included in the company's license, which is being farmed each year for the amount of wood that the land grows during that year.

Hemlock, balsam and spruce, the most desirable species for the manufacture of high alpha pulp, CCC's principal product, comprise over 80 per cent of the company's timber.

Purified and bleached, the white pulp leaves the plant in rolls, is loaded on railway cars and shipped to be processed into acetate pulp at a sister plant near Edmonton, Alberta.

Some of the pulp also has been shipped by boat to overseas markets.

High-grade acetate yarn is manufactured from the processed pulp. The yarn is much

in demand for high-quality dress and lingerie textiles.

The Edmonton plant, which manufactures both the fibre and the finished yarn, is the only plant of its kind in western North America.

Besides using timber logged from its own management license, Columbia Cellulose purchases large quantities of logs under contract from other private logging concerns on the north coast.

### OTHER LOGS

As only the non-resinous woods such as hemlock, spruce and balsam are suited for manufacture of high-grade pulp, a certain number of logs cut by the company are sorted out for other purposes.

Cedar is the main timber not used in the mill. Shipments of this valuable lumber-timber have been made to sawmills in southern B.C. as well as to the Orient.

### Wounded Woman Swears Off Watching Hens

IONIA, Mich. (AP) — Attacked by a tough rooster, Mrs. Samuel Stevens got first-aid treatment for 16 leg wounds Tuesday and said:

"It will be a long time before I offer to care for anybody's chickens again."

Mrs. Stevens said she was hurt while looking after chickens of neighbors, who were out of town.

### MP Recalls Early Days

(Continued from Page 2)

build. Their confidence has been completely justified by the strides that have been made in it when I see it."

development generally. Millions of feet of lumber, thousands of telephone poles, hundreds of carloads of cedar fence posts, great quantities of agricultural products, and big-game hunting have made a happy, prosperous people even more confident of the future of this great valley of the Upper Fraser.

The news of the survey of the northern trans-provincial highway and the promise of an early beginning of construction of this road, so long awaited, brings a feeling of utter thankfulness to these people—which causes some to pinch themselves and say, "I will believe it will come, and soon. Nothing short of a world disaster will halt the progress and growth of this great part of British Columbia. The village of McBride has moved ahead with a steady, firm economy that has been made by a strong community of industrious, hardy pioneers."

Grandma Leboe still farms the old homestead at Lees, which is located exactly halfway between Red Pass and Prince George. She has a total of over 80 grandchildren and great-grandchildren—all living along the route of the northern trans-provincial highway.

All of the central and northern parts of British Columbia have, in the pages of their history, many great and marvelous biographies of their people. It is a grand country with a magnificent future.



**COLUMBIA CELLULOSE WOODS OPERATIONS** depict a striking scene illustrating the opening of new timber areas in the Terrace district under the forest

management principle of logging which means treating forests as a crop to be harvested on an annual basis with cutting that will not deplete the basic reserve.

**don't belittle  
that B. C. TREE...**

**you might meet it  
next year on the  
Champs Elysées**

with some assistance from  
**Columbia Cellulose, as follows:**

**1** Stretching inland from Prince Rupert are vast spruce, hemlock and balsam forests. In 1947, the Columbia Cellulose Company was granted a Forest Management Licence covering many thousands of acres in this area. It was the first such Licence ever issued in British Columbia.

**2** Under the terms of this Licence we harvest an annual crop of mature and dying trees—only as many as will be replaced by new growth in the same year. Thus we preserve these valuable forests for the continued use of future generations.

**3** By truck and train or by raft, these pulp logs reach our big mill at Prince Rupert. Many are purchased from independent loggers. All are cut, barked and reduced to chips, within seconds after entering the woodroom.

**4** Chips are "cooked"—50 tons at a time—in giant acid digesters. The resulting pulp stock then travels through washers where impurities are removed. Sheets of pure white cellulose pulp emerge, are dried mechanically and wound on jumbo rolls for storage.

**5** After cutting and baling the pulp is ready for shipment. Some goes by boat to Europe, South America and the Far East. Long freight trains carry the balance to Edmonton and to eastern destinations for chemical synthesis.

**6** Completed last year, this huge Edmonton plant of Canadian Chemical Company is Alberta's largest industrial venture. It produces a variety of chemicals from bit refinery waste. Among these is acetic acid. Pulp from B.C. is dissolved in this acid to form cellulose acetate flake.

**7** Now the flake is again dissolved, this time in acetone. It becomes acetate staple fibre or filament yarn. Both fibre and finished yarns are manufactured at Edmonton—the only manufacturing plant of its kind in western North America.

**8** Acetate yarns are sold to fabric manufacturers in Canada and throughout the world. Alone or blended with other materials they are loomed into a wide range of clothing and home furnishing fabrics—fabrics which vary from rough tweed to softest silk.

**9** Famous European fashion designers are now using Acetate fabrics in their most luxurious creations. Acetate is soft, washes and cleans easily, resists wrinkling and drapes beautifully. It is a new fabric—a completely different fabric. And it originates from our own B.C. forests.

**Acetate**  
*The beauty fibre*

**COLUMBIA CELLULOSE**  
COMPANY LIMITED • PRINCE RUPERT, B.C.  
A Subsidiary of Canadian Chemical & Cellulose Company Ltd.