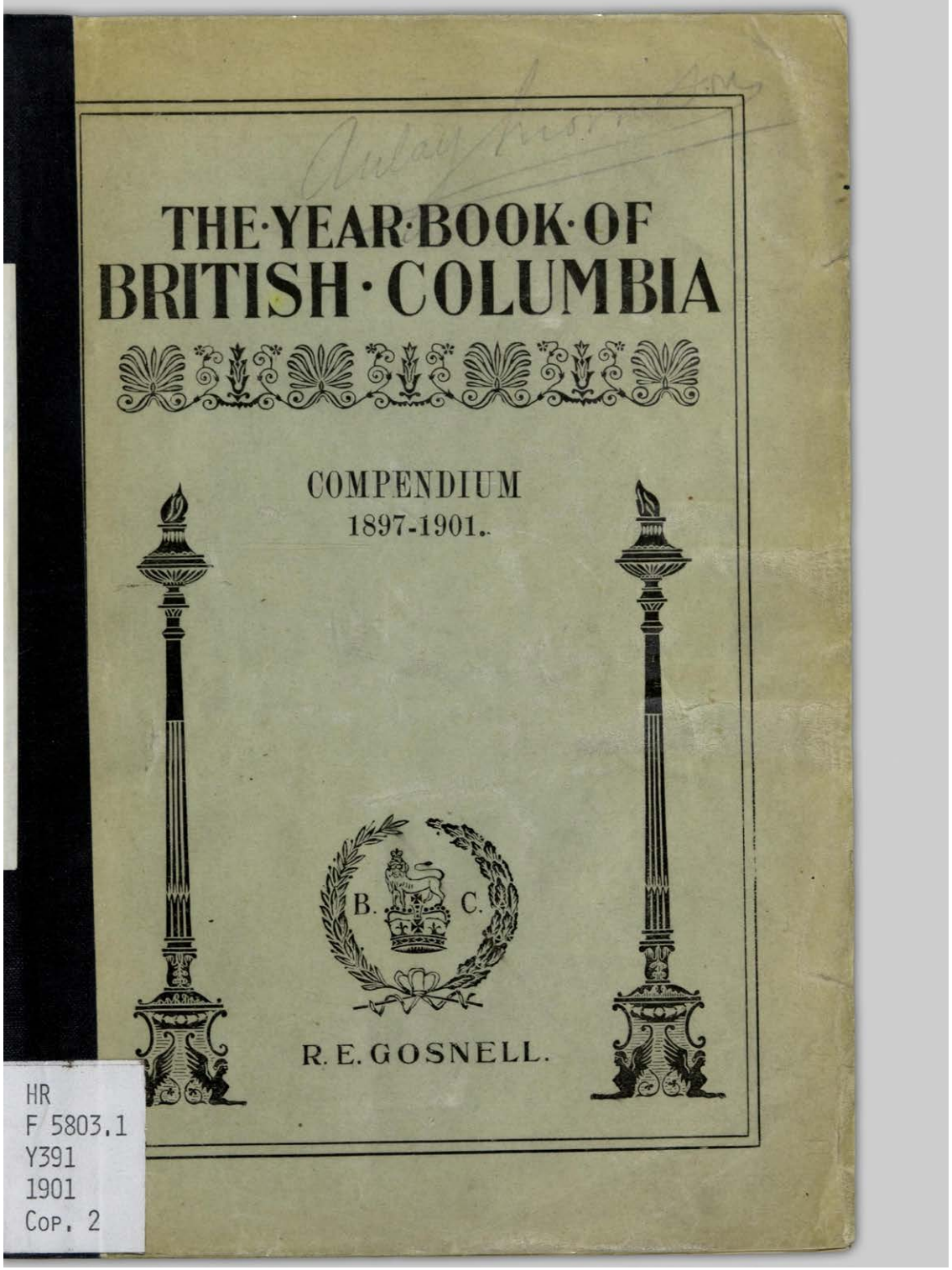
Compiled from the Year book of British Columbia 1897 Industrial Power Company



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breeders, and made arrangements whereby their Department of Agriculture would select, purchase and ship stock to order for individuals or Provincial Government. After a good deal of correspondence and deliberation, the directors, with the consent of the Provincial Government, decided to import one carload of stock and offer the same at auction at the New Westminster fair in 1900. A mixed carload, containing Shorthorns, Ayrshires and Jerseys, and a few swine, were sold, at a slight loss to the Association. The venture, however, was successful enough to warrant further work in this direction, and the correspondence and enquiry for more fully justified another importation. In March, 1901, three carloads of mixed stock were put up at auction at New Westminster, with great success. Several hundred people attended the sale, and the bidding was brisk. The eight Shorthorn bulls averaged $180 each. The Secretary was then instructed to proceed to the upper country, the result of which was a sale at Ashcroft of one carload of twenty Shorthorn bulls at auction. Although circumstances were unfavorable to the success of the sale, owing to the time of year and the necessarily short notice, the cattle sold at an average price of $98, which price covered the expenses. The bulls were pronounced to be, by all who saw them, as good a lot as ever came into the country, and buyers were well pleased with their purchases. In the Okanagan and Spallumcheen orders were taken for a carload of mixed stock. At the last session of the Legislature a substantial guarantee against loss was given to the Association, to enable them to carry out the work. So far, however, no claim has been made on the Government, and it is hoped that such a claim will never be necessary, as it is not desirable that any stock should be sold at less than cost price. It is the wish of the Association to assist in building up the pure-bred herds of the province, which should supply the needs of our lower country and of the interior. The latter requires at least from 150 to 200 bulls every year. The Association propose to hold sales of pure-bred stock every spring and fall both on the Coast and in the Upper Country and hope in a short time that these sales will consist almost entirely of pure-bred stock.

Sales of Stock.

Government Guarantee.

PULP AND PAPER INDUSTRY.

NO mills for the manufacture of wood pulp or paper are at present established in this province, but no portion of Canada can show greater advantages for these industries. Water-powers can be found on the coast of the Mainland which afford unique facilities for industrial works, owing to their situation adjacent to deep water, to their ease of development, and to their being in the centre of the timber areas. Illustrations of two important water-powers are given in this volume, and other desirable water-powers are known to exist further north, which, at a future time, will also be used for industrial purposes. In addition to the water-powers on the coast, there are numerous fine water-powers in the interior of British Columbia, where can also be found immense quantities of wood suitable for pulp; but at the present time the rate of freight to the coast would be a bar to successful competition in the outside markets.

Water Powers.

Along the coast-line 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.

Pulping Woods.

An important point in favor of 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.

Economic Conditions.

The Industrial Power Company, after cruising many miles of the coast in the search for a suitable water-power, has finally secured Clowhom River Falls, Sechelt Inlet. Clowhom River empties into the sea over a series of falls, the altitude between the top of the highest fall and sea-level being 120 feet. Twelve thousand horse-power (12,000 h. p.) is available from these falls, a special feature being the comparatively low cost at which the power can be developed, the ground being very favorably situated for that purpose. Mills can be erected practically at the edge of the ocean, thus securing excellent shipping facilities; and as there is no ice (as in Eastern Canada), shipments can be made during the whole year without incurring the expense of railway haulage. By the agreement recently entered into by this company with the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, a large area of timber lands situated on the north end of Vancouver Island, and on the Mainland opposite, has been reserved for two years, to enable the company to select the timber necessary for its undertaking.

Industrial Power Co.

One of the most important water-powers of the province, viz., that at Powell River, has been secured by the Pacific Coast Power Company. Powell River forms the outlet of Powell Lake, and flows into Malaspina Straits, about 80 miles north of Vancouver. The power available at this point is estimated at 18,000 horse-power, and its situation is admirably adapted as a centre of industrial activity. Thirty miles to the west are the coal fields of Vancouver Island; and Texada Island, with its rich copper and gold mines, is only ten miles distant. There is every reason to believe that in the near future mills of various kinds, utilizing this fine natural power, will be established at Malaspina—the name given to their townsite by the Pacific Coast Power Company, and where the company holds about 1,800 acres of freehold land. Important timber areas have been reserved at Kingcome and Tsaw-Watti Rivers and at Thompson and Wakeman Sounds, to assist the company in its selection of spruce and other timber lands necessary for supplying pulp-woods to the mills which this company propose to erect.

Powell River Falls.