

### Hunting and Fishing in North and Central B.C.

Perhaps the greatest attraction to hunters is the large bull moose, king of the untamed bovine family. There has been a great increase in non-resident hunters in the Bulkley valley and Omineca districts lately, while moose were fast decreasing in these popular haunts.

But last winter huge herds of moose were reported seen back in their favorite grazing areas and game authorities believe the population this fall will be of considerable size.

Deer are scarce throughout most of Central and Northwest B.C., except around Prince Rupert, where they are slowly increasing. No cougar have been reported in the vicinity of this north coast area.

Caribou in the Tweedsmuir Park area are reported to be holding their own but are not increasing as they should, due to predation of wolves. A program of intense predatory animal hunting by the provincial game department is expected to greatly reduce this element of danger.

Sheep are reported to be increasing in the Cassiar district only. Throughout the remainder of the mountainous area they are holding their own.

On the other hand, mountain goat are plentiful in all areas.

Grizzly bear have been increasing in numbers, especially in the Skeena River district, and not many of these animals are taken by hunters. Black and brown bear are very plentiful in all areas, in spite of the year-round open season.

Pheasants have been released at Vanderhoof and Fort St. John, and reports indicate the birds have survived and are in good condition.

There are three game reserves

in this area and one bird sanctuary. The Nechako Bird Sanctuary and the Kalen Island Game Reserve, near Prince Rupert, are the only two that give any protection to game as the other reserves are more for protection of the public. The Nechako sanctuary seems to be a great help to geese as they land there in large numbers and are increasing each year.

#### SPORT FISHING

Sport fishing is a major tourist attraction to this area for cutthroat trout, lake and rainbow are plentiful from Prince Rupert to Prince George. Some of the close-in lakes and streams have been fairly "fished-out" but there are numerous small lakes off the beaten track where little fishing has been done, consequently limit catches there are regular.

At Prudhomme Lake, near Prince Rupert, where trout have remained small and efforts to replenish with planting of trout eggs have not been successful, a new experiment will be made by the Prince Rupert Rod and Gun Association this year, supported by the game commission.

Fresh water shrimp, taken from lakes around Smithers, will be planted in Prudhomme Lake in wire enclosures and careful study made to see whether they survive. If successful the lake will be well stocked with these shrimp and it is expected the rainbow trout, plentiful in numbers but small in size, will obtain normal growth.

Cutthroat is the most abundant trout on the coastal areas and such lakes as Lakelse, near Terrace, Kitsumgallum Lake and Khatada Lake, which drain into the Skeena River, abound in that fish.

Rainbow trout are found more in the Interior, especially in the small lakes surrounding Babine Lake, east of Smithers. Many small and larger streams support rainbow as well and present a high-grade source of

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PIPE—A wood stave pipe line, 48 inches in diameter and 6 1/2 miles long, carries water from 90-foot dam and reservoir at Prudhomme Lake to the water treatment building at the island plant. The pipe line generally follows the ground with the exception of three trestles (totaling 1 3/4 miles in length) and a 1400-foot trestle which carries the line from the dam across Wainwright Basin to Watson Island.

### Feat of Engineering Ingenuity

### Construction of Cellulose Plant Tribute to Builders

For sheer engineering ingenuity, it would be hard to beat the planners and builders of the new Columbia Cellulose Company purified pulp mill at Prince Rupert.

Overcoming the difficulties of the conditions in northern British Columbia, the new plant, covering about 35 acres, was built in less than two years. Built of steel and concrete, it is only one of the most modern and efficient pulp mills in the world today, but has been designed to allow for substantial expansion without interrupting production.

At the time that the Columbia Cellulose construction crew arrived at Prince Rupert, the mill site could boast only one huge dock left by the army at the end of World War II. This dock, 3700 feet long and 100 feet wide, was used by the army for loading cargo going to the front, and was purchased by the company from the Canadian War Assets Administration. The dock, also left by the army, was quickly converted into a building, and Columbia Cellulose construction engineers began business.

The mill is built on two levels, the upper level being 64 feet above sea level, is the site of the power plant, the wood chip storage and coal storage. All the operating departments are on the lower level—the digester room, screen house, bleaching, chemical mixing, drying, finishing and storage rooms, warehouses and office building. Limestone and chemical storages

five and a half inches thick. The panels are of precast sandwich construction, consisting of two layers of concrete enclosing a two-inch layer of foam glass insulation. Each slab was reinforced with wire mesh before pouring. After pouring, the two-inch slab was vacuum dried and powder trowelled, thus ensuring a dense, impervious high strength concrete.

These precast panels saved much in erection time under bad weather conditions. With the building enclosed, inside construction could proceed. Steel tonnage was saved by carrying walls in the foundations. The vapor barrier and insulation prevent condensation on the walls. In all construction, steel and concrete were the dominant materials used. Burnt clay products, like brick and tile, were not used in basic construction. Sand and gravel were dredged from local tidal beds and broken stone was available from the mill site. Inside wall partitions and secondary buildings were constructed of concrete block. Concrete blocks were made by a company crew, on the site, with machines purchased and installed by the company. A concrete batching plant, set up on the upper terrace, served the plant requirements for concrete.

At two stops along this pipeline it was necessary to tunnel through approximately 1000 feet of solid rock, and at both of these tunnels a cross sectional area has been made adequate for twice the capacity of the 48-inch pipe so that capacity can be doubled without further rock tunneling. Wall construction in the plant is of unusual design, dictated by weather conditions. The walls are made of precast concrete panels six feet high, ten feet wide and

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