

per end of Vancouver island, and along the lakes of the interior, which takes a splendid finish, and is very desirable for use with the red cedar, mahogany or cherry, as an ornamental panel. It sells for \$600.00 per thousand in the market. There is another yellow cedar, or cypress (*cupressus thyoides*), which is more abundant, being found along the coast from Puget sound to Alaska. Owing to its strong odor, the voracious torredo will not attack it, and for this reason, as well as for its toughness, it is in demand for piling and submarine works. In the extreme north is found the white, or Alaska, cedar, a splendid finishing wood, of which but little has ever been cut. The Indians use it for making their elaborately carved heraldic columns, or totem sticks. South of this, and north of the fifty-second parallel, the spruce (*abies menziesii*) predominates in the coast forests, but has not yet been cut for lumber. Another spruce (*pinus Engelmannii*) is also found, but not in extensive tracts. On the Lower Fraser, the Weymouth, or white, pine (*pinus strobus*) is found, though not in great quantities. It attains great size and beauty. Balsam pine, also, obtains a vigorous growth, but is not present in quantity, nor valuable for timber. Yellow pine (*pinus ponderosa*) flourishes in the interior. The wood is heavy, closely grained and very durable. Hemlock (*abies Canadensis*) is found along the lower coast and islands. It grows to large proportions, and its bark is valuable for tanning. In the bottoms along the international line, the western larch (*larix occidentalis*) attains great size. Scotch fir (*pinus Banksiana*) grows in the interior, and a smaller growth is found on Vancouver island.

Of hard woods, there are several varieties. The yew (*taxus brevifolia*) grows along the coast and extends up Fraser river as far as Yale. It is of smaller

size than the yew of England, and was used by the natives for bows. Oak (*quercus Garryana*) abounds on Vancouver island, and is a tough and serviceable wood. Along the streams of the coast alder is found in quantity, and is used for furniture, as, also, is maple, which abounds on the lowlands of the islands and coast as far north as the fifty-fifth parallel. A variety of maple, the vine maple, is confined to the coast, and has a strong, white wood. Crab-apple, white thorn, arbutus and dogwood are found on the islands and coast, and mountain ash in the interior. Four varieties of aspen and poplar are found along the water courses of the coast and interior, all known as "cottonwood." This wood is in good demand for barrel staves.

The extent of merchantable timber in the province is enormous, and any estimate must be largely guess work. Mill men of the province reckon a total of from seven to ten billion feet of such timber as is now being cut—the choice trees of the forest. An experienced lumberman from Michigan recently investigated the question, and decided that of timber which is suitable for milling, there are between forty and fifty billion feet, of which eighty per cent is fir, ten to fifteen per cent red cedar, and the remainder of the other varieties enumerated above. He found a tract of fifty-five thousand acres of white pine, averaging one hundred thousand feet to the acre, and another large tract of red cedar, densely covered with trees varying from ten to twelve feet in diameter, with trunks one hundred and fifty to two hundred feet to the first limb. He made a careful estimate of timber standing on one acre, which reached nearly six hundred thousand feet.

Though there are several large mills in the province, the forests may be said to be yet untouched, so small is the im-