

Such speeches as this and such statistics as the Governments of Canada and the United States supply have brought to the notice of all parties interested in timber as an investment, the forests of British Columbia.

With its moist and temperate climate and its rich valleys and foot hills, where in countless years the far famed Douglas or Yellow Fir has matured as it has in no other part of the world, where the giant Red Cedar, and in the northern parts of British Columbia the great Spruce and Cypress or Yellow Cedar, Hemlock and Larch have developed to such enormous proportions, the wealth of British Columbia lies open to the hand of the logger. But while we have great forests, they are not as extensive as is generally supposed, for the Coast is mountainous and the merchantable timber ceases to grow at an altitude of about 3500 feet above sea level, while all the exceptional timber for which British Columbia is famed grows within seventy-five miles of the coast line.

The Fir belt runs from the International Boundary as far north as Knight's Inlet, about 250 miles from Vancouver. From there to Alaska the principal wood is the Sitka White Spruce; but through this whole belt, Fir and Spruce and the Giant Arbor Vitae, Red Cedar, which frequently runs as high as 50 per cent. of the whole cut, are well mixed.

On the northern coast of Queen Charlotte Island and the higher altitudes the Yellow Cedar, Larch and Hemlock are plentiful. The best grade of Fir and Cedar is found on the foot-hills or benches, between the 200 and 2000 foot levels, where they grow large, tall and clean.

Along the coast of British Columbia are many Islands and the coast itself is very much cut up by inlets which run many miles into the interior, all of which are navigable or drivable. Along these