

colour, while the sap-wood, which is usually from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick is yellowish-white. The wood is hard and strong, holds nails firmly and does not split easily. Its uses range from the heaviest wharf and bridge construction to the finest interior finish.

Some Other Varieties.

We have now dealt with the chief commercial woods of British Columbia individually, but not by any means with them all. Other trees of commercial value manufactured in the Province are Engelmann Spruce, Cottonwood, Lodgepole Pine, Western White Pine and various species of true firs or balsams. In the old days all the soft woods were treated with the same stain as the hard woods, but at last wood-workers have come to realize that these soft woods have a peculiar and distinctive beauty of their own, which must be brought out by a special treatment, and they are now giving special attention to their finishing so that at the present time they are acceptable for interior finish in the finest public buildings and private residences.

Value of the Industry.

So much for the kinds of trees and their uses. Now, to turn these trees into marketable lumber means a great industry within the province, employing thousands of men. The value of this industry in 1920 amounted to \$92,500,000. There were 567 logging firms in operation, giving employment to 11,250 persons, 385 sawmills employing 12,645 persons, 60 planing mills providing work for 2,000 people and six pulp and paper mills with approximately the same number of employees.

During 1921 the industry increased considerably. More logging camps were opened up, the old pulp and paper mills were running to capacity; new enterprises launched; the shipments of paper to other countries, notably to Australia, instead of the raw pulp, did much to increase the activity of industry; the export of lumber to the eastern states and Quebec via the Panama Canal was inaugurated and new outlets were found for the boxes manufactured in the province.

The lumber export trade of the Canadian Pacific Coast, the last great reservoir of standing timber is rapid-

ly increasing, more than 156,000,000 feet having gone out of British Columbia to foreign countries during 1921. The total to the first of September was in excess of 100,000,000 feet. September and October added 30,000,000 feet and November and December more than 25,000,000 feet. This does not include the large quantity of box shooks and shingles nor the amount exported by rail to the United States.

The majority of this lumber outside of what went to the United States and the United Kingdom was shipped to Australia, China, Egypt, India, Japan, New Zealand, South Africa, South Sea Islands, Straits Settlements, Hawaiian Islands and the Phillipines. One initial order this year came from the Egyptian Government for 7,700,000 feet of railway ties. From six to eight million feet have left each month for Japan; South Africa sent one order for 1,400,000 feet alone, whilst an order for 3,500,000 feet came from Chile.

Yet with all this activity and export trade, the forests of Canada's Pacific Province with proper conservation methods can supply lumber for year after year to come, and still have enough and to spare.



A huge section of Sitka Spruce in B.C.