

ities is conditioned by the amount of support they receive from the general public.

All those possessing any degree of public spirit are interested in maintaining unimpaired the sources of national prosperity and you have

now an increased solicitude towards furthering that end.

If you are already a member of the Canadian Forestry Association it is your duty and in your own interest to secure other members.

If not already a member you should surely join without delay.

A Forestry Mosaic of British Columbia

The exhaustive investigation of the forest resources of British Columbia by the Commission of Conservation, extending over a period of three years, discloses the fact that of the total land area of the province, 355,855 sq. miles, approximately 200,000 sq. m. is incapable of producing forests of commercial value. About 145,000 sq. m. lie above the merchantable timber-line, and on 55,000 sq. m. though below timber-line, the soil is either too rocky or wet, or the forests have been completely destroyed by fire that there is no hope for the natural re-establishment of forest conditions for centuries to come.

A great forest area.

Of the remaining 155,855 sq. m. which is capable of producing forests only about 28,000 sq. m.—less than one-fifth—carries sufficient timber to be classified as statutory timberland. (The Land Act defines "timberland" as that, which when situated west of the Coast mountains, carries at least 8,000 b.f. per acre; when east of the Coast mountains, 5,000 b.f. per acre.) In the interior of the province there are areas of forest land, aggregating 23,800 sq. m. which, though not reaching this standard, carry between 1,000 b.f. and 5,000 b.f., part of which may be utilized. Only very meagre data have been obtained, as yet, as to the area of land which can be used for agricultural purposes. It appears from our forest land classification that somewhat over 5,000 sq. m. is grass land or very open forest, some of which is suitable for cultivation, but the greater proportion is of value only for grazing.

In addition, there is, perhaps, from 12,000 to 15,000 sq. m. cleared or under forest which is, or may be more valuable for agriculture than for forest production. Deducting this potential agricultural land, say 20,000 sq. m. from the land capable of producing commercial timber, there is 135,855 sq. m. of absolute forest land which should be devoted permanently to forest production.

The Record of Fire.

The timber on about 100,000 sq. m., or two-thirds of the land once forested, has been totally destroyed by fire, and on over half of the remaining 55,855 sq. m. has been seriously damaged. Using the timber still standing as a basis, it is estimated that the province has lost, through forest fires, at least 665 billion feet board measure. When one considers that the total stand of saw material in the whole Dominion probably does not greatly exceed this amount now, the seriousness of this loss, which can be attributed very largely to public carelessness, becomes apparent.

The total stand of saw timber and pulpwood material, in British Columbia, as ascertained by the survey of the Commission of Conservation, is 366 billion board feet.

Of the species which are used in the manufacture of pulp and paper (hemlock, balsam, spruce and cottonwood), there is 170 billion feet, equivalent to 243 million cords of pulpwood, which may be increased to 250 million cords by utilizing smaller-sized timber. In view of the fact that the limited supply of pulpwood