



**B. C. logs make a comfortable home. A fire warden's cabin deep in the woods.**

it invaluable for clothes chests, closets, etc. Its chief use, however, is in the manufacture of the famous B. C. shingles.

#### **The Western Hemlock.**

The Western Hemlock comes next and is an altogether different tree from the Eastern tree. The cool moist climate of the British Columbia coast provides conditions necessary for its best development and here it reaches a height of from 125 to 150 feet with a diameter of 2 to 5 feet. The wood is light, fairly strong, tough, straight-grained and also does not splinter. It contains no pitch or resin and is usually light in colour. It is well suited for all but the heaviest kind of construction work, being manufactured into all the common forms of lumber and used for much the same purposes as Douglas Fir. Its principal use at present is for pulp.

#### **The Sitka Spruce.**

Sitka Spruce, the monarch of the spruce family, is another important tree. It grows only on the Pacific Coast, the mature trees averaging a height of 150 feet and diameter of 4 feet, while trees towering to 200 feet are not uncommon. The wood, while unusually white, soft and light, is tough and very strong for its weight. It is even-grained, long-fibred, easily-worked, non-resinous, odourless, tasteless, flexible and resilient and does not warp or split. During the Great War the forests of British Columbia provided enough

Sitka Spruce in ten months for the construction of 2,000 aeroplanes. The greater part of this was logged on the Queen Charlotte Islands, where Sitka Spruce is found at its best. Its long straight grain and fibre, fine texture and its resilient quality, when cut in thin boards, especially fit it for use in the manufacture of piano sounding boards and stringed instruments. Although unsuitable for heavy structural work there are many building uses for which it may be used.

It makes excellent stock for light construction and interior finish. It is also an excellent wood for the manufacture of paper.

#### **The Yellow Pine.**

Western Yellow Pine is irregularly distributed over the southern interior of British Columbia between the eastern slope of the Cascade Mountains and the western slope of the Rocky Mountains. The trees reach a height of from 60 to 100 feet with a diameter of from 2 to 4 feet. The bark is 2 to 3 inches thick and reddish-yellow in colour, while the slow even growth of the tree produces wood of fine grain and quality. It is soft, light and strong in proportion to its weight, works easily and smoothly without splitting and readily takes and holds paints, stains and varnishes. Its similarity to White Pine renders it difficult to tell the woods apart. It is manufactured into the same products and used for practically the same purposes as White Pine.

#### **The Western Larch.**

Western Larch, like Western Yellow Pine, is found between the Rocky Mountains and the Cascade Range, and like most of the trees of British Columbia is the largest of its kind in the world. Mature trees grow from 100 to 150 feet high, with a diameter of from 3 to 3½ feet, with a straight smooth trunk. The heartwood is bright reddish-brown in



**A dense growth of Lodgepole Pine in the Forests of B.C.**