

There is no doubt in my mind of there being this quantity of sound timber on the tract after allowing, as Clark & Lyford have done, for all defects in the Saw Timber. The other timber being coarser but sound.

The percentages of the different classes are about as shown in the general report of James Moloney.

I consider the Alaska Pine or White Hemlock better lumber for most purposes than Douglas Fir. It is much like the Eastern White Pine.

H. R. McMillan, Chief Forester for British Columbia, agrees with me on this point and stated in a Parliamentary Committee at Ottawa last winter that this lumber is worth \$1,00 per thousand feet more than Fir in some of the markets. There is a large quantity of Yellow Cedar of fine quality, very valuable.

Alaska Pine or White Hemlock.....	46	per cent.
Silver Fir or White Spruce.....	20	"
Spruce	2	"
Red Cedar	24	"
Yellow Cedar, very fine	8	"
Small portion of Douglas Fir and White Pine ..		"
	100	"

The timber named by Clark & Lyford as Silver Fir is referred to by Moloney as Silver Fir or White Spruce and by Scott as Balsam.

All parties named in this statement agree as to the fine quality of the timber on this tract and the general lay of the land as favorable for lumbering operations. Easy grades for railroads through large portions of the tract from Port McNeill, where the Syndicate own a fine mill site on deep water frontage within one and one-half miles from the northerly portion of these timber limits, where there is a very favorable site for a town. Over one-tenth of the timber could be conveniently watered in Nimpkish River if necessary or desirable. The Canadian Pacific and the Canadian Northern Railway Companies have their lines from the south-easterly portion of Vancouver Island to Rupert's Arm at the north-westerly portion of the island surveyed. These lines pass through the northerly portion of this tract near Port McNeill, so that the probabilities are that railway shipment will be available from this mill site as well as water shipment.

W. A. CHARLTON.

TORONTO, CANADA, July 2nd, 1914