

per cent. of the volume of the timber on the ground. He cannot afford to attempt to log much of the timber on the high elevations or on the rough ground. Broken timber is left, and on most operations on rough ground fully half of the timber stand never reaches the mill, it being broken up and left on the ground.

Forest Devastation.

"There is no country in the world that would tolerate the wasteful logging methods practised on the Pacific Coast of Canada and the United States. It is not logging; it is forest devastation. Who are we to blame? The logger, in order to make a fair return on the investment and log all the timber on the tract, carefully taking off first all the small timber, and then logging the heavy timber, must have an increased price from the mill for his logs. Therefore the consumer cannot look for any cheap timber in the future, as the cost of operating is continuously climbing.

"We have been credited in British Columbia with having 350 billion feet of standing timber. Of this I have no hesitation in saying that there will not be 100 billion feet actually taken to our sawmills in the form of saw logs. This figure, of course, refers to our virgin timber. Our present output is approximately two billion feet per year: this figure will be more than doubled within five years, and by 1930, British Columbia will be called upon to supply at least six billion feet per year, possibly more.

"As is well known, the Eastern United States is almost denuded of timber. Americans are already dependent on Eastern Canada, the Southern States and the Pacific Coast for ninety per cent. of their domestic requirements in lumber. The Southern States, which now cut approximately twelve billion feet per year, will, within seven years, cease to be an exporter of lumber, and the Pacific Coast will be called upon to supply the deficiency.

Prepare for Famine.

"Already the people on the other side of the line are preparing for a timber famine. Reforestation is practised in many of the Eastern States. The pulp and paper companies, which formerly were self-supporting in pulp timber, now obtain eighty per cent. of their pulp and pulp wood from Canada, and if, as is quite probable, Can-

ada prohibits the export of pulp wood across the line, most of these companies will be put out of business, and investments totalling hundreds of millions of dollars will be wiped out.

"In British Columbia, in the Coast district, we waste most of our small timber. Hemlock 12 to 20 inches on the stump is not considered to be worth logging. In almost any logging operations on the Coast you will see the small hemlock left on the ground, literally on the ground, for the high lead method of logging breaks down practically all the small timber on the tract, and when the operation is completed it reminds one of a scene in a Belgium forest after it has been devastated by the Huns.

"The average timber license on the Coast carries approximately twelve million feet of timber; the average amount logged off a timber license during the past fifteen years is five million feet. Government licenses have logged as high as eighteen million feet, but a great many have only yielded three and four million feet.

"Only the timber on the lower elevations has been logged off, the balance being left a prey to fire and wind storms which every year claim millions of feet. What is the remedy for this? We cannot force the logger to take off this lumber if by doing so, he cannot make a profit. The average consumer of lumber says he cannot afford to pay fancy prices for lumber in order that the timber can be protected and logged clean. But what will be the ultimate result if we do not stop this waste? Our virgin timber gone, all our wood working plants, or the majority of them, will be forced to close, and, as lumbering is the chief industry of British Columbia, we shall suffer a great loss.

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