

to appear, the quality of which has no superior throughout the known world. (See page 92, "Province of British Columbia," &c.) This lies in belts contiguous to the river, and along tributary streams, and is as accessible as that mentioned heretofore. Too much cannot be said in praise of this timber, the white pine running from 75 to over 100 feet without a limb, and varying in diameter from 24 to 48 inches, (see "The Columbia River to Kettle Falls," p. 11) while the cedars are the largest I ever saw to be perfectly sound, as I found by inspection. They vary in diameter from 36 to 80 inches, and a great majority towering a hundred feet without a limb. The white pine and cedar will run from 10 thousand to 100 thousand feet per acre, and improved in quantity and size as far as we went north.

Owing to the lateness of the season in getting started on these explorations, I was unable to proceed further north than Galena Bay, and thoroughly examine and explore the route passed over—which covers a very small portion of your grant. I am informed by what I consider good authority that the quantity and size of the white pine and cedar timber continue to improve as you go north, and if this proves to be a fact (of which I have no doubt) the value of your grant in timber alone will much more than satisfy the expectations of the most sanguine. [See extract from Moberly's report, appendix.] The small portion of the grant I had the opportunity to examine I would judge to cover 250,000 acres of excellent timber land. Your grant and that to the Canadian Pacific Railway cover practically all the available timber in that great section of the Province of British Columbia. As to an indication of the value of these timber lands, I understand that the Canadian Pacific propose to immediately grade their land