

of the heavy yellow pine (*Pinus Ponderosa*) of California and Oregon. It grows in open groves in the valleys, and on the slopes up to about 3,000 feet. Is used for building and general purposes.

The *White Pine* ("Mountain Pine") resembles the eastern white pine, and may be used for the same purposes. It is found throughout British Columbia.

The *Black Pine* ("Bull" or "Western Scrub" Pine) occurs everywhere in the province, at varying heights. Useful for rough purposes.

The *Western Cedar* ("Giant Cedar" or "Red Cedar") is a valuable tree. It is found throughout the province except in the far north. The wood is of a yellowish or reddish color, and very durable, splits easily into planks; has been used chiefly for shingles and rails.

*Yellow Cypress* (commonly known as "Yellow Cedar"). A strong, free, fine grained wood; used in boat-building and for ornamental purposes; often exceeds 6 feet in diameter. Occurs chiefly on coast; also in interior of Vancouver Island, and abounds on west coast of Queen Charlotte Islands.

*Western Larch* (sometimes called "Tamarac"), occurs in Rocky Mountains and valleys of Selkirk and Gold ranges. A large tree, yielding a strong, coarse, durable wood.

The *Maple*, the *Vine Maple*, the *Yew*, the *Crab Apple*, the *Alder*, the *Western Birch* and the *Paper* or *Canoe Birch*, the *Oak*, the *Aspen*, *Mountain Ash* and other minor woods are found in different parts of the province and in all parts wild berries of nearly every variety occur.

### THE TIMBER REGION.

Between the mountains and the sea the Canadian Pacific Railway passes through many forests of these valuable woods, and brings within reach of lumbering operations, vast additional quantities growing in the neighbourhood of those streams that fall into the Columbia, the Thompson, and the Fraser. Timber on the western plains of Canada will now be obtainable at considerable less prices than those paid in the Western States. The distance from the Rocky Mountains to the great farming and cattle raising districts of which Calgary, McLeod, Medicine Hat, Maple Creek, Swift Current, Moosejaw and Regina, are the centres, is less than that from Winnipeg to Minneapolis, from which market the earlier settlers in Manitoba were supplied before the Canadian Pacific Railway was built eastward to the Lake of the Woods. Cheap lumber, so essential to the settler, is therefore secured by the opening up of British Columbia.

### THE TRADE OF THE PROVINCE.

Though the trade of British Columbia is still unimportant when compared with the extent, resources, and immense future possibilities of the province, still it has improved and developed wonderfully during the past few years showing an increase since 1881 that speaks volumes for the progress and enterprise of the people. Prominent exports are fish, coal, gold, timber, masts and spars, furs and skins, fish oil, wool, hops and spirits. A large portion of the salmon, canned and pickled, goes to Great Britain, the United States and Australia; the States and Sandwich Islands consume a large share of the exported coal, and great quantities of timber are shipped to Australia and ports in South America. To Great Britain and the United States are sent the valuable furs and peltries of land animals and the much prized seal and otter, etc. China