

and esteemed a delicacy. The shell can be developed, as in California, into a profitable business. There the shells are polished whole, or shaped into brooches, cuff pins and novelties, and the market is ever widening. Clams, cockles and mussels are found everywhere along the Coast. Output of clams in 1910-11 was valued at \$23,857, including 22,320 cases of canned clams.

SHRIMPS. Shrimps and prawns abound on the Pacific Coast. A limited fishery is pursued. The development of a canning industry is capable of great expansion.

SMELTS. Two varieties are sold in local markets.

WHALING. The sulphur bottom is the most common species, averaging 60 tons, value over \$500; hump-back, averaging 27 tons, value \$140; fin-backs, averaging 50 tons, value \$338. The right whale, which is rare, is valued at \$10,000. The Pacific Whale Co., employing fast steamers and machine guns, has 3 stations on Vancouver Island with modern plants. In 1910-11, 958 whales were caught, valued at \$287,400. Japan imports whale meat and pickled whales' tails. Protection is needed to preserve the industry.

Forests and Lumbering

BRITISH COLUMBIA FORESTS. The forest area is estimated at 182,750,000 acres, including lands covered with small trees. The stand of merchantable timber is estimated by the Chief Forester of the province at over 300 billion feet. There are two types of forests: The coast forest, covering Vancouver Island and the district between some of the Cascade Mountains and the salt water, contains the largest trees, and the heaviest stand of timber, and here the trees grow most rapidly. The most important timber in order is douglas fir, hemlock, red cedar, balsam, and white cedar or cypress. Along the coast are many deep-water harbors. The interior forests cover generally the whole of the remainder of the province, do not carry on an average so much merchantable timber per acre, and consist of smaller, slow-growing trees. The most important trees in order are white spruce, yellow pine, logpole pine, tamarack, white pine, cedar, douglas fir. Hardwood, or deciduous trees, are negligible in British Columbia as merchantable timber. It is claimed that the B.C. coast climate can produce as much timber in 60 years as can be grown elsewhere in Canada in a century. The public timber lands of the province were withdrawn