

212. An estimate founded upon similar data to that of the forest area, gives 38,808 square miles as the area of pine in Ontario, and 31,468 square miles in Quebec. Assuming half a million feet, board measure, to the mile, the quantities would amount to 19,404,000,000 feet, B.M., and 15,734,000,000 feet, B.M., respectively, and the addition of 2,200,000,000 feet, B.M., as the estimated quantity for the Maritime Provinces, would give a total of 37,338,000,000 feet, B.M., of pine. Spruce far exceeds pine both in area and quantity, but not even an approximate estimate can be formed at present, and this is the case also with the Douglas fir and other trees peculiar to the Pacific coast.

213. The Ontario Government has made a reservation called the Algonquin Park on the water-shed between the Ottawa and Georgian Bay waters. It contains 1,466 square miles, of which 166 is water. Most of it is well timbered, but it is all subject to lumbering licenses, some allowing only the pine to be cut, and some unrestricted. The Canadian Government has reserved 260 square miles for the Rocky Mountain Park at Banff, much of it covered with timber, which is carefully protected. There are also four other of these Dominion parks, or reservations, in the Rocky Mountain chain, at Mount Stephen, Mount Sir Donald, the Eagle Pass and the summit of the Selkirk Mountains.

214. Canada not only possesses vast forests, but they are composed of a great variety of trees. A carefully compiled list of timber trees makes them a little over a hundred, and probably a few more may be added hereafter, especially from the Pacific coast. Foremost, both for its value and commercial importance, is the white or Weymouth pine (*pinus strobus*), the main object of lumbering operations in Ontario and Quebec, where it forms great forests, especially in the Ottawa Valley, and there still remain large quantities more, scattered in the Maritime Provinces. Next in importance are the spruces, which extend from the Atlantic coast, where they form a large article of export, to the Pacific coast, and they compose a marked element in the great northern forest and other woodlands of the Territories. British Columbia has its own coniferous trees of great size and value, headed by the Douglas fir, the giant cedar, the yellow cypress and the western spruce. Throughout Canada there is a great variety of valuable hardwoods which supply the domestic consumption and contribute largely to the exports.

215. For the sake of comparison, the forest areas of the European countries are given from the latest trustworthy authorities, in most cases from special returns obtained in 1893 from the British representatives in the