

NATURAL RESOURCES OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

birch, maple, etc., 20,000,000,000 feet of cedar, a total of 330,000,000,000 feet board measure.

Among the trees of Quebec province are white, red and black spruce, white pine, red or Norway pine, hemlock, white cedar, tamarack, yellow birch, sweet birch, paper birch, sugar maple, silver maple, red maple, balsam, basswood, jack pine, white elm, rock elm, red elm, beech, aspen poplar, balsam poplar, cottonwood poplar, white ash, black ash, white oak, red oak, black oak, scrub oak. There are small numbers of hickory, chestnut and butternut trees in a few localities of restricted area, but not in commercial quantities.

The province of Ontario extends over so many degrees of latitude that it possesses a great many kinds of trees. In addition to all the trees found in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, Ontario has, in the Niagara peninsula and in the counties bordering on lake Erie, a number of species that are usually found only in more southern latitudes. In the original forests of southwestern Ontario black walnut and sycamore abounded; there were ten species of oak and six of hickories; white ironwood, willows, the sassafras tree and such flowering trees as the tulip tree, the cucumber tree and the flowering dogwood were found in favoured localities. Very few of these trees remain to-day, and they can hardly be said to exist in commercial quantities, although recent reports made by sawmills to the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior show that small quantities of nearly all of them are still sawn.

The late Mr. Aubrey White, for many years Deputy Minister of Lands and Forests in the province of Ontario, stated in a paper read before the Forestry Association in 1904, that the province of Ontario had 20,000 square miles of timber subject to license within the older part of the province south of the Mattawa river, lake Nipissing, French river and Georgian bay, most of these timber limits being along the Ottawa river and its tributaries, the rivers flowing into Georgian bay and lake Huron and the Trent river system. He estimated the quantity of red and white pine still standing on these licensed lands at 7,000,000,000 feet board measure, of which he thought about two-thirds was white pine. He did not estimate the quantities of other kinds of timber, but said there were immense quantities of spruce, hemlock and jack pine. In northern Ontario, between the Height of Land and the Great Lakes, he estimated that there were on unlicensed lands 13,500,000,000 feet of white and red pine, probably two-thirds white pine, besides great quantities of spruce, hemlock and jack pine. North of the Height of Land, he said, there were enormous quantities of pulpwood. He expressed the opinion that in a few years great pulp and paper mills would be erected at almost every point where the National Transcontinental railway crossed a river, and the logs would be floated down the rivers to the mills, which would be run with electric power generated at the numerous waterfalls in the district. The situation has changed very little since then. The annual growth would more than offset the present annual cut of timber if forest fires could be entirely prevented. Vigilant measures are now being taken to protect the forests against fires.