

APPENDIX 1.

GENERAL TIMBER STATEMENT.

District	Pulpwood	Firs,	Timber,
	Cords,		Ft. B.M.
Moose Lake	4,320,000	16,000	1,820,000
Lesser Slave River Valley	3,000		2,500,000
Martin Mountain	11,288,000	227,000	12,700,000
The Narrows, . . .	734,000		1,720,000
Ottawa,	108,000	2,000	53,000,000
North Slopes, . . .	2,592,000		207,722,000
Swan Hills,	5,780,000	1,500,000	10,000,000
Upper Southey, . . .	1,680,000		56,150,000
Vernon Creek, . . .			
Contis River, . . .	522,000	2,250,000	
	33,021,000	1,000,000	348,612,000

APPENDIX 2.

LODGEPOLE PINE.

Lodgepole pine in its natural habitat is a valuable tree. Seed from the mountains has been tried for planting purposes in the prairie provinces, but with indifferent success because climatic and site conditions are so different from those prevailing in its range.

In the Lesser Slave region, however, lodgepole pine is found growing under climatic and site conditions which are more eastern than western.

On lower elevations the lodgepole pine is confined to the borders of swamps and wet places, or to heavy soils. On light, dry soils the jack pine drives it out, but no doubt if planted here it would do well. On the whole, the lodgepole pine is a better timber than the jack pine, which it exceeds in cleanness, height and diameter-growth. Seed gathered from thrifty lodgepole pine growing on lower elevations in the Lesser Slave Lake country would, in all probability, prove much harder and more successful for planting on the prairies than seed gathered in the mountains. This is an experiment worth trying on some of the prairie reserves.