

PRESENT DISTRIBUTION OF DISEASE

During the early season of 1909 large shipments of foreign seedling pines were received in the Continent of America, part of which went to New York, New Jersey, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Vermont, Massachusetts, Ohio and Indiana. But a portion of the same shipments was introduced into Canada. In all of these States, and also as far as Minnesota, the disease is now established, as well as in parts of Canada. It was first discovered in the year 1914, near Guelph, Ontario, and later in other parts of the Niagara Peninsula, mainly on currants, but, unfortunately, on native pines also. It is now distributed generally in Southern

Ontario, but may not yet have reached the important white pine section, although no systematic search has been possible there. Quite recently the currant rust stage was found in Ottawa; as it was also this season in certain localities of Quebec province. Very urgent need exists for systematical inspection of all pine areas. In the west no inspection has yet been possible.

It is gratifying to note also that both the Ontario and Quebec governments have become deeply interested, and much work promises to be done next year. It would be a matter for congratulation if the government inspectors should be aided by the employees of lumber companies and other concerns interested.

VALUE OF WHITE PINE LUMBER CUT IN 1915

In Bulletin 58A, published by the Forestry Branch, Department of the Interior, the white pine lumber, including both species, White Pine (*Pinus Strobus*) and Western white pine (*Pinus monticola*), is valued at \$17,584,149 for 1915, or nearly three quarters of the value of the five commercial spruce species of Canada taken together.

It is to be hoped that the matter dealt with in this article will be fully discussed at a meeting in the near future, at which all interested parties may be represented. Co-operative effort alone will save the situation. Meanwhile, if, as a result of this article, attention and careful thought become focussed on its subject matter, something will have been accomplished.

In conclusion, I wish to anticipate the probable charge against me of

crying out "wolf" causelessly, and of taking too alarming a view of the situation. Let me most emphatically re-iterate, I am an alarmist, and am so of set conviction in this matter. My attitude is based on the experience of other countries, with forest timber diseases, on the already rapid and insidious spread of this particular disease in America, and lastly, but not least, on the importance of rousing to action all concerned, while there is yet time. So surely as my warnings lie unheeded, will the ultimate loss of trade and revenue fall on all, whether or not interested financially now, in the White Pine Industry, one of the prime factors in our Dominion's vast resources.

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NOTE:—Foregoing article has been issued in pamphlet form by the Canadian Forestry Association, and widely distributed.