PUBLIC LIBRARY

EDMONTON, ALBERTA.

CIRCULATION: 13,000 COPIES MONTHLY.

ROBSON BLACK, Editor



THE ILLUSTRATED CANADIAN FORESTRY MAGAZINE



VOL. XVII.

KINGSTON, CANADA. APRIL, 1921

No. 4

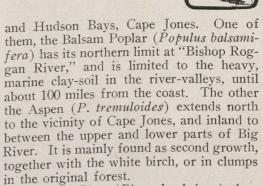
Address all communications to Suite 224, Jackson Building, Ottawa.

Meagre Forest Resources Bordering

James and Hudson Bays



By Frits Johansen, Ottawa, Can. Geological Survey



The Jack Pine (*Pinus banksiana*) does not come down to the coast, but is found in the interior north to the south branch of Great Whale River.

The Canoe Birch (Betula papyrifera) occurs along the coast north to near the mouth of Great Whale River, and is found inland at the head waters of the south branch of the same river. The most northern representatives of it are clumps of small trees, and north of the vicinity of Lake Mistassini they are not big enough for canoe-making, so birch-bark has to be imported from farther south, for the use of the Indians there.

The Balsam Fir (Abies balsamea) is the typical tree around the larger streams and lakes, and extends north to the vicinity of Great Whale River.

The three other species of trees occur throughout the wooded part of the peninsula.

HE "Canadian Forestry Magazine," for November, 1920, contains an article by Dr. W. T. Grenfell about the forests of the Labrador Peninsula. It treats mainly the east coast and tributary rivers, though there is a short reference to the observations made by Dr. A. P. Low and others in the western half of the peninsula. From the point of view of the northward distribution of the different trees making up the forests in the northland of Canada the east coast of James and Hudson Bays is particularly interesting; and as I made a four months trip here, to beyond lat. 56°N., in the summer of 1920, a short article about this region may be of interest to the readers of this periodical.

As the main purpose of my trip was marine investigations, on behalf of the Biological Board of Canada, and I therefore spent most of my time upon the sea, the observations of the forests made were more of a general nature, supplemented by the collecting of forest-insects and a number of photographs, some of which are reproduced here.

First as to the different species of trees

occurring there:

While the Cedar (Thuja occidentalis) does not reach the shores of James Bay, and has its northern limit just south of the mouth of Rupert River, the two species of poplar occur all the way north to the neighbourhood of the boundary between James