bark is tough, resinous, very durable and impervious to water. For the construction of canoes, baskets, drinking cups, and a covering for his wigwam, the Indian finds it simply indispensable.

The arbor vitae (*Thuya occidentalis*, Linnaeus), or white cedar, occurs in only a few places between the Rupert and Nottoway Rivers, and south-eastward to the St. Lawrence. It prefers swampy places in which it generally occurs in dense stands. The wood is light, soft, brittle, and rather coarse-grained. The thin sapwood is nearly white, but the heartwood is yellow-brown and quite fragrant. The wood is very durable in contact with the soil, and is much used for posts, poles, ties, rails, shingles, etc. It weighs almost 20 pounds per cubic foot, and has a fuel value of 23. The thich layers of sapwood are easily separated, and are often used to strengthen birch bark canoes or to weave baskets. In the southern region the undergrowth consists mostly of Labrador tea (*Ledum latifolium*), pale laurel (*Kalmia glauca*) and blueberries. In damp places there is a considerable depth of sphagnum mosses, but as we go northward it is gradually replaced by white lichens or reindeer mosses which grow everywhere throughout the semi-barren and barren regions. Willows and alders fringe the shores of all the lakes and rivers of the forested area. In the semi-barren areas willows and birches creep up the sides of the hills to above the tree line. On the elevated lands beyond the semi-barrens they are only a few inches high.

The forest areas of commercial importance are chiefly confined to the southern part of the peninsula, and mostly to the lower courses of the streams flowing into James Bay and the Atlantic Ocean. So long as our supplies of pine hold out, spruce cannot compete with it, as pine is *the* lumber *par excellence*. The supply of pine is limited, however, and in a very few years spruce will largely take its place for many kinds of work. Besides this, spruce is an excellent pulpwood, and is accompanied by considerable aspen, balsam poplar and balsam fir, all of which make excellent pulp. The Crown Lands Department of the Province of Quebec estimates that in the Lake St. John district alone (3100 square miles) there are a *hundred million cords* of pulpwood. This figure is based on the extremely low estimate of five cords per acre. If the true average per acre were used, and a calculation made for the total forested area of the peninsula, the result would be beyond all belief. The available raw material is sufficient to provide for an annual output of millions of tons of pulp for an indefinite period.

Most unfortunately, however, this immense forest has suffered dreadfully from fire, and in many places the vegetable part of the soil has been so completely burned out that a couple of centuries must elapse before it is fully restocked. Mr. Low states that the fires are of annual occurrence, and occasionally burn throughout