

industry. On the shores and islands of Birch lake the best timber occurs; that on the branches of the Severn river is generally small.

At Fort Hope fairly clear nine-inch lumber was being sawn from trees cut near the shores of Eabamet lake. One tree was felled that gave a log over two feet thick at the butt and 100 feet long. The greater part of the forest is about eighty years old, though in places trees reaching 140 years were found. These old trees were on low-lying areas, that had escaped where the higher and dryer parts were burned, and were not generally large. Their growth-rings showed a rapid increase in size for the first fifteen years and afterwards an extremely slow growth. The large sandy tracts are now, for the most part, covered with an open growth of banksian pine, a tree of small commercial value. When the day comes in Canada for reforestation, these districts might be replanted with pines commercially valuable. Over large areas the spruces would, apparently, if more accessible, be available for wood pulp.

It was thought that the larch saw-fly, which destroyed so much of the tamarack of our northern forests, had ceased its depredations, but Mr. McInnes found it still active in this district. He states that the depredations of the larch saw-fly upon the tamaracks along the Winisk river were noted in the previous year's report. Since that time the ground covered by this insect has been extensive, and some idea of the damage it has done may be given. Last season all trees along the Winisk river, from a point near the mouth to a point within a few miles of the Weibikwei lake, were stripped; south of that area they were untouched. During the present spring and early summer their ravages extended southward to the Albany river and westwards for sixty miles up the Winisk river and to about midway between Eabamet lake and Lake St. Joseph, on the Albany, an area of about 14,000 square miles.

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*Forest Conditions of Northern New Hampshire*, by Alfred K. Chittenden, M.F.; Bulletin No. 55 of the U. S. Bureau of Forestry. Pp. 100.

This is the report of an investigation of the forests of Northern New Hampshire, made under instructions of the U. S. Bureau of Forestry. The territory included in the investigation embraces a total of 1,951,977 acres or 32 per cent. of the entire State. It contains the entire White Mountain region and is drained by four large river systems, the Connecticut, the Penigewasset, the Saco and the Androscoggin, all of which have their origin within this region. The White Mountains occupy