

General.—Commercial importance far greater than the angiosperms because of the size, quality and quantity of the timber.

Circular 166 U.S.F.S. credits the conifers with 80%, or 20 hundred billion feet out of 25 hundred billion feet board measure, estimated as the total stumpage of the U.S. In Canada the proportion would be 95% or more. The conifers in the U.S. in 1910 supplied 78% of the total cut of over 40 billion feet board measure; and yellow pine, Douglas fir, white pine and hemlock supplied over three quarters of that 78%.

In Canada in 1912 the conifers furnished 93% of the total cut of approximately four and a half billion; and spruce, white pine, Douglas fir and hemlock supplied over 86% of the conifers. The average mill prices ranged from \$13.62 per thousand feet board measure for balsam fir to \$20.98 for white pine. Only in balsam fir does Canada's cut exceed that of the United States.

PINUS, THE PINES.

Size.—The white pine (*P. strobus*) is the largest of the eastern forest trees of Canada.

Root System.—Deeper rooted than most conifers.

Crown.—Tends to spread, especially in the white pines.

Tolerance.—Intolerant. *P. strobus* and *P. monticola* are moderately tolerant.

Range.—As a genus the pines have a wider range and cover a greater area than any other important forest genus in the world. Of the 70 known species about one-half are found in America. In Canada they do not extend as far north as the spruces, larches and firs, but farther than the other conifers.

Soil.—Xerophytic in Canada, and as a whole, except *P. strobus* and *P. monticola*, which are sometimes mesophytic.

Association.—More gregarious than other conifers of America, but second to the spruces in this respect in Canada.

General.—Commercial importance greater than that of any other genus because of the high qualities and enormous quantities of its woods.

In the U.S. the pines are estimated to comprise about one-third of the total stumpage of 25 hundred billion feet board measure. They formed 48% of the total cut of approximately 40 billion feet board measure in 1910. In Canada in 1912 they formed 24.7% of the total lumber cut of approximately 4.5 billion feet board measure, the average mill price varying from \$14.55 for jack pine to \$20.98 for white pine.