

the attention of foreign purchasers to our woods and pointing out to our lumbermen possible new markets for timber products and for varieties of woods not now utilized. That disease does sometimes cause great havoc among our forests is illustrated by the recent fact that the spruces in New Brunswick, the principal timber tree of that province, died over extensive areas, a few years ago, and the disease has now spread into the Gaspé peninsula. It is supposed to be due to a fungus which attacks the roots, but it is not certain that the fungus itself may not be induced by the pre-existence of some other disease. In the Province of Quebec the larches or tamaracs, have sometimes died from unexplained causes in extensive tracts. As soon as coniferous trees have become scorched by fire or show signs of failing vitality, their trunks are attacked by boring beetles, and they must be immediately cut down and immersed in water if the timber is to be saved.

In regard to the future supplies of timber which may be available in Canada, the greater part of the white oak and rock elm has been already exported. The cherry, black walnut, red cedar, and hickory have likewise been practically exhausted. Red oak, basswood, white ash, white cedar, hemlock, butternut, hard maple, etc., as well as many inferior woods, are still to be found in sufficient quantity for home consumption. A considerable supply of yellow birch still exists, and in some regions it is yet almost untouched. Until recently there was an indistinct popular notion that the white pine, our great timber tree, extended throughout a vast area in the northern parts of the Dominion, from which we might draw a supply for almost all time. The author's map showed, however, that its range was comparatively limited. The shaded portions of the accompanying little map will serve to give an idea of the extent of our pine lands, relatively to that of the whole Dominion. Even if we include the Douglas pine area of British Columbia, it will be seen to be small in comparison with the rest of Canada. And it must be observed that this shading represents the botanical and not the commercial distribution of the pine, and that the valuable timber has been already cut away or is very sparsely distributed through a large proportion of it. Although it was