

FOREST WEALTH.

exceeds that of all other woods combined. Tamarack, cedar, spruce, yellow pine, hemlock, white pine and balsam fir follow in order of quantities cut. The largest sawmills in Canada are located in British Columbia. In all the provinces, excepting Ontario and British Columbia, the cut of spruce exceeds the cut of all other woods.

The trees growing in the three Maritime Provinces—Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick—include white, red and black spruce, white pine, red or Norway pine, hemlock, white cedar, tamarack, yellow birch, sweet birch, paper birch, sugar maple, silver maple, red maple, balsam fir, basswood, jack pine, white elm, beech, white ash, black ash, red oak and scrub oak.

It is estimated that fully two-thirds of the area of Nova Scotia is either covered with forest growth or consists of burned-over forest land more suitable for re-afforestation than for any other use. The three woods most largely cut are, in order of quantity, spruce, hemlock and white pine. During the years 1909 and 1910, Prof. Fernow, the forestry expert of Toronto University, and a staff of assistants, made a forest reconnaissance of Nova Scotia at the request of the Provincial Government. Reviewing the conditions in Cape Breton island and the mainland separately, Prof. Fernow estimated that the mainland of Nova Scotia contains approximately 9,000,000,000 feet of coniferous timber at present suitable for sawing, and that, including Cape Breton, the whole province contains nearly 10,000,000,000 feet of such timber. He estimated that, in addition to this saw-timber, coniferous trees on the mainland suitable for pulpwood would yield about 10,000,000 cords of pulpwood and those in Cape Breton island about 14,000,000 cords, a total of about 24,000,000 cords of pulpwood in the province. He made no estimate of the quantity of hardwood suitable for sawing, but the area of the hardwood is given as 330,901 acres on the mainland, and about 195,968 acres in Cape Breton island. However, there are large areas of land covered with young trees that will be large enough for sawing before many years.

At one time New Brunswick was noted for its immense forests of white pine, and the exports of pine timber, pine boards, shingles, staves, masts and spars were very large. Partly as the result of indiscriminate cutting, and partly because of great forest fires, the pine forests have to a large extent disappeared, but the area of the spruce forests has greatly increased, spruce trees having grown up on lands formerly occupied by pine. The annual cut of spruce is now about ten times as great as the cut of pine.

While Prince Edward Island has the same trees as Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, the forest areas are not large.

Estimates regarding the extent of the forest resources of Quebec do not include the newly added territory of Ungava, but it is not considered that the forests of that territory are very extensive. The forestry experts of the Quebec Government estimate that the forests of the old province of Quebec contain 50,000,000,000 feet board measure of white and red pine, 125,000,000,000 feet of spruce and balsam fir, 100,000,000,000 feet of pulpwood, and 35,000,000,000 feet of hardwood,