

7.—Area of Productive and Unproductive Forest Land in Canada, 1927.

Provinces.	Forest Land.			Total Land Area.
	Area carrying Merchantable Timber.	Unprofitable or Inaccessible. ¹	Total.	
	sq. miles.	sq. miles.	sq. miles.	sq. miles.
Prince Edward Island	300	—	300	2,184
Nova Scotia	3,720	11,030	14,750	21,068
New Brunswick	18,000	3,476	21,476	27,911
Quebec	143,125	263,700	406,825	583,895 ²
Ontario	75,000	185,000	240,000	365,880
Manitoba	27,600	110,000	137,600	231,926
Saskatchewan	25,000	24,775	49,775	243,331
Alberta	60,000	26,650	86,650	252,925
British Columbia	23,215	121,129	149,344	353,416
Territories	1,000	9,000	10,000	1,464,644
Total	381,960	734,760	1,116,720	3,547,230²

¹ Includes young growth of less than merchantable size.

² As per Labrador Boundary Award of Mar. 1, 1927.

The strength and durability of many of the woods of British Columbia, notably the Douglas fir and the cedar, place them among the most valuable in commercial use, while pulpwood and some of the hardwoods from limits in eastern Canada are of equally high grade. Statistics of primary forest production in 1925 place its total value at \$209,276,561, of which \$71,854,926 and \$48,012,602 represent logs sawn and pulpwood used respectively, or its equivalent in standing timber at 2,839,138,401 cubic feet. The total value of paper production alone in the same year was \$158,395,119; in 1924 it amounted to \$133,395,673.

Fisheries.—The first of Canada's resources to be exploited by Europeans was the fishing banks of the Atlantic coast. It is believed that for many years before the actual discovery and settlement of North America the cod-banks south of Newfoundland and east of Nova Scotia had attracted French fishermen by their abundant catches. These fishing grounds alone extend along a coast line of more than 5,000 miles, comprising an area of not less than 200,000 square miles, and are in the course of the cold Arctic current, a fact which tends greatly to improve the quality of the fish. The most important fishes of the out-shore fisheries are the cod, halibut, haddock, herring and mackerel, while the inshore and inland fisheries number the lobster, oyster, salmon, gaspereau, smelt, trout and maskinonge among their catches. Other fishing grounds include the inshore expanses of the St. Lawrence river, the Great Lakes, where whitefish and herring form perhaps the most valued catches, and innumerable other inland water areas abounding with trout, pike, bass and other game fish, Hudson bay, with a shore line of 6,000 miles, and the Pacific coast. The fisheries of British Columbia, with its coast line of 7,000 miles, have in recent years shown a rapid development, and the products of the estuarian salmon fisheries of the Fraser, Skeena and other rivers now make up two-fifths of the fish products of the Dominion, while in addition large catches of halibut, herring and whales are made off the western coast. The total value of the fisheries in the calendar year 1926 was \$56,360,633.

Minerals.—The numerous and varied mineral deposits of the Dominion form another of her most important resources. Mining is an old industry, coal having