

In spite of the vast extent of the uncut and unburned forests it cannot be said that the measures so far taken by legislation and the application of scientific forestry to preserve them and encourage their regeneration have been sufficient to assure us an adequate supply of timber for the future.

A classification of Canada's forest area is given in Table 7. The total of forest land is divided into the areas at present carrying timber of merchantable value or valuable young growth, and other areas unsuited for present exploitation. It may be pointed out, however, that many of these latter will develop into productive areas as the demand increases and transportation facilities are extended. The totals of forest land given in this table refer to areas which are on the whole better suited for forest production than for any other purpose, although they include about 82,000 square miles of potential agricultural land at present covered with forest.

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

Provinces.	Forest Land.				Total land area.
	Accessible.		Unprofitable or inaccessible.	Total forest area.	
	Merchantable.	Young growth.			
	square miles.	square miles.	square miles.	square miles.	square miles.
Prince Edward Island.....	484	240	—	724	2,184
Nova Scotia.....	6,000	4,296	4,924	15,220	21,068
New Brunswick.....	15,750	9,110	—	24,860	27,911
Quebec.....	150,000	250,000	100,000	500,000	583,895 <sup>1</sup>
Ontario.....	70,000	100,000	70,000	240,000	365,880
Manitoba.....	5,000	60,000	10,000	75,000	231,926
Saskatchewan.....	10,000	15,000	25,000	50,000	240,200
Alberta.....	30,000	40,000	16,650	86,650	250,925
British Columbia.....	23,000	75,000	51,000	149,000	353,416
Territories.....	1,000	1,000	8,000	10,000	1,464,644
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>311,234</b>	<b>554,646</b>	<b>285,574</b>	<b>1,151,454</b>	<b>3,542,049<sup>1</sup></b>

<sup>1</sup> As per Labrador Boundary Award of March 1, 1927.

Forest products have always formed a large part of the raw material used in all kinds of industrial activity and for many years formed the greater part of Canada's export trade. Even at the present time products of forest origin form a quarter of our total exports, being exceeded only by the products of the farm.

Because of our climate, coniferous trees form over 80 p.c. of our forest resources and over 95 p.c. of our forest products as at present exploited. Because of their universal use in industry, the softwoods are in greatest demand, not only in Canada but in the markets of the world. Canada enjoys the reputation of holding the Empire's reserve of softwood timber, being rivalled in her coniferous forests only by Asiatic Russia and the United States. The Canadian species of both hardwoods and softwoods yield lumber and timber of dimensions and quality that are equal or superior to those produced by forests elsewhere.

Statistics of primary forest production in 1926 place its total value at \$204,436,328 with a corresponding equivalent in standing timber of 2,838,105,611 cubic feet. The most important items are logs for sawing, valued at \$70,982,675, and pulpwood for use and export, valued at \$68,100,303. The total value of sawmill products in the same year was \$135,182,592 and of pulp and paper mill products \$215,370,274.