

Basswood.—Basswood (*Tilia glabra*) is a valuable wood for cabinet work of all kinds, but being restricted in distribution to the southern part of Eastern Canada and in great demand, the available supply is rapidly disappearing.

Minor Species.—Elm, represented by three species in Canada, is a valuable vehicle wood. Beech, ash, oak, butternut, chestnut, hickory, cherry, black walnut, tulip, black gum, red alder, sycamore and sassafras are all valuable woods and are still sawn into lumber in Canada, but in many cases the supply, which was never large, has dwindled almost to insignificance.

The poplar species (*Populus sp.*), of which there are seven native to Canada, like paper birch and jack pine, produce great quantities of material which will eventually become valuable, when their qualities are better appreciated and when the scarcity of the more valuable of the better understood woods will make their careful utilization imperative.

Section 3.—Forest Resources.

Areas.—The total land area of Canada, revised according to the latest surveys, is estimated at 3,466,556 square miles, of which 564,317 square miles is considered as being suitable for agricultural or pastoral purposes. According to the Census of 1931 about 255,000 square miles of this agricultural land was occupied and about 133,220 square miles was improved.

The total area covered by existing forests has been estimated at 1,254,082 square miles, including 41,637 square miles of occupied agricultural land still forested. Most of this will, no doubt, be left under forest cover in the form of farmers' woodlots. There is also a considerable area of forest land which is of agricultural value and will eventually be cleared but it is estimated that 1,100,000 square miles is essentially forest land which can best be utilized for forest production. (See Table 8, p. 40.) The accessible and productive forest area is estimated to be 800,783 square miles, of which 396,739 square miles carries timber of merchantable size and on 404,044 square miles there is young growth which, if protected from fire, will eventually produce merchantable timber. The remaining area of 453,299 square miles carries forests of value either because of their influence on water control, climatic conditions, game conservation, or by reason of their attraction to tourists and their value as a source of wood for local use. On account of their geographical location or because of unfavourable growth conditions these forests at present are considered as non-productive from a commercial viewpoint.

As a result of the constant and inevitable improvement in conditions affecting profitable exploitation, such as the extension of settlement and transportation facilities, the increasing world scarcity of forest products, and the ever increasing demand for these products, due to the development of industry, the discovery of new uses for wood, and the improvements in the methods, equipment and machinery used in logging and manufacturing forest products, most of this inaccessible timber will eventually become commercially exploitable. It is estimated that of the accessible forest area 473,645 square miles is producing softwood or coniferous timber, 221,176 square miles mixed softwoods and hardwoods, and 105,962 square miles hardwood or broad-leaved species.

In Canada as a whole about 10.1 p.c. of the total forest area has been permanently dedicated to forest production. Previous to the transfer of the natural resources to the western provinces in 1930, some 33,023 square miles of this reserved