FORESTRY

valuable functions. They help to protect watersheds and conserve water supplies; they provide fuel and building materials to natives and travellers in remote areas; and they are the habitat of valuable fur-bearing and game animals.

The productive forests covering more than 813,000 sq. miles are considered capable of producing continuous crops of timber suitable for domestic and industrial purposes. A considerable proportion of these forests is not yet accessible to commercial operations, but constitutes a valuable reserve for the future. About 435,000 sq. miles of productive forests are considered to be economically accessible at the present time. One-half of the productive forest area bears trees large enough for use as sawlogs, pulpwood or fuel wood, and the other half is occupied by young growth of various ages, kinds and degrees of stocking.

The total stand of timber of merchantable size is estimated to be 311,201,000,000 cu. ft., of which 191,347,000,000 cu. ft. is accessible. These cubic volumes are volumes of wood that can actually be used. Expressed in commercial terms, the accessible timber is made up of 250,250,000,000 bd. ft. of logs in trees large enough to produce sawlogs and 1,684,710,000 cords of smaller material suitable for pulpwood, fuel, posts, mining timbers, etc.

Forest inventory surveys are conducted by the Dominion and Provincial authorities. Inventories for Manitoba and New Brunswick have been completed by the Dominion Forest Service and those of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island are now in progress. Publications describing the forest resources of Ontario and British Columbia have been issued by the forest authorities of those Provinces.

1.—Estimate of Total Stand of Timber in Canada, by Type and Size, and by Provinces and Regions

	Conifers			Broad-Leaved			Totals		
Province and Region	Saw Material	Small Material	Total Equi- valent Volume <sup>1</sup>		Small Material	Fotal Equi- valent Volume <sup>1</sup>		Small Material	Total Equi- valent Volume <sup>1</sup>
Accessible	Million ft. b.m.	'000 cords	Million cu. ft.	Million ft. b.m.	'000 cords	Million cu. ft.	Million ft. b.m.	'000 cords	Million cu. ft.
Prince Edward Island Nova Scotia New Brunswick Quebec Ontario.	65 4,850 6,000 41,110 42,560	23,165 50,000 453,330	2,939	1,600 3,000 14,390	30,000 176,120	825	6,450 9,000 55,500		3,764 8,600 64,603 58,384
Totals, Eastern Provinces	94,585	800,845	86,989	\$0,420	498,440	48,451	125,005	1,299,285	135,440
ManitobaSaskatchewanAlberta	855 1,850 7,000	8,920	991 1,128 7,724		19,110 51,060 36,000		3,950	28,755 59,980 110,400	2,939 5,888 11,200
Totals, Prairie Provinces	9,705	92,965	9,843	5,800	106,170	10,184	15,505	199,135	20,027
British Columbia— Coast Interior	76,110 33,630		14,503 21,377		2 2	-	76,110 33,630	13, 925 172, 365	14,503 21,377
Totals, British Columbia	109,740	186,290	35,880	2	2	_	109,740	186,290	35,880
Totals, Accessible	214,030	1,080,100	132,712	36,220	604,610	58,635	250,250	1,684,710	191,347
Totals, Inaccessible <sup>3</sup>	176,345	873,385	107,531	3,700	136,260	12,323	180,045	1,009,645	119,854
Grand Totals	390,375	1,953,485	240,243	39,920	740,870	70,958	430,295	2,694,355	311,201

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Cubic volumes do not include wood in stumps and unusable tops. estimates of the relatively small quantities of hardwoods in British Columbia. of stands in the Northwest Territories and Yukon.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> There are no available <sup>3</sup> Including estimates