

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

Province and Region	Conifers			Broad-Leaved			Totals		
	Saw Material	Small Material	Total Equivalent Volume ¹	Saw Material	Small Material	Total Equivalent Volume ¹	Saw Material	Small Material	Total Equivalent Volume ¹
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..	65	560	61	40	240	28	105	800	89
Nova Scotia.....	4,850	23,165	2,939	1,600	5,940	825	6,450	29,105	3,764
New Brunswick.....	6,000	50,000	5,450	3,000	30,000	3,150	9,000	80,000	8,600
Quebec.....	41,110	453,330	46,755	14,390	176,120	17,848	55,500	629,450	64,603
Ontario.....	42,560	273,790	31,784	11,390	286,140	26,600	53,950	559,930	58,384
TOTALS, EASTERN PROVINCES.....	94,585	800,845	86,989	30,420	498,440	48,451	125,005	1,299,285	135,440
Manitoba.....	855	9,645	991	1,620	19,110	1,948	2,475	28,755	2,939
Saskatchewan.....	1,850	8,920	1,128	2,100	51,060	4,760	3,950	59,980	5,888
Alberta.....	7,000	74,400	7,724	2,080	36,000	3,476	9,080	110,400	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.....	76,110	13,925	14,503	2	2	—	76,110	13,925	14,503
Interior.....	33,630	172,365	21,377	2	2	—	33,630	172,365	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, Inaccessible³..	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

¹ 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.

² There are no available
³ Including estimates

Section 4.—Forest Depletion and Increment

The purpose of this Section is to present a general account of depletion and increment. Details of the scientific control of those influences that account for wastage, viz., forest fires and insect pests, are dealt with in the section on Forest Administration at pp. 412-418. A special article on Noxious Forest Insects and Their Control appears at pp. 389-400 of the 1947 Year Book.

Depletion.—The average annual rate of depletion of reserves of merchantable timber during the ten years 1936-45, by cause, is given in Table 2. Of the total depletion, 74 p.c. was utilized and 26 p.c. was destroyed by fire, insects and disease. The utilization of 2,443,225 cu. ft. comprised 38 p.c. as logs and bolts, 29 p.c. as pulpwood, 29 p.c. as fuelwood, and the remaining 4 p.c. as miscellaneous products. Approximately 7 p.c. of the utilization was exported in unmanufactured form.

One factor that indirectly affects forest depletion is the more efficient utilization of timber that has been cut. There is little doubt that in the past altogether too high a percentage of the hewn logs has been discarded. Changes of great significance are taking place in the uses of wood that permit of the utilization of sizes and qualities that are unmerchantable as sawn lumber. The development of the cellulose industry in the manufacture of rayon, cellophane and numerous other products, is rapidly extending the use of wood. Plastic wood products, fibre board and laminated wood will undoubtedly provide an increasing demand for the so-