

scattered a number of other broadleaved species which have their northern limits in this locality. Among these are the tulip-tree, cucumber-tree, papaw, red mulberry, Kentucky coffee-tree, redbud, black gum, blue ash, sassafras, mockernut and pignut hickories, and scarlet, black and pin oaks. Black walnut, sycamore and swamp white oak also are largely confined to this region. Conifers are few, mainly scattered white pine, tamarack, red juniper and hemlock.

Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Forest Region.—Along the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence River valley is a forest of a very mixed nature, characterized by the white and the red pines, eastern hemlock and yellow birch with certain dominant broadleaved species common to the Deciduous Forest Region, such as sugar maple, red maple, red oak, basswood and white elm. Other species with wide range are the eastern white cedar, the largetooth aspen and, to a lesser extent, beech, white oak, butternut and white ash. Boreal species, such as the white and the black spruces, balsam fir, jack pine, poplar and white birch, intrude from the north, and in the east, red spruce from the Acadian Forest becomes abundant in certain areas.

Acadian Forest Region.—The greater part of the Maritime Provinces contains a forest closely related to both the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence and the Boreal Regions. The characteristic species is red spruce, with which are associated balsam fir, yellow birch and sugar maple, with some red pine, white pine, beech and hemlock. Other species of wide distribution are the black and the white spruces, red oak, white elm, black ash, red maple, white birch, wire birch and the poplars. Eastern white cedar and jack pine, however, are restricted almost entirely to the western half of the region.

Section 2.—Forest Resources

The forested area of Canada is estimated at 1,612,593 sq. miles, and about 60 p.c. of that area is capable of producing merchantable timber. Of this productive area, 720,421 sq. miles are now accessible for commercial operations and the remainder, at present beyond the reach of economical transportation facilities, contains much valuable timber that will be brought progressively into commercial development as demand requires its use and as transportation becomes available. The great areas of forest considered commercially non-productive are nevertheless of significant value to the country in providing valuable protection for drainage basins and shelter for game and fur-bearing animals. The total forested area of Canada, classified by type of growth and by province is given in Table 1, p. 14.

There are more than 150 tree species in Canada of which 31 are conifers, commonly called 'softwoods'. About two-thirds of these softwoods and 10 p.c. of the large number of deciduous or 'hardwood' species are of commercial importance. Approximately 83 p.c. of the volume of merchantable timber is made up of softwood species. The dominant species existing in each forest region are given in Section 1. Detailed information is contained in Forestry Branch Bulletin No. 61, *Native Trees of Canada*,* published by the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources.

The predominant part played by the lumber and other forest products industries in the development of Canada has resulted in a widespread tendency to evaluate the forests in terms of timber alone. A growing realization of the economic importance of the non-timber values, however, is bringing about increasing recognition of the true value of the forests and is thus developing a broader concept of forestry.

* Obtainable from the Queen's Printer, Ottawa, price \$1.50.