yards along the St. Lawrence up to the present, when our forests supply millions of tons of pulp, paper and other wood products yearly, these resources have been of immense value, not only to Canada but to the Empire. Canada's forest areas may be stated as follows:—(1) the great coniferous forest of the Rocky mountains and Pacific coast, (2) the northern forest, stretching in a wide curve from the Yukon north of the Great Lakes to Labrador, and (3) the forest extending from lake Huron through southern Ontario and Quebec to New Brunswick and the Atlantic coast. Estimates have placed the extent of timber lands in the Dominion at 1,226,720 square miles, some of which is agricultural land. About 442,000 square miles are covered with saw timber of commercial size. With regard to quantity of timber, it has also been estimated that the stand of timber of merchantable size in 1925 comprised 482,035,500,000 feet board measure of saw timber and 1,279,453,000 cords of pulpwood, the stands in Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia making up over 43 p.c. of the total. These figures place Canada next to the United States among the countries of the world with respect to forests, and while, during the past, the yearly cuts have generally exceeded new growth and considerable losses have been caused by fire and other destructive agencies, the extent of the uncut forests and the measures taken to preserve them and induce the development of new growth by reforestation assure an adequate supply for many years to come.

A summary of Canada's forest resources is given in Table 7. Total forest land is divided into the areas at present carrying merchantable timber and other areas unsuited for present exploitation. It may be pointed out, however, that these latter will presumably, in part at least, develop into productive areas, since the totals of forest lands, given below, are those of land which is essentially better suited for forest production than for any other purpose, and are wholly exclusive of the agricultural lands referred to in Table 6 preceding.

7.—Area of Productive and Unproductive Forest Land in Canada, 1925.

Provinces.	Forest Land.			Total Land Area.
	Area carrying Merchantable Timber.	Unprofitable or Inaccessible.[1]	Total.	
	sq. miles.	sq. miles.	sq. miles.	sq. miles.
Prince Edward Island	300		300	2,184
Nova Scotia	3,720	11,030	14,750	21,068
New Brunswick	18,000	3,475	21,476	27,911
Quebec	203,125	313,700	516,825	690,865
Ontario	75,000	165,000	240,000	365,880
Manitoba	27,600	110,000	137,600	231,926
Saskatchewan	25,000	24,775	49,775	243,381
Alberta	60,000	26,650	86,650	252,925
British Columbia	28,215	121,129	149,344	353,416
Territories	1,000	9,000	10,000	1,464,644
Total	441,960	784,759	1,226,720	3,654,200

[1]Includes young growth of less than merchantable size.