

the river (30,000 square miles) belong to the Appalachian or Acadian forest type. This area is practically cut out as far as pine is concerned, and relies now mainly on spruce for saw timber.

In New Brunswick 12 million acres are estimated to be under wood, the composition of which, by good authorities, is figured as 60 per cent. spruce, 10 per cent. pine, 5 per cent. hemlock, 5 per cent. cedar, 20 per cent. hardwoods. Here the larger portion is owned privately, some 10.5 million acres. Of the 7.25 acres of crown lands all but about one million acres is under license, the latter area being barrens or burnt.

The small remaining area of timberland on Prince Edward Island is in calculations like these entirely negligible. New Brunswick together with Nova Scotia which represents an area of some 14 million acres, may round off the total stand of saw timber in the Eastern Provinces to 300 billion feet and for the whole of Canada to 600 billion feet. We might readily double these estimates and still remain within reasonable limits of the truth, if a closer utilization, especially on the Pacific Coast, and more careful lumbering generally were practiced, and if the fires running with tolerable regularity through the slash did not destroy much of the growing timber besides the young growth.

Considering that the above estimated stand of saw timber, which others have considerably reduced, would not suffice to supply the present annual consumption of coniferous material in the United States for more than 15 to 20 years, and the import into Great Britain of this class of material for more than 60 to 80 years, the need of securing better knowledge of the conditions of this resource and of employing conservative methods in its use are apparent.