

process of crowding out the forest will increase in future years. Also, a large area of timber land in Central and Southern Ontario is not a material factor in the production of pulpwood, other species predominating, such as white pine, red pine, hemlock and the various hardwoods.

New Brunswick

The entire Crown lands area of New Brunswick amounts to approximately 7,500,000 acres. From this figure, a deduction of perhaps 2,000,000 acres must be made for the large barrens, the condition of which is due for the most part to repeated fires, supplemented by poor drainage. This would leave an area of 5,500,000 acres, most of which may probably be termed forest land. The area of Crown land actually under license to cut timber during 1919 was 6,332,000 acres. This certainly includes a considerable area of water surface and barrens, so that we may conclude that the area of actual forest land is around 5,500,000 acres, checking with the figure above deduced. There are practically no areas of unlicensed Crown timber lands in the Province.

It is estimated that this 5.5 million acres of Crown lands may contain 20 million cords of spruce and balsam. In this connection, it must be remembered that there are considerable areas of hardwood lands containing little or no spruce and balsam; also that the Crown timber lands have been logged over to a greater or less extent from the period of early settlement and that fires have caused heavy damage to the stand.

Of settlement lands containing timber it is estimated that there may be within the province 2,500,000 acres. These lands are accessible to transportation and have, for the most part, been heavily cut over for many years past. The amount of spruce and balsam on these lands may be approximated at 4 million cords.

There are approximately 4,500,000 acres of privately-owned timber lands, mostly held by commercial concerns. These lands may contain 12 million cords of spruce and balsam.