

development as well as quantity per acre in accessible situations are required, and that these conditions are mostly not met here. Not only the distance from centers of consumption is inimical, but the fact that river transportation is for the most part impracticable—the rivers running mostly in the wrong direction and their use being otherwise beset with difficulties.

The Southern Laurentian forest is destined to be the permanent forest reserve of the Eastern civilization, for most of it is not fit for other use. Agricultural lands do not abound, but pasturage could probably be established over wider areas and the writer expects eventually a large cattle industry to be developed on the better soils now occupied nearly exclusively by hardwoods.

As intimated before, soil conditions vary considerably and hence local forest types vary from the almost pure hardwood growth in which Birch, Maple, Elm, and Basswood are prominent with Black Ash, little Red Oak, and Beech of more local distribution, to pure coniferous forest of pines, or Black Spruce in the swamps. The good saw timber is so irregular in its distribution, that one can travel hundreds of miles without seeing any of it. Banksian Pine occupies long stretches. It is the "fire pine," being serotinous and opening its cones preferably under the influence of the heat of forest fires. While this pine is useful enough for mine props, railroad ties and fuel, it rarely reaches saw timber size. Outside of Spruce and Balsam Fir, the White Pine, Red Pine and Hemlock are the commercial trees, and the northern limit of the White Pine circumscribes this area of 150,000 square miles, or say 100 million acres. Little, if anything, is known of the total stand of timber remaining, but if, for the sake of getting at some reasonable figure, we assume an average stand of 2,000 feet per acre, we would probably estimate too high. In other words a stand of 200 billion feet of saw timber must be considered an ample allowance.

The St. Lawrence Valley sections are, as stated before, practically cut out and may only be considered as helping to eke out the over-estimate for the previous section.

Taking Ontario alone with a total land area of 126 million acres, of which 80 million are still unsurveyed, we find that the distribution of these lands among three types of forest country occupied by the Province, gives 30 million acres to the southern