

towns and communities, so common in Europe, is almost unknown in Canada, although efforts are being made to encourage the establishment and maintenance of forests of this nature.

Dominion Timber Lands.—Dominion timber lands are administered by three different branches of the Department of the Interior at Ottawa. The Forestry Branch is chiefly concerned with forest reserves and fire protection, the Timber and Grazing Branch deals with timber berths, and the Dominion Parks Branch administers the Dominion parks, which are primarily national playgrounds and game preserves and on which the timber is reserved. The Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada has charge of fire protection along lines subject to its jurisdiction.

Forest reserves are primarily intended to supply the surrounding settlements with timber for local use, and to protect the watersheds. The method of disposal of this timber and the conditions under which it can be removed are such that regeneration of the natural forest is as well provided for as possible without actual replanting of cut-over areas. On all other Dominion timber lands, licenses to cut timber, renewable annually, are granted for stated areas. Regulations provide for cutting to a diameter limit and disposal of logging *débris*.

The export is prohibited of raw or unmanufactured timber cut from Dominion Crown lands and provincial Crown lands in every province but Nova Scotia.

British Columbia.—In the province of British Columbia, the Forest Branch of the Department of Crown Lands has administered timber lands since 1912. All unalienated lands in the province which are examined and found to be better suited to forest than to agricultural production, are dedicated to forest production, and all timber lands carrying over a specified quantity of timber are withdrawn from disposal until examined by the Forest Branch. The present practice is to sell cutting rights for a stated period by public competition. The royalties are adjusted every five years on the basis of the average selling price of lumber. About 1,387 square miles of timber land is privately owned.

Ontario.—In the province of Ontario, timber lands are administered by the Department of Lands and Forests. The sale of saw timber is by tender after examination. Conditions cover the removal within a specified period, disposal of *débris*, etc. Pulpwood areas are usually disposed of by individual agreements for 21 years. Manufacture in Canada has been made a condition in the disposal of all softwood saw timber since 1897 and all pulpwood since 1900. In some of the individual pulpwood agreements the licensee must undertake not only to erect a pulp mill but also a paper mill within the province, the type of mill being stipulated in the agreement. In this province about five million acres of forest land were disposed of outright before the licensing system became universal.

Quebec.—The Forest Service of the Department of Lands and Forests administers the timber lands in Quebec; its powers include the classification of land, disposal of timber and regulation of cutting operations. Licenses are granted after public competition and are renewable from year to year, subject to changes in royalty by the government at any time. Grants of land in fee simple, made in some cases under the French *régime* in Quebec, are responsible for the private ownership of about six million acres of forest land.

New Brunswick.—The Forest Service under the Department of Lands and Mines and a special Forestry Advisory Board, form the forest authority in New Brunswick. At present timber lands are disposed of as in the other provinces, but in the past several grants of forest land were made to railway companies, private