

In all other cases timber lands are administered by the provinces in which they occur. On the area under Dominion control and in most of the provinces, only the right to cut timber is disposed of, the title to the land remaining in the Crown, so that there are few privately owned timber lands, other than farmers' wood lots. As new regions are explored, their lands are examined and the agricultural land disposed of. Absolute forest land is usually set aside for timber production, and the policy of disposing of the title to lands fit only for the production of timber has been virtually abandoned in every province in Canada. The ownership of forests by 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 where the timber is reserved. The Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada has charge of fire protection along railway lines in Canada.

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

Approximately 27,335 square miles of forest lands in the Prairie Provinces are privately owned.

**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 prevailing industrial conditions. About 3,000 square miles of timber land are 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 was made a condition in the disposal of all softwood saw timber in 1897, of all pulpwood in 1900 and all hardwood in 1924. 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 7,972 square miles of forest land have been disposed of outright.