

for their maintenance in a forested condition by natural regeneration, except where entirely denuded areas demand artificial methods. 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.

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 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production are dedicated to forest production, and all timber lands carrying over a specified quantity of timber are withdrawn from disposal until examined by the Forest Branch. During the last few years, 10,146 square miles have been set aside permanently for forest purposes. The present practice is to sell cutting rights for a stated period by public competition. The royalties are adjusted periodically on the basis of prevailing industrial conditions. About 3,000 square miles of timber land are privately owned.

**Ontario.**—Forest administration is carried out in Ontario under the Department of Lands and Forests, which is subdivided into four divisions, each under a separate Deputy Minister. The Lands and Forests division controls timber sales and the Forestry division has charge of reforestation, protection, air service, forest surveys and investigations. The Forestry Board, consisting of representatives from forest industries, the University Faculty of Forestry and the Deputy Minister of Forestry, functions in an advisory capacity.

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 longer periods than in the case of saw timber. Manufacture in Canada was made a condition in the disposal of all softwood saw timber in 1897, of all pulpwood in 1900 and of all hardwood in 1924. In some 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.

**Quebec.**—The Forest Service of the Department of Lands and Forests administers the timber lands in Quebec; its powers include classification of land, disposal of timber and regulation of cutting operations. Forest protection has been since 1924 under a separate organization, the Forest Protective Service. 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 34,173 square miles of forest land.

**New Brunswick.**—The Forest Service, under the Department of Lands and Mines, and a special Forestry Advisory Commission, form the forest authority in New Brunswick. The Forestry Advisory Commission, consisting of the Minister of Lands and Mines, the Deputy Minister, the Chief Forester, a lumberman representing the licensees of Crown Lands, and one representing the private timberland