

damage, etc., and the increment accruing. Five years was set as an objective for the completion of an inventory of at least the more accessible parts of the area.

This national inventory, which is being organized under the direction of the Department of the Interior, and related studies of increment and decrement should shortly begin to throw new light on many problems.

Under present conditions it is doubtful whether more than 100,000 million cubic feet of conifers and 15,000 million cubic feet of hardwoods can be considered as merchantable.

1.—Estimate of Total Stand of Timber of Merchantable Size in Canada, by Regions, 1928.

Region.	Conifers.			Broad-leaved.			Totals.		
	Saw Material.	Small Material.	Total equivalent in Standing Timber.	Saw Material.	Small Material.	Total equivalent in Standing Timber.	Saw Material.	Small Material.	Total equivalent in Standing Timber.
	million feet board measure.	1,000 cords.	million cubic feet.	million feet board measure.	1,000 cords.	million cubic feet.	million feet board measure.	1,000 cords.	million cubic feet.
Eastern Provinces.....	45,193	476,322	65,662	31,845	160,895	25,811	77,088	637,317	91,473
Prairie Provinces.....	17,484	275,564	36,070	9,338	159,921	20,756	26,822	435,485	56,826
British Columbia.....	320,000	47,435	76,630	777	1,756	375	320,777	49,191	76,005
Totals.....	382,677	799,321	177,362	41,960	322,672	46,942	424,637	1,121,993	224,304

Section 5.—Forest Administration.

Subsection 1.—Administration of Dominion and Provincial Timber Lands.

In Canada the general policy of both the Dominion Government and the Provincial Governments has been to dispose of the timber by means of licences to cut, rather than to sell timber land outright. Under this system the State retains the ownership of the land and control of the cutting operations. Revenue is derived in the form of stumpage bonuses (either in lump sums or in payments made as the timber is cut), annual ground rent, and royalty dues collected as and when the wood is removed. Both ground rent and royalty dues may be adjusted at the discretion of the Governments so that the public may share in any increase in stumpage values, or, as has happened, reductions may be made in the rates if conditions demand them.

The Maritime Provinces did not adopt this policy to the same extent as did the rest of Canada. In Prince Edward Island all the forest land has been alienated and is in small holdings, chiefly farmers' woodlots. In Nova Scotia 76 p.c. of the forest land is privately owned; nearly half of this is in holdings exceeding 1,000 acres. In New Brunswick nearly 50 p.c. has been sold, and 20 p.c. is in holding exceeding 1,000 acres. The percentage of privately-owned forest land in the other provinces is as follows:—Quebec, 7 p.c.; Ontario, 3.3 p.c.; Manitoba, 11.3 p.c.; Saskatchewan, 10.4 p.c.; Alberta, 15.7 p.c. and British Columbia, 13 p.c.