

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. Provincial Forest Reserves cover 19,607 square miles.

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. Licences 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; 28,864 square miles have been reserved for forestry purposes.

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 owners, is appointed to advise on matters of policy. 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 concerns and individuals, who now own in fee simple about 10,675 square miles of forest land.

Nova Scotia.—In Nova Scotia the greater part of the forest land, amounting to 12,300 square miles, has passed into private ownership, but the system of disposal of timber by licences to cut is now being followed. What remains vested in the Crown is administered by the Chief Forester under the Minister of Lands and Forests. Under the Minister, the Chief Forester has charge of forest protection, surveying and scaling throughout the province.

Subsection 2.—Forest Fire Protection.

The protection of forests from fire is undoubtedly the most urgent and most important part of the work of the different agencies administering forest lands in Canada. With the exception of the National Parks, the Northwest Territories and the Yukon, which remain under Dominion control, this work is now the function of the individual provinces. Up to the end of the fire season 1930, the Forest Service of the Department of the Interior was responsible for fire protection in the Prairie Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, and the Railway Belt of British Columbia. However, by reason of the transfer of natural resources from Dominion to provincial control, their administration is now a matter of provincial concern.

With the exception of the small province of Prince Edward Island, each of the Provincial Governments now administering its own forests, maintains a fire protection organization which co-operates with owners and licensees for the protection of all timbered areas, the cost being in part distributed or covered by special taxes on timber lands. In each province, with the exception just mentioned, provincial legislation regulates the use of fire for clearing and other legitimate purposes and provides for closed seasons during dangerous periods. An interesting development in this connection in the province of Quebec is the organization of a number of co-operative protective associations among lessees of timber