

1.—Estimate of Total Accessible Stand of Timber in Canada, by Regions and Classes, with Estimate of Grand Total Stand, 1932.

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 b.m.	1,000 cords.	million cubic feet.	million feet b.m.	1,000 cords.	million cubic feet.	million feet b.m.	1,000 cords.	million cubic feet.
Eastern Provinces...	90,315	560,560	85,364,505	24,515	167,410	21,272,735	114,830	727,970	106,637,240
Prarie Provinces...	12,480	62,615	10,059,075	7,810	76,820	9,008,290	20,290	139,435	19,067,335
British Columbia...	154,610	52,000	39,948,590	500	930	197,850	153,110	52,930	40,141,440
<b>Totals, Accessible Stand</b> .....	<b>257,405</b>	<b>675,175</b>	<b>135,367,170</b>	<b>32,825</b>	<b>245,160</b>	<b>39,478,875</b>	<b>298,230</b>	<b>929,335</b>	<b>165,846,045</b>
Totals, Inaccessible Stand.....	146,119	430,842	82,408,575	11,906	177,590	19,478,464	158,025	608,432	101,887,039
<b>Grand Totals...</b>	<b>403,524</b>	<b>1,106,017</b>	<b>217,775,745</b>	<b>44,731</b>	<b>422,750</b>	<b>58,957,339</b>	<b>456,255</b>	<b>1,537,767</b>	<b>267,733,084</b>

### 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 holdings 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.

Until 1930 the Dominion Government administered the Crown lands, including timber lands, in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, in the Railway Belt and Peace River Block of British Columbia, and in Yukon and the Northwest Territories, but the forests as well as the other natural resources in the western provinces have now been transferred to provincial control. In all cases timber lands are now administered by the provinces in which they lie. 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