

The Dominion Service is also carrying on extensive surveys to determine the increment taking place in the forests and conducting more intensive silvicultural research at forest experiment stations located in Alberta, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick.

Under present conditions it is doubtful whether more than 135,000 million cubic feet of conifers and 30,000 million cubic feet of hardwoods can be considered as accessible.

1.—Estimate of Total Accessible Stand of Timber in Canada, by Regions and Classes, with Estimate of Grand Total Stand, 1933.

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.	1,000 cubic feet.	million feet b.m.	1,000 cords.	1,000 cubic feet.	million feet b.m.	1,000 cords.	1,000 cubic feet.
Eastern Provinces.....	90,315	560,570	85,365,675	24,925	167,410	21,360,335	115,240	727,980	106,726,000
Prairie Provinces.....	11,995	63,513	10,057,926	8,250	75,239	8,954,455	20,245	138,752	19,012,381
British Columbia.....	151,610	52,000	39,943,590	500	930	197,850	155,110	52,930	40,141,440
Totals, Accessible Stand.....	256,920	676,083	135,367,191	33,675	243,579	30,512,640	290,595	919,662	165,879,821
Totals, Inaccessible Stand.....	145,934	418,029	80,868,939	11,826	184,247	20,095,549	157,760	602,276	100,964,498
Grand Totals.....	402,854	1,094,112	216,236,130	45,501	427,826	50,608,189	448,355	1,521,938	266,844,319

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 North-