

In recent years the sale of saw timber has been by tender after examination, with conditions covering the removal within a specified period, disposal of debris, etc. Much of the merchantable timber is at present held under licences granted in the past and renewable indefinitely. 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. 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. Since 1924 forest protection has been 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. An area of 28,960 square miles has been reserved for forestry purposes.

**New Brunswick.**—The Forest Service, under the Department of Lands and Mines, and a special Forestry Advisory Commission are 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 12,000 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. Except for the forests of the National Parks and the Northwest Territories and Yukon, which remain under Dominion control, the administration of forest lands is now the function of the individual provinces. Up to the end of the fire season of 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.