

area comprised national forests but these have now in large part become provincial forests. The distribution of Dominion forests, provincial forests, provincial parks and national parks, by provinces, is shown in the following statement.

FOREST RESERVES AND PARKS IN CANADA, 1936.

Province.	Dominion Forest Experi- mental Stations.	Provincial Forest Reserves.	Provincial Parks.	National Parks.	Total.
	sq. miles.	sq. miles.	sq. miles.	sq. miles.	sq. miles.
Nova Scotia.....	—	—	—	0.05	0.05
New Brunswick.....	35.00	—	—	0.10	35.10
Quebec.....	7.25	31,660.00	4,759.00	—	36,426.25
Ontario.....	97.10	19,600.00	4,248.00	11.69	23,956.79
Manitoba.....	35.95	3,811.00	—	1,148.04	4,994.99
Saskatchewan.....	—	9,725.00	546.00	1,869.00	12,140.00
Alberta.....	62.60	14,410.00	2.27	7,316.00 ¹	21,790.87
British Columbia.....	—	22,489.00	2,727.00	1,715.00	26,931.00
Totals.....	237.90	101,695.00	12,282.27	12,059.88	126,275.05

¹ Not including the Wood Buffalo Park, partly in Alberta and partly in the Northwest Territories, and the Tar Sands Reserve.

Of the total forest area, 8.5 p.c. has been permanently alienated, being owned in fee simple by private individuals or corporations. The Crown still holds title to 12.9 p.c. of the area but has alienated the right to cut timber thereon under lease or licence. So far 78.6 p.c. has not been alienated in any way. It may be said that 91.5 p.c. of Canada's forest area is still owned by the Crown in the right either of the Dominion or the provinces and, subject only to certain temporary privileges granted to limit-holders, may at any time be placed under forest management and dedicated to forest production.

Volume of Standing Timber.—In 1935 the total stand of timber in Canada was estimated to be approximately 273,656 million cubic feet, of which 222,076 million cubic feet was of coniferous species and 51,580 million cubic feet of broad-leaved species.

During the years 1926-30, which were typical of pre-depression conditions, the average annual depletion due to use was approximately 2,000 million cubic feet of conifers and 970 million cubic feet of hardwoods. The average annual loss from fire was estimated at 185 million cubic feet of conifers and 45 million cubic feet of hardwoods. Though no widespread epidemics of insects or fungous diseases have occurred in recent years, local infestations which cause considerable loss develop practically every year. In Nova Scotia, in 1931, the balsam suffered severely from "gout" induced, it is believed, by minute sucking insects of the genus *Dreyfusia*, previously undescribed. In the Gaspé peninsula the spruce saw-fly became a serious menace. In the absence as yet of any basic data on which to estimate the annual depletion from these causes, it may be taken as 700 million cubic feet. The total annual depletion during the five-year period was, therefore, estimated to have been about 3,900 million cubic feet. To what extent this loss has been replaced by growth increment is not known but, considering the preponderance of the younger age classes in the reproduction, it is believed there has been a considerable net depletion in the merchantable age classes.

Another real difficulty is the division of the existing stand into merchantable timber and that which is inaccessible or unprofitable, since merchantability depends not only on the location but on the density of the stand, the demands of the market