

for certain species or qualities of product, and the regulations as to cutting. Light stands covering large areas may in the aggregate carry very large amounts of timber and still not be exploitable at a profit. For some species, such as aspen and white birch, which comprise three-quarters of the hardwoods, there is very little demand, and therefore these cannot properly be classed as merchantable, though accessible as far as location is concerned.

In June, 1929, a conference of the Dominion and provincial forest authorities was held in Ottawa and it was decided to undertake a national inventory of the forest resources of Canada, each authority conducting the necessary stock-taking surveys on the land under its jurisdiction. In connection with the inventory definite data are being secured regarding the depletion due to use, fire, insect damage, etc., and the increment accruing. The Forest Service of the Department of the Interior acts as a clearing house for the national inventory, and in addition to collecting and compiling the data furnished by the provincial authorities has conducted the inventorial work in the Prairie Provinces and the Maritime Provinces. The inventories for Manitoba and New Brunswick have been completed. 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 estimated that 133,288 million cubic feet of conifers and 36,853 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, 1935.

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...	86,406	600,427	89,172,873	23,339	216,212	25,651,381	109,745	816,639	114,824,254
Prairie Provinces...	12,130	96,910	13,994,940	6,525	101,370	11,059,125	18,655	198,280	25,054,065
British Columbia...	116,508	91,470	30,119,990	405	790	142,550	116,913	92,260	30,262,540
Totals, Accessible Stand.....	215,044	788,807	133,287,803	30,269	318,372	36,853,056	245,313	1,107,179	170,140,859
Totals, Inaccessible Stand.....	171,673	503,248	88,787,888	8,264	136,192	14,727,122	179,937	639,460	103,515,010
Grand Totals....	386,717	1,292,075	222,075,691	38,533	454,564	51,580,178	425,250	1,746,639	273,655,869

Section 4.—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