

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 communities, so common in Europe, is now beginning in Canada. Efforts are being made, especially in Quebec and Ontario, to encourage the establishment and maintenance of forests on this basis.

**Timber Lands under Dominion Control.**—The National Parks of Canada Branch of the Department of the Interior administers the Dominion parks, now embracing about 12,060\* square miles. These are primarily national playgrounds and game preserves, the timber being practically withdrawn from commercial use. The Lands Northwest Territories and Yukon Branch of the Department of the Interior administers and protects forest land lying north of the provincial areas. The Department of Indian Affairs administers, in trust for the Indians, all timbered areas within their reservations. The Board of Railway Commissioners has charge of fire protection along practically all the railway lines in Canada.

**Forest Administration in the Prairie Provinces.**—Upon the transfer of the natural resources in 1930, each province took steps toward the creation of an adequate forest service with a Provincial Forester in charge. In Manitoba the service is under the Department of Mines and Natural Resources and in its forest regulations, framed under the Manitoba Forest Act, the former Dominion Forest Reserves and Crown Timber Regulations are very largely incorporated. In Saskatchewan and Alberta a closely similar policy is being followed. In every case the central object of policy is to safeguard the regeneration of valuable species in the natural forest types. The national forests in these provinces have practically all been retained as provincial forests and some additional reserves have been established. A statement for each province appears on p. 287. Approximately 27,335 square miles of forest lands in the Prairie Provinces are privately owned.

**British Columbia.**—In the province of British Columbia, the Forest Branch of the Department of Lands has administered timber lands since 1912. All un-

\*Not including Wood Buffalo Park, and the Tar Sands Reserve.