

1.—Estimate of Total Accessible Stand of Timber in Canada, Classified by Type and Merchantable Size, by Provinces and Regions, with Estimate of Grand Total Stand, 1936.

Province and 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.	million cubic feet.	million feet b.m.	1,000 cords.	million cubic feet.	million feet b.m.	1,000 cords.	million cubic feet.
Prince Edward Island...	100	700	104	20	100	14	120	800	118
Nova Scotia.....	4,854	23,182	3,775	1,170	5,805	808	6,024	28,987	4,583
New Brunswick.....	5,657	48,070	8,863	3,944	15,737	2,359	9,601	63,807	9,222
Quebec.....	52,175	277,300	43,871	8,565	88,750	10,307	60,740	366,050	54,178
Ontario.....	23,620	251,175	34,560	9,640	105,820	12,164	33,260	356,995	46,724
TOTALS, EASTERN PROVINCES.....	86,406	600,427	89,173	23,339	216,212	25,652	109,745	816,659	114,825
Manitoba.....	1,045	9,645	1,357	1,620	19,110	2,170	2,665	28,755	3,528
Saskatchewan.....	4,085	12,865	2,400	2,825	46,260	5,013	6,910	59,125	7,413
Alberta.....	7,000	74,400	10,238	2,080	36,000	3,876	9,080	110,400	14,113
TOTALS, PRAIRIE PROVINCES.....	12,130	96,910	13,995	6,525	101,370	11,059	18,655	198,280	25,054
British Columbia.....	116,508	91,470	30,120	405	790	143	116,913	92,260	30,263
Totals, Accessible Stand.....	215,044	788,807	133,288	30,269	318,372	36,854	245,313	1,107,179	170,142
Totals, Inaccessible Stand.....	171,673	503,268	88,789	8,264	136,192	14,726	179,937	639,460	103,514
Grand Totals.....	386,717	1,292,075	222,076	38,533	454,564	51,580	425,250	1,746,639	273,656

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 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., except in the National Parks and Indian reserves. In all cases timber lands are now administered by the provinces in which they lie. As new regions are explored their