

In Canada as a whole about 10.5 p.c. of the total forest area has been permanently dedicated to forest production. The distribution of Dominion forest experimental areas, provincial forests, provincial parks and national parks, by provinces, is shown in the following statement.

FOREST RESERVES AND PARKS IN EACH PROVINCE, 1939.

Province.	Dominion Forest Experimental Areas.	Provincial Forest Reserves.	Provincial Parks.	National Parks.	Total.
	sq. miles.	sq. miles.	sq. miles.	sq. miles.	sq. miles.
Prince Edward Island.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	7.00	7.00
Nova Scotia.....	"	"	"	400.00	400.00
New Brunswick.....	35.00	"	"	0.10	35.10
Quebec.....	7.25	31,922.00	5,138.00	Nil	37,067.25
Ontario.....	97.10	19,606.00	4,248.00	11.69	23,962.79
Manitoba.....	35.95	3,775.14	Nil	1,148.04	4,959.13
Saskatchewan.....	Nil	10,003.15 <sup>1</sup>	258.38	1,860.00	12,130.53
Alberta.....	62.60	14,315.76	2.27	7,316.00 <sup>2</sup>	21,696.63
British Columbia.....	Nil	26,739.00	8,252.04	1,715.00	36,706.04
Totals.....	237.00	106,361.05	17,398.69	12,466.83	136,964.47

<sup>1</sup> Of this area 256.39 square miles have been placed under provincial park regulations. <sup>2</sup> 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 13.3 p.c. of the area, but has alienated the right to cut timber thereon under lease or licence. So far 78.2 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. This estimate is the latest that has been made, officially.

During the ten years 1926-35, the average annual depletion due to use was approximately 2,034 million cubic feet of conifers and 547 million cubic feet of hardwoods. The average annual loss from fire was estimated at 241 million cubic feet of conifers and 26 million cubic feet of hardwoods. The loss from attacks of insects and fungi can only be estimated in a broad way, but it is placed at 700 million cubic feet annually for the ten-year period. 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 has become a serious menace, spreading to New Brunswick and as far west as Ontario. The total annual depletion during the ten-year period was, therefore, estimated to have been about 3,548 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