

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.

The administration of forest lands under Dominion control and those under the control of each of the provinces is reviewed below.

Forest Lands Under Dominion Control.—The forests under Dominion control are administered by the Department of Mines and Resources. The National Parks Bureau has charge of the National Parks, the Lands Registry Office administers the timber in Yukon and the Northwest Territories, and the Indian Affairs Branch administers, in trust for the Indians, the timber within their reservations. The Dominion Forest Service has charge of the Forest Experiment Stations.

Forest Lands Under Provincial Control.—*Nova Scotia.*—In this province, 10,473 square miles, about 87 p.c. of the forest land, is privately owned. The Crown timber is administered by the Minister of Lands and Forests, with a Chief Forester in charge of protection, surveys, etc. Timber-cutting leases are granted by special agreements.

New Brunswick.—The Forest Service, under the Department of Lands and Mines, administers the forests in New Brunswick. At present timber-lands are disposed of as in the other provinces, but in the past several grants of forest land were made to railway companies, private concerns, and individuals, who now own in fee simple about 11,100 square miles of forest land.

Quebec.—The Forest Service of the Department of Lands and Forests administers the timber-lands in Quebec. Its powers include classification of land, disposal of timber, and regulation of cutting operations. Since 1924 forest protection has been under a separate organization, the Forest Protective Service. Licences are granted after public competition and are renewable from year to year, subject to changes in royalty by the Government at any time. Grants of land in fee simple, made in some cases under the French *régime* in Quebec, are responsible for the private ownership of about 31,048 square miles of forest land. Forest reserves cover 31,922 square miles and provincial parks 5,138 square miles.

Ontario.—Forest administration is carried out in Ontario by the Department of Lands and Forests, under a Minister, Deputy Minister, and Provincial Forester. In recent years the sale of saw timber has been by tender after examination, with conditions covering the removal within a specified period, disposal of debris, etc. Much of the merchantable timber is at present held under licences granted in the past and renewable indefinitely. Pulpwood areas are usually disposed of by individual agreements for longer periods than in the case of saw timber. The licensees usually undertake to erect a pulp-mill or a paper-mill within the province, the type and size of mill being stipulated in the agreement. In this province about 7,972 square miles of forest land have been disposed of outright. Provincial forest reserves cover 19,606 square miles, and the provincial parks 4,248 square miles.

Manitoba.—The Forest Service of the Department of Mines and Natural Resources has administered the forests of Manitoba since 1930. A provincial Air