

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 service is operated under the direction of the Provincial Forester, and is used mainly for purposes of forest fire protection. Six forest reserves, containing 3,775 square miles, are reserved permanently for the production of forest products. Timber is disposed of by licence or timber sale, and large numbers of timber-permits, covering small quantities of wood, are issued annually to settlers and others. One pulp and paper mill is in operation in the Province. The area of privately owned forest land is estimated to be 8,500 square miles.

Saskatchewan.—The forests of Saskatchewan are administered by the Department of Natural Resources. Each field officer handles matters pertaining to all resources within his district. Forestry affairs of the Department are controlled by the Director of Forests. Timber disposal is carried out under licence, sale and permit. An air service is maintained, mainly for forest protection purposes. Forest reserves occupy 10,223 square miles and provincial parks 1,146 square miles. Privately owned forest land is estimated to be 6,250 square miles.

Alberta.—The Forest Service of the Department of Lands and Mines administers and protects the provincial forests. Timber is disposed of through licences and permits except on forest reserves, where timber sales are disposed of but licensed berths are not. The area in forest reserves is 14,316 square miles, and 10,044 square miles of forest land 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 unalienated lands in the Province that are found to be better suited to forest than to agricultural production are dedicated to the former purpose, and all timber-lands carrying over a specified quantity of timber are withdrawn from disposal until examined by the Forest Branch. During the past few years 28,400 square miles have been set aside permanently for forest purposes. Provincial parks extend over 8,134 square miles. The present practice is to sell cutting rights for a stated period by public competition but licences to cut, which are renewable annually in perpetuity, have been granted for a large proportion of the accessible timber. The royalties are adjusted periodically on the basis of prevailing industrial conditions. About 15,000 square miles of timber-land are privately owned.

Subsection 2.—Forest Fire Protection

The Dominion Government (see p. 191) administers the forests of the National Parks, Forest Experiment Stations and the Northwest Territories and Yukon and is, therefore, responsible for fire protection measures therein. Each of the Provincial Governments, except that of Prince Edward Island, maintains a fire protection organization co-operating with owners and licensees for the protection of all timbered areas, the cost being, in part, distributed or covered by special taxes on timber-lands.