

The Maritime Provinces did not adopt this policy to the same extent as did the rest of Canada. In Prince Edward Island practically all the forest land has been alienated and is in small holdings, chiefly farmers' woodlots. In Nova Scotia 71 p.c. of the forest land is privately owned; nearly one-half of this is in holdings exceeding 1,000 acres. In New Brunswick nearly 50 p.c. is under private ownership. The percentages of privately owned forest land in the other provinces are as follows: Quebec, 7 p.c.; Ontario, 6 p.c.; Manitoba, 13 p.c.; Saskatchewan, 12 p.c.; Alberta, 8 p.c.; and British Columbia, 3 p.c.

3.—Forest Reserves in Canada, by Provinces, 1948

NOTE.—Areas of National and Provincial Parks (which are also forest reserves) are not included in this table, but may be found at pp. 22-31.

Province	Dominion Forest Experiment Stations	Provincial Forest Reserves	Total
	sq. miles	sq. miles	sq. miles
Prince Edward Island.....	—	—	—
Nova Scotia.....	—	—	—
New Brunswick.....	35-16	268-00	303-16
Quebec.....	7-25	5,615-00	5,622-25
Ontario.....	97-10	19,528-00	19,623-10
Manitoba.....	25-25 ¹	3,799-09	3,799-09
Saskatchewan.....	—	14,145-42	14,145-42
Alberta.....	62-60	14,329-00	14,391-60
British Columbia.....	—	33,971-05	33,971-05
Totals.....	202-11	91,653-56	91,855-67

¹ Under National Park reservation and therefore not included in total.

Forest Lands under Federal Control.—The forests under Federal control are administered by the Department of Mines and Resources. The National Parks Bureau has charge of the National Parks, and the Bureau of Northwest Territories and Yukon Affairs administers the timber in those areas. 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.

Recent Advances in Forest Management Programs.—During recent years an increasing interest has been shown by governments and industry alike in programs to stimulate production and at the same time perpetuate Canada's forest resources. The Ontario Forest Management Act requires timber operators on Crown Lands to submit forest inventories of their cutting areas, and to prepare management plans covering operations for a stated period (see p. 464). Continuity of tenure, which is essential to the successful operation of a sustained-yield program, is assured by an amendment to the Crown Timber Act that permits the Minister to enter into long-term timber concession agreements concerning all species of timber. The same amendment establishes a Forest Development Fund of \$2,500,000 for the building of forest roads and bridges intended for the more economical harvesting of forest products.

Saskatchewan has demonstrated the necessity for conservation of its forest resources by curtailing the annual cut to an amount approximating 5 p.c. of the estimated stand of merchantable spruce saw-timber in each particular district.

In British Columbia the granting of forest management licences under authority of the 1947 amendment to the Forest Act will, undoubtedly, lead to a great improvement in forestry practice in that Province. One company has recognized the need for long-term planning by the establishment of an experimental demonstration forest to study the problems involved in thinning, selective cutting and reforestation in stands of immature timber.