

Experiment Stations to improve the quality and growth of the young stands that have been established by nature. Operators, too, are showing more interest in their young stands from which future cuts of sawlogs or pulpwood must come if operations are to be on a self-sustaining basis.

There is no room for doubt that the introduction of better methods of forest management, including the provision of more adequate forest protection, can make the forests of Canada more productive than they have ever been. It is true that very large trees, which have required over 300 years to attain their present size, are disappearing and will not be replaced; but, although the forest industries of the future must use smaller logs than have been available in the past, good forest management can assure adequate supplies for considerable expansion of industry.

The potential capacity of many forest soils to produce more usable wood in a given period than they have done in the past is being demonstrated on such areas as the Petawawa Forest Experiment Station at Chalk River, Ont., and on some of the better-managed farm woodlots.

## Section 5.—Forest Administration

### Subsection 1.—Administration of Federal and Provincial Timber-Lands

The major proportion of the forest resources of Canada are owned and administered by the provinces. The Federal Government is responsible for the administration of those of Yukon, the Northwest Territories and other federal lands such as National Parks and Forest Experiment Stations. About 93,000 sq. miles are privately owned by individuals or corporations.

The Federal Government's chief responsibility in the field of forestry is to carry out research in problems affecting Canada's forests and their development, conservation and more effective utilization. Under the Canada Forestry Act, 1949, the Federal Government may enter into agreements with Provincial Governments, corporations and individuals to develop and conserve Canada's forest resources. Such agreements with the provinces may cover protection from fire, insects, and diseases, forest inventories, silvicultural research, watershed protection, and other forestry activities, and it is expected that some share of the costs involved in such developments will be borne by the national administration.

With the exception of relatively small areas owned by the Federal Government, the Crown lands and the timber on them are administered by each province in which they lie. Provincial lands suitable for growing trees are 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 of Canada. Efforts are being made, especially in Quebec and Ontario, to encourage the establishment and maintenance of forests on a community basis. More detailed information regarding forest administration in each of the provinces, except Newfoundland, is given at pp. 234-236 of the 1942 Year Book.

The general policy of the Federal Government and the Provincial Governments has been to dispose of the timber under their jurisdiction by means of licences to cut, rather than by the outright sale of timber land. Under this system the Crown retains ownership of the land and control of the cutting operations. Revenue is received in the form of Crown dues or stumpage (either in lump sums or in payments made as the timber is cut); ground rents and fire protection taxes are collected annually. All these charges against the timber and land may be adjusted at the discretion of the governments concerned.