

4.—Forest Reserves in Canada, by Provinces, 1950

NOTE.—Areas of National and Provincial Parks (which are also forest reserves) are not included in this table, but will be found in Table 3, at p. 23.

Province	Federal Forest Experiment Stations	Provincial Forest Reserves	Total
	sq. miles	sq. miles	sq. miles
Newfoundland.....	—	93.40	93.40
Prince Edward Island.....	—	—	—
Nova Scotia.....	—	—	—
New Brunswick.....	35.16	271.00	306.16
Quebec.....	7.25	5,612.00	5,619.25
Ontario.....	97.10	19,526.00	19,623.10
Manitoba.....	25.25 ¹	4,598.46	4,598.46
Saskatchewan.....	—	141,037.00 ²	141,037.00
Alberta.....	62.60	8,585.54	8,648.14
British Columbia.....	—	37,912.05	37,912.05
Totals.....	202.11	217,635.45	217,837.56

¹ Under National Park reservation and therefore not included in total. ² In Saskatchewan, the Northern Forest, established in 1950 with an area of 136,869.73 sq. miles, is comprised of all unalienated lands in the northern part of the Province and includes a number of provincial forests formerly listed separately.

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 of forest products and, at the same time, perpetuate Canada's forest resources. Most of the provinces require timber operators on Crown lands to submit forest inventories of their cutting areas and to prepare management plans covering operations for a stated period of time.

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 an amendment in 1947 to the British Columbia Forest Act will, undoubtedly, lead to a great improvement in forestry practice in that Province. Continuity of tenure, which is essential to the successful operation of a sustained-yield program, is assured by these licences by which the Minister of Lands and Forests of British Columbia may enter into long-term timber agreements. In 1948 a further amendment to the British Columbia Forest Act established a Forest Development Fund of \$2,500,000 for the building of forest roads and bridges, intended for the economical harvesting of forest products. One company in British Columbia 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.

The Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Ontario have each appointed an Advisory Committee composed of representatives of the Provincial Government, the forest industries and other organizations interested in the welfare of the forests, so that forest problems might be discussed and a concerted effort made to solve them for the benefit of all. Efforts are being made, especially in Quebec and Ontario, to encourage the establishment and maintenance of forests on a community basis.