

2.3 p.c. of the merchantable volume on the occupied areas (where the utilization is actually taking place). A comparison of these percentages reveals the high rate of cutting occurring on the occupied forests, when compared to the fact that the annual growth is not being used on the remainder of the accessible productive forest. This situation emphasizes the necessity for the orderly management of all our commercial forests if the forest industries are to maintain their dominant position in the development of the natural resources of Canada.

3.—Average Annual Forest Depletion during the Ten Year Period 1944-53 and 1953 and 1954

Item	Usable Wood			Depletion ¹		
	Average 1944-53	1953	1954 ^a	1944-53	1953	1954 ^a
	M cu. ft.	M cu. ft.	M cu. ft.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Products Utilized—						
Logs and Bolts—						
Domestic use.....	1,223,009	1,388,937	1,468,860	36.5	37.5	39.3
Exported.....	11,279	8,939	8,969	0.3	0.3	0.2
Pulpwood—						
Domestic use.....	848,239	988,687	1,043,399	25.4	26.7	27.9
Exported.....	168,197	148,682	151,192	5.0	4.0	4.0
Fuelwood.....	779,269	862,956	884,006	23.3	23.3	23.6
Other products.....	110,651	100,530	104,402	3.3	2.7	2.8
Average Annual Utilization.....	3,140,644	3,498,731	3,660,828	93.8	94.5	97.8
Wastage—						
By forest fires.....	207,165	202,654	81,170	6.2	5.5	2.2
Average Annual Depletion.....	3,347,809	3,201,385	3,741,998	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Does not include wastage caused by agencies other than fire, such as insects, diseases, and natural mortality for which no reliable estimates are available.

Section 5.—Forest Administration

Subsection 1.—Administration of Federal and Provincial Timberlands*

The major portion of the forest resources of Canada are owned and administered by the provincial governments. The Federal Government is responsible for the administration of those of the Yukon and Northwest Territories and federal lands such as the National Parks and Forest Experiment Stations. About 103,000 sq. miles are owned privately by individuals or corporations.

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 timberland. 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.

The three 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 73 p.c. of the forest land is privately owned; in New Brunswick 48 p.c. and in the other provinces as follows: Newfoundland (including Labrador) 4 p.c.; Quebec 7 p.c.; Ontario 9 p.c.; Manitoba 7 p.c.; Saskatchewan 6 p.c.; Alberta 7 p.c.; and British Columbia 4 p.c.

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 almost abandoned in every province of Canada.

* More detailed information is given in the 1954 Year Book, pp. 458-465.