

Pulpwood berths are large areas leased to pulp and paper companies. Since erection of a pulp and paper mill requires a great deal of money, no company can commence to build one unless it is first assured of sufficient timber supplies to permit of the mill's operation for a considerable number of years. Thus pulpwood berths are usually established by agreement between government and company, an important condition of such agreements being that the company must erect and operate a mill of specified size by a certain date or lose possession of the berth. Berths of this kind may be good for anywhere from 21 to 99 years, with renewal privileges at the end of the original agreement. Crown dues and ground rent are paid at stipulated rates.

Timber Sales are made by public competition at upset prices per M ft. b.m., or per cord, etc. Bidding above the upset price is also on a unit volume basis, rather than in lump sums for the whole sale. They are usually good only for short periods of from one to five years. Ground rent may or may not be required on timber sales. Payment is made as timber is cut but the successful bidder may be required to make a guarantee deposit, or furnish a bond, or do both at the time he is awarded the sale. The area of a timber sale is defined in the same way as that of a berth.

British Columbia has established a special type of license a Forest-Management license - which allowed the holder to retain the land in perpetuity provided he carries out sound forestry practices in its management. The aim is to have such forests managed on a sustained yield basis.

Timber Permits give the holders the right to cut specified small quantities of wood from Crown lands, for their own use or for sale. Payment of dues for all the wood to be cut may be required when the permit is issued. Free permits are sometimes granted to certain classes of people, such as settlers, to enable them to get building logs and fuel which they would be unable to pay for.*

The relative importance of these different methods of disposing of Crown timber differs as between provinces, and different names for the same sort of arrangement may be found in different parts of the Dominion.

Operators in Crown timber are always required to observe certain regulations, but details of these regulations vary from province to province and from time to time. The following are merely examples of the kind of requirements which might appear in a typical lease. The operator may be forbidden to cut trees of less than specified stump diameter; maximum stump heights may be prescribed; use of inferior kinds of timber in the construction of camps, culverts and bridges may be required; and burning of logging slash may be necessary. In addition, operators are required to keep book records which may be readily inspected, and to maintain their camps in a sanitary condition.

* In Newfoundland every citizen has the right to cut free of charge, timber for fuel or for use in his industry, but not for sale.