

The practice of forestry by individuals and private concerns is encouraged by the furnishing of expert advice by Dominion and Provincial services and by the distribution of tree-planting material. The Dominion Forest Service maintains two nurseries in Saskatchewan, one at Indian Head and the other at Sutherland, near Saskatoon. From five to six million trees are distributed annually to farmers and ranchers in the Prairie Provinces for planting woodlots and windbreaks. If certain conditions are fulfilled, the material and instructions are provided free except for transportation charges.

The province of Ontario provides material under similar conditions, and distributes about 3,000,000 trees annually from its six nurseries. To encourage the establishment of communal forests by towns and other municipalities, the provincial Government undertakes to plant free of charge any area purchased by the municipality for this purpose.

In Quebec, a forest nursery at Berthierville serves as a demonstration station for the School of Forestry and as a forest ranger school. It provides about half a million trees for sale and distribution in the province annually, comprising seedlings and transplants for forest planting, and larger trees for ornamental purposes. The capacity of the nursery is being raised to five million trees. Provision is made by legislation for the creation of communal forests.

## 6.—Forest Utilization.

The clearing of forest land was the primary step toward the settlement of eastern Canada by the early pioneers. The material so removed was at first more than sufficient for building purposes, fencing and fuel. In many cases logs and clearing *débris* were burned in order to get them out of the way. Later on, inroads were made into the forest surrounding the farms and settlements to supply these needs, and lumbering as a business developed gradually as the settlements extended, the demand increased and the supply receded. The industry, which started in the lower St. Lawrence valley and Maritime Provinces, spread northward and westward during the period of rapid advance in settlement.

The Ottawa valley became the first important centre of commercial activity in the industry, with the rafting of square timber to Quebec for export. The Georgian Bay and Rainy River districts were later opened up, and although the industry is now established over the entire Dominion these districts are still the chief lumbering regions in eastern Canada. Lumbering to the north of the Prairie Provinces has progressed with the colonization of this region, but the production does not usually exceed the local demand. Exploitation of the extensive forests of British Columbia proceeded simultaneously with similar development in the Pacific States across the border, and is steadily increasing in relative importance. In 1908, this province contributed less than a fifth of Canada's total lumber production, while in 1923 this proportion was over a third, indicating that the centre of production is rapidly moving westward.

### 1.—Woods Operations.

Differences throughout Canada in soil, climate, topography, average size of trees, density of stands and numerous other local conditions, give rise to differences in logging methods not only between provinces but between adjacent logging units in the same district. Generally speaking, throughout eastern Canada the climate is