

pounds, can be carried to a fire by car, canoe, motor boat, automobile, aircraft, pack saddle or back pack. They can deliver efficient water pressure three or four thousand feet from a water supply and when used in relays, at a much greater distance. Smaller hand pumps are also used effectively in many cases.

In addition to these improved measures, legislation has also tended to reduce the fire menace. The establishment of closed seasons for brush burning and seasons during which permits are required for setting out fires and for travel in the forest during dangerous dry periods, have been of enormous value as preventive measures.

None of these measures would be effective without the support of the general public, and in 1900 the Canadian Forestry Association was founded, with its chief object the securing of popular co-operation in reducing the forest fire hazard. This Association now has a membership of 28,000 and an income of \$137,000, mostly secured by voluntary private subscription. Fourteen of the Association's paid lecturers tour the country, using special railway lecture cars and motor trucks equipped with self contained motion picture equipment, showing special films taken by the Association. Two high class sporting and outdoor magazines, one in French and one in English, are published monthly by the Association as educational media. Prepared lectures illustrated by slides and films are distributed to volunteer lecturers and other educational work is carried on in schools and at public meetings. The different Dominion and Provincial forest authorities also carry on extensive publicity work and co-operate with the Canadian Forestry Association.

Another interesting development in forest protection has been the establishing of special meteorological stations for the study of the effects of weather conditions on the fire hazard, and the broadcasting of special forecasts of hazardous fire weather.

Subsection 3.—Scientific Forestry.

The practice of forestry in Canada has consisted chiefly in the administration of existing forest areas. What little reforestation or afforestation has been done has been largely in connection with farmers' woodlots, shelter belts and reclamation or soil fixation, although some commercial reforestation has been undertaken by pulp companies. During recent years investigatory or forest research work has assumed considerable importance. The object of this work is to secure an inventory of Canada's timber resources, to ascertain the best methods of securing continuous production of desirable species by natural means and the economic possibilities of establishing forest by artificial means. In addition to silvicultural research, investigations are being carried on for the purpose of determining the best methods of forest utilization or the converting of standing timber into saleable commodities.

Technical foresters are employed by the Dominion and Provincial Forest Services and by many pulp and lumber companies. In addition to administrative work, these men carry on forest reconnaissance and intensive forest surveys for the purpose of estimating and mapping standing timber and determining conditions affecting growth and reproduction of existing forests. They also direct experimental planting and experimental regulation of commercial logging operations. The Dominion Forest Service employs a special staff for forest investigatory work, and has established permanent experimental forest stations at Petawawa, Ontario, and Grand'Mère, Quebec, and carries on similar work at other points throughout the Dominion. The work is done in co-operation with the provincial services and with pulp and lumber companies, and is also conducted on Dominion forest reserves. The forest products laboratories, established by the Dominion Forest Service at