Since its beginning in 1900, the Canadian Foresury Association has played an important part in securing popular co-operation in reducing the fire hazard. By means of its attractive magazine, which has a circulation of over 16,000, railway lecture cars and motor trucks provided with motion picture equipment, and by co-operation with radio broadcasting stations and the press, the Association reaches a large proportion of the population of the Dominion. Special efforts are made through the schools, by specially appointed junior forest wardens and other means to educate the younger generation as to the value of the forests, the devastation caused by fire and the means of preventing such destruction.

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 various governmental forest authorities also carry on forest conservation publicity work independently and in co-operation with the Canadian Forestry Association.

Another interesting development in forest protection has been the establishment 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.

Up to the present, the practice of forestry in Canada has consisted chiefly in the administration and protection of existing forest areas. About 35 square miles is now being planted out annually, largely in connection with farmers' woodlots, shelter belts, and reclamation work, while several commercial reforestation projects have been carried on by paper companies and by the Ontario Government on denuded Crown lands. The great forestry problem in Canada, however, is the management of Crown forests, first under provisional and later more intensive working plans, so as to ensure a sustained yield. To this end, forest research activities are now assuming great importance. Silvicultural investigations are receiving marked attention both from the Dominion services and some of the provincial services.

About 250 technical foresters find employment either under the Dominion and provincial forest services or with paper and lumber companies. In addition to administrative work, these men carry on forest surveys either for the estimation of timber stands and making of maps, or to determine natural growth and reproduction conditions and factors. They also direct any planting or nursery work and direct the regulation of commercial logging operations along forestry lines.

The Research Division of the Dominion Forest Service has established permanent forest experiment stations at Petawawa, Ontario, and at Lake Edward, near Grand'Mère, in Quebec, and carries on similar experimental work at other points throughout Canada. A considerable amount of this work is done in co-operation with provincial forest services and with pulp and lumber companies.

The Forest Service of the Department of the Interior is now conducting a National Forest Inventory in co-operation with the various Provincial Governments (see p. 318). An important feature is that the Forest Service is carrying on special rate-of-growth surveys in each province to determine the nature and extent of the natural reproduction and the annual increment now being secured under varying conditions of site and type, following cutting or forest fires. The valuable silvical data thus obtained will provide a sound basis for future forest policies.