

Territories and Yukon Affairs administers the timber in those areas. The Indian Affairs Branch administers, in trust for the Indians, the timber within their reservations. The Dominion Forest Service has charge of the Forest Experiment Stations.

**Timber Control.**—An outline of the controls applied to meet the dislocation in the lumber industry during the war years is given at pp. 277-280 of the 1946 Year Book. Since the end of the War, the domestic demand for lumber for all purposes including construction, railway maintenance and general industrial use, has been extraordinarily high and export demand has also reached unprecedented heights. The 1947 production is estimated at 5,346,000,000 feet b.m. Of this amount it is estimated that 2,600,000,000 feet b.m. were retained for domestic requirements. The high rate of production was made possible by an increase both in number and in efficiency of the labour force available to all branches of the industry.

To ensure adequate supplies for domestic housing and industrial requirements, controls were continued throughout 1947 on the export of lumber, poles, railway ties, plywood, veneers, pulpwood, doors, flooring and other millwork. Prices were decontrolled on Sept. 15, 1947, and, while upward adjustments resulted from this action, prices quickly stabilized at levels consistent with increased costs of production. Decontrol of both price and distribution of fuelwood was effected as ample supplies were available. Although price control on pulpwood was also discontinued, control was maintained on the export of this item to ensure equitable distribution for both domestic mills and foreign markets.

**Forestry and FAO.**—Canada has undertaken to co-operate in the forestry work of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. The functions of the Organization as they concern forestry are outlined at pp. 264-265 of the 1946 Year Book.

**Forest Lands under Provincial Control.**—With the exception of relatively small areas owned by the Federal Government, the Crown lands and the timber on them are administered by the provinces in which they lie. As new regions are explored, their lands are examined and the agricultural land disposed of. Land suitable only for forest is set aside for timber production, and the policy of disposing of the title to lands fit only for the production of timber has been virtually abandoned in every province of Canada. Efforts are being made, especially in Quebec and Ontario, to encourage the establishment and maintenance of forests on a community basis. Information regarding forest administration in the individual provinces is given at pp. 234-236 of the 1942 Year Book.

**Recent Royal Commissions on Forestry.**—*British Columbia.*—In 1944, a Royal Commission on Forestry was established by the Province of British Columbia with Mr. Justice (now Chief Justice) Gordon Sloan sitting as sole Commissioner. Over a period of two years the Commission held a series of hearings and received representations from the Government, the forest industries, and the public. In his report, the Commissioner presented a review of the whole forest situation in the Province; a number of the recommendations were implemented by legislation shortly after the report was presented. One recommendation which the Government considered unacceptable was that the administration of the forest resources of the Province should be placed in the hands of a more or less independent commission. It was the view of the Government that administration should continue to lie with the Department of Lands and Forests.