

forest policy through successive governments, an Advisory Committee to the Minister of Lands and Forests was recommended with representation from industrial, financial, labour, educational and professional groups.

An extensive reforestation program was recommended for an estimated 2,500,000 acres of wasteland. Commencing in five years' time, the program would involve 100,000 acres annually for ten years, the remainder of the area to be planted in the following ten-year period at the rate of 150,000 acres per annum.

The Commissioner advised a widely expanded road-building program, with a view towards the opening up of every major watershed. Unless this were done it would be impossible to obtain maximum output from the forest areas, or develop them to the best advantage for recreational and tourist activities.

Measurement of timber by the Doyle Rule was considered obsolete, and it was proposed that all wood, whether logs or bolts, be measured on a cubic unit basis. It was recommended also that the standard cord, as set out in the Dominion Weights and Measures Act, be adopted.

Pulpwood agreements, both export and domestic, should be reviewed and adjusted so that the permissible annual cuts might correspond with the probable annual growth on the areas involved.

The Commissioner proposed that future Government policy be inclined in favour of the lumber industry rather than against it, as would appear to have been the case during the past decade. He urged also that policy should be aimed toward the attainment of the highest possible degree of manufacture within the country.

Other Provinces.—In the five other forest provinces, although formal public inquiry has not been considered necessary, forestry problems are receiving close attention from governments and from industry, and steps are being taken to improve and strengthen administrative and protective services.

Subsection 2.—Forest-Fire Protection

The Federal Government is responsible for fire-protection measures in the forests under its administration. Each of the Provincial Governments, except that of Prince Edward Island, maintains a fire-protection organization co-operating with owners and licensees for the protection of all timbered areas, the cost being distributed or covered by special taxes on timber-lands. In each province, with the exception just mentioned, provincial legislation regulates the use of fire for clearing and other legitimate purposes, and provides for close seasons during dangerous periods. An interesting development in this connection in the Province of Quebec is the organization of a number of co-operative protective associations among lessees of timber-limits. These associations have their own staffs, which co-operate with those of the Board of Transport Commissioners and the Provincial Government. The latter contributes money grants, and also pays for the protection of vacant Crown lands lying within the area of the associations' activities.

In the matter of forest-fire protection along railway lines, the provincial services are assisted by the Dominion Railway Act administered by the Board of Transport Commissioners. This Act gives to that body wide powers relating to fire protection along railway lines under its jurisdiction. Certain officers of the various forest authorities are appointed ex-officio officers of the Board of Transport Commissioners and co-operate with the fire-ranging staffs which the railway companies are required to employ under the Dominion Railway Act.