

To meet this situation an Order in Council was passed by the Federal Government on Sept. 14, 1945, setting up a Forest Insects Control Board which operated under the Department of Reconstruction and Supply until Jan. 1, 1948, when it was transferred to the Department of Mines and Resources. The Board is composed of ten members, one of whom is chairman, and includes representatives from the Departments of Reconstruction and Supply, Mines and Resources, and Agriculture, also one member from the pulp and paper industry, one member from each of the Provinces of British Columbia, Ontario and Quebec, one member to represent the three Maritime Provinces, and one member from Manitoba who represents the three Prairie Provinces.

The creation of the Forest Insects Control Board did not involve the taking over or replacement of any existing service, entomological or otherwise. Its purpose was to secure additional funds where necessary, and to supplement the functions of existing Federal and provincial agencies and co-ordinate their several efforts into one cohesive program with a view to expediting the solution of the forest insect problem in Canada.

Section 6.—Forest Utilization

Forest utilization is concerned with the broad group of industries that include the hewing down of timber in the forest and the transforming of it into the many utilitarian shapes and forms required by modern standards of living. Thus they provide the raw material for sawmills, pulp and paper mills and for the still wider range of secondary industries that take the products of these basic industries and convert them into more highly manufactured goods such as veneers and plywoods, sash and doors, furniture and all the vast range of industries that use wood in any form in their processes. The Manufactures Chapter cannot do more than treat these industries in their relationship to all industry, but the purpose here is to relate them to the primary resources of the forest. These industries, especially the pulp and paper industry and the lumber industry, contribute substantially to the value of Canada's export trade and thereby provide the exchange necessary to pay for a large share of the imports that have to be purchased from other countries, particularly the United States.

Subsection 1.—Woods Operations

In connection with operations in the woods, it should be borne in mind that the forests not only provide the raw material for the sawmills, pulp-mills, wood distillation, charcoal, excelsior and other plants, but that they also provide logs, pulpwood and bolts for export in the unmanufactured state, and fuel, poles, railway ties, posts and fence rails, mining timber, piling and other primary products, which are finished in the woods ready for use or exportation. There are also a number of minor forest products, such as Christmas trees, maple sugar and syrup, balsam gum, resin, cascara, moss and tanbark, that go to swell the total.

It has been estimated that operations in the woods in Canada in 1946 gave employment during the logging season amounting to 41,638,000 man days, and distributed \$277,000,000 in wages and salaries.