

The Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Ontario have each appointed an Advisory Committee composed of representatives of the Provincial Government, the forest industries, and other organizations interested in the welfare of the forests, so that all forest problems might be discussed and a concerted effort made to solve them for the benefit of all.

Another aspect of forest management that is being favourably regarded is that of building up more accurate inventory records of forest resources as dealt with below.

**National Forest Inventories.**—Following the War many of the provincial forest services have been particularly active in their programs of forest inventory. The Department of Lands and Forests of Ontario has made great strides in its five-year plan of forest inventory covering a strip of country which comprises about 125,000 sq. miles of the forested lands of the Province. The plan includes the taking of air photographs with the particular purpose of building up inventory records, the preparation of a basic map, and finally the production of forest inventory maps from air photographs supported by field sampling.

The use of air photographs for forestry purposes is a comparatively new field in which progress has been made both in research and practice (see p. 468). The Dominion Forest Service has been continuing its work in the development of special techniques for the use of air photographs and, at the same time, has carried on the forest mapping of federally administered lands and other territories of direct concern to Canada. Mention may be made, for example, of the forest inventory maps which are being prepared from air photographs in the case of the Eastern Rockies Forest Conservation Area, where fire protection is of paramount importance. Data are being collected on the ground to support the interpretation of the photographs and the development of instrumental aids is being continued.

**Timber Control.**—Federal timber control established during the war years is still being maintained in 1949. Its function is to regulate the volume of exports in order to ensure that a sufficient quantity of lumber is available to take care of domestic requirements. 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.

**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.

**Royal Commissions on Forestry.**—The Provinces of British Columbia, Saskatchewan and Ontario appointed Royal Commissions to study all phases of the forestry situation in their respective provinces in 1944, 1945 and 1946. The recommendations of these Commissions are described briefly at pp. 410-411 of the 1948-49 Year Book.