

market for such products as wrapping, book, and writing papers has been expanding in the past decade: in these products the Canadian market absorbs the major part of the output.

DEVELOPMENTS IN CANADIAN FOREST POLICY

The basic importance of Canada's forest resources to all sections of the national economy makes it a matter of prime importance to maintain these resources in their most vigorous and productive state. As the major portion of Canada's timber-lands is still the property of the Crown, it is to the Provincial and Federal Governments that Canadians must look for leadership in the development of proper management practices for the forests.

Except for Yukon and the Northwest Territories and certain federal lands in the provinces, the Crown lands in Canada are owned by the provinces and administered by the Provincial Governments. With the exception of Prince Edward Island, each province maintains its own Forest Service for the administration and protection of its forest resources.

In Section 5, pp. 445-454, are given detailed accounts of the administration of Canada's forest lands. Developments in fire protection and forest research are described, along with recent advances in provincial forest management programs.

While the administration and development of the forests are largely provincial responsibilities, the Federal Government performs functions in forestry which are of real importance in the national interest. These are almost entirely confined to research and experimentation, and providing information and leadership to the provinces and industry.

The passing of the Canada Forestry Act in December, 1949, provided a legislative basis for increased participation by the Federal Government in the forestry field. In general, the national administration can now enter into agreements with the Provincial Governments, or with corporations or individuals, to develop and conserve Canada's forest resources. More specifically, the Act gives the Federal Government the power to establish National Forests or Forest Experimental Areas on lands belonging to it, and also to establish and maintain laboratories for the better utilization of forest products. A most important clause gives the Federal Government power to "enter into agreements with any province for the protection, development or utilization of forest resources, including protection from fire, insects, and diseases, forest inventories, silvicultural research, watershed protection, reforestation, forestry publicity and education, construction of roads and improvement of growing conditions and management of forests for continuous production" It is expected that agreements will be arrived at with the provinces under this clause and that some share of the costs will be borne by the Federal Government.

In the past, the emphasis in Canada has been on exploitation. In order to conserve the forests, the emphasis to-day is on management supported by forest and forest-products research. The Canada Forestry Act is a milestone along this road of endeavour.

The establishment of Canada's forest industry on a permanent basis, with an assured supply of forest products, will enable the nation to retain the eminent position it now holds in international trade which is based on forest industries. By continuing to meet the needs of the peoples in other lands for lumber, paper and other wood products Canadian forests will continue to make their contribution to human welfare.