

is assured by these licences by which the Minister of Lands and Forests of British Columbia may enter into long-term timber agreements. A further amendment to the British Columbia Forest Act in 1948 established a Forest Development Fund of \$2,500,000 for the building of forest roads and bridges, intended for the economical harvesting of forest products. One company in British Columbia has recognized the need for long-term planning by the establishment of an experimental demonstration forest to study the problems involved in thinning, selective cutting and reforestation in stands of immature timber.

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 receiving active attention is the collection of more accurate inventory records of forest resources. 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. 452). By the use of such photographs the Forestry Branch of the Federal Government has been continuing its work on the aerial 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 of the Eastern Rockies Forest Conservation Area. Data are being collected on the ground to support the interpretation of the photographs and the development of instrumental aids is being continued.

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.

Although Royal Commissions have not been considered necessary in the other provinces, forestry problems are receiving close attention from governments and from industry, and steps are being taken to improve and strengthen administrative and protective services.

Timber Control.—The formal control of timber by the Timber Controller, as established during the war years, ceased on Mar. 31, 1950. Since that date the only controls have been those exercised through licences for the export of logs and pulpwood, required under the authority of the Export and Import Permits Act. An outline of the controls applied to meet the dislocations 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 First Preparatory Conference on World Pulp Problems was held at Montreal, April, 1949,