

Timber Scaling.—Since payment of government dues is based on the amount of material scaled, it is of considerable importance to both the government and the operator that scaling be accurate. Scalers may be employed by the government or the operator and, in both cases, must take oath that the measurements are fair and just to both parties.

Men wishing to become scalers are required to serve a term of apprenticeship with qualified scalers. They must then pass examinations set by government boards before they can become licensed scalers. Those of more than average experience and ability are employed as check scalers to remeasure a sample of each scaler's work, thus checking his efficiency. Licences of those who fail to maintain the required standard are cancelled.

The cord of 128 stacked cubic feet, standardized under the Federal Weights and Measures Act, is established as a unit of measurement throughout Canada. The board-foot content of sawlogs is calculated according to different log rules in different provinces. New Brunswick, Ontario and British Columbia use rules named after the individual province; Alberta uses the Scribner Rule; Quebec the Roy Rule; and Manitoba and Saskatchewan the International $\frac{1}{4}$ " Kerf Rule.

Other Provincial Functions.—*Forest Surveys.*—Extensive forest inventory surveys on a large scale are being conducted by most provinces through special survey divisions. Mention has already been made of the financial assistance given for forest inventories and reforestation by the Federal Government under the terms of the Canada Forestry Act. Forest surveys, with the aid of air photography, provide the most economical and expeditious means of obtaining reliable information on the extent, character and volume of the forest resources.

Reforestation.—Most of the forests of Canada reproduce themselves, after logging, by natural means. Securing new growth of the most desirable species is usually a matter of proper management of logging operations. There are areas, however, from which all possible sources of seed supply have been removed and the existing young growth destroyed by fire. Here, forests can only be re-established by seeding or planting. Planting may also be necessary to check drifting sand or provide shelter for farm buildings and fields. Several provinces maintain large forest nurseries where stock is grown both for forest plantings and for the use of farmers. Permanent nursery stations are also maintained. These employ small permanent staffs and provide considerable local employment during the transplanting seasons; the output of these stations runs into millions of small trees annually.

Farm Forestry.—Farm woodlots are the most accessible of all forests. Although privately owned, their importance to the community justifies the advice and assistance to their owners provided by the provincial forest services. The latter are increasing their efforts to encourage farmers in improving the management of their woodlots. Most provinces employ qualified foresters for this purpose who also help in marketing forest products.

In British Columbia, legislative provision has been made for classifying as tree farms such privately owned land as the owner wishes to place under sustained yield. If a satisfactory working plan is submitted, the forest owner is given a preferred tax rate, which is approximately one-third of the rate that would apply if the land were held for liquidation purposes.