

example, were prepared from air photographs of the Eastern Rockies Forest Conservation Area and data were collected on the ground to support the interpretation of the photographs. The development of instrumental aids in forest photography and in interpretation is being continued.

**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.

### Subsection 2.—Forest Fire Protection

The Federal Government is responsible for fire protection in the forests under its administration—chiefly those of the Yukon and Northwest Territories, the National Parks, Indian lands and Forest Experiment Stations. Each of the provincial governments, except that of Prince Edward Island, maintains a fire-protection organization co-operating with owners and licensees for the protection of timbered areas, the cost being distributed or covered by special taxes on timber-lands.

In each province, except Prince Edward Island, provincial legislation regulates the use of fire for clearing and other legitimate purposes and provides for the closing of forests to travel or work during dangerous periods. The Province of Quebec has organized a number of co-operative protective associations among lessees of timber limits. These associations have their own staffs, which co-operate with those of the Board of Transport Commissioners and the Provincial Government. The latter contributes towards fire-suppression costs and also pays for the protection of vacant Crown lands lying within the area of the associations' activities. In the Province of Newfoundland, responsibility for the protection of most licensed timber-lands is vested in the lessees; the Newfoundland Forest Protection Association, maintained jointly by government and industry, carries out certain important fire-control functions.

The provincial services of forest fire protection along railway lines are assisted by the Railway Act, administered by the Board of Transport Commissioners. The Board has wide powers relating to fire protection along railway lines under its jurisdiction. Certain officers of the various forest authorities are appointed ex officio officers of the Board of Transport Commissioners and co-operate with the fire-ranger staffs which the railway companies are required to employ under the Railway Act.

In many districts in Canada, radio-equipped aircraft are used to good effect for the detection and suppression of forest fires. Where lakes are numerous, seaplanes or flying boats can be used for fire detection and for transportation of fire-fighters and their equipment to fires in remote areas especially. In Ontario, water bombing of small fires is regularly practised and in some districts helicopters are being used in fire suppression work. Equipment and supplies are sometimes dropped by parachute to isolated fire crews and, in Saskatchewan, parachutists are employed to fight fires that are difficult to reach.

Fire detection in more settled areas is carried out from lookout towers fitted with telephone or radio for reporting, and fire-fighting crews and equipment are