

New Brunswick.—More than 80 p.c. of the area of New Brunswick is classed as productive forest of which the Crown, in right of the province, owns about one-half. About 2 p.c. is owned by the Federal Government and the remainder is privately owned. The report of a provincial forest inventory, part of the national forest inventory, was published in 1958. The productive forest area is estimated at 23,808 sq. miles and the total volume of wood in merchantable sizes at 16,900,000,000 cu. feet; of the latter, coniferous species make up 71 p.c. and deciduous species 29 p.c. The New Brunswick Forest Development Commission in its report submitted in June 1957 indicated that production of forest industries could be doubled in value within two decades and recommended sweeping changes in provincial government policy.

Protection from forest fires, the first requirement for forest conservation, is mainly the responsibility of the Forest Service which also carries out duties in connection with game protection, colonization and the administration of provincial Crown lands. A large-scale aerial spraying program to protect balsam fir and spruce from the spruce budworm has been carried on since 1952 by a Crown company sponsored by the federal and provincial governments and representatives of the forest products industries.

Timber licences issued by the province authorize operators to cut and remove forest products in accordance with forest management plans and cutting permits. Stumpage dues are paid to the province when products are cut by the licensees.

New Brunswick does not maintain a provincial forest research organization. There is, however, extensive co-operation between the province and the federal Forestry Branch in conducting forest research. The University of New Brunswick also has undertaken a small number of forest research projects in co-operation with the National Research Council, the provincial government, and other interested institutions.

Quebec.—The forested lands of the Province of Quebec cover an area of 378,013 sq. miles extending from its southern borders to latitude 52° north, between the frontier of Labrador in the east, and the Eastmain River Basin in the west. Of this total, 84,088 sq. miles are classed as occupied productive forest land, 21,841 sq. miles of it privately owned, 227 sq. miles federal Crown forests and the remainder provincial Crown land on which leases and permits have been granted. Thus, approximately 293,925 sq. miles of the forested lands of Quebec are inaccessible or vacant. About two-fifths of the annual cut in the forests of Quebec comes from privately owned lands.

The limits reserved for forest industries are administered by the Department of Lands and Forests and the technical work such as inventory, reforestation, superintendence of cutting, control of culling, verification of plans for development, collection of stumpage dues, etc., is the responsibility of the Forest Service. These limits are either leased by auction after public notice has been given or assigned under a special law. The price of the licence is fixed by auction or by Order in Council subsequent to specific legislation. The government reserves the right to dispose of the water powers situated on the limits leased.

A tree-felling permit, which is valid for one year, is renewable if the holder has complied with the conditions imposed; it may be transferred with the authorization of the Minister of Lands and Forests. The lessee of a limit must pay a ground rent in addition to the price of licence and must forward, three months before the cutting begins, a plan of the operations. Wood cut must be measured by a licensed culler and at the end of the operations the limit-holder must produce a sworn statement of quantities cut.

The Forest Service endeavours to promote the use of silvicultural methods among the owners of farm woodlots and small forest areas.

Quebec's forest protective system comprises three organizations: the Protective Service, the protective associations and the non-affiliated lease holders or owners. The Protective Service is a government body established within the Department of Lands and Forests in 1924 to enforce legislation and regulations governing forest fire protection and to protect vacant Crown lands, township reserves and colonization territories. The