

well-equipped forest fire depots and 21 lookout towers, connected by radiotelephones, are operated within the province by the Newfoundland Government, while the two paper companies, the Newfoundland Forest Protection Association and the Canadian National Railways operate many others and offer a most efficient service contribution. Two aircraft, equipped with water-dropping tanks, are stationed at Gander throughout the fire season; they patrol forest areas and transport equipment and crews when necessary. Helicopters are occasionally used as well. In 1960, the provincial government established forest fire protection facilities in Labrador for the first time. Four depots were set up and two aircraft and a helicopter located there on charter during the fire season. Permanent forestry staff of the provincial government number 75, augmented by 100 seasonal men during the forest fire season. The two paper companies maintain their own fire protection organizations.

Forest research for Newfoundland is performed by the federal Department of Forestry. No reforestation is done in the province.

Prince Edward Island.—The Forestry Division of Prince Edward Island, formed under the Department of Industry and Natural Resources in 1951, became part of the Department of Agriculture in 1955.

Almost all of Prince Edward Island's woodland is privately owned, so that the Forestry Division is concerned mainly with planting, woodlot management and fire protection. A small nursery has been established jointly with the Federal Government to deal with the Island's needs and many people take advantage of seedlings supplied by this Division at reasonable cost to re-stock barren areas. The Federal Government pays half the cost of reforesting waste lands.

In proportion to its size, Prince Edward Island exports a great deal of pulpwood. This export, combined with the fuelwood and lumber cut each year, led the Forestry Division to inaugurate a program designed to educate the owner in the proper care and management of his woodlot.

Fire protection does not constitute too great a problem. Wooded areas are scattered in patches throughout the province and, since a network of roads makes all woodlots accessible, equipment can be brought to the scene of a fire quickly and easily.

Research is limited mainly to reforestation problems and these are studied in the provincial nursery.

Nova Scotia.—The land area of Nova Scotia is 20,402 sq. miles. Of that area, 16,389 sq. miles are classed as forested, 92 p.c. of which is regarded as productive. For Canada as a whole, 91 p.c. of the forested land is held by the Crown in the right of the federal or provincial governments, but in Nova Scotia only about 22 p.c. is so held.

The provincial Crown lands are administered by the Department of Lands and Forests through a professional staff of 27 persons. In addition, there are about 26 professional foresters associated with the forest industry in the administration of privately owned lands. The Department administers the Small Tree Conservation Act on all lands and is responsible for forest fire suppression on all lands, regardless of tenure. Forest fire detection is facilitated by 27 observation towers and an aerial patrol service, all integrated with land vehicles and headquarters by radio and telephone communication systems. Well-equipped fire suppression crews and rangers are stationed throughout the province.

The forest industry is of prime importance to the economy of Nova Scotia. There are some 500 sawmills of all sizes, one large newsprint mill and two large pulp mills in operation; a new chemical pulp mill is under construction in the Port Hawkesbury-Mulgrave area. These mills, along with the pulpwood export trade, pitprop production, box-wood and barrel production, as well as other facets, use an equivalent of 1,375,000 cords of wood annually.