

An active reforestation program has been under way since 1926. Although not as ambitious an undertaking as in some parts of Canada, the program is being expanded in areas where there are less fortunate circumstances relative to natural regeneration. There are five producing nurseries in operation and another under development. Forest management programs include the construction of access roads into Crown land timber areas under the Federal-Provincial Agreement. Timber, pulpwood and Christmas trees are sold through public tender and cutting is under the recommendations of the district foresters of the Department of Lands and Forests. Inventory surveys, regeneration studies and experimental cuttings are conducted on Crown lands.

Forest research is carried on by Federal Government agencies and the Nova Scotia Research Foundation (see pp. 387-388). Investigations involve stand improvements, cutting methods, and insect and disease activities. Extension projects include an active fire prevention campaign, a motion picture program for schools, distribution of information on forest and wildlife conservation, promotion of the Christmas tree industry, and preparation of articles for general distribution, for newspapers and for magazines.

**New Brunswick.**—More than 85 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.

Protection from forest fires, the first requirement for forest conservation, is mainly the responsibility of the Department of Lands and Mines which also carries out duties in connection with game management and protection, colonization, parks, camp grounds and picnic sites, 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 forest research organization but co-operates with the federal Department of Forestry in that field. 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 organizations. In the autumn of 1960, the New Brunswick Department of Agriculture employed a forestry engineer as a first step in developing and expanding a provincial tree farm program.

**Quebec.**—The forested lands of the Province of Quebec cover an area of 378,080 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, 89,131 sq. miles are classed as occupied productive forest land, 23,175 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 289,000 sq. miles of the forest lands of Quebec are inaccessible or vacant. About two-fifths of the annual cut 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.