

by a Crown company sponsored by the federal and provincial governments and by representatives of the forest products industries. Forest Management 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 has also 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 field of education, the University of New Brunswick offers undergraduate and graduate courses in Forestry leading to B. Sc.F. and M. Sc.F. degrees. It is also responsible for the administration of the Maritime Forest Ranger School in conjunction with the governments of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia and private industry. The forest extension services of the University assist both government and private agencies in the direction and planning of various forestry extension programs. The Provincial Department of Agriculture also provides an expanding extension service to the owners of farm woodlots.

Quebec.—The forested lands of the Province of Quebec cover an area of 378,132 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 256,000 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, supervision 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 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 protective associations, of which there are six, are syndicates of lease holders and of owners who have availed themselves of their right to form an association to satisfy the law which compels them to protect their limits or private forests of 2,000 acres or over. Members assume operating expenses in proportion to the area owned by each but the Department assumes half the costs of fire fighting incurred by the associations. The third group is composed of lease holders and of owners who prefer to discharge their obligations personally as far as forest protection is concerned. They enjoy the same privileges and their obligations are the same as those imposed upon the associations.