

authorities on the Dutch elm disease problem; and technical co-operation with provincial governments and industrial agencies in the organization of spraying operations against the spruce budworm in New Brunswick, the jack pine sawfly in Quebec, and the hemlock needle miner and ambrosia beetle in British Columbia.

Federal-Provincial Forestry Agreements.—The passing of the Canada Forestry Act in 1949 was an event of great significance to federal-provincial relations in the field of forestry, as authority was given to the then Minister of Mines and Resources to “enter into agreements with any province for the protection, development or utilization of forest resources” Subsequently, this Act was replaced by the Department of Forestry Act, 1960 (re-named the Department of Forestry and Rural Development Act in 1966). Since the beginning, agreements have been entered into with most provinces; these now provide for federal financial support for programs of forest inventories and reforestation, for the purchase of capital assets to be used in forest fire protection and for forest access and stand improvement projects.

Under the Act, a composite forestry agreement was entered into with the provinces for a term of two years ending Mar. 31, 1967. This agreement includes in “a single package” the federal aid available for the above-mentioned purposes and also gives the provinces considerably greater freedom to allocate funds among the specified fields of work. A total of \$7,910,000 of federal funds is available annually, the allocation to the provinces being in proportion to their productive forest areas.

Federal assistance is based on payment of 50 p.c. of provincial costs but reforestation is the one exception; the Federal Government pays \$15 per thousand trees planted, \$4 per acre seeded with ground preparation, \$2 per acre seeded without ground preparation, and \$2 per acre for seedbed preparation to promote natural regeneration and, in addition, contributes 25 p.c. of the cost of establishing or expanding forest nurseries. Costs of management-type surveys are included in the agreement as sharable, and the reforestation of occupied or unoccupied Crown land qualifies for assistance provided it is carried out by the province.

Since 1951, more than \$56,000,000 in federal funds has been contributed to the provinces under the main forestry agreements, plus \$6,253,000 for aerial spraying in New Brunswick against budworm infestations and, on a smaller scale, in British Columbia and Quebec against the budworm and jack pine sawfly, respectively, and \$663,000 under a special forest improvement agreement with Nova Scotia, designed to provide woods experience for coal miners laid off in the Cape Breton area.

Work accomplished with federal assistance has included the completion of forest inventories by seven provinces. Most of the provinces have instituted programs concerned with management-type inventories and at the same time are maintaining their initial inventories in a reliable state. As a result of these inventories, new woods operations have sprung up, particularly in the British Columbia interior, and new pulp and paper mills have been built or are planned in other areas of Canada. The Federal Government has contributed under the agreements to the establishment of 16 new forest nurseries and five seed extraction plants and to the planting of 307,215,000 trees. Federal contributions of \$16,166,000 have been used for the purchase of fire towers, radios, motor vehicles, bulldozers, muskeg tractors, power pumps, hand pumps, hose, aircraft, and the construction of buildings required for the prevention, detection and suppression of forest fires and for the charter of aircraft for patrol, transportation and water-dropping purposes. Several hundred access projects designed to improve protection and permit the management of undeveloped forest areas have been undertaken, resulting in the construction of nearly 4,000 miles of road and 38 airstrips, with the Federal Government contributing more than \$21,301,000.