

authorize operators to cut and remove forest products in accordance with forest management plans and cutting permits. Royalty is 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 and Rural Development 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 with 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 forest lands of the Province of Quebec cover an area of 270,418 sq. miles extending from its southern borders to latitude 52° N, between the frontier of Labrador in the east and the Eastmain River Basin in the west. Of this total, 85,451 sq. miles are classed as occupied productive forest land, where tree-felling is done under lease and permit. The area owned privately covers 25,114 sq. miles and federal Crown forests, 225 sq. miles. Approximately 117,481 sq. miles of the productive forest lands of Quebec are unoccupied. About one third of the annual cut comes from privately owned lands.

The Woods and Forests Division of the Department of Lands and Forests administers the public forests of Quebec, including management and inspection, protection against pests and fire, the latter service extending to certain private forests, the taking of inventories, the issuing of operations permits and mill permits, the measuring of all timber cut, the control of shipments of timber outside Quebec, the collecting of stumpage dues, etc., the reclaiming of territories suited to forestry operations, the operation of nurseries and of student forestry camps, the supplying of technical assistance and information to forest owners, and rural forestry management.

The forests reserved for industry are leased as 'forest concessions' and a cutting licence is renewed annually as long as the concessionaire has complied with conditions imposed. The licence specifies the amount of timber of each variety to be cut, where it is to be cut, tree diameters, etc. The Division supervises all cutting and requires full reports concerning planned operations. All wood cut on Crown lands must be measured by licensed cullers and be in accordance with official regulations. The measuring, in addition to establishing the amount of wood cut, is used as a basis for the reckoning of wages of forestry workers under contract and for the calculation of stumpage dues, which are sent monthly to the recipient and payable one month after receipt. Unleased forest land may be worked directly by the Division, or worked under contract or special agreement with private companies.

Quebec's forest protective system comprises three organizations—the Protective Service of the Department, the protective associations and the non-affiliated lease holders or owners. The Protective Service, in addition to its direct protection functions, enforces the legislation and regulations governing forest fire protection over the whole province. The protective associations, of which there are six, are syndicates of lease holders and of owners who have formed an association to satisfy the law which compels them to protect their limits or private forests of 2,000 acres or over. Members assume half the costs of fire fighting incurred by the associations. The third group is composed of lease holders or owners who prefer to discharge their obligations personally as far as forest protection is concerned. They are subject to the same obligations and privileges as the associations. Certain rural municipalities also take some responsibility for forest protection in their areas in co-operation with the Protective Service.