

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 forests of Quebec cover an area of some 378,000 sq. miles and extend from the southern boundary to an irregular line roughly following the 52nd parallel on the north, and from the Ontario boundary on the west to an irregular line following the Atlantic Coast on the east. Of these forests, 34 p.c. are limits or are reserved for specific purposes under forest management plans and are utilized mainly to supply the large pulp and paper mills and the sawmills of the province. Private forests account for about 10 p.c. of the total forest area and for about one quarter of the annual cut. The remaining 56 p.c. has not as yet been completely inventoried and is largely unoccupied but it is expected that this area will soon be under full management and be available for exploitation to meet the ever-increasing needs for wood products. Some logging is now being done in the accessible parts of the area.

The administration of the public forests is the responsibility of the Woods and Forests Branch of the Quebec Department of Lands and Forests, the functions of which include management, control and supervision. Also, under certain circumstances when the interest of a group so requires, the Department may engage in management of private forests. The Department is involved, both directly and through various organizations, in forest fire protection and insect and disease control, and also operates a number of nurseries located throughout the province which supply plants necessary for restocking areas where natural reproduction is inadequate. The present nursery stock totals about 70,000,000 seedlings.

Because Quebec's forests are of prime importance to the economy of the province and to that of Canada, the Department of Lands and Forests maintains continual revision of its forest policies in line with progress in all aspects of forestry, with a view to increasing this valuable capital asset and its returns.

**Ontario.**—The boundaries of Ontario enclose an area of 412,582 sq. miles—83 p.c. land and 17 p.c. water. Forest lands comprise 75 p.c. of total land, of which 164,600 sq. miles are classified as productive. The Crown owns 90 p.c. of the productive forest land. Although 84 tree species (exclusive of the hawthorns) occur within Ontario, four species (black spruce 29 p.c., poplar 19 p.c., jack pine 13 p.c. and white birch 11 p.c.) account for almost three quarters of the total volume of standing trees. The total volume of merchantable standing timber is estimated at 111,000,000 M cu. ft.—60 p.c. softwoods and 40 p.c. hardwoods.

Crown forests are administered and managed through the Department of Lands and Forests, which has 10 branches at Head Office and 22 forest districts (grouped within three regions). The Branches may be classified as service (Accounts, Law, Operations, Personnel, and Research) and operating (Fish and Wildlife, Forest Protection, Lands and Surveys, Parks, and Timber). The list of operating Branches indicates that a multi-use concept of forests is practised but only the programs that foster the growth and use of timber as a crop are discussed here.