

PROGRESS IN FOREST INVENTORIES UNDER THE FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL
AGREEMENTS TO MAR. 31, 1955

Project Class	Estimated Area to be Covered	Approximate Area Covered			Total to Date
		Prior to Fed.-Prov. Agreements	Under Fed.-Prov. Agreements		
			Prior to 1954-55	Fiscal Year 1954-55	
	sq. mi.	sq. mi.	sq. mi.	sq. mi.	sq. mi.
GROUND CONTROL SURVEYS.....	397,000	107,000	198,000	86,000	391,000
AIR PHOTOGRAPHY.....	1,207,000	461,000	504,000	105,000	1,070,000
Small scale.....	742,000	246,000	325,000	74,000	645,000
Medium scale.....	465,000	215,000	179,000	31,000	425,000
BASE MAPS.....	1,037,000	289,000	451,000	156,000	896,000
Small scale.....	682,000	74,000	376,000	130,000	580,000
Large scale.....	355,000	215,000	75,000	26,000	316,000
FIELD SURVEYS FOR FOREST DATA.....	952,000	157,000	366,000	127,000	650,000
INTERPRETATION OF PHOTOGRAPHS.....	1,067,000	162,000	449,000	124,000	735,000
FOREST MAPS.....	1,037,000	84,000	347,000	74,000	505,000
INVENTORY REPORTS.....	1,037,000	53,000	443,000	69,000	565,000

This program, which relates only to those provinces with which federal-provincial agreements have been concluded, obviously represents a surveying task of considerable magnitude. During the first four years of operation under the agreements the total federal share of the cost of forest inventories was \$3,630,223. This sum, together with the federal portion of reforestation expenditures, resulted in combined payments by the Federal Government to the provinces of \$4,178,025 under the forestry agreements since their inception.

Recent Advances in Forest Management Programs.—During recent years an increasing interest has been shown by governments and industry alike in programs to stimulate production of forest products and at the same time perpetuate the forest resources of Canada. Most of the provinces require timber operators on Crown lands to submit forest inventories of their cutting areas and to prepare management plans covering operations for a stated period of time.

In 1955 the Province of New Brunswick set up a Forest Development Commission to study and report on the state of the forest resources of the Province and their protection, utilization, management, and development for all purposes.

The Provinces of Nova Scotia and Ontario have each appointed an Advisory Committee composed of representatives of the provincial government, the forest industries and other organizations interested in the welfare of the forests, so that forest problems can be discussed and a concerted effort made to solve them for the benefit of all. Efforts are being made, especially in Quebec and Ontario, to encourage the establishment and maintenance of forests on a community basis.

Saskatchewan has taken an effective step towards conservation of its forest resources by curtailing the annual cut to an amount approximating 5 p.c. of the estimated stand of merchantable spruce saw-timber in each particular district.

In British Columbia, under authority of an amendment in 1947 to the British Columbia Forest Act, forest management licences provide a form of long term forest tenure aimed at stabilizing the forest industry and insuring adequate and continuous timber supplies for the future. In addition to the management licences the Public Working Circle System is provided to supply the needs of the small operator, and differs from the management licence in that the government manages the area although the logging is done by the