

and agreements may be entered into with any person for the supply of Crown timber to such a person from the Unit for a term of years. The Forestry Act and the Trees Act were amended to enlarge the definition of forestry purposes, and include such secondary functions as proper environment conditions for wildlife, protection against floods and erosion, recreation and the protection and production of water supply. This amendment recognized the secondary uses which could be derived from lands originally set aside under the authority of these Acts for the production of wood and wood products. The Minister's Advisory Committee continues its function of investigating and advising on matters of policy.

Manitoba

In line with its policy of sustaining yield from the forest, the government of Manitoba has been involved in drawing up management plans for the more accessible productive forest land. The province has, in recent years, experimented with taking timber-sale bids by sealed tender and has found this method advantageous in areas where demand exceeds supply. An interdepartmental committee to study and report on the economy of southeastern Manitoba was appointed in 1957, and one of its recommendations was that the forest productivity of the region be increased and sustained permanently. Planning groups have been organized to select and develop areas best suited to recreational use. Fire-protection facilities were improved and reforestation programmes expanded.

Saskatchewan

Standing timber from Crown lands in Saskatchewan is designated for cutting through management licences, timber sales by public competition, permits to individuals, and permits or licences to the Saskatchewan Forest Products Corporation. The province exercises a unique method of control over certain products of Crown forests by granting to this Crown Corporation the sole right of disposition over spruce saw timber, spruce, jackpine and tamarack railway ties, jack-pine poles, spruce boxwood, and spruce piling. At the request of the government, consultants conducted a study of the resources and industrial opportunities, as well as the prospects of pulp-and-paper development in the province. The provincial government in turn studied the forest resource in relation to pulp-and-paper development and carried out economic studies which resulted in the development of new manufacturing industries for the production of fibreboard and poplar plywood and waferboard.

Alberta

The policy of the Province of Alberta is reflected in the Forests Act of 1949, which sets forth measures to implement a sustained-yield policy and a planned forest economy. This Act empowers the government to grant forest-management licences on Crown land. The licence holder is required to adhere to certain use, conservation and fire-protection standards set out in the Act. In 1957 the provincial government established a Royal Commission on the development of northern Alberta. In its report, the Commission dealt with, among other things, the forest resources and their prospects for development. It recommended that more money be spent on fire fighting and protection and that forestry research be augmented. Since then, there has been a sizable increase in fire-protection expenditures in the province.*

* Specific information on provincial forest-administration policies, as shown above, is based on the "Progress Report 1956-60, prepared for the 8th British Commonwealth Forestry Conference, 1962."