

These are long term projects which we are recommending. All of them could be started at once. The results are long term benefits. If we are to be competitive in growing wood, we have to start doing something about them.

Mr. ASSELIN: I feel the time is past due to be doing something in this field, as in the taxation field just covered. It is time one considered whether tree growing is an agricultural pursuit or not.

The CHAIRMAN: If you just take the department, it is no longer agriculture, it is forestry.

Mr. ASSELIN: Yes, but it has not yet been accepted as an agricultural pursuit. It is a type of forestry and it is involved in the growing of things. I think that would do a tremendous amount for employment.

Mr. MACDONALD: The federal Minister of Forestry, Mr. Hugh John Fleming, told me, when I asked him whether this private land development should be with the Department of Forestry or the Department of Agriculture, he immediately replied that in New Brunswick they treated it as part of the Agriculture Department when he was Premier of New Brunswick. All the problems related to it are similar to other types of problems in agriculture.

Mr. ASSELIN: Much of the production is in private hands.

Senator TAYLOR (*Norfolk*): Have you any information with regard to pest control in the growing of these trees?

Mr. MACDONALD: Some are more susceptible to this than others. One of the objectives was in regard to white pine, to control white pine blister rust and the white pine weevil. There are means by which one can plant white pine under hardwood species so as to resist the white pine weevil and also help to resist white pine blister rust. If you planted a stand of poplar one year and two or three years later when it started to develop a bit of shade, plant white pine under it,—the poplar will grow very fast and create a shade—and if the white pine is in the shade the white pine weevil will not develop. The white pine blister rust depends on the availability of an alternate host plant, which is wild gooseberry.

Senator TAYLOR (*Norfolk*): In my area we have Dutch elm disease which is wiping out the ordinary elm.

Mr. MACDONALD: And the senator will remember that the chestnut blight wiped out the sweet chestnut in Ontario. I do not think there is a sweet chestnut left in southern Ontario.

Senator TAYLOR (*Norfolk*): They are beginning to come back.

Mr. MACDONALD: Are they? This was 30 years ago. Some trees are susceptible to a virus disease and there is no way of checking it. With the Dutch Elm disease, it is carried by a beetle and if you can destroy the dead branches there is less chance of carrying the disease to another tree.

In the next portion of the brief, Part VI, the second paragraph from the bottom reads:

One of the most essential and fundamental cornerstones that must be laid for private land wood farming is an accepted standard for grading and scaling wood cut on private land. Wood farming cannot develop until these standards are adopted and enforced.

Ironically, the provincial governments, with which the private land owner competes for sale of his wood, have established not only the necessary wood grading and scaling standards for wood cut on government land, but they provide squads of scaling personnel to do the work. This service should be provided immediately for the private wood producer and the provision of this service should be a condition for ARDA projects involving forest development on private land.