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In order to ensure that government regulations and any special conditions contained in a lease are complied with by operators, logging operations on Crown lands may be inspected from time to time by officials of the department. If there is evidence of failing to observe regulations on a serious scale, operations may be closed down until the situation is corrected or, in extreme cases, the berth or sale may be cancelled.

Scaling

Since payment of government dues is based on the scale, both the government and the operator are very much interested in the accuracy of measurements made. The former wants to be sure the scale is not too low - the latter, that it is not too high.

Scalers may be employed by the government or by the operator depending on custom in the province concerned. In either case the scaler is required to make solemn declarations that his measurements are honest and fair to both parties.

Men who wish to become log scalers are required to serve a term of apprenticeship during which they work with qualified scalers and gain experience and judgment. In several provinces scalers must pass stiff examinations set by government boards or departments before they can obtain licenses, or call themselves scalers. Needless to say, licenses are not issued to persons whose reputation for honesty is open to question.

Since there is a large element of judgment in scaling, governments usually employ a few check scalers. These are men of great experience and ability who travel from operation to operation and remeasure a sample number of log skidways or cordwood piles, and then compare their results with the records of the local scaler. If the latter is found to be running consistently high or low, his attention is drawn to the fact and he is expected to show an improvement when the next check scale is made.

While the pulpwood cord of 128 stacked cubic feet is pretty well established as a unit of measurement throughout the Dominion, the board foot contents of sawlogs is calculated according to different Log Rules in different provinces. New Brunswick and British Columbia use rules called by the names of the provinces; Ontario uses the Doyle Rule, Alberta the Scribner Rule, and Manitoba and Saskatchewan the International $\frac{1}{4}$ " Kerf Rule.*

Forest Reserves and Parks

Most of the provinces have established areas which are known as provincial forest reserves, and five provinces also maintain provincial parks.

Forest reserves are forest areas of exceptional value which are set aside for one of two main purposes, namely, the supply of forest products to industry or the

* As dues are paid only on timber sold in Newfoundland they are based on mill tally rather than scaling results.