

Prince Edward Island is one of three provinces having legislation permitting governmental control over cutting on private land. The legislation provides that all persons intending to cut or clear more than two acres of land must obtain a permit from the minister.

### Nova Scotia

Forest policy in Nova Scotia differs from that in most other provinces in that government control is exercised over cutting on private land. Seventy-seven per cent of the productive forest land is privately-owned, and in the past over-cutting on these areas has resulted in over-production of low-quality timber and depletion of the growing stock. The Small Tree Conservation Act now limits cutting of the major coniferous species to a minimum diameter of ten inches at stump height. On receipt of an application to cut timber below this limit, the provincial forest authority inspects the area and may specify the conditions under which it is to be cut.

Following the prescribed forest policy towards better use of the forest resources, the provincial government recently entered into an agreement with Nova Scotia Pulp Limited, which led to the establishment of a new pulp mill in the province.

### New Brunswick

The general policy of the provincial government is to make available to industry as much raw material as possible from the Crown forests. The availability of raw material is governed directly by a sustained-yield management programme and by any future developments that will increase the yields through better operating methods and closer use of forest products.

The New Brunswick Forest Development Commission of 1955 published a report which embodied many recommendations for the better administration of Crown lands. As a result of the Commission's report, significant changes in legislation provided for the designation of all vacant Crown lands and unrenewed timber licences as forest reserves, and for a revision of the method of assessing the "mileage" charge on licences from one based on area to one based on standing softwood volume per square mile.

### Quebec

The government of Quebec has as a general objective the improvement of its forests under sustained-yield management and continues its policy of requiring from limit holders a general management plan, which must be revised every ten years by the preparation of a special management plan. Cutting regulations provide for complete use. The province's forest service was expanded in 1960 to include a Bureau of Forest Restoration with the responsibility of promoting reforestation and silviculture on Crown lands. This government is also encouraging a greater production of pulpwood by private forest owners. In 1958, the first petition for the formation of a Pulpwood Producers Board for the joint marketing of pulpwood was sanctioned. To date, several such Boards have been approved and the scope of some has been broadened to include forest products other than pulpwood.

### Ontario

Ontario has as its stated policy the placing of Crown forests under a modern system of sustained-yield management. The province also disposes of Crown timber by the granting of licences. In addition, and by virtue of an amendment to the Crown Timber Act, any public lands may now be designated as a Crown Management Unit