

*Supply—Forestry*

than agricultural crops, and there are others, of course, who wish to go in for planting and things of that sort. I was impressed by the interest of the younger people who want to find a way of farming the land their fathers owned more efficiently and to greater benefit.

Two years ago the association introduced its monthly publication, *The Tree Farmers' Guide*. This is a very interesting publication with news and ideas for the woodlot owner to help him to increase his income from this part of his farm. There are a lot of other people who are interested too. Persons who live in cities are finding this a very interesting sideline and hobby, and in many cases it is of some profit to them.

This association has been very successful in creating interest among the growing numbers of urban residents who own farms devoted to wood production. It is answering the search by these people for knowledge on how to manage their forest properties. There is a need for more, well informed forestry extension services and we ask the minister to give consideration to that.

In the Scandinavian countries private land forestry is an integral part of agriculture. These countries have been eminently successful in developing their forest based industries. Farmers co-operatives have played a very significant part in this success story. The farmers forest co-operatives in the Scandinavian countries particularly have entered the wood processing phase by owning and operating paper mills and saw mills of some size. The farmers in these countries conduct their own wood product exporting activities. This is from privately owned forest lands in the Scandinavian countries.

The Canadian tree farmers association has a strong base in Quebec where it originated and expanded, until now it has membership in all provinces. The government of Quebec, and we give them credit, have taken the initial steps to develop and encourage private land forestry related to agriculture. They have established marketing boards for farmers' pulpwood under their marketing legislation. This has provided the farmers of that province with a quota each year for the sale of pulpwood. I think the Saskatchewan government has established a timber marketing board of a similar nature, but to meet different circumstances. It has set the price for sale to the pulp and paper industry, and on an increasing scale so that the farmer receives a more equitable price for his wood. At the same time, the Quebec legislation provides a means by which the farmer's annual cuts may be limited to the growth of wood on his farm.

The farmer must be prepared to accept this control in return for an improved market for his wood. I think this is a very good principle indeed. He is given security of market in return for sound management of his private land.

I also want to bring it to the attention of the house that the Quebec government is co-operating under ARDA through agreements to study the problems of private woodlot forestry in that province. Incidentally, under ARDA the federal government will pay half the cost of salaries of increased forestry extension services for farmers, and I hope they take advantage of that clause in the act. The Quebec model in marketing and co-operation under ARDA should be followed by other provinces which have a marginal land use problem. We have some in British Columbia as a result of clearing unsuitable land in the early days.

Let me say that the work of the Canadian tree farmers association has been described and praised in a number of national publications during the past year. I will give these references for the benefit of any who may be interested in this important rural development activity, and it is going to be more and more important in the years ahead. The *Rural Co-operator* of the 8th of January, 1963, contained a two page story about the association's policies and activities. The *Financial Post* of the 15th of June contained a full page story about tree farming, which was written by one of the association's officers. This article quoted extensively from a brief which the association presented to the Senate land use committee in November, 1962 entitled "The Case for Expansion of Private Forestry in Canada".

This brief was well received across Canada and received considerable praise from numerous members in the other place. I commend it to hon. members if they are interested in how to put 57 million acres of private forest land in Canada to work for the owners to the advantage of the Canadian people, to reduce unemployment and to improve the standard of living in those rural municipalities which at present have large areas of marginal land.

The *Family Herald* of the 1st of August, 1963 contains a thought provoking challenge to the private land owner and to every provincial government in Canada. This article was written by the secretary treasurer of the Canadian tree farmers association. In this article there was included an eight point program for greater income from the farm