

Supply—Resources and Development

obtained. As soon as it is set up a program, which has been laid out, will be undertaken.

Mr. Hodgson: Can the minister describe one thing this forest research division has developed for the benefit of the lumbering industry?

Mr. Winters: I am told by the officials that there is general research in the field of forestry. As an example of what they have brought forth I would mention aerial photography.

Mr. Hodgson: Aerial photography was developed five or ten years ago, and I can show you aerial photographs in my office which were taken that long ago. I want to know what has been done in the past five years that has been of benefit to the industry in which I am interested.

Mr. Winters: That specific question could be answered more appropriately under item 385. The department has done a great deal of work in the field of kiln-drying, utilization of waste products from lumbering operations and developments of that nature.

Mr. Hodgson: Would you prefer to leave it until the next item?

Mr. Winters: If you like.

Mr. Browne (St. John's West): Has the work carried on under this item and the following item been extended as yet to Newfoundland? We have a lot of birch down there that we do not know what to do with.

Mr. Winters: The operations have been extended to Newfoundland. Last year one of the officials went to Newfoundland to conduct a study into the density of Newfoundland woods, such as balsam.

Mr. Hodgson: This item totals \$820,000, an increase of approximately \$80,000 over last year. The minister and his officials ought to be able to tell us what is being accomplished for that amount of money. There are 29 engineers and \$87,000 for travelling. Are they just travelling around looking at the country and taking pictures, or what are they doing?

Mr. Winters: This vote is for the advancement of forestry research and conservation in Canada; the investigation of forest conditions and rates of growth; the development of scientific management methods on the basis of sustained yield; forest fire protection studies; technical investigations into the operation of the industry; investigation, development and application of aerial photography methods; development of techniques concerning the interpretation of forestry data; silviculture research and so on.

Mr. Hodgson: What has been done in connection with fire fighting, for example? So far as I know that has always been handled by the provinces.

Mr. Winters: As my hon. friend says, that work comes within the provincial field, but the department has done a great deal in the way of assessing forest fire hazards. The results of the work done by the department are used fairly generally throughout Canada, and they are used in the national parks.

Mr. Hodgson: Tell us one place where they have done anything along that line.

Mr. Winters: Forest fire hazard evaluation and forest fire forecasting is used in Quebec and in the maritime provinces. That use has developed out of the work of this branch.

Mr. Hodgson: Specify something that they have done. Have they developed anything besides the use of water to put out a fire, or the use of a shovel? Just what have they done? We are being asked to vote \$820,000 and we should know something about it.

Mr. Winters: My hon. friend will see from the break-down on page 256 that a considerable amount goes into total salaries and wages which of course are paid for research as well as other work. As a specific instance of what they do, they have broken ground in the assessment of fire hazards and it has found wide application.

Mr. Knowles: Can the minister tell us whether this research division has carried on any work in connection with various kinds of cigarettes insofar as they may cause forest fires? We have asked about this under various items; I do not think I have had occasion to ask the present minister about it, but I have asked others.

There seems to be some question whether there are certain chemicals in the paper used in the manufacture of tailor-made cigarettes which makes it possible for them to burn more steadily than is the case with the other kind. I do not happen to use the things myself but my friend from Saskatoon and I conducted a little experiment not many weeks ago. There was no doubt about the result. The roll-your-own cigarette refused to burn by itself but the tailor-made burned by itself until it was completely consumed.

It has been represented to me that in forests the use of tailor-made cigarettes, the stubs of which are tossed about, may be the cause of many forest fires. It has been said to me, as a matter of fact, by people who are connected with woods operations that they require their workers in the bush to use roll-your-own cigarettes rather than tailor-made, particularly when there is any