

Several of the provincial governments undertake forestry research, as also do certain of the forest industries and several of the Canadian universities. Closest co-operation is maintained at all levels, and as two examples I might mention that the Federal Government assists the Pulp and Paper Research Institute of Canada, and, in the field of public education, gives help to the Canadian Forestry Association.

Yield and Utilization

Today's mounting tempo in wood utilization is giving added impetus to our plans for balancing yield with exploitation. Every province in Canada now has, in one form or another, legislation requiring the preparation of management plans designed to promote the principle of sustained yield in forestry.

In the field of silviculture and management research, concentration has been upon problems of regeneration, growth and stand development, and harvest cutting methods, in recent years especially. In particular, a number of the wood-using industries which have long-term cutting rights on extensive forest areas are co-operating in forest research programmes dealing with these problems on their own limits. This work is being done jointly with the federal and provincial research organizations.

Concurrently, federal authorities are studying problems of forest taxation and land tenure, and sustained yield management studies on commercial limits will provide models for estimating cost factors for similar forest areas. New developments in the use of aerial photographs and in methods of forest sampling which have been adopted are enabling us to secure fuller data on the extent, nature, and condition of our forest resources as a basis for policy determination.

For many years the growth of our great forest industries was based almost entirely upon the softwood portion of the forest, but more recently increasing attention has been given to the utilization of hardwoods. This is true not only in the manufacture of lumber, but also in the manufacture of wood pulp. This trend may allow us to treat our natural mixed forests as a whole, instead of removing the softwoods only and leaving residual hardwoods to take complete charge of many areas.

- A notable contribution by the woods industries during the past few years has been the closer integration of manufacturing plants to effect better utilization. We have a good many examples where there is little or no waste once the wood has been delivered to the sawmill -- and a marked tendency to take everything usable out of the woods. The "mill burner" for the disposal of "waste" is a thing of the past at up-to-date plants. The industry is doubling the yield capacity of the acre overnight without, may I say, "benefit of forester".

Multiple use has been a feature of administration of provincially owned lands, and is being extended in all provinces. Two notable developments in recent years seek to combine the principles of multiple use with basic watershed protection. These are the Southern Ontario Conservation Authorities, which are an outstanding provincial example of