

Forestry Department

included. Forests, water resources and wildlife are closely related subjects. We think it would be most appropriate to include the wildlife and water resources branches in the new department of forestry because the work of these branches bears a close relationship to forestry and we think they would help to form a very satisfactory and appropriate administrative trinity.

My sixth suggestion has to do with the appointment of a deputy minister. While the minister in charge of the department will have great responsibility, particularly in relation to educating and developing interest on the part of the public in general and in co-ordinating the activities of the federal and provincial governments, industry and various other organizations and individuals, the prime research work of the department will be carried on by the forest products laboratory. In making this suggestion I do so at the request of representatives of the Canadian lumber industry and other organizations interested in the establishment of this department. The deputy minister will have a very important part to play. We are very fortunate in having just the man for the job, a man who throughout the years has demonstrated his ability to become the deputy minister of such a department. He has a thorough, sound understanding of all the problems with which the forest industry has been faced, particularly in connection with research. I refer to Colonel John H. Jenkins, chief, forest products laboratories of Canada.

I am going to put something on the record, and this is at the request of a number of my friends in the lumber industry and forest industry. I might say also that the members of this group support this proposal. You know there are a lot of good civil servants in this country who labour for years and years, whose technical skills are of a very high level, but who go almost unrecognized except for those persons who come in contact with them because of being members of parliament or being directly concerned with the forest industry. I shall, therefore, take a little time to put on the record the qualifications and experience of the gentleman. Whenever I think of the work he has undertaken throughout the years, I am always reminded of the lines in Grey's "Elegy in a Country Churchyard": "Full many a flower is born to blush unseen, and waste its sweetness on the desert air". I am going to see that he does no longer blush unseen.

Mr. Speaker: Order; if this is done, it must be by leave of the house because it is not conceivable that the personnel of the department to be established is relevant to the principle of the bill.

[Mr. Herridge.]

Mr. Herridge: May I discuss it in relation to the services performed by one of the leaders in this forestry branch throughout the years?

Mr. Speaker: I do not believe the house will take exception, but I just point out by way of caution to hon. members who think this may be a precedent that I do not approve.

Mr. Herridge: I am always running into barriers. This information was handed to me by a well-known gentleman in the lumber industry, and is taken from "Who's Who" in Canada; it does not come from any member of the government service. I believe in giving credit where it is due and I am glad I have the opportunity to do so.

John Henry Jenkins was born September 25, 1898 at Malvern, England. In 1913 he accompanied his parents to Shuswap lake in British Columbia; 1916-19, sapper in Canadian engineers, serving overseas in France, Belgium and Germany; 1919, obtained science matriculation at khaki university of Canada; 1919-23, in first class, two members, of forestry engineering at University of British Columbia. By gad, Mr. Speaker, they have sent some wonderful people from British Columbia to this end of the world. In 1923-24 he was in the British Columbia forest service as assistant district forester, Prince George district; 1924-39, Vancouver laboratory, forest products laboratories of Canada, in charge of utilization research, carrying out studies in kiln drying, saw mill and logging waste utilization. He worked closely with British Columbia industry initiating many co-operative studies. He was active in the Canadian militia, Royal Canadian Engineers, from 1927 to 1939; 1939-46 on leave to Canadian army; 1939-40 staff officer in charge of military training MDXI (B.C.); 1940-42 general staff, national defence headquarters; 1942-46 colonel, director of military planning.

The awards he has received are as follows: Officer, Order of British Empire; efficiency decoration; officer, Legion of Merit (U.S.A.); Order of Leopold (Belgium); Haakon VI Cross of Liberation (Norway); Order of the White Lion (Czechoslovakia). He was assistant superintendent, Ottawa laboratory, forest products laboratories of Canada, 1946-49; 1950, chief, forest products laboratories of Canada; author of many publications and active speaker; active in national and international organizations and concerned with standards and standardization in the forest products field. He was chairman of various national standards committees and director of Canadian standards association. Most recent activity in this connection is as chairman Canadian