how this will be followed up I do not know but it seems that the people behind it mean business.

The rehabilitation value of the plan is largely dependent on the development of forest industry. This will be made possible by the organization set up and the reconstruction projects. The largest of these in terms of employment and cost is the road building program.

I consider this brief a most clear-cut and constructive statement concerning the shortcomings of our forestry and the ways and means of remedying them. The committee is to be congratulated on the results of its efforts and I appreciate the amount of work that has been required. The sponsoring organizations are also to be congratulated on their far-sighted realism in giving their backing to the recommendations. This is only a beginning, however. Every effort must be made by all concerned to follow up the recommendations and take advantage of the opportunity.

The future will be governed by many influences, some of which are beyond provincial control. In New Brunswick, however, there seems to be a feeling of new optimism and determination to reconstruct our way of life. At least part of this is on account of recognition of the opportunities that lie undeveloped in our forests.

POST-WAR FORESTRY PROBLEMS IN QUEBEC

BY E. MENARD, F.E.

Inspector General, Quebec Forest Service, Quebec, P.Q.

THE CHIEF of the Quebec Forest Service, Mr. Boutin, being absent through illness, I have the honour, in his place, to say a few words to you.

In conformity with an Order-in-Council passed at Quebec in December, 1942, the Honourable the Minister of Lands and Forests, on July 8 last, formed a Forestry Committee charged with studying, in our province, the post-war forestry problems. It embraced finding for demobilized members of the armed forces and of the war industries, permanent or temporary employment which will permit them to live honourably and to return to civilian life under the best possible conditions.

In order to facilitate the study of these problems, the Province was divided into 10 districts; a member of the Central Committee was charged with forming a sub-committee to investigate the conditions in his district.

On two occasions, the Central Committee convened to evaluate and discuss the progress reported by each sub-committee. At the present time, all the districts have sent in their reports and maps with comments to the Central Committee.

The compilation of these projects and the co-ordination of works constitute quite a delicate task. It will soon be brought to a successful issue, we hope.

Other organizations in the Province, each in their own sphere, have looked after the same problem. These are, first of all, the administrations of all the departments of the Province, the main cities, boards of trade, and others.

All these suggestions, these constructive ideas, will assemble shortly. They are co-ordinated in order to form but one uniform report, covering nearly all the possibilities of post-war re-establishment, which will constitute an asset to the economy of the Province.

I do not know if I may take it upon myself to give this information, but here are the main points which held the attention of the Quebec Foresters:

- (1) Development of forest roadwork;
- (2) Forest protection, for all stands;
- (3) Forestry finance in order to facilitate exploitation and forest industry;
- (4) Silvicultural work;
- (5) Forest education and training.

You are all technicians, perhaps also forestry experts; therefore, you know that our work plan comprises boundless developments.

May some practical realizations crown our efforts and our researches. We shall have thus contributed towards winning a true peace for our province and our Canada.

Le Chef du Service forestier de Québec, M. Boutin, est retenu à sa chambre par la maladie; à sa place, j'ai le plaisir et l'honneur de vous faire une courte communication:—

Conformément à l'arrêté ministériel passé à Québec en décembre 1942, l'honorable ministre des Terres et Forêts formait, le 8 juillet dernier, un comité forestier chargé d'étudier, dans notre province, les problèmes forestiers d'après-guerre: Il s'agit de trouver à nos démobilisés de l'armée et des industries de guerre, un emploi permanent ou temporaire qui leur permettra de vivre honorablement et de revenir à la vie civile avec le minimum de contrainction.

Pour faciliter l'étude de ces problèmes, la Province fut divisée en 10 districts; un membre du comité central était chargé d'organiser chaque section, et, sur place, devait faire enquête en formant des sous-comités d'étude.

A deux reprises, le Comité principal s'est réuni pour apprécier et discuter les progrès rapportés par chacun des sous-comités; à l'heure actuelle, tous les districts ont remis au comité central leurs rapports et leurs cartes avec commentaires.

La compilation de ces projets et la coordination des travaux sont un travail assez délicat; il sera bientôt mené à bonne fin, nous l'espérons.

Dans la province d'autres organismes, chacun dans leur sphère, se sont occupés du même problème. Ce sont d'abord les administrations de tous les ministères provinciaux; les villes principales, les chambres de commerce et d'autres encore.

Toutes ces suggestions, ces idées constructives, se rencontreront bientôt; elles seront coordonnées afin de former un seul rapport homogène, et couvrant à peu près toutes les possibilités de rétablissement d'après-guerre qui constitueront un actif pour l'économie de la Province.

Je ne sais si je puis me permettre cette indiscretion, mais voici les principaux points qui ont retenu l'attention des forestiers du Québec:

- (1) Développement de la voirie forestière;
- (2) Protection de la forêt, à tous points de vue;
- (3) Finance forestière pour faciliter l'exploitation et l'industrie forestière;
- (4) Aménagement sylvicole;
- (5) Education et entraînement forestier.

Vous êtes tous des techniciens, peut-être aussi des experts forestiers; vous savez donc que notre plan de travail comporte des développements infinis.

Puissent quelques réalisations pratiques couronner nos efforts et nos recherches; nous aurons alors contribué à gagner une paix véritable pour notre province et notre Canada.

POST-WAR FORESTRY PLANS IN ONTARIO

BY J. A. BRODIE

Ontario Forests Branch, Toronto, Ontario.

THE IMPORTANCE of forests and forest industries to Canadian life is apparent to those of us who, in our professional life, live close to the forests and deal with their problems daily. We are sometimes impatient to note the lack of appreciation of the problems and potentialities by the general public. To this lack of public understanding and appreciation we ascribe many of our difficulties in obtaining support for our program of forest management. However, we must as professional men lay our plans soundly and well and present to the public a well-thought-out and technically sound series of projects clearly indicating our step by step objectives capable of attracting and holding public support on an increasing scale as years go by. As professional men this must always be our main objective. I sometimes think that our planning in Forestry has been more idealistic than realistic; truly one visualizes imaginatively a structure before commencing drawing the detailed plans and specifications and prepares the estimates. In Forestry we visualized the general plan in an idealistic imaginative manner, presented concrete evidence in the way of statistics of the value of forests to our economic life, pointed out the dire consequence of further depletion, but far too frequently become vague and argumentative about the basic plans and estimates for the structure. We urge a plan of forest management but let us remember that the managed forest is the final structure. Are we now in a position to lay down the necessary plans for a managed forest that will attract the purchaser—the public. Everyone will admit that a fairly lengthy period of research, investigation and experimentation must intervene before