DISCUSSION

J. D. B. Harrison, President, Canadian Society of Forest Engineers.

This afternoon, as your program shows, we are going to hear a review of the status of planning activities and as much information about plans actually formulated as the various authorities feel can be placed at the disposal of the meeting at this time. The situation will doubtless prove to be different in different parts of the country and whether all these plans are to be released to the public is a matter for the Government to decide. Conditions in each Province will probably be reflected.

J. A. Brodie, Dept. of Lands and Forests, Toronto. I might say that, in drawing up our plans, one of the biggest difficulties was trying to get all-year employment for the men. Just whether that can be done when the final plans are prepared I am not sure. There is a period from January 1 to April 1 when it seems we may have to cut our staff to about one-half unless we can get additional projects which can be worked on in the winter months.

E. H. Roberts, Director of Forests, Saskatchewan. It is a matter of having the trained personnel, of supervisory officers, to carry out this work. It was discussed to some extent last year at our Annual Meeting in Toronto and I feel that it is one of the pressing necessities at present, to have efficiently trained supervising personnel in the field to carry on this work when the men come back. We have suggested (it is just in the formative stage of talking the thing over) the establishment of a Provincial Forestry School in one of the Prairie Provinces. It was at first felt that each University could go to the expense of setting up a school but then the suggestion was made that by some co-operative arrangement the three Provinces could get together and operate a free Forestry School at one of the Universities. I think the survey made by Professor Miles Gibson showed that we required some 60 Foresters in the three Prairie Provinces and probably a lot more of that type of men for reconstruction work. That is most desirable but I think another problem is the training of men as Forest Rangers and general men that we can use in forestry work.

Our Province is probably a little different in that respect than other Provinces. Strictly speaking we have not got a separate Forest Service in our Department. Our field officers combine all the jobs in connection with national resources in their districts. There are 14 Acts to administer. They represent the Government in that district. Lacking forestry training for these men, I have advocated a conservation course—a field course—in which these men could be trained to some extent in all the different activities for which they are responsible. Throughout the organization we have technical foresters that go out and help these men. We have foresters that handle our timber sales and that kind of work, where they may get technical advice and help. We feel these men should have some training in order that the job can be done more intelligently and efficiently. We feel they should have some theoretical training behind them and that is one feature we are trying to work on. We hope that along with assistance these returned men

are going to get from the Dominion Government—in fact they are getting it now, as we have taken on at the present time a few discharged men as apprentices as Rangers, Fire Wardens, etc.—instead of taking them on as individual apprentices, if we are going to get anywhere we will have to start schools to take care of that situation.

G. W. Phipps, *Spruce Falls Power & Paper Co., Kapuskasing, Ont.* I think most of our Pulp and Paper Companies and probably some of our larger Lumber concerns will have considered this question of planning for work after the war is over. I know that is the case with our Company and quite a substantial budget has been presented to the Management. The carrying out of these plans will depend on the staff available after the war is over, in every case, and failing an adequate return of men from Overseas, we are training those we have at the present time to carry on in those capacities. A large number of our bushmen have enlisted, as is the case with most other concerns and, naturally, we are expecting them back. A large number went over as sub-foremen and we are hopeful of getting them back in groups. I don't know that I can add very much to that at this time. I think the various plans of the different companies will become more apparent as the need for them arises.

W. A. E. Pepler, *The Quebec Forest Industries Ass'n, Ltd., Quebec.* It is true, as Mr. Phipps has said, that each company has done post-war planning within its own organization, and these plans include mill operation. I think most of the mills are in need of rehabilitation planning, or will be after the war. That has little bearing on the Forest aspect except insofar as they should be ready to use the products from the forests. As regards forest improvement, I think most of the companies have done some planning. In the case of the Province of Quebec there is a very fair proportion of representatives of Industry on the Government Committee on Reconstruction and they have contributed materially to the suggestions which have been put before that Committee. I also noted that in the set-up of the Committee in New Brunswick there were forest engineers from the Industry who had a very strong share, I would say, in the preparation of what I consider to be a most complete report. That is all I can say at present.

W. A. Delahey, *The Ontario Forest Industries Association, Ltd., Toronto.* There is very little that I can add to what Mr. Phipps and Mr. Pepler have said. However, I would like to congratulate those men from New Brunswick who had a part in the preparation of this very worthwhile report. I think it is the best I have seen. They have shown a fine appreciation of the need of Government and Industry men working together which we lack in some other places. As far as Ontario is concerned there has been as yet, as far as I can learn, other than in one section, very little close co-operation between Government and Industry. That section is at the Lake Head. The report from the Northwestern Section indicates that. I am sure they would have been represented here today if it had not been that a number of them have been tied up on a work of a rather extraordinary nature. They have given a great deal of thought and planning to post-war necessities in that district. This is,

unfortunately, not true of other sections of Ontario. They have comprehensive plans for the whole area, worked out by the 40-odd resident engineers there in the employ of Industry and Government. We hope that in the not too far distant future we will be able to do something along those lines in the rest of Ontario, because this problem, as pointed out by Mr. Cameron, is a partnership affair between the owners of the forests and those who are working those lands, and that is the Industry, and we have a long way to go in Ontario, particularly in the parts other than the Lake Head, to achieve the proper results. We have started something by bringing this all out in the open here and I hope something worthwhile will come of it.

L. S. Webb, *New Brunswick International Paper Co., Campbellton, N.B.* I have not much to say, Mr. Chairman. I have been working quite a bit on the reconstruction plans of New Brunswick and I was just thinking as I sat here today that at our Annual Meeting of 1942 the question of Post-War Rehabilitation was discussed. At that time it was a matter of getting the forest engineers of the country organized and enthused about post-war reconstruction plans. Last year at Toronto we had some very good papers on the subject, outlining plans for certain districts in Canada. I am quite encouraged to hear at this meeting what progress has been made during the year 1943. It is really only 2 years ago since this Society took hold of that matter in earnest and talked about it at the meetings. Probably looking back we might have thought there was a lot of talk there which didn't amount to much but we have learned in New Brunswick that when we started to talk Reconstruction we had to talk ourselves out before we started to work and it took two or three days of just talk before we got anything done. I am quite encouraged. I think we shall go back from this meeting and have more detailed plans for Post-war Reconstruction now that we are organized in every Province, and that something practical and concrete will be the result.

G. G. Cosens, *Dean, Faculty of Forestry, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont.* I would like to say, in connection with a subject that has been touched upon by at least three papers this afternoon, in talking to Prof. Gibson I find that their situation and ours are very closely parallel. We have over 35 per cent of all graduates who have ever passed through the Forestry School or have been on the Faculty of Forestry in the Armed Services. At the University of New Brunswick 40 per cent of their graduates are in the Armed Services. Those men must be demobilized before the general surge comes, because those are the men who will have to carry this thing. As to getting new material out of the schools, for our own part we have nobody above the second year. Our enlistments have been very high, which is probably as it should be, and certainly in meeting this problem we will have to go to the proper authorities, probably through the Canadian Society of Forest Engineers as well as through the various Universities, and point out to the Military people the necessity of doing something and of doing it immediately. We have no men that are qualified.

J. D. B. Harrison: Thank you, Dean Cosens. You have, of course, simply emphasized again what has come out so often in other people's remarks, but

from a different angle, that the whole question of success in any post-war situation depends on having trained men and I suppose you would agree that it means not only trained men of the professional level but trained men lower down. Your paper last year certainly initiated a study of the situation in connection with the lack of professional foresters. In connection with the report of the Executive tomorrow afternoon, Professor Gibson will read the report of the Committee that has been working on this and give you the figures and tell you what the Committee recommends should be done about it. His report has already been accepted by the Executive. We certainly don't want to let this matter drop. We want to place the facts before the proper authorities in a manner that will do the most good. Certainly that is the key in this crucial situation if we want to get our men quickly out of the Services after the war is over.

J. Miles Gibson, *Professor of Forestry, University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N.B.* I can only confirm Dean Cosens' remarks in regard to the lack of trained men at present. As an illustration I might say that in the fall of 1939 we had 75 students enrolled in Forestry. Seventy per cent of the boys enrolled at that time are in the Armed Services and 7 will never be back at the University. We have less than 30 students enrolled at the present time. A great number of the fellows who would naturally enroll in Forestry have been going directly from the High Schools into the Services. Today many of the boys that are enrolled in freshman year are young at the time of enrollment, they stay with us about a year and a half and then they volunteer in the Air Force, Army or Navy, and while some attempt is made to discourage them on the part of the Services, if the boy wishes to go there is really not any way you can discourage him. I was very glad that so many people have emphasized the need for training in the post-war rehabilitation plans, and I feel sure that what they have said means training not only for graduates from the Universities with Forestry degrees but training for many other fellows in supervising the projects. There is need, I think, of setting up courses to train those men immediately after the war. To staff such courses will require men to be available from the Services prior to any general demobilization, because we could not at present find staffs to set up schools of that type, men who had the background and experience and who would be acceptable. I think we have to keep that in mind in considering staffs for that type of training.

I have been very much impressed this afternoon by the fact that the Society has provided a medium by which their members and representatives from the Provinces have given us a picture of the planning going on right across Canada in regard to post-war rehabilitation. I think it shows considerable maturity in our organization in comparison to its size after the last war. I think it also portrays a great deal of effort on the part of our Executive, and a lot of planning, that we have had the opportunity of listening to this discussion this afternoon.

J. D. B. Harrison. I have an idea, and I think the discussion this afternoon has gone a long way to justify it, that this Society could play and was

in fact playing, in the last year or so, a far larger part in the formation of post-war plans respecting forestry than we thought we were. After all, we are a professional Society. It is perhaps not our function to tell the Government just what they should do. But it is our function to make perfectly clear to the people who formulate the plans what the needs of Forest Industry are, and the papers we have heard this afternoon indicate that has been accomplished with a moderate amount of success.

G. C. Piché, *Consulting Forester, Montreal, P.Q.* You have heard the Government employees and since I have retired from active service I shall not dwell very much on what they have said. Perhaps I should say I have been "demobilized" to act as Fuel Controller for the Province of Quebec, and this has given me an opportunity to learn far more than I ever suspected about the conditions that prevail in the handling of forest lands. In order to meet the deficit which existed last spring we made a survey of conditions prevailing all over the Province and discovered, to my surprise, that in order to get some of the fuel needed, we would have to tap reserves 150 miles from Montreal and sometimes we had to supply wood as far as Matapedia, in conflict with our friends from New Brunswick. I am not saying what we shall be doing in the west. The study that has enabled me to find out what I suspected in the handling of private woodlots in the Province of Quebec has been to the detriment of the future. To illustrate what I say, let me tell you that the total area of private holdings is less than 10,000 square miles, whereas the area under license to timber interests is at least 7 times larger, yet the production from private mills is almost equal that of the timber limits. That will show you to what extent the rate of depletion is being carried on. Therefore, I believe, following the forest policy statement which you and I, Mr. President, and other members worked on, that there is an item on private forestry which should not be omitted and this Society has a great part to play in helping the owners to practise forestry, to preserve the heritage of each father for his sons. Otherwise, if the woodlot goes, the farmer goes at the same time or not long after. The service provided recently by the Forest Service of Quebec should be given more power, more men, to carry on propaganda, to improve the woodlot, to give plants to farmers and induce reforestation and conduct proper management. I believe if we want to get the recruiting in labour, if we want to get the supply needed in villages, and if we want to prevent future shortages of fuelwood in times of calamity such as last year, we must look after private forestry and have Boards in various counties or regions who will look after such things. I think we should have a law specifying that nobody is allowed to deplete forest lands without being compelled to bring them back into a productive state as they were before. Something of that nature should be done. Reforestation was begun some years ago and I believe that it should be carried on and on, on a much larger scale. Until we do this we will see more forests being requested by settlers for cutting and the area will be greatly reduced. We must help the private owners if we want to induce reforestation.

J. D. B. Harrison. It is a fact that the average member of the public is unable to quite believe that in the normal years, before the beginning of this war,

of all the wood cut in Canada, half of it came from farm woodlots. They run about 47,000 square miles out of about ten times that amount of available land. It is very fortunate that in several provinces very considerable extension work is being done. At least that angle is getting consideration.

I might inform the meeting that last night the Executive talked over at some length the best course to pursue in order to bring again before the meeting or the membership the best digest we could of the information coming out of the discussions at this meeting, and also, of course, there is the question of examinations and studies and recommendations based on those reports on Post-war Plans which will undoubtedly be published within the coming year. That seems obvious, but of course I don't know. Our wish is to hand over to our Standing Committee on Rehabilitation the reports of this meeting and ask that Committee to study this material again in more detail and lay before the Society any recommendations for action or study that in their judgment is needed. The Committee on Rehabilitation had nothing to do this past year but that was no fault of theirs. In the previous two years Mr. Wilson's Committee did a great deal. I asked Mr. Wilson early this year to stand by and be ready to study any official plans that came out whenever they became available, and as the time of this annual meeting came closer no plans came out but, nevertheless, right up to the last we wanted that Committee to be present. It now has five members from coast to coast. This year the Rehabilitation Committee will certainly have plenty to do. Just to refresh your memories, the members of Mr. Ellwood Wilson's Committee are Mr. J. O. Wilson in Quebec, Mr. Phelps in Manitoba, (He will have to be replaced as he is in the Service now) Mr. Pelmoos in British Columbia and Mr. McEwen in Ontario.

Ellwood Wilson, Consulting Forester, Knowlton, P.Q. There is one phase of all this work that has apparently been more or less neglected and to which I have given a certain amount of thought, and I would just like to mention it this afternoon. We have all sorts of projects from different parts of the Dominion but so far we have not said anything about how these projects are going to be carried out. In other words, are we going to leave these various projects to the different provinces or are we going to have some sort of central authority which will take care of them?

It seems to me that is really the most logical way to carry out this rehabilitation work. In other words, when the war is over we shall have a tremendous amount of army equipment, such as tents, jeeps and all sorts of equipment, all of which will have to be disposed of. We will have a lot of returned soldiers who are competent to handle work on a large scale. We will have a lot of men who are more or less technically trained, and it seems to me that we could follow the example of the Civilian Conservation Corps in the United States and develop camps for these men all over the country, the men to be fed and housed by the Army but not under military discipline. The Army would simply feed and house them and various technical men would take these chaps over and allocate them to the various projects in different parts of the country.

As far as Forestry work is concerned we used to take over the men from the Army at 9 o'clock in the morning and send them back to the Army at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. In that way we got the most out of them, the men got the most out of work, and of course all the time they were at work they were being trained for other kinds of positions. Now we have heard Dean Cosens and Prof. Gibson tell us that practically all their men are in the Armed Services. If those men could come back and take the returned soldiers and such men as came out of Industry and carry right on with them, we would have a nucleus for this work. We would have a nucleus of trained men and the men who had the proper training and aptitudes would eventually be foremen and higher officials. In this way if we could arrange work on that basis we would be free of politics and could allocate the men to the various sections of the country where they were needed, and the men who were in charge of the work would have no responsibility for the housing and the feeding and the disciplining of the men.

I just throw this out as a suggestion. In all the reports I have heard nothing at all has been said about the organization. I rather imagine, from the reports, that the various organizations would take these men over, but they would then have to house and feed them; they would have to secure the equipment; and it would seem to me that the Army would be far and away the best agency to handle these men. The Army could set up branches and camps in the various parts of the country and the work would then be done in the very best possible way and it could be handled as a whole, rather than be broken up into small sections.

Mr. Piché has been talking to you about farm woodlots and we here in Quebec certainly realize the need for educating the farmer in this extension work. Being in close touch with farmers, I find it is very difficult indeed to get these men to pay any attention to what we try to tell them. You go to a farmer and say: "Here, your woodlot is very important. It is the only part of your farm that brings in any cash money and you will do a great deal better if you handle your woodlot in such a manner." The first thing he says is: "How long will it be until I see a return?" You tell him: "Maybe 20 years—maybe 30 years." He says: "What do I care? By that time I shall probably be dead." It is very hard to show that man that he has a responsibility toward the community in general; that he has children that ought to benefit by what he does now. I find it extremely difficult to make any impression on these men. However, I would like to say that it is much easier to make an impression on a French-Canadian farmer than on an English-Canadian farmer. They are more willing to take advice. They meet you in a better spirit and they have a better grasp of the situation. But there is no question about the fact that we have to do something to improve management of woodlots and you can't do it by literature nor by anything but personal contact. We have had some success in the Eastern Townships but it is going to take quite a while before we get anything actually accomplished.

Dr. C. C. Heimburger, Dominion Forest Service, Ottawa. I have been listening with great interest to the speakers and I think there is something

lacking yet. We don't know exactly what we want. As far as I can see we want three things. (1) To rehabilitate ourselves—the Government wants to be in a better position, Industry wants better private industry, and so on. (2) We want to rehabilitate returned soldiers as well as the men from industrial war plants. (3) We want to rehabilitate the Canadian Forest. Unless we do these three things, each and all of them, we won't obtain satisfactory results.

As regards silviculture, almost every recommendation submitted this afternoon included a program of reforestation, of improvement of young stands, and of road-building. Now any reforestation program is worthless unless the plan is maintained for longer than five years, as almost all of these plans call for. If we want to spend money and manpower in replanting we have to maintain them; otherwise our efforts will be lost. If we want to thin or improve existing forests we have to maintain such improvement in order to get the best possible effect of such an investment. If we want to build roads we have to use them. We had a "Relief Program" after the depression, when large areas were reforested and some areas thinned and improved. They have not been maintained and undoubtedly rehabilitation to the extent desired has not been achieved, either of the Administrator, the people on relief or the forest. People have learned a lot about rehabilitation since then, but as far as I can see the effect is not much better. There is still a great deal to be desired. I think we should ask technical men to think about it and try to organize the work in such a way that we may learn from past experiences and profit by it, and even if we don't achieve a perfect picture this time, we shall have tried to get a better picture than ever before. Unless we prepare for recurrent depressions we may expect chaos. Of course we could continue in a similar way and then say: "All right, we'll stop this and wait for the next depression," but I think it is better to plan NOT TO HAVE recurring depressions, and to plan without resorting to that idea.

W. H. Kilby, *Canadian National Railways, Winnipeg, Man.* I am glad Dr. Heimburger spoke first, because he has touched on the three essentials. We are talking of rehabilitation—primarily of the forest and we shall need man-power and money. Man-power we shall have but the man-power we need at the moment we have not got. Our plans today are in various stages of completion. Nobody has prepared and presented a complete statement. In varying degrees the other Provinces have given us some ideas but we have not a complete picture of the Dominion of Canada as a matter of policy. Let me touch on the set-up of committees, in referring to man-power. Two years ago we brought in a resolution asking the Government to consider the demobilization of technical men and other men who would be needed in this plan. We have conducted a survey in the meantime and I doubt if a thing has been done toward bringing those few men back to Canada. I fail to see how we can implement these plans without these technicians. I think in that regard we must recognize that this is primarily a professional Society engaged in the development of technical planning of a practical nature. It can only make the plans good by the voice of public opinion expressed in the

right places. Quite recently, Labour has expressed itself publicly as demanding more appropriate action in not only the protection of our forests but their proper use and perpetuation. I am pleased to hear New Brunswick say they have included the Canadian Legion in their committees. They will take an increasingly active part in public affairs in a sound way.

It is to be hoped that photographs as a result of the aerial photography program will be uniform and interchangeable, that a system will be used which can be spread across the whole Dominion.

The question of woodlots so aptly presented by Mr. Wilson and Mr. Piche is one in which I have a very lively interest, as well as the extension work being done by the Universities. The Prairie Provinces—Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba—stand in the greatest need of a woodlot program, apart from any shelterbelt or any other tree planting program under way now. That brings us to Nurseries. We hear a lot about this. The man on the street says "Are we going to have a big program?" Are we in a position to say how many plants we have ready to set out at this stage? That is important. The layman sometimes asks: "Could we plant a thousand acres?" I think we should have that information so that we could be in a position to intelligently answer their questions. That is all I have to say, Mr. Chairman. The papers read were so vast and comprehensive that it is impossible to digest them at once, but I do hope that out of this will come a concrete report urging a uniform policy for the Provinces, a definite system of committee representation through a Royal Commission or any other means which will be effective throughout the Dominion.

G. W. I. Creighton, *Provincial Forester, Halifax, Nova Scotia*. When we in our Province make post-war plans we are handicapped for two different reasons. We know in our own mind perfectly well what we think could or should be carried out. We have some notion of how much money the Province is prepared to spend on post-war rehabilitation. We have been asked repeatedly by various committees in Ottawa to state what we in the Provinces are prepared to do. We are asked if we will do work on a 50-50 basis sometimes, but so far, to the best of my knowledge, the Federal authorities have never stated what they are prepared to do. We make plans. We have no idea how much money we might expect to get from Ottawa. We have no idea how many men from the Services may come back and be willing to work on rehabilitation work in the woods.

I believe the educational authorities in the Army are making some inquiries among the men as to what they would like to do after the war but to the best of my knowledge we have no notion as to the proportion of men who may return who may wish to work in the woods. We have seen 2,000 men from the Forestry Corps come back quite recently and apparently they have little or no desire to go to the woods. If we plan road-building, stream improvement, etc., is it going to appeal to a man who has been 4 or 5 years in the Army? Do you think he will like to go to a construction camp in the woods? Personally, I don't think he will. I think we should take into consideration the wishes of the men in the Armed Services before we can hope to make

entirely complete plans. When you meet them they say: "I don't think I will go up and cant those big logs. In Scotland there were five of us canting." I think there are a good many reasons but at the same time I don't think a man who has returned from a number of years in the Army is going to feel that we are doing him any great favour by offering him a job 50 or so miles in the bush and living in a construction camp. I might say that as far as the technically trained men are concerned, we know pretty well how many graduate foresters there are and in our own Province we have jobs awaiting technically trained foresters. If they returned tomorrow we could give them employment—we could offer them work they might accept—but when it comes to the other men, the work is there provided there is the money and provided the men are willing to take it.

W. M. Robertson, *Dominion Forest Service, Ottawa*. It is rather disappointing that these reports have not sufficiently stressed (or perhaps I didn't get it out of the papers) the question of silviculture and research. There may be two kinds. One is fundamental and Mr. Brodie has said that work would be carried on; then there is the trial and error method which must be carried on on a much broader scale, and I think operators of the Provincial Governments must co-operate if the work is to be carried on. For example, the question of the spruce budworm at the present time. It is only by co-operation that we can find out what should be done.

Another thing, referred to by Mr. Wilson, was the matter of the woodlots. He says it is difficult to get the farmer to appreciate the value of the woodlot, particularly when he is told that it will be 20 or 30 years before he gets any return from that woodlot. I think you have to show him concretely that there is a profit in that woodlot, and not merely tell him that by putting in this and that it will give him a profit of so much—he wants to see it in dollars and cents. If the woodlot has not been abused there is no reason why he should not get returns from his wood almost immediately and he should be able to see it in terms of dollars and cents, and see the benefits derived.

J. C. W. Irwin, *Clarke, Irwin Co., Ltd., Toronto*. A couple of interchanges here, I think, should remind us that it is possibly not our function to put pressure on the Government so that this work is not lost sight of. I would not say it is sinister in any way that the Dominion Government has not declared itself in this connection but there are many other interests going to be clamoring for money and men after the war. Municipalities and various other organizations have detailed plans apart entirely from our Forestry plans. Someone has said this is a "professional" Society. I speak as a consumer and as one of the public. I think it is our duty, or YOUR duty, (if I may speak that way,) seeing that you are the people who know, and it is up to you to come out of what you consider your particular function or sphere and go into the field of public relations. Just what you are planning to do I don't know. The Government has your plans now—the plans from the different Provinces. They may hold them for 6 months or a year and then nothing might be done. My point of view also is this: that although we connect our great and grandiose plan for Forestry rehabilitation at the end of the war, I think the forest

has been mined for so many years, has produced so many taxes and made so many fortunes, it is now due for rehabilitation, whether large quantities of men are available or not. We must not relinquish whatever efforts we can make with regard to informing the parliamentarians that this is a most important phase of our economic life, and that certainly it is more important than practically any other type of plan that has been put forward for the use of men and money after the war.

T. A. MacElhanney, Superintendent Forest Products Laboratory, Ottawa. I have been waiting for two or three points to be brought out that probably go a little farther than some of the discussions. Mr. Irwin has come pretty close to them. We have been given today some most excellent plans which have shown careful thought. I presume these plans, for the time being at least, must to a large extent be considered tentative until questions of policy have been more clearly defined, and I think that will come out in the Sessions of the Dominion Government. In the next two or three months we should have a clear picture of what we can do and what we shall be expected to do. There is another phase. We will possibly have a clearer indication of the amounts of money that are available, but still further than that will be the economic set-up after the war, not only from the Canadian standpoint but from the International standpoint to a considerable extent. Still another requires emphasizing. Whatever the immediate causes of the war are, there is no question that the availability of natural resources is one of the fundamental and underlying things contributory at least, and I would anticipate that in peace negotiations there will have to be some clarification of that International aspect in regard to the availability of natural resources. It seems to me that while we may think from the standpoint of rehabilitation alone, that is not going to be the end of the picture by any means. There will be an urge on Canada for a better use of her forests and a better utilization of raw materials and that is not going to cease at the end of one or of five years. It will be continuous and for that reason I think the whole viewpoint with respect to forestry and use of materials will be revolutionary, not for 5 years but for many years after the war.

J. D. B. Harrison. I think we have been fortunate this afternoon in that we have got a great amount of information, as up-to-date as it could possibly be at this time, from authoritative sources and presented to us in a very short time. Somebody remarked that a great deal had been offered to us and therefore it was difficult to digest it all. We will want to read all these reports in the *Forestry Chronicle*. The Rehabilitation Committee will study them from the Society angle and make recommendations for your consideration.