New Brunswick Takes an Inventory

To make possible the adoption of improved methods of management in the future a complete classification of the Crown Lands of New Brunswick is being made. Over 4,000,000 acres have already been classified as to nature of the soil, amounts of timber by size and species per unit of area, with complete forest maps to various scales showing the location of the topography and timber. The survey is being made on a four per cent basis and is the most comprehensive of its kind ever undertaken in America. The wealth of data collected is beyond explanation here, but there is sufficient to lay down intensive and reliable working plans. Studies of annual growth and reproduction of softwood species is part of the forest survey work.

The Forest Service organization consists of a permanent staff of forest rangers appointed by competitive examination and these rangers, supplemented by temporary men as required, scale the season's cut of logs in the winter, act as fire wardens in the summer, and at all times of the year act as game wardens. The Forest Service is directed by an Advisory Board of five members, viz: The Minister of Lands and Mines, the Deputy Minister, the Provincial Forester, and two provincial lumbermen who hold office for three years.

The carrying out of the timber regulations and the collections of dues is in the hands of technically trained foresters. The revenues from the forests have more than doubled in the five years that the administration of timberlands has been in the hands of foresters.

To prescribe the best cutting method for stands of slow growing spruce which does not reach the regulation cutting limit, and upon which special cutting permits are granted, an area of one square mile has been reserved and logged experimentally under different cutting methods on a scale sufficiently large to form under intensive study conclusive results in a few years. Co-operation is maintained with the Dominion Government and lumber companies in the work, and it is expected that more experimental preserves will be established in other forest types for the purpose of improving cutting methods now in force.

New Brunswick's forest policy has been definitely established. To the Forest Service is given the means of improving on the details of the various phases of forestry administration, and the time is not so far distant, as time is measured in forestry, when the ideals of its pioneers will be realized.

WHY IS FORESTRY?

There is a good deal in the press these days about the necessity for forest conservation and wise utilization, and people may be led to ask: Why should Canadians bother their heads about forestry? The answer is very simple. Canada, like every other country in the world, has a large proportion of land that is not good for agriculture but which will grow tim-

ber. In some countries it is with great difficulty that these non-agricultural areas are got to grow trees, and even then the timber is of inferior quality. In Canada on the contrary, the land, if given a chance, readily bears a new crop of trees, and when grown these trees provide the finest structural timbers in the world. How much of Canada is of this character is not yet definitely known but a conservative estimate places it at sixty per cent of the country. The reason why Canadian statesmen and leaders in all walks of life are urging the study and practice of forestry is that if citizens sit still and

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