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Convention at Fredericton, Feb. 23rd and 24th.

At the meeting of the directors of the Association, noted in another part of this issue, it was decided to accept the invitation of the government of the Province of New Brunswick to hold a convention in Fredericton during the

present season. It has since been decided to hold the convention on Thursday and Friday, Feb. 23rd and 24th.

The regularannual meeting of the Association will be held in Ottawa March 10th and 11th, 1910.

The Nova Scotia Forest Survey.

The forest survey, or, rather, "reconnaisance," of the province of Nova Scotia (the inauguration of which was noted in the June issue of the FORESTRY Journal) was proceeded with during the past summer, and satisfactory progress was made, those counties west of Hants being covered. Dr. Fernow and his four assistants succeeded in covering a total of about 8,500 square miles in this first season of the work, Which will take another season to complete.

COST, OBJECT AND METHODS.

The low cost of the survey is a point especially noteworthy, the expenditure per square mile averaging less than twenty cents.

A high degree of accuracy was not aimed at, the object of the survey being rather to furnish approximately correct information regarding the character, extent and condition of the province's forest reserves. Such information, it must be observed, even though but approximately correct, is vastly more reliable than the haphazard guesses that have up till now been the expression of our knowledge of the extent

and value of Canadian woodlands. Five men were engaged in the survey and each was left largely to himself, a certain territory being assigned him

to cover by whatever means should seem best to him. In making investigation as to the timber, etc., personal inspection of the woodlands was supplemented by interviews with persons in each locality who knew the condition of certain parcels of timber. Much valuable information was obtained in this way, the lumbermen especially being very generous in giving informa-

The survey plats of the Crown Lands Department, on the scale of two miles to the inch, were used as the basis of recording the forest survey. These were found only fairly satisfactory. Owing to the fact that no system of triangulation has been established, difficulty was found in tying new surveys to definitely located points. Moreover, the surveyors in the field frequently made "mistakes," such as locating the boundaries of a 100-acre grant of land to enclose an area of eight hundred acres. It was indeed, often found difficult to locate Crown lands at all, and much land shown on the maps as the property of the province did not exist.

The information gathered was, as far as possible, plotted on the maps in the field, colored pencils being used; numbers and letters were used to denote