

General Expenses as follows—

Exhibition Car.....	\$2,386.64	
Lectures.....	666.73	
Railway Transportation.....	295.00	
Express and Freight.....	24.07	
Insurance.....	50.00	
Advertising.....	12.00	
Books and stencils.....	30.58	
Rent and chairs for meeting.....	12.25	
Refund.....	5.00	
Miscellaneous.....	36.46	
		3,518.73

Miscellaneous—

Auditor's Fee, 1920.....	100.00	
Purchase of books for sale.....	124.44	
Postage.....	633.00	
Bank exchange.....	348.77	
		1,206.21

Balance in bank, \$2,702.01, less outstanding cheques..	\$ 688.58	2,013.43
		\$49,850.01

Aeroplane Service.

Mr. G. C. Piche referred to the Forestry Convention at Toronto, saying that Mr. Ellwood Wilson read a paper at the convention regarding his company's experience with an aeroplane service for forest surveying and air photography, and he requested Mr. Wilson to favor the meeting with a talk on the main points of his paper.

Mr. Wilson complied in a short talk and in reference to the value of the aeroplane for survey work in the forests, said the method was a decided advancement over previous ones. Mr. Wilson pointed out that, after three years' experience with aeroplanes in forestry work, he would say they were decidedly useful for vertical work in connection with forestry.

Speaking of the values of photography from the air, Mr. Wilson asserted that they were far superior to maps and plans, and so perfect in an educational sense that, when photographs of forest property and lakes were shown to the management of lumber firms, they could realize the location and extent of the areas. He also said that the trees could even be distinguished to such an extent that one could name the various species. Another thing he referred to in order to show the value of photography taken in the air, was in the purchase of a lot or even of limits which enabled the forest engineer to know the value of the properties and advise his firm whether to buy or not.

In answer to a question Mr. Wilson said aeroplanes could be operated in winter as well as in summer, but owing to the white ground caused by the snow the photographs were not so accurate, and furthermore the green leaves on the trees and the various shades were a great help in summer.

P. Z. Caverhill, chief forester of the Department of Lands, British Columbia, who was in attendance at the convention, was introduced by Supt. Price. He said British Columbia had its wealth of forest

resources like Quebec, but difference in growth and in species of trees. He had, however, attended the convention of Quebec forest engineers to gain information. The speaker took a deep interest in the remarks made by Mr. Wilson in support of the aeroplane for forest survey and photography in the air, and would say that British Columbia had the same results from aeroplane experiments, Mr. Caverhill referred to an occasion of a big windstorm which swept over the British Columbia province, and the destruction of 300,000,000 feet of timber, and how the aeroplane with the photographic expert had been sent into the air and gave an almost exact report of the area destroyed.

Getting Accurate Estimates.

Mr. Nesbitt, forest engineer in the employ of Price Bros., Limited, gave a short talk on the aeroplane service for his company. He told of the work he is now carrying on for his company in connection with their vast timber limits and the use of aeroplanes, three in number. He submitted a number of photographs taken in the air in demonstration of the efficiency of forest engineering with the aid of the aeroplane, which was enabling Price Bros. to obtain an accurate estimate of their limit holdings, their values, and the various species of trees.

Alphonse Landry, in charge of the government airdrome at Roberval, in the Lake St. John district and the northern timberland of the province exhibited photographs taken in the air to demonstrate the values of photography from the aeroplane in forest survey work.

Annual subscription to "Canadian Forestry Magazine," with membership in Canadian Forestry Association, \$2.00. 224 Jackson Bldg., Ottawa.

FUR FARMS IN CANADA.

(Halifax Chronicle)

It is beginning to be realized that before long the main reliance of the fur markets of the world for supplies must be the breeding of fur animals under conditions of domestication. Even the muskrat-producing swamps will be managed as fur-growing farms.

In that direction Canada is now far in the lead, the total value of fur-bearing animals on farms in the Dominion being \$4,632,600.

There are 306 fox-fur farms on Prince Edward Island—more than half of Canada's total number. Nova Scotia has 52 fox farms, New Brunswick 57, Quebec 76, Ontario 40, the Prairie Provinces 18, and British Columbia and the Yukon 24.

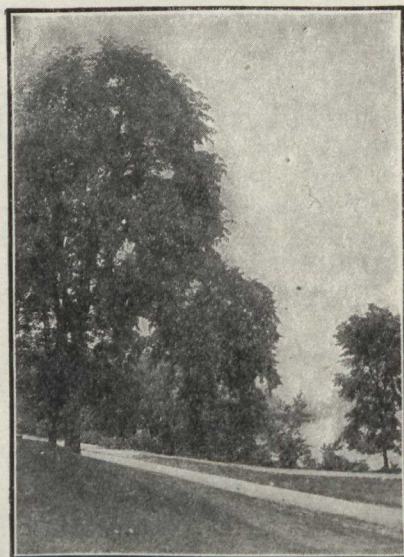
Nova Scotia has three mink farms, Quebec one, Ontario one, and British Columbia one.

Quebec has two raccoon farms, and the Prairie Provinces have one farm devoted to the rearing of caracul sheep for the fur (derived from the new born animal), which is known in the market as "Persian lamb."

The total number of fur farms in Canada is 582.

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