inches. The estimate unit is the working circle which usually corresponds with a Forest Ranger District and averages over one million acres in area. For each working circle, separate estimates are being made for Crown lands and for private and licensed lands where such occur. During the latter stages of the inventory, a staff of about 20 is being employed on mapping and compilation. Work has been greatly expedited by the use of a battery of calculating machines and adding machines.

The whole Forest Zone has been divided into eight Forest Sections and the intention is to publish a separate bulletin for each, giving tables of area and volume and other pertinent information as to growing conditions.

The object of the Forest Inventory is to give a reasonably accurate estimate of the productive forest area, and of the present timber volumes and age classes by districts. This information will be available to anyone interested in starting new forest industries in any part of the Province, and will be of great assistance in the planning of such industries.

The Forest Inventory is considered to be a necessary first step in scientific forest development. Further steps are: improved protection from fire, insects and disease; advancement in cutting practices; better guarantees of regeneration after cutting; and extension of working plans covering sustained yield by districts. It is expected that further assistance from the Federal Government will be made available along these lines, and negotiations to this effect are already taking place between the Provincial and Federal Governments.

Contributed by C. B. GILL

CONGRESS OF ENTOMOLOGY

The Tenth International Congress of Entomology will be held in Montreal on August 17-25, 1956. Following the Congress a number of excursions to places of entomological interest will be arranged.

All those hoping to attend the Congress and wishing to obtain further information should communicate as soon as possible with the Secretary, Mr. J. A. Downes, Division of Entomology, Science Service Building, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada.

TECHNICAL NOTE

RUBBER-BASE PAINT FOR TREE MARKING

by J. M. Jarvis¹

Marking trees is usually a messy job, and because the lead paints in general use are difficult to wash from the hands, face, and clothing, the work is greatly disliked by most foresters. Special tree-marking paints which do not require mixing, and paints in stick form, may be obtained but these are not readily available through normal retail outlets.

In October 1954, the author began a test to determine the usefulness of rubber-base paints for tree marking. Some 705 trees on an experimental area were marked with lead paint; another 223 trees on an adjacent area were

¹ Research Forester, Forestry Branch, Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources, Ottawa.

similarly marked with a rubber-base paint of the type used in interior decoration. Both paints were applied with a Nelson paint gun in a manner to make a roundish spot. The lead paint was mixed in a ratio of one part kerosene to one part paint; the rubber-base paint was mixed in a ratio of one part water to one part paint.

Species marked with the rubber-base paint included sugar maple, white birch, ironwood, white cedar, white spruce, jack pine, trembling aspen, balsam fir, and white pine. The trees were examined in June, 1955, seven months later, and it was found that the marks made with the rubber-base paint had withstood the rigors of winter remarkably well. The paint had adhered to the bark, and in general the marks were more distinct than those made with lead paint. The exceptionally good condition of all marks indicates that rubber-base paints are suitable for tree marking.

The more desirable qualities of rubber-base paint for tree marking are: (1) water is used as the solvent instead of kerosene or turpentine; (2) the paint can be removed from the hands and face by washing with soap and water; (3) the paint gun can be cleaned in water; (4) smaller quantities of the paint are required because it does not soak into the bark as readily as lead paint; and (5) the rubber-base paint costs less at the retail outlets than a good lead paint.

The only disadvantages known to the author in using rubber-base paint are: (1) it dries quickly and the paint gun must be cleaned soon after use, otherwise the nozzle will become plugged; and, (2) the paint will freeze in winter. However, as most marking is done in summer and fall, the second disadvantage is of little consequence.

EMPLOYMENT

FORESTERS WANTED

Two men with bush experience and some topographical drafting ability to work in northern Ontario. Reply Code No. GF 1.

Recent graduate required for general forestry work with forest products company with headquarters in Toronto. Reply Code No. GF 2. Please address replies to George A. Sinclair, Forest Pathology Laboratory, Southern Research Station, R.R. #2, Maple, Ontario, giving code number and essential information re personal qualifications. All replies treated confidentially.

WOODS MANGER WANTED

Forest Engineer or Forester with broad experience. Able to exercise supervisory or administrative control over other technical employees. Required for large newsprint operation in Mexico. Woods management will include negotiation for timber purchases. Permanent position with excellent salary. Accommodation and transportation provided. Reply to the Editor of the Forestry Chronicle.

POSITION WANTED

A Graduate Forester with eight years of forestry experience would like to obtain employment with an organization where work in silviculture and general research is offered. This Applicant can provide full details of his professional background. Reply Code No. E 1 to Terry E. Clegg, Box 450, Rossland, B.C.