
In the Preface of this volume the author has stated that it "is primarily intended for the instruction of British university and college students who intend to take up forestry as a profession," but it should be equally welcomed by all young foresters and even those of longer standing who wish to refresh their memories and obtain an insight into the more recent methods developed.

The title "Elementary Forest Mensuration" is perhaps a trifle misleading in that practically the whole field of Forest Mensuration has been covered, although several subjects have been treated very briefly, and such adjectives as "concise" or "condensed" would have been more descriptive.

It is well known how essential a knowledge of Forest Mensuration is to the forester and any new volume on this subject is a welcome addition to his reference library. This is especially so in the younger countries where forestry is making such rapid strides based mainly on the experience gained in the older parts of the world.

The author commences with a chapter on the history of Forest Mensuration indicating the progress from measurement purely for the purposes of sale of produce up to the methods developed later for management and research. This is followed by an equally brief chapter on the Theory of Tree Measurement.

In the next two chapters the measurement of both felled and standing trees is discussed. Only the cubic and the quarter girth volume measurements are mentioned and no side-tracking has been done on the numerous local log rules used in different countries. The measurement of the height of standing trees has been given fairly detailed explanation.

In the remainder of the book, separate chapters give the preparation and use of volume tables, the increment of individual trees, the measurement of woods and the preparation and application of yield tables. Throughout these pages are numerous tables and illustrations which simplify the interpretation of the text.

The final chapter written by R. Bourne describes the assessment of site quality, the determination of the growing stock and the influence of market requirements, all important data essential in the preparation of working plans.

Any attempt to write about a large and comprehensive subject in a small space is rather a difficult feat and, although there are several points in this book which might be more fully discussed, the author has been, on the whole, quite successful in giving a clear and concise account of all the essential points.

C.T.S.