

AND SO WE ASK—

in order to pay the printing cost of your personal copy of the Forestry Journal, and put some muscular power into your "Membership" in the Forestry Association, that you accept the following new basis of annual membership:

1920 Membership fee in the Canadian Forestry Association **\$1.00**

1920 Subscription to the Canadian Forestry Journal **1.00**

Total for Membership and Subscription **\$2.00**

That is, we separate the Journal subscription from the membership, both of which were formerly included in the fee of one dollar. They now become one dollar each.

By the new arrangement, **any one paying one dollar will receive the Forestry Journal, as formerly.**

By paying two dollars, you get a year's subscription to the Journal, and in addition you make your personal alliance with the Association a real working force. That second dollar is the vital one in our educational campaigns.

(No one who has paid his fees for 1920 or who took out a 1920 membership on the basis of a one-dollar inclusive fee will be affected by the foregoing.)

THREE REQUESTS—THREE DUTIES

1. Do not quit the Association. Its battles are only half-fought.
2. Send in a dollar bill for your Forestry Journal.
3. And at the same time add a second dollar to pay for your Membership.

Yours faithfully,

CANADIAN FORESTRY ASSOCIATION

10,000 members—15,000 soon.

PROGRAMME FOR PRIVATE FORESTRY

By H. S. Graves, Chief Forester of the United States.

In seeking a solution for the forestry problem on private lands, it should be recognized that its very character is such as to require public participation, assistance and direction. There are certain things that the public should do, and in a liberal spirit, to make forestry by private timberland owners possible and effective. At the same time the public should insist by adequate legislation that the destructive processes be stopped, and that methods be adopted which will leave the forests in a productive condition. To secure these ends there is necessary a broad programme that is practical and equitable, based on consideration of existing economic conditions. Its formation calls for the most careful constructive thought, with no point of view neglected.

Some principles may, however, be briefly indicated. A programme of forestry should include, first of all, compulsory fire protection;

and this should apply to second-growth and cut-over lands as well as to old timber. State laws should be unequivocal, with adequate penalties in their requirements upon timberland owners for protective measures, including the prevention of dangerous accumulations of slashings. Fire protection should be organized and under state supervision. The states should provide an effective organization to enforce the fire laws and to administer the organized protective work. Liberal funds should be made available for patrol, improvements, supervision, and inspection. In most of the states the laws are not drastic enough; there is not sufficient direct responsibility on the owner, and there are not provided adequate means to execute the laws and administer the protective work. The damage by forest fires can be stopped. Its continuance is due to a combined failure on the part of the public and the owners.