

of the various sections of the British Empire. This was designed to aid all foresters in public administrative positions and to inaugurate some method of permanent inter-communication between them. It was thought also that a logical development of such conferences would be the stimulation of inter-Imperial trade in forest products. Thus, it was suggested, there might come about a clearing-house of information on trade opportunities in timber and its manufactures that would prove of great advantage to Canada. The scheme was eagerly taken up by Scottish and English forestry authorities and gained the endorsement of the British Government's new Forestry Commission. Recently the Chairman of the Commission was authorized to call an Empire Forestry Conference for July, 1920, to take place at the same time as the Empire Timber Exhibit in London.

MEMBERSHIP.

The development of membership in the Canadian Forestry Association requires constant promotion work through every day of the year. There is practically no unsolicited accretion of strength and this is in keeping with the experience of nearly all other associations. The securing of members requires a very large volume of correspondence, quantities of special literature, and the use of local solicitors. The results for 1919 amounted to 3,000 new members, representing $37\frac{1}{2}$ per cent increase in the one year, and 333 per cent increase since the commencement of the war period. We have now a healthy membership strength of 10,000 scattered over the entire Dominion. We have also members in India, Ceylon, Russia, Sweden, Denmark, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, France, Spain, 250 in the United States, and a substantial body in the British Isles.

THE NEW MEMBERSHIP FEE.

In the correspondence of new members, abundant evidence is given that the responsibility of the state in administering the forest resources has taken a strong hold upon popular thought. The Association has gained new adherents mainly by emphasizing the economic soundness of its policies, its detachment from all government and commercial bodies and the consistency of its objects with public welfare. We look forward to an even larger addition to the membership in 1920. It was decided by an almost unanimous vote of the Directors to establish an annual charge of one dollar for subscription to the Journal, in addition to the dollar membership fee. This is necessary in order to secure from the body of members not only the

cost of printing the Forestry Journal, but a supplementary revenue for the general educational work of the Association.

The Canadian Forestry Journal, our official monthly, has proved a great factor in holding old members and gaining new ones. It has rendered an educational service to which many of our members bear a hearty tribute. Month by month, through text and illustration, the Journal spreads into all parts of Canada the Association's creed in forest protection and administration. We have made a special point of building up public interest in the economic magnitude of the wood-using industries of Canada and the need for the fullest public co-operation in maintaining their raw materials of standing timber.

The Forestry Journal hitherto has been prevented from developing its advertising patronage through lack of circulation. Having successfully passed the 10,000 mark, the Journal takes on new rank as an advertising medium, according to Canadian advertising experts consulted. We expect thereby to cut down the cost of the Journal's publication in 1920. The Secretary managed in December last to reduce the printing cost for 1920 by \$800 over 1919, and by \$1,300 over the best other tender we could obtain.

As to the collection of special subscriptions, the record for 1919 suggests how steadily the Association's educational work is gaining in favor of observant individuals and companies.

SPECIAL SUBSCRIPTIONS IN 1919.

Laurentide Co.	\$400
Laurentian Forest Protective Association....	100
Southern St. Lawrence Protective Association	100
H. N. Haberer	100
A. H. Campbell	50
Wayagamack Co.	25
W. C. Edwards & Co.	100
River Ouelle Pulp and Paper Co.	100
Riordon Pulp and Paper Co.	300
W. H. Johnson	100
Spanish River Pulp and Paper Mills	200
Abitibi Pulp and Paper Co.	200
J. R. Booth	200
H. H. Hettler	50
J. K. McDonald	25
Brown Corporation	200
N. B. Railway Co.	100
Colonial Lumber Co.	50
James McLaren Co.	200
Baie St. Paul Lumber Co.	50
Shevlin-Clarke Co.	200
H. A. Calvin	50
Bathurst Lumber Co.	200
Pembroke Lumber Co.	50