

of the forest protective system, the campaign for reform was repeated on nearly identical lines, the combination of Boards of Trade, newspapers, etc., until the press of the province was practically unanimous in insisting upon a radical forest service reform along the lines laid down by the Forestry Association. Then followed investigations by the Secretary of conditions in the fire-swept districts with the result that the Association was able to present further evidence favoring the introduction of 'burning permits' for settlers' clearing fires, better patrol and inspection of rangers, and other points of improvement. Finally a large deputation representing bankers, insurance companies, manufacturers, lumbermen, forest engineers, settlers, mine owners, newspaper publishers, and many other important interests appeared before the Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines, when the subject of forest service re-organization was discussed amicably and the Government's decision announced. Ontario's forest protective service is now under a new department, with Mr. E. J. Zavitz as its chief, and there is every reason to look forward to a quick fulfillment of the Minister's assurances regarding a settlers' permit law, re-organization of the ranger system, the wider use of permanent improvements, and other modern methods capable of giving lives and timber the protection from fire to which they are entitled.

#### *Stimulating the West.*

Realizing that the outstanding requirement of the forested areas of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta is the elimination of fire losses, as far as possible, the Association undertook to bring before the newspapers, members of the Governments and Legislatures, the Grain Growers and co-operative associations, municipal associations, etc., the need of supervising settlers' clearing fires in the northern areas. This entailed a large amount of special literature, the situation being explained to the people of the West in brief illustration pamphlets, each discussing a new phase and

supplying evidence of the importance of the prairie timber possessions and the successful protective schemes in use elsewhere. While the members of the legislatures were being informed continually on this question, the Prairie Province members of the Forestry Association, numbering 900 were persuaded to write to their representatives and Ministers of the Governments, asking their support of this and other progressive enactments in forest conservation. By these and other means, the Association has stimulated Western interest in problems of the provincial forests and there seems a strong likelihood that one or more of the provincial governments will take the valuable co-operative action in fire prevention as has been outlined.

#### *Menace to White Pine.*

The finding of areas of white pine in Ontario and Quebec, infected by the White Pine Blister disease received due attention. Newspaper and magazine articles called the attention of the public to the seriousness of the menace. Illustrated literature was sent to all Eastern limit holders and, more recently, a special pamphlet, setting forth expertly the need of action in suppressing the disease, was written for us by the kindness of H. T. Gussow, Dominion Botanist, and sent to all known holders of white pine in Ontario and Quebec. Letters on the same subject supplemented the printed issues and it is encouraging to know that so many leading lumber companies have instructed their woods employees to use the Association's literature in searching out infected trees and bushes.

The Secretary delivered 37 illustrated addresses, at Winnipeg, Fort William, Sudbury, Cobalt, Haileybury, McGill University, Montreal High School; Grand Mere; Cardinal, Sault Ste. Marie, Hamilton, Brockville, Marmora, Prescott, Queen's University, Kingston; Bishop's College, Lennoxville; Macdonald College; St. Andrew's College, Toronto, Montreal, and a series of seven open-air illustrated addresses to large audiences in the Georgian Bay and