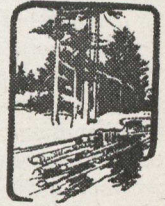


# THE YEAR'S STORY OF OUR ASSOCIATION

*(Constituting the Directors' Report for 1919)*

Membership Has Reached 10,000, and All  
Forms of Educational Activity Have  
Met With Success.



On the eve of our twentieth birthday, January 15th, 1920, it is interesting to recall one or two facts surrounding the Association's birth on January 15th, 1900.

The preliminary steps towards the formation of the Canadian Forestry Association were taken by Mr. E. Stewart, then Chief Inspector of Forestry and Timber for the Dominion (now of Toronto), who sent out a circular letter on January 8th, 1900, to a number of men interested in the subject of forestry, asking them to meet at his office on the 15th of that month. At that meeting were present: Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere; Mr. Saunders; Mr. William Little; Mr. Thos. Southworth, Director of Forestry for Ontario; Mr. E. Stewart; Prof. John Macoun, Assistant Director of the Geological Survey; Mr. Little was elected Chairman, and Mr. Stewart, Secretary.

On March 7th, 1901, the membership was 244 and the total receipts \$192.45.

We have had in 1919 three chief campaigns to improve forest laws and administration, keeping in view always the sane balance that must be maintained between public regulations and the economic status of the wood-using industries.

In some parts of Canada, the absence of any real government machinery to carry out the public responsibility in forest conservation provided opportunities for constructive work along educational lines.

A good deal of time and effort have been expended upon Nova Scotia. The interest of the government in our proposals for the appointment of a Provincial Forester and the commencement of a Forest Service seemed to fluctuate considerably in the past two years, during which we have addressed ourselves to the situation in that province. This necessitated several brief campaigns to revive public pressure. Results, however, have recently been in evidence. The Provincial Government has offered the position of Provincial Forester to a well-qualified

Canadian, and it is the Association's belief that this will lead to the reformation of Nova Scotia's fire protection system and the spread of forestry principles and practices amongst the Nova Scotia limit-holders who own the great bulk of the forest areas.

## THE DOMINION CAMPAIGN

In the Dominion field the Association's effort to extend technical forestry supervision over the licensed timber berths in the three prairie provinces and the railway belt of British Columbia, as set forth in the last Directors' Report duly passed at the last annual meeting, met with strenuous opposition on the part of the Minister of the Interior, who finally suspended our annual grant from the Dominion Treasury. Every effort has been made towards securing a modification of the Minister's decision. It may be pointed out that the Association's attitude regarding the licensed timber berths on Dominion lands has been one of the cardinal points, not only in our own educational propaganda for many years past, but in the programme of the Commission of Conservation. We have asked only that the Department of the Interior apply forestry supervision to the timber berths within the reserve boundaries, just as it has for years with respect to the unlicensed lands within the reserves. The Association was governed wholly by considerations of public welfare and feels confident that its case will be overwhelmingly supported by the people of Western Canada who are most directly concerned, and whose interests are our primary consideration. It will be the Association's duty to continue to prosecute forestry propaganda in the Prairie Provinces to the utmost of its power.

The campaigns for reforms of forest administration in Ontario, Nova Scotia, and on Dominion lands, can be regarded, as in previous years, as the main task of the Association. The reform of the forest protection system of Ontario, the inauguration of a Forest Service in New Brunswick, the securing of fire legislation in the