CONSTANTLY EVOLVING: CONSTANTLY INFORMING

The Forestry Chronicle, 1925–1999

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The Forestry Chronicle is an expression of the status of the profession - K. G. Fensom

Introduction

In July 1925, C. D. Howe, then President of *The Canadian Society of Forest Engineers (CSFE)*, the predecessor of the *Canadian Institute of Foresters/Institut forestier du Canada (CIF/IFC)*, wrote to members as follows:

To the Members of the Society;

I hope the News-Letter presented to you in this form is only the precursor of a periodical journal for the discussion of matters of interest to the profession. Before we can have such a journal, however, we must demonstrate that we can support the News-Letter more effectively than in the past. Don't leave all of the work to the Secretary. Send in your contributions of articles on subjects of interest. Only when successful in modest ventures can we pass on to greater.

Sgd. C. D. Howe, President.

Dr. Howe could not have foreseen the 75-year history of *The Forestry Chronicle*. During this period it has been produced without interruption and now serves as the longest continuous record of Canadian forestry. From its first issue of 52 mimeographed pages, it has progressed to its current high standard which presents a number of categories of news, book reviews, lists of meetings and publications, along with its traditional professional and scientific papers.

Indeed, as we celebrate the 75th Anniversary of *The Forestry Chronicle*, we would do well to reflect on the following words written by Kenneth G. Fensom, a former President and Editor and the author of *A History of the Canadian Institute of Forestry - Institut*

Forestier du Canada 1908–1969, in a June 1951 editorial dealing with the function of *The Forestry Chronicle*:

The Forestry Chronicle is an expression of the status of the profession, and will continue to mature along with the profession.

In 1925 when *The Forestry Chronicle* was introduced, the CSFE had been in existence for some 17 years. In March 1908, a small group met on the occasion of the 9th Annual Meeting of the Canadian Forestry Association in Montreal, to consider and establish a national association of professional foresters. A constitution was adopted and officers elected. There were 12 charter members; the first President was Dr. B. E. Fernow and the first Secretary, F. W. H. Jacombe. Of the charter members, three were employed by the federal government, four by provincial governments, three by industry and two by the University of Toronto.

In its initial stages the social aspect of the society was emphasized with dis-

cussion of technical subjects to come later. In keeping with this focus, the early annual meetings were of an informal nature, although considerable attention was devoted to constitution and organizational framework. However, in 1921, the annual meeting included a scheduled program of technical papers. The next year featured a meeting held under the joint auspices of the CSFE and the Society of American Foresters.

During this period the only service provided to its members was the annual meeting which was always held in eastern Canada. Accordingly, there was no means of keeping members informed of society activities or of forestry developments. Early steps to remedy this involved the use of special sections in the *Canadian Forestry Journal* and its successor *Forest and Outdoors*; the issuing of a news bulletin and providing members with a subscription to the *American Forestry Quarterly* and later the *Journal of Forestry*. None of these mechanisms proved successful and by 1925 a committee had been established to determine steps to improve the situation. But as reported by Fensom (1972), even while some members of the committee were still busily discussing the pros and cons of a new journal, and before the committee had reported, the first issue of *The Forestry Chronicle* appeared in mimeographed form. It was issued by A. H. Richardson, Secretary, The Canadian Society of Forest Engineers, 17 Queen's Park, Toronto, Ontario.

From its first edition until the present, *The Forestry Chronicle* has been published each year, and since a publication schedule has been in place, no issue has been missed. "Despite frequent and often justifiable criticism, it has also been lavishly praised. Its preparation, publication and distribution constitute the biggest single sustained project for which the national body has assumed full responsibility.

¹Forest Consultant, Guelph, Ontario.

Without this unique medium of communication the profession of forestry in Canada would be the poorer" (Fensom 1972).

Then and Now

The first issue of *The Forestry Chronicle* in July 1925 featured the introduction written by the President, Dr. Howe, at that time Dean of the Faculty of Forestry at the University of Toronto, three articles, a news item on the World Forestry Congress scheduled for Rome in 1926 and 11 pages of personalia (Box 1). The first article, written by Howe, dealt with aspects of the Canadian forestry problem and outlined what forestry meant, what had been accomplished in forestry and what remained to be done. It is reprinted on pages 580-585 of this issue. This item was based on an address presented to the Royal Canadian Institute at a meeting at the University of Toronto held on a Saturday evening. Another article, which had been presented at the 1925 Annual Meeting, described the functions of the forest department of Price Bros., while the third article discussed the importance of lookout towers in fire protection. The personalia section was separated into regions - Quebec and Maritime Provinces, Ontario, Prairie Provinces and British Columbia, with most coverage from the east. The items generally discussed various forestry activities being carried out by members, but in some instances reported forestry news. For example, two new steel lookout towers were constructed in New Brunswick, the Province of Quebec was involved in forest inventory, the Alberta Forestry Branch had an exhibit at the Calgary Stampede, and the British Columbia Forestry Branch was being reorganized.

The November-December 1999 issue of *The Forestry Chronicle* contained 122 pages of which approximately one half were devoted to professional and scientific papers (Box 2); this contrasts with about three quarters of the first issue being devoted to its three articles. This 1999 issue contained a variety of sections and most pronounced is its extensive 27-page coverage of national and international forestry news. Other sections, not included in the first issue, were an editorial, a presidential perspective, letters to the editor, institute affairs, obituaries, university news, professional and technical association news, an information technology column, book reviews, lists of publications and lists of

Box 1

The First Issue - July 1925 Volume 1, Number 1 - 62

Contents - 1 page
Introductory Note - President C. D. Howe, President, CIF - 1 page
Three articles - 48 pages
C. D. Howe - Some aspects of our forestry problem - Paper presented to the Royal Canadian Institute at the University of Toronto, March 28, 1925 - 27 pages
R. H. Nisbet - The forest department of Price Bros. Read at the 1925 Annual meeting - 10 pages
G. M. Dallyn - Lookout towers. - 11 pages
News item on World Forestry Congress, scheduled for Rome - May 1926 - 1 page
Personalia
Quebec and Maritime Provinces - 4 pages
Ontario - 5 pages
Prairie Provinces - 1 page
British Columbia - 1 page

Box 2

The November-December 1999 Issue Volume 75, Number 6 - 122 pages

Six professional articles - 41 pages
Erin E. Sherry and Chris J. Johnson. The forgotten forest: the Forestland Allocation Strategy.
Christian Messier and Daniel D. Kneeshaw. Thinking and acting *differently* for sustainable management of the boreal forest.
Charlene Higgins. Innovative forest practice agreements - What could be done that would be innovative.
Gary Mar. Welcome to the future!
Thom A. Erdle. The conflict in managing New Brunswick's forests for timber and other values.
J. P. (Hamish) Kimmins. Biodiversity, Beauty and the "Beast": Are beautiful forests sustainable, are sustainable forests beautiful, and is "small" always ecologically desirable?
Three scientific papers - 23 pages
Marc-Andre Cote and Luc Bouthillier. Analysis of the relationship among stakeholders affected by sustainable forest management and forest certification.
John C. Brissette, Robert M. Frank, Jr., Timothy L. Stone and Thomas A. Skratt. Pre-commercial thinning in a northern conifer stand: 18-year results.
Robert Jobidon, François Trottier et Lise Charette. Dégagement chimique ou manuel d'épinette noire? Étude de cas dans le domaine de la sapinière à bouleau blanc au Québec.
Notes - 4 pages
Editorial and Perspective [Presidential] - 4 pages
Letters - 2 pages
National and International News - 27 pages
Personals - 1 page
Advertisements - 7 pages
Institute Affairs and Notices - 7 pages
Obituaries - 1 page
University News - 4 pages
Technical Association News - 2 pages
Meetings - 3 pages
Book Reviews - 3 pages
Author Index 1999 - 2 pages
91st Annual Meeting Report - 27 pages

meetings. The extensive coverage of personal items in 1925 is now covered in the reports by sections and universities.

Articles published over the years have reflected the changing forest values, forest legislation and management in Canada. Over the past 75 years we have moved from a conservation era, with its beginnings of timber management, to an era of timber management with emphasis on sustained yield, to an era of sustainable forest management. Extracts from articles published in the two issues reflect the changing times (Box 3).

The Mimeographed Forestry Chronicle – 1925–1928

The circumstances leading to the first issue of *The Chronicle* were related by A. H. Richardson, at that time Secretary of the Society, in his report for the year ending December 31, 1925 as follows:

Following the discussion at the last annual meeting regarding a technical journal, the appearance of *The Forestry Chronicle* must have come as a surprise to many of the members. Its form, however, was legitimately evolved from the news letter of former years. This came about as follows;

I found that I was expected to issue from time to time a news letter of a few pages containing items of a personal nature as well as Society affairs. Also, it had been customary to send out from time to time articles of members which fell in a class between being popular enough for *Forest and Outdoors* and not of sufficient general interest for the "*Journal*" [of Forestry]. Instead of sending these out as they came along I decided to save them up for two or three months, place them in an inexpensive binder and mail them out in a booklet form. When this was done, the material contained could hardly be called a news letter, so the name *Forestry Chronicle* was given.

For its first three years – 1925 to 1928 – *The Forestry Chronicle* was mimeographed with a page size of 8 by 10 inches. The first issue noted that the document was "issued from time to time by the Secretary." An editorial board was named at this time to provide assistance to the Editor. Beginning in June 1926, the issues were assigned volume and numbers; this issue was designated

Box 3

Then and Now

Forestry must be "commercial"

"The commercial feasibility of any silvicultural methods adopted is perhaps the most important aspect of the present forestry problems. The only silviculture which will have any importance is one that fits in with other industrial processes and becomes one of them.

It is to be remembered that due to an original abundance of overmature forests which have been subject to various calamities and also of fire damaged timber, the cutting of the forest has had the nature of a wood-mining operation or a salvage operation, wherein the best is salvaged first and the inferior timber left. That is to say, the cutting operations proper have been fairly unrestricted. Silviculture necessarily imposes restrictions. The transition to silvicultural methods should therefore be gradual."

Wickenden, H. R. 1926. The possibilities of silvicultural practice in the forests and the extent to which present legislation already provides for this. *For. Chron.* 2(2) : 14-22.

"Sustainable forest management has replaced sustained yield as the new management strategy for most countries and forest companies. This concept has generated a lot of interest and discussion, and a great deal of effort is being made to modify current forestry practices to be more sustainable. In this paper, we argue that the still somewhat vague concept of sustainable forest management calls for a substantial modification in our way of thinking about and practicing forestry. To move toward that goal, we recognize important social and economic challenges to sustainable management and suggest nine essential notions: 1) manage the forest ecosystem as a whole and not in parts nor only for the crop species; 2) conserve a significant proportion of the boreal forest; 3) practice intensive forestry on a small portion of the land to recover the fibre lost from notions 1 and 2; 4) strive for innovation in thinking and acting; 5) foster research and development to support notion 4; 6) balance regional needs with that of the global community; 7) encourage public participation; 8) consider the impact of substantial change in climate over the next 100 years; and 9) substitute regulations that are adaptive for those that are restrictive."

Messier, Christian and Daniel D. Kneeshaw. 1999. Thinking and acting *differently* for sustainable management of the boreal forest. *For. Chron.* 75(6): 029-938.

as Volume 2 (II), Number 2; recognizing that there were three earlier issues. *The Forestry Chronicle* was published four times a year – in February, June, September and December. These issues often contained printed reprints, some of which were from *Pulp and Paper*. Individual issues varied from 25 to 68 pages with most not containing page numbers. In 1927 society members were requested through a ballot to respond to a questionnaire concerning a name change. Some 71 respondents supported no name change; other respondents suggested that the name be changed to *Forestry in Canada*, *Canadian Forestry*, *Acta Forestalia* or the *Canadian Forestry Quarterly*.

During this period the pages of *The Forestry Chronicle* had been primarily devoted to the publication of technical articles, many presented at annual meet-

ings. Topics dealt with forest management, silviculture, mensuration and forest inventory, forest education, forest protection and the use of aircraft in forestry. Issues also included personal notes on forestry activities of members, annual meeting announcements and coverage, a few news items, an occasional editorial and a few obituaries. Some photographs were used; they were usually pasted into the text. Examples are shown in Figures 1–3.

The December 1925 issue provided considerable information on the 18th Annual Meeting scheduled for Toronto on January 18, 1926. Toronto was promoted as a "well-known place of meeting" and it was reported that "There will be a real bang-up meeting at night" and "The new forestry building [at the University of Toronto] will be officially opened with all the dignity that such

a ceremony affords." Single rooms with bath at the King Edward Hotel were available at a cost of \$3.50. The February 1926 issue reported on the meeting and included a photograph of the participants.

The first special edition was in June 1927 when a "western number" was published. It featured three articles dealing with British Columbia, one on the Cypress Hills in Saskatchewan and Alberta and one on the administration of Dominion forests in western Canada. The February 1928 issue featured complementary articles, one dealing with the role of the government forester, the other with the role of the company forester.

Interestingly, the September 1928 issue contained an article entitled *The Duff hygrometer as an aid to fire weather research* by H. W. Beall. Mr. Beall is the third longest living member of the Institute having joined in 1934.²

The Printed Green-Covered Forestry Chronicle – 1929–1967

In 1929 *The Forestry Chronicle* became a printed journal with a size of 6 1/4 by 9 1/4 inches. The journal had a standard green cover, featuring the sketch of a conifer, and the text was set in one column. Reference to this new format was included in the 1928 report of the Secretary, in which it was proposed that *The Forestry Chronicle* be printed commercially, that four issues be produced in a year and that the size be the same as the *Journal of Forestry*. The final recommendation of the Secretary was that the Editorial Board be authorized to proceed with the printing of *The Forestry Chronicle* and that an amount of \$540.00 (\$135.00 per issue) be used for this purpose. An annual subscription rate of \$2.00 was established. This basic format was used until February 1968, when an attractive, glossy 8 by 10 3/4 inch format was introduced, with individualized front covers.

The Depression and Pre-War Years – 1929–1939

In an editorial in the first printed issue in February 1929 it was stated;

²The two longest living members of the Institute are G. W. I. Creighton (1929) and R. Boulton (1930).

Fig. 1. The New University of Toronto Forestry Building. *For. Chron.* December 1925.

Fig. 2. Four-year Old White Spruce Transplants. *For. Chron.* December 1925.

The Forestry Chronicle is now where it should be – among the group of printed professional journals. There is no excuse now for any member to decline from sending in his most finished thesis no matter how aristocratic his typographical tastes may be.

The first printed issue followed along lines similar to its predecessor. There was

an editorial suggesting that the public was awakening to the need to initiate forestry measures to stop timber depletion from fire, to replant where necessary and to commence a definite policy of forest management. The issue also contained five contributed articles on ground vegetation as an index of site quality, silviculture in the Prairie Provinces, seed production, collection and distribution,

Fig. 3. Air Service Hangar – Sault Ste. Marie. For. Chron. December 1925.

publicity and nursery practice. The issue ended with a report of the 1929 Annual Meeting held in Winnipeg in January, 1929. This report included a brief description of the meeting, a list of participants and annual reports by the Secretary and the Treasurer. The Secretary noted, "There is still room for improvement as regards the submitting of articles, and the editor feels that many more members have done important forestry work which is well worth writing about." Throughout the decade there was little overall change in the journal.

Problems with respect to *The Forestry Chronicle* were noted by the Secretary in his annual reports for 1932 and 1933. In 1932, the last two numbers were slow in appearing, owing to the lack of funds to meet the printing account, which was due to members being slow in paying their dues. Again in 1933 the last two numbers were delayed, in part because members were tardy in paying dues and because "sufficient material was not on hand to fill the number." Concern was also expressed "that technical articles are written by foresters and are published first in trade and other journals throughout the country and are not submitted for publication in the official chronicle of the Society."

In 1934 as *The Forestry Chronicle* completed its tenth volume, the Secretary and Editor, Ellwood Wilson, wrote:

The final number, that is December, is still in the process of compilation, as the supply of material for this number has been very inadequate. The Editor still suffers from lack of co-operation on the part of the members in this regard, and he would repeat here what he has already stated in former reports, namely, that the senior members of the Society, particularly those who are in charge of different forestry projects throughout the country, could assist materially in this matter by instructing their assistants and subordinates to supply material for *The Chronicle*. This lack of suitable material is a great drawback to our official publication. There are ways in which the circulation of *The Chronicle* could be very much increased which would bring additional revenue to the Society, but it is absolutely useless to try and increase circulation by soliciting subscriptions from the University and other libraries, scientific societies, etc., if the Editor is not reasonably sure that four numbers will be published and that each of these numbers will contain a fair amount of scientific information in the way of articles. It is also hopeless to solicit advertising if you cannot promise your advertiser that you will circulate the required four numbers dur-

ing the year. Those who read *The Chronicle* must realize that this lack of material has been supplemented in part by reprinting articles from other scientific journals which are allied to our work. This practice is allowable to a certain extent, but it can be overdone, and is certainly not conducive to increased circulation when such articles can be found in other publications which, perhaps, the proposed subscriber has already in other periodicals.

In his report to the 1936 Annual Meeting, the Secretary and Editor, Ellwood Wilson, advised that a News Bulletin was being published on a monthly basis to inform members regarding forestry developments. Meanwhile, he explained that *The Forestry Chronicle* could "print only really high class articles, difficult to get in sufficient numbers, or alternatively, it could print practically all contributions." The latter policy had been selected and it was considered that the articles are in no way below par, and were up to the average of such publications and indeed better than most, as they were less dry and written with more human interest (Fensom 1972). At the same time the Editor observed that *The Forestry Chronicle* had been successful from only one standpoint, that of advertising, which had increased by 520 per cent.

Four issues were produced annually until 1938 when there were only two issues, a consequence of a decision that had been made at the Annual Meeting. This decision was reached "As the *Chronicle* is purely a technical journal, it was not considered important that it should come out on specified dates." Rather it should be published when sufficient material had been received. Further, a newsletter would be published; the newsletter was issued by and for members of the CSFE and was not intended for general distribution. However, by 1939 four issues were again printed; two of these were devoted to the publication of annual meeting papers and two to contributed papers. In addition, new sections for book reviews and correspondence were planned, but were not included on a regular basis.

The final issue in 1939 included a detailed seven-page article by F. W. H. Jacombe, Dominion Forest Service, Ottawa, entitled "The preparation of copy." The author noted that costs for *The*

Chronicle could be reduced if authors provided carefully prepared manuscripts. Typewritten copy was preferred, though handwritten matter, if easily legible, is admissible. Information was provided regarding the use of capitals and small letters, margins, spacing, size of paper, pagination, headings, punctuation, numbers, illustrations, tables and bibliographies.

Throughout the 1930s both praise and criticism of *The Forestry Chronicle* were frequent and in 1936 some members advocated discontinuing the publication. Its contents were considered to be too variable, it was difficult to get top quality articles and its cost was too great. *The Forestry Chronicle* was again discussed at the 1938 Annual Meeting at which time the first two Editors, A. H. Richardson and Ellwood Wilson, expressed disappointment in the scarcity of articles from members and, at times, having to wait beyond deadline dates for promised articles which sometimes were never submitted. Consequently, both Editors used reprints of already published articles and also more articles from other than Society members. Even so, too many issues went to press with thin contents, too many were distributed late, and too many had material which would not have been acceptable had there been more competition. Nevertheless, *The Forestry Chronicle* with its faults was the major coalescing force in Society affairs and kept members informed as to current research, legislative enactments, silvicultural and utilization practices, logging, fire protection and general forestry (Fensom 1972).

The Forestry Chronicle contained some references to the great depression of the 1930s. In the minutes of the 1932 Annual Meeting, G.-C. Piche, speaking on behalf of the President, stated that 1931 had been one of the worst years for foresters. Mills had been shut down or operated on partial time, salaries cut, technical work and research suspended or cancelled and many foresters had been compelled to leave their positions or to accept a greatly reduced salary. The Secretary wrote that membership had declined slightly, primarily due to the re-organization of forestry work, both with the governments and with private companies. A year later G.-C. Piche, then President, noted that "The pulp and paper industry is still in a chaotic condition and the lumber industry almost at

a standstill." The February 1934 issue included an article by R. H. Candy on the Petawawa Unemployment Relief Project and another on the U.S. Civilian Conservation Corps, both programs dealing with the unemployment problem. In December 1934 the first article in French was published. It was written by G.-C. Piche and dealt with the reproduction of black spruce in Northern Quebec forests.

The War Years – 1939–1944

These years coincided with the period when Eric Druce was Editor. During the six years *The Forestry Chronicle* tended to maintain its content, although with the issuing of the News Bulletin from 1938–1941, much of the detail concerning Society and general forestry news was included in the News Bulletin. *The Forestry Chronicle* continued with its focus on technical articles, with Society news generally restricted to the annual report of the Secretary-Treasurer. However, commencing December 1941, with the decision to discontinue the News Bulletin, section news began to be included on a regular basis. Annual reports of the various research committees were also carried. During Druce's tenure there was increased coverage of reviews of books and reports as well as more obituaries. Sporadically, but not regularly, there were editorials which in some instances were closely allied to news items. Commencing March 1942, the heading for the Society Affairs section received larger type and was placed in a rectangular box.

Since *The Forestry Chronicle* had been established in 1925, there had always been an Editorial Board composed of members residing across the country. While it was presumably established to assist the Editor, Druce in his 1941 report wrote as follows: "I would again point out that the current framework of the Editorial Board makes it inevitable that the Editor act largely as an individual and often in an arbitrary manner." At the same time he again commented on a shortage of material. And the next year the Editor noted that contributions of articles continued to be a problem explaining that had it not been for the British Columbia Forest Service, and the two British Columbia sections, and the Dominion Departments of Agriculture and Mines and Resources, "the Editor's lot would have been an unhappy one."

Some editions dealt with a special topic, which often resulted from the organization of annual meetings. The March 1940 issue had six articles dealing with spruce regeneration. The articles were actually discussion papers which had been prepared following the presentation of original papers at the annual meeting. Special issues in 1942, 1943 and 1944 dealt with post-war forestry and the rehabilitation of forests.

The June 1940 issue contained a summary of a long discussion that had been featured at the 1939 Annual Meeting. During the discussion "...it has been suggested that a *Chronicle* should be issued monthly. The proposal of six *Chronicles* per year constitutes an interim step and would enable the executive to see if sufficient material would be available to fill the twelve issues suggested." However, it was decided to continue with four issues and four or five News Bulletins annually.

The first recognition that the Second World War had begun was in an article published in March 1940. It dealt with *Eastern Canadian Forest Products and the War Effort* and was written by K. G. Fensom, Trade Commissioner for Eastern Canada. The article discussed potential shortages of timber in the United Kingdom which would result from the loss of European supplies and the consequent impact on Eastern Canadian forest products. In 1941, the March issue included an article on *The Place of Forestry During the War and in Post-war Reconstruction* while the June issue included comments by F. D. Mulholland concerning the role of the Society and its members in the war (Box 4). In the same issue Herbert W. Eades wrote about technical problems of the wartime lumber supply.

By 1942, attention was being directed to post-war rehabilitation and the March issue included a series of papers with comments from the annual meeting held in January. The papers dealt with opportunities for the education and recruitment of service men in the forest sector. Subsequently, a Post-War Rehabilitation Committee was established by the Society and in the March 1943 issue there were nine articles detailing the role of forestry in post-war rehabilitation. A general paper was presented by Avila Bedard, Deputy Minister, Quebec Department of Lands and Forests; a report of the Committee was included, and there were papers examining the role of economics, forest fire, forest patholo-

Box 4 The C.S.F.E. and War

The society and war (extracts)

Early in the year the Society offered its services to the Government in whatever way it could assist the national war effort to best advantage. the action was approved by our sections throughout Canada.

A special Committee of the Society at Ottawa was authorized to conduct a voluntary registration of our members in order to assist the Dominion Government in the selection of suitable personnel for such work as it might have for men of our training and experience. Including those who had previously registered, over 80% of our members thus signified their willingness to place themselves at the disposal of the Government for war service.

Later, hearing of the organization of a Canadian War Corps, the President telegraphed the Minister of National Defence that the Society's membership included many men competent for commissions in this Corps, and asked for information.

A few of our members are in the Forestry Corps; some are in His Majesty's Canadian and British Forces in the infantry, artillery, and engineers; some are on war work in connection with timber supply; a few Civil Servants have been transferred to other services depleted by war enlistments.

But for the majority of our members it must be assumed that the Government considered that they can best serve where they are.

Those employed in the great lumber and pulp industries are doing work necessary to the economic life of Canada.

Those employed in the production of timber for Great Britain and Empire war purposes are directly filling one of the essential requirements of war.

Those employed in the conservation of forest resources may also feel that they are supporting the country at war. The Prime Minister of Canada has said that "the safeguarding of forest resources, adequate to the country's needs, in time of war becomes a form of patriotism which no nation or people can afford to neglect".

Those who are unemployed, or employed at work which seems unessential in war time, must wait until Canada's war effort is sufficiently intense to require their services at home or abroad."

F. D. Mullholland, The Canadian Society of Forest Engineers. Address of the retiring president, February 1941. For. Chronicle, June 1941.

gy, white pine blister rust, forest entomology, forest management and forest education in post-war rehabilitation.

Considerable attention was directed to returned service men, former munitions workers and the unemployed youth. The May 1944 issue (the largest single issue to that time with 105 pages) included an article on the 1944 Canadian forestry situation plus provincial articles on post-war forestry. An article in 1946 dealt with the Canadian Forestry Corps and its overseas operations during the war.

The Post- War Timber Management Era – 1945–1967

In 1945, Kenneth G. Fensom replaced Druce as Editor and served for a seven-

year period to 1951. In 1952 he was succeeded by Kingsley Harris who also served for seven years and in turn was succeeded by J. Harry G. Smith. And lastly, Gordon F. Weetman edited the journal in 1967, its final year in the old format. During this period *The Forestry Chronicle* continued to evolve although generally maintaining its basic format.

Kenneth Fensom established a consistent structure for *The Forestry Chronicle*. Each issue began with an editorial which was followed by contributed articles and papers presented at the annual meeting. In turn, there were sections entitled News and Notes and Society Affairs (changed to Institute Affairs in 1950 with the adoption of the name

Canadian Institute of Forestry). During the period the News and Notes section was presented in the same way in which Druce had developed for Society Affairs – larger type in a rectangular box. In the issue following the annual meeting, the President's address followed the editorial. The final issue each year contained an index for the year, a practice that still continues. The number of pages per volume varied from 338 to 558. For a period of time beginning in 1950 information was provided concerning new members and change of addresses of current members.

The News and Notes section included general forestry news items, book reviews, employment, correspondence and obituaries. Typical news items published during this period included:

- Annual Meeting of the Department of Lands and Forests, Ontario – 1947
- Canadian Council of Professional Engineers and Scientists, News Bulletin, February 11, 1947
- The Saskatchewan Forestry School – 1947
- Saskatchewan: Report of the Royal Commission on Forestry, May 1947
- University of New Brunswick Scholarships – 1948
- Society of American Foresters – 1951 Council
- Pulp and Paper Map – Canada – 1951
- The Sixth British Commonwealth Conference – Canada – 1952
- B.C. Professional Foresters Elect Officers – 1958
- Entomological Societies of Canada and Ontario Meet – 1958
- The State of World Forestry – FAO – 1958
- Rubber Tired Skidder Development – 1958
- Second North American Forest Soils Conference – Oregon – 1963
- Nursery Expansion, Red Rock, B.C. 1969
- Land Inventory Conference – 1969
- Serious Regeneration Problem in Central Newfoundland – 1969

The Society Affairs Section typically included a list of the officers of the Standing Committees, and News of the Sections. Additionally, in the issue following the annual meeting, reports of the Secretary-Treasurer and the Editor,

reports of the standing committees and detailed information concerning the resolutions were also included.

In 1950, the first Special Supplement was published in conjunction with the March issue. The supplement included reports of national committees, both technical and non-technical, and special committees. Editor Smith observed that committee work was a major means of keeping the Institute alive, functioning, and of service to members. Special Supplements continued to be published until 1964.

Kingsley Harris continued the evolution of *The Forestry Chronicle* while serving as Editor from 1952–1959. One of his first innovations was to strengthen the Review Section by appointing J. Walter Giles as the Book Review Coordinator. In addition to book reviews, the Review Section, which in time would attain status comparable to News and Notes and Institute Affairs, included lists of current publications, and Tables of Contents for the *Journal of Forestry* and, periodically, abstracts of university theses. In March 1954, I. C. M. Place was listed as Assistant Editor and authored "Field Notes" which appeared in 1954–55 and again for several years from 1957. The Assistant Editor was expected to provide news items from eastern Canada, considered to be an important issue as the Editor was from the west coast. The first field notes considered topics such as forest spraying in New Brunswick, forest land at Camp Gagetown and a new Nova Scotia Section. Another innovation by Harris was the inclusion of a section on employment, initially organized by George A. Sinclair. This section was to include both "positions available" and "positions wanted" which showed the qualifications of those wishing employment and the opportunities for employment available. Harris was the first Editor to prepare instructions concerning the preparation of manuscripts; these were first published in the September 1955 issue. Subsequently, revised instructions were prepared by Smith and published in the June 1960 issue. Another innovation by Harris was the periodic publication of Technical Notes.

During his seven years as Editor, Harry Smith, maintained the basic structure and format of *The Chronicle* which had evolved under the editorships of Fensom and Harris. Nevertheless, many editorial changes were introduced. An edi-

torial board was again appointed to advise the Editor, careful screening and review of articles improved their professional and scientific content, increased attention was devoted to the letters to the editor section, entitled "For the Sake of Argument", and more technical notes were published. During the period some French articles were published and French summaries were included for some of the English articles. The concept of guest editorials and editorial articles was introduced; some examples included an approach to reforestation policy by T. G. Wright, the development of forestry policy by A. J. Herridge, a case for better Canadian forestry practice by Kenneth W. Hearnden and the forest management challenge by D. I. Crossley.

Throughout the period, articles focussed on traditional forestry topics, primarily related to timber management. An analysis by Fensom (1972) revealed that the majority of articles during the period had dealt with research, forest management, forestry–wildlife–recreation, reforestation, mensuration, forestry education, industrial forestry, forest protection, economics, nurseries and general forestry. During the latter part of the period, notably in the 1960s, there was a trend towards the inclusion of increasing numbers of articles dealing with wildlife and water management and forest recreation. At the same time an increased number of research papers were published. In most years the articles represented a balance between papers which had been presented at annual meetings and those which had been submitted to the Editor.

A typical issue published in February 1951 included articles by R. G. Ray on Norwegian and Danish forestry, by Ian Mahood on the Swedish tax situation, and by W. A. Reeks and G. W. Barter who described studies of growth reduction and mortality of spruce caused by the European spruce sawfly. A. Kabzems wrote about principles of forest site-type classification, I. C. M. Place outlined a tree-breeding program for Canada, while R.F. Morris and R. L. Bishop wrote about a method of rapid forest survey for mapping vulnerability of spruce budworm damage. Two other articles dealt with the development of the profession of forestry in the United States written by H. H. Chapman and with the value of immature stands by J. B. Miller.

Periodically, issues were devoted to specific topics. The December 1945

issue focussed on forest education, while in September 1951 a special woodlot issue was published. The latter issue formed part of a 1951 C.I.F. campaign to present, analyze and promote understanding of the problems of woodlot management and woodlot product merchandising. There were contributions covering the topic throughout Canada as well as two articles from the United States – from New England and from the southern pine region. The March 1952 issue included four papers on multiple use, with emphasis on wildlife management and recreation.

In 1955 Douglas M. Fisher, then librarian at the Forest Library of Northwestern Ontario, Lakehead Technical Institute was invited to write an editorial for the September issue. Some years before, he had prepared an author-subject index to the first 30 volumes of *The Forestry Chronicle*. In the editorial (Reprinted on pages 596–598), Fisher wrote generally about forestry, foresters and *The Forestry Chronicle* and stated that the journal was distinctly uneven. He imagined that "any particular forester would rarely find it completely satisfactory reading." He also concluded that there was an over supply of forestry literature and that "The ordinary forester writes little of it, and one suspects reads little more."

In the 1950s and 1960s some annual meetings convened panel discussions on specific topics. In turn, this resulted in some specialization within *The Forestry Chronicle*. Thus, the March and June 1954 issues covered forest protection, forest administration, forest management, forest economics and forest education, topics that had been discussed at annual meetings. The March and June 1957 issues included several papers on various aspects of forest utilization which had been presented at the previous annual meeting. In the 1960s, annual meeting presentations on spruce silviculture and utilization, on balanced forestry and on training and education, were published.

An innovation in 1957 was the publication of the results of an annual salary survey. This practice continued until the mid 1960s. Other innovations included the publication of a list of Canadian consulting foresters in September 1959.

The June 1961 issue included eight articles. J. Walters wrote about a planting gun and bullets and an article by William A. Duerr explained the role of economics in forestry progress. A. B. Vincent queried whether height/age was a reliable

index of site. Research papers by Daniel Gagnon dealt with rainfall and the width of annual rings in planted white spruce, while S. N. Linzon discussed damage to jack pine caused by locomotive smoke. E. Smerlis reviewed the pathological condition of immature balsam fir in the Laurentide Park in Quebec, D. L. Golding and O.F. Hall provided tests of precision for cubic foot volume equations for aspen, jack pine and white spruce, and D. P. Fowler reviewed the effect of photoperiod on white pine seedling growth.

Each year the Editor prepared a detailed and thorough annual report which typically included information concerning relationships with the printer, contents of issues, problems and criticisms and revenues and expenditures.

In the 1946 report Fensom observed, "experience has indicated that either the Chronicle must be drastically reduced in size so that a greater proportion of the budget can be devoted to photographs, or else photographs must be reduced to a minimum of from 5 to 10 percent of the total cost." The next year, he noted that, on the basis of the current budget, sufficient articles were being received; he did express the hope that in the future *The Chronicle* would be "issued six times yearly on glossy paper and with a better spaced and more attractive layout."

In July 1948, the Editor distributed a questionnaire to members of the Editorial Board. The consensus was that the Chronicle should be maintained more or less on its current basis, and that every effort should be made to obtain additional finances by raising Society fees and by enlisting advertising support. *The Forestry Chronicle* was to continue as a "professional scientific journal." While opinion was divided as to the value of the Society News section, the majority wanted it continued.

The June 1951 issue included an editorial by Fensom entitled "The Function of *The Forestry Chronicle*." The editorial noted that:

There have been differences of opinion regarding the function of *The Forestry Chronicle*. It has been interpreted as service to aspiring writers, or as the creation of more widespread understanding of forestry, or as providing a medium for any member of the Institute who wishes to express himself in print, or as a contribution to the technical literature of the coun-

try. Actually the last mentioned is the real objective, and it is the policy and responsibility of the Editor to reject material which is considered to be below par in content or presentation. This policy may at times cause frustration and disappointment, but no technical journal can or should exist without the prerogative of rejection.

And *The Forestry Chronicle* is primarily a technical journal. It has certain secondary functions as, for instance, to publish notices of meetings, brief descriptions of section activities, and so on, but first and foremost it is a technical journal, and the main criterion of article worth is not its general popularity but its rated excellence in its own special sphere – no matter how restricted that sphere may be. If it has advanced sound techniques and theories, if new findings have been indicated, if it has suggested different applications and freshened up interest in research, then it can be assumed that the publication of such an article will advance the cause of forestry. A reader may classify an article outside the scope of his own interests in the category of dull reading, but if the quality is there it will be discovered by specialists in that particular field. It will have become a valuable addition to literature on that subject, and its publication will have brought credit to the author, to the profession and to *The Forestry Chronicle*.

It is also the policy of *The Forestry Chronicle* to publish a supplementary diet of general interest article classifiable as provocative, controversial, educational or purely descriptive. These are rated both as to content and readability, but standards in this group are more flexible and are more difficult to maintain. The degree of selectivity is always conditioned by the supply at hand. For this reason, the overall quality of *The Forestry Chronicle* tends to drop when there is a scarcity of material and, conversely, to rise when there is abundant choice.

The Editor, a collecting and collating agent, cannot inject quality into an article – it is either there or it is not there. He cannot produce articles which do not exist – they are either there or they are not there. The Editor is an interested bystander who perhaps deserves an assist, but nothing more. *The Forestry Chronicle* is

fashioned and maintained by its contributors. Whatever be the ability of members of the profession to express themselves in writing, whatever be their ideas on research and forestry practice generally, whatever be the particular controversy or major national undertaking of the moment – these are the pages of *The Forestry Chronicle*.

The Forestry Chronicle is, therefore, an expression of the status of the profession, and will continue to mature along with the profession.

The Special Supplement of March 1953 included analysis of a questionnaire concerning *The Forestry Chronicle* and which had been sent to all members. There were 274 respondents who indicated their general support of the journal; more than 90% wanted section news to continue, while 85% wanted more advertising, 80% supported book reviews, photographs and publication of the Special Supplement. Most respondents agreed with the paper stock and type size and were in favour of providing brief biographies of the authors and abstracts of the papers. In response to the questionnaire, Harris introduced, in June 1953, the practice of including the biographies and abstracts. Abstracts continue to this day, but inclusion of the brief bibliographies ended in the early 1960s.

In his 1954 annual report, Harris focussed on two issues that had been of concern. The first related to the selection of a new printer, located in Vancouver, while the second dealt with costs for illustrations and the decision to provide funds in the budget to cover the cost of engravings. It was also reported that glossy pages would be provided for the advertising which was to be placed at the beginning of each issue. Meanwhile, in 1955, Harris raised his concern regarding the publication of annual meeting papers, stating that he preferred "leaving the Chronicle pages free for more of the research type of papers." He suggested that an annual meeting proceedings be published separately from *The Chronicle*. However, members expressed their concern that this would entail an additional charge and it was concluded that there needed to be a balance between annual meeting papers and unsolicited papers. Again in 1957, the Editor outlined his concern about annual meeting papers and explained that he would publish

some key papers but include summaries only from the others.

In his 1957 report, Harris noted that annual meeting papers would no longer be published and that the backlog of articles had been reduced from 18 to 14. He also noted that a committee had been established to develop a questionnaire concerning the journal.

In his final report for 1958–59, Harris noted that more general papers and topical reports had been included and that the backlog of papers had been reduced to approximately two issues. He also noted that the survey concerning the editorial policy of *The Forestry Chronicle* had been drafted. In this report, it was also recommended that an Editorial Board be established to review papers and that those individuals who provide information concerning the sections be called Section News Representatives. In concluding his report, Harris noted that "The greatest restriction facing the next Editor will be the limitation of funds for the growing quantity of forestry literature to be published in Canada." More funds would be required as *The Forestry Chronicle* will have to become larger or have more issues.

The summary of replies to the questionnaire dealing with the policy of *The Forestry Chronicle* was included in the March 1960 Special Supplement. There was strong support for the policy of keeping *The Chronicle* as Canada's technical forestry journal (73%), for publishing topical and general forestry material of a technical and semi-technical nature (60%), for publishing some papers from annual meetings (87%), for publishing section news (63%), for the format (75%), for the paper stock (62%), for more comments to the editor (69%), for continuing the literature reviews (87%), and for publishing Standing Committee reports in the March supplement (65%). Proposals not generally accepted included the publication of popular and semi-popular articles, publication of all annual meeting papers and publication of marriage and birth announcements.

The 1959–60 report by the Secretary-Manager, J. Dosne, noted that the "new Editor, Dr. Harry Smith, is to be congratulated for carrying on so well in his first year with *The Forestry Chronicle*." In his report, Smith observed that the replies to the questionnaire were seen as encouraging to those who had shaped the development of the publica-

tion, notably Fensom and Harris. He also noted that he was implementing editorial policy on the basis of the majority opinions of members who had responded to the 1959 questionnaire. He explained that each article submitted for publication was subjected to at least one review prior to being approved for publication. He noted that recommendations concerning an Editorial Board and section news representatives had been implemented.

In his next report (1961–62), Smith discussed problems related to publication of annual meeting papers, the increase of submitted papers, the need to increase the number of issues published annually, and the need for a comprehensive index for the journal. In the 1962–63 report, the Editor again noted his concern on the backlog of articles, explaining that such a build up is unhealthy, but was a necessary feature of limited budgets and the policy of publishing most annual meeting papers in *The Forestry Chronicle*.

In his 1962–63 report, Smith explained that 30% of the submitted articles were written by employees of the Canada Department of Forestry, 30% by provincial government employees, 20% by university staff, and 20% by employees of private forestry agencies and companies. Half the articles dealt with forest management and one quarter with silvical problems. The other quarter, listed in descending order of abundance were in forest pathology, forest entomology, products and wood technology, business administration and harvesting.

In 1964 the Board of Directors agreed to publish an annual report for the Institute which would include reports of the President, the Secretary-Manager and the Editor, financial statements, committee reports and minutes of the meeting of members. It was also decided to drop publication of the March supplement.

In May 1965, an experimental newsletter, entitled, *Inner Bark*, was produced by the Secretary-Manager. It was hoped that this would help satisfy the demand of members for general forestry news and views and personalia and might ultimately absorb all of the Section News that was included in *The Forestry Chronicle*. This decision apparently stemmed from the concern of some members who reported that "There's nothing in it to read but 'Section News.'" Such a complaint was commonly heard from members not employed in a forest research field.

The Newsletter was to be published in four issues per year, alternating with *The Chronicle*, and would include Section News, and Institute Affairs. Lists of publications, reviews, major news items and obituaries were to be published in *The Chronicle* which was to maintain and improve its high standards as the Institute's "technical and scientific journal in the interests of forestry." The annual report would continue to be published as a supplement to the December issue.

In his final report as Editor for 1965–66, Smith discussed several topics including finances, editorial content and policy. In 1966 a new Institute Affairs Committee on Publications was created to provide a review of the format, contents and objective of *The Forestry Chronicle* and other Institute publications and to recommend a policy to the National Executive. The committee was chaired by I. C. M. Place, with the other members being L. Besley, G. F. Weetman, J. H. G. Smith, A. G. Racey and D. C. F. Fayle. The committee reported at the 1967 annual meeting and recommended that *The Forestry Chronicle* change from a quarterly to a bi-monthly magazine and that a larger 8 by 10 3/4 inch format be introduced. These basic recommendations were approved at the 1967 Annual Meeting held in Ottawa.

In its final year of production (1967), the green-covered version of *The Forestry Chronicle* was edited by Gordon F. Weetman, who maintained the then existing editorial policy.

The New Format Forestry Chronicle – 1968–1999

For more than 30 years, *The Forestry Chronicle* has retained the basic format which was introduced in 1968. Even though many changes have been introduced and while the journal has continually evolved, there have been no subsequent changes that would compare with the changes introduced in 1968. Gordon Weetman remained editor until 1970 and has been succeeded in turn by David C. F. Fayle, J. Dan MacArthur, W. Bruce G. Denyer, I. Cameron M. Place, Jim H. Cayford and Vidar J. Nordin. While the first three volumes issued averaged 500 pages, there was a reduction in the number of pages in the magazine in the 1970s. However, since 1984 the size of each volume has been increasing, with Volume 75 totalling 860 pages (Table 1).

Table 1. The Forestry Chronicle — 1968–1999, Number of pages per volume

Editor	Years	Number of years	Number of pages per volume
G.F. Weetman	1968–1970	3	501
D.C.F. Fayle	1971–1974	4	325
J.D. MacArthur	1975–1980	6	334
W.B.G. Denyer	1981–1983	3	335
I.C.M. Place	1984–1990	7	528
J.H. Cayford	1991–1994	4	800
V.J. Nordin	1995–1999	5	860

The Timber Management Era (continued) – 1968–1983

The first issue of the new, glossy *Chronicle* was published in February 1968. In an editorial in the issue, the CIF President, Vidar Nordin wrote:

I am confident you will agree we are beginning 1968 with a new dynamic journal that reflects the growing maturity and vitality of the Institute. Our new bi-monthly journal was born as the result of very careful effort by the Editor, Dr. Gordon Weetman, with the assistance of the Publications Committee chaired by Dr. C. Place, and the guidance of the Secretary-Manager, A. G. Racey.

There are many reasons why the membership at the 59th Annual Meeting in Ottawa voted to proceed with the new format. The previous "old" *Forestry Chronicle* served a useful purpose in its time but it had not kept pace with the competing demands for attention of foresters today and just did not have the necessary appeal characteristic of other modern journals. The original cover design had remained unchanged since 1929, and the style of presentation and dimensions were unattractive to the reader and to the advertiser. We needed a journal that would be in tune with the times and would attract members, readers, authors, and advertisers. And there can be no doubt that we now have such a journal. Certainly, improvements will be made as we gain experience in the production of the first few issues and **here is where you the reader can be of inestimable help by sending your comments, suggestions, and constructive criticisms on the new format and its content to the Editor.**

Significant features of the first issue included a photograph of a red pine plan-

tation on the cover, type set in two columns, liberal use of half tones, use of white space, glossy paper and a generally attractive layout and appearance. There was an improved Table of Contents and attractive headings for the various sections. Several sections were included, with some variation between issues depending upon content. Among the sections included during the first year were the following:

- Editorial
- Professional and Scientific Papers
- Technical Notes
- Institute Affairs
- Section Affairs
- Provincial Professional News
- Outer Bark (essentially forestry news)
- Forestry in Action (illustrated notes on technical developments)
- Letters
- Reviews
- Current Publications
- Membership
- Obituaries
- For the Sake of Argument.
- Advertisers Index

With the new Editor, a number of Associate Editors were named. These included D. E. Williams, Fire; D. V. Love, Forest Economics and Policy; I. W. Varty, Forest Entomology; G. Wallis, Forest Pathology; G. F. Weetman, Forest Management; H. I. Winer, Logging; R. H. J. Creighton, Forest Products; D. H. Pimlott, Wildlife; and H. LeBlanc, French Associate Editor. The principle of Associate Editors continues to this day; their main responsibility is to serve as manuscript reviewers.

The printing of the 1968 *Chronicle* was done by Harpell's Press in Ste. Anne, Quebec. An advertising agency was enlisted to mark copy, make up page dummies and advise the CIF on production and advertising.

The first issue included seven professional and scientific papers. R. M. Newnham wrote about simulation mod-

els in forest management and harvesting, G. E. MacKinnon reviewed reforestation in Ontario, G. H. Kokocinski explained how to grow tubed seedlings, L. A. deGrace discussed the changing forestry environment, R. W. B. Thompson wrote about the effects of political change and Ivar F. Fogh discussed the effects of technological changes on woods operations. The issue featured a technical note by I. E. Bella explaining a V-Gauge. Within the Institute Affairs section there were items on the naming of a nominating committee and on the Canadian Forestry Achievement Award. News from Vancouver, Maritime, Southern Ontario, Ottawa Valley, Lake of the Woods, Orleans, Newfoundland and Rocky Mountain Sections was included. A photograph of the officers of the Ontario Professional Foresters Association was included in the provincial professional news section. The Outer Bark section included some 14 personal news items as well as items on the Duke of Edinburgh's Third Commonwealth Study Conference, waste utilization, skidding forces and Young Canadian's recommendations stemming from the Resources for Tomorrow conference, Acadia administrative building and TAPPI. Two items were covered in Forestry in Action; measurement of annual rings and Canadian lumber going metric. There were six letters, one obituary, book reviews and a page of current publications. The membership section listed new active, affiliate and student members. Finally, there was an index of the eight advertisers. In all, there were 54 pages.

The second issue, April 1968, which ran to 82 pages, included four letters commenting on the first issue. Former Editor A. H. Richardson wrote, "First of all I wish to congratulate you and your committee most warmly on the much improved first number of the new *Chronicle*." A former Managing Editor of the *Journal of Forestry*, Henry Clepper, noted that the attractive format "is dignified and professional in appearance and invites opening and reading." A concern was expressed that the cover did not include identification of the Institute as the publisher of the journal.

In 1969 some organizational changes were effected. The February issue identified as major content categories – forestry in action, forestry news, professional and scientific papers and departments. The last category included sections

such as editorial, institute affairs, section affairs, current publications, reviews, letters, obituaries, new members, association news and advertisers index. Sequencing within the magazine was changed in the April 1969 issue. The editorial, forestry news, forestry in action and institute affairs were placed at the front of the magazine and were followed by the professional and scientific papers which had earlier been placed at the beginning of the magazine. The December 1970 issue was devoted to the topic of reforestation in Canada and included a number of papers that had been prepared as background papers for a forestry seminar at a Canadian Council of Resource Ministers meeting held in Winnipeg in November 1970. Specific papers covered topics such as tree improvement, site preparation, prescribed fire, direct seeding, container and conventional planting, nursery production, the economics of planting, and provincial reforestation legislation and policy.

In the Editor's report for 1969-70, Weetman expressed concern that too many purely scientific manuscripts were being published, but noted that the situation would be alleviated by the appearance of the new *Canadian Journal of Forest Research* to be published by the National Research Council beginning in 1971.

In 1971 David Fayle assumed responsibility for editing *The Forestry Chronicle*, a position he held for four years. While he did not dramatically alter the format and organization, he brought a new and different perspective and philosophy. As he wrote in his final report in 1974, he had intended to bring an element of surprise in each issue. The cover was an obvious element of this surprise, but the contents were not neglected. Fayle involved his readers, by stimulating controversial discussion and through his use of participatory contests.

In his first editorial in February 1971, Fayle wrote:

Editors in the past have tried with varying success to stir readers in the forestry profession to action and involvement. We shall continue these efforts. This Forum, incorporating the Editorial, Letters and For the Sake of Argument of the past, is open for points of view, comment, debate and perhaps even some cross words. Start with the cover of this issue [a crossword], that will involve YOU.

We hope that some comment will not be devoid of humour and that any criticism be without rancour...Even the most outrageous schemes may have some merit to them, even if they only start people thinking along fresh lines.

There are some other minor changes in this issue. We are fortunate in having several articles which are not purely accounts of research work done, we have the first appearance of a column by *Nemorensis*, and we have a brief look at viewpoints expressed 20 and 40 years ago on the pages of *The Forestry Chronicle*. (See Box 5). We still lack, however, a continuing supply of book reviews and reviews of reports. For example, the only two annual reports

reviewed in the 46-year life of *The Chronicle* were one on the first Insect and Disease survey, and one on the report of the Conservator of Forests for Cyprus. Charlie Brown, one might well be forgiven for thinking that Canadian agencies, private or government, are overly sensitive to the discussion of their work.

In his second issue in April 1971 Fayle discussed "What we want" and concluded that *The Forestry Chronicle* must cater to two groups - to the resource manager and to the research scientist. He stressed that the research scientist needs to present findings in a manner that is generally understandable to both the researcher and the non-researcher. He also stated that articles are needed that will inform the

Box 5

Forty Years Ago - Twenty Years Ago The First Columns - February 1971

Forty Years Ago

Recreation

The foundations of forestry are protection and regrowth. It is of no less importance to provide forests for recreation and pleasure, than for their more immediate and utilitarian products.

It should be borne in mind that some of the wilder portions of the forest should be preserved and kept for all time as "wilderness areas" and game refuges, for such areas are rapidly disappearing, and they can never be reproduced.

Present conditions of our social and economic development tend to place a serious nerve-strain on the dwellers in cities, with their inevitable invasion of all privacy, and their ever-present grime and din.

For the city dweller, the man of affairs, it is becoming increasingly important to seek for a time at least, the freedom, the cleanliness, and the repose of the country and the woods. It is more vital and rejuvenating for many a weary soul to view the sunset across some forest lake, or to scale the top of a wooded promontory than it is to enjoy any of the material comforts and luxuries which our present mechanical age can bestow. There is no better place to recuperate from an illness, or from over-work or over-worry - the latter being an all too prevalent malady - than in the woods. We must learn to cultivate repose. (Biscole, Vol. 7, No. 3, 1931)

Twenty Years Ago

Land Use

There has been much too much misuse of land in all countries - in some countries more than others - but broad generalities do not generate propulsion along the road to correction. What is needed is a conception of land as a national inventory - not a restrictive agricultural understanding, nor a forestry understanding, nor an understanding based on real estate and building values - but a blending of all understandings developed from scientific land use classification. The primary requisite is that there be an overall land use classification. Without such a classification there cannot be understanding of the multitude of complex land values, and there is bound to be abuse of land. (Fensom, Vol. 27, No. 1, 1951)

reader of progress in various aspects of forestry - "state of the art" reports. In the same issue the Editor noted that the new Book Review Editor was Roy F. Sutton, a research scientist with the federal government in Sault Ste. Marie, and who was to continue in this role until December 1991. In addition to coordinating the activity, Sutton also wrote many reviews.

In October 1971, Fayle wrote an article to explain how *The Chronicle* was produced. He discussed the roles of the Editor, the head office staff, Art Hinks (advertising and production scheduling), Associate Editors and reviewers. The article included discussion concerning manuscript review procedures, preparation of the issue, time involvements and costs.

Editor Fayle continued to make changes to the design and content in an attempt to make *The Forestry Chronicle* more readable and stimulating. He increased the numbers of technical articles as opposed to research papers, expanded the emphasis on forestry news and on coverage of various events and conferences, and increased the use of graphic covers. He also included a report by the President in each issue. In 1971 the average issue size was 64 pages and the flow of purely scientific articles was substantially reduced with the advent of the *Canadian Journal of Forest Research*.

There was general commendation for the progress that had been accomplished by Fayle. Dean John A. Zivnuska, School of Forestry and Conservation, University of California, wrote "Who would even have thought that the day would come when one would actually look forward to the receipt of a professional forestry journal?" H. R. Glascock, Jr., Executive Vice President of the Society of American Foresters, noted that the October 1979 issue was unusually good. The 1971 volume essentially set the tone for the next three years; the journal continued to be exceedingly informative and entertaining and was internationally recognized. Readers were encouraged to participate in the forum section and to enter the various contests that were featured.

Volume 50 marking the 50th anniversary of the journal was published in 1974. To mark the occasion, several special articles and features were published during the year. Former Editor Fensom wrote an article *Reminiscences of an Editor* which was published in the February issue; he reviewed contributions

made by the first three editors - A. H. Richardson, Ellwood Wilson and Eric Druce (see pages 589-591 for this article). In the next issue, Kingsley Harris, a former Editor, provided an editorial (See pages 591-592 for this article), while a third former Editor Harry Smith, wrote an item on the need for new criteria and standards for improved management of Canada's forest land resource. Items from the first two issues of *The Chronicle* were also reproduced.

In 1975, J. Dan MacArthur became the ninth Editor of *The Forestry Chronicle* and served in this capacity for six years. Coincident with the Editor's appointment, T. G. Harvey of the Canadian Forest Service was appointed to serve in the newly created position of Production Manager (See Box 6 for a statement of duties). In 1977, he was followed by Mrs. Nancy Conlon who was based in the CIF/IFC head office at Macdonald College.

During MacArthur's tenure, the basic format and structure of the magazine did not substantially change, but some of

Fayle's innovations were dropped. During this period there were fewer editorials, with an increased focus being given to the President's report, somewhat less focus on controversial forest policy issues, increased use of photographic covers, increased numbers of book reviews, the initiation of a university news section, and the re-appearance of the provincial foresters association news. Information dealing with institute affairs and section and forestry news continued.

Several special issues were produced during this period. The August 1975 issue included a series of papers on spruce budworm that had been presented at the University of New Brunswick. Other special issues featured forest policy and economics (February 1977), urban forestry (October 1977) and management and utilization of hardwoods (August 1977). In April 1980, the contents page was presented in both French and English and the contents re-organized into three categories - forum, articles and regular features. In 1976 the practice of including a photograph of the Presi-

Box 6

Production Manager - Forestry Chronicle

The Editor selects all material to be printed except advertisements, which are controlled by the Executive Director.

The Production Manager (PM) is responsible for working with the editor, and the printer and ensuring that each issue of the magazine is produced correctly and on time.

This involves:

- a) for each article, determining the size of type to be used, the cropping of photographs and the sizing of charts and diagrams.
- b) when the material is printed the PM checks it thoroughly for errors in spelling, omissions, type size, that all references and only those used are included in "List of References." etc. At times it may be desirable to return galley sheets to the author(s) to ensure the final product meets their approval.
- c) the PM then assembles all the material in a mocked up form and returns it to the printer. It is necessary to ensure that figures are placed in proper sequence and near their reference point within each article.
- d) the mock-up is presented to the printer who produces the "blues" - the first printing of the material in final form.
- e) the "blues" are very carefully examined for errors, by the PM who then produces a Table of Contents for that issue.
- f) Particular care is needed when handling colored photographs, not only to ensure colors are properly reproduced but also, if more than one article contains color, to arrange the position of these articles in the magazine so that color is printed in as few folios as possible.

D. R. Redmond

dent on the cover of the December issue was begun and this practice continued until 1983. The first President so recognized was A. Brookman Anderson.

In 1980 an index of the first 44 volumes of *The Forestry Chronicle*, covering the years 1925 to 1968, was produced (Stanton 1980). It was compiled by C. R. Stanton of the Directorate of Program Coordination of the Canadian Forestry Service, Canada Department of Fisheries and Forestry in close cooperation with B. Cabana and C. S. Sumner of the Biometrics and Computer Division of the same department. In the document, the financial assistance of the Ottawa Valley Section was acknowledged.

The index was designed to provide reference to all articles, reviews and obituaries in Volumes 1 to 44, inclusive. Scientific notes, and records of the business of the Institute were not included. The index was based on a modification of the Keyword-in-Context (KWIC) Index program written for the IBM System 360, Model 65, and consists of two parts; a cumulative keyword section and a cumulative table of contents. The use of the keyword system relies on the use of a keyword from the title, or alternatively, the name of an author.

In his final report, MacArthur noted that there had been a conscious effort to promote an increase in the publication of technical notes, special reports and expressions of opinion. He also noted "an increase in the publication of items dealing with political action by the CIF/IFC at both federal and provincial levels." In concluding his report, the Editor expressed the hope that appropriate material would be provided to permit the presentation of an interesting mix of technical, semi-technical and popular material.

Dr. W. Bruce G. Denyer became both Editor and Production Manager in 1981; he continued in this dual role for three years. He then served as Production Manager in 1984 and 1985, while Cam Place was Editor. As Editor, Denyer essentially maintained the policy and practices that had evolved since the format had changed in 1968. However, he did delete the historical views from 25 and 50 years ago, and on the inside front cover of each issue included instructions to authors and contributors. These instructions were included until the page was utilized for advertisements in the 1990s. Coloured cover photographs were used for the first time in three

issues in 1983; the April cover was of the Swan Hills fire in Alberta, while the August cover featured a photograph of planting black spruce cuttings into a peat vermiculite rooting medium. The October issue showed a wind blown white spruce at Black Sturgeon Lake in Ontario that contained heavy butt rot.

The 1983 volume featured three CIF/IFC Diamond Jubilee columns prepared by Hugh A. Peacock. Each column included the reprinting of a previously published article; the February and April issues included historical reviews of the organization written at 25 years by C. D. Howe and at 50 years by J. W. B. Sisam. The third article was by D. Fisher and is reprinted on pages 586–588 of this issue.

In his annual report for 1982, Denyer noted that all issues had been produced on time, but delivery was late because of post office delays and the conversion of the mailing list into a computerized system. The next year, he reported that in calendar year 1982, 45 articles had been submitted for publication. Twenty-eight were published, 3 were still in review, 6 were being revised and 8 were not acceptable. Articles not accepted were not sufficiently researched, too theoretical, or not appropriate or relevant for *The Chronicle*. In his concluding comments, Denyer wrote that

The Forestry Chronicle will remain a less than first class publication until it carves out a niche for itself, by deciding just what it wants to achieve.

The Sustainable Forestry Era – Post 1984

In 1984, Dr. I. Cam M. Place became Editor, a position which he was to hold for seven years. His appointment tended to coincide with the start of the sustainable forestry era which was reflected in changes in the content of *The Forestry Chronicle*. Denyer served as Production Manager for two years while Dr. D. R. Redmond served in this capacity for four years. In 1990 Tim Fenton became Production Manager, a position in which he continues to serve at this time.

In his first issue, Place outlined the editorial policy for *The Forestry Chronicle*, noting that the ideas were not original, but came from suggestions from the Executive Committee, the Committee on Publications Policy and his predecessor. C. Place wrote:

The *Chronicle* is primarily a professional journal whose contents should reflect the interest and needs of CIF members. It will publish scientific and technical articles, which will continue to receive peer review as at present. The information or findings in these papers, however, should be aimed at the professional forester or resource manager, not at the professional researcher. The *Chronicle* must not become a refuge for scientific papers that are unacceptable to the NRC research journals or *Forest Science*.

The format includes a new category of articles, i.e. professional papers. These will cover case studies in forest management, new approaches, "how-to" papers, discussions of current forestry issues and so on. These papers may be more speculative or argumentative than the S & T articles. They normally will not include research results and will usually be reviewed only by myself and the Associate Editor for the subject matter in question.

I shall occasionally solicit state-of-the-art review papers and try to devote certain issues to one or two main topics. Some of the regular features will receive more emphasis and their number will increase.

Place introduced a slightly revised Table of Contents. The main categories were Forum, Scientific and Technical Articles, Professional Articles and Regular Features. The forum included the editorial, letters to the editor and information concerning forest policy issues and developments. Regular features included "Institute Affairs" which featured the President's report, CIF/IFC correspondence, and other information and "Other Items" such as forestry news, university news, RPF news, book reviews, upcoming meetings and Tables of Contents from the *Canadian Journal of Forest Research*. During this period some papers that had been presented at annual meeting plenary or technical sessions were published.

Interestingly, the first professional article was entitled "Blood, Sweat and Tears or How Big is This Stupid Forest Anyway." It was written by Ewan Caldwell, presented at the 1983 annual meeting in Sault Ste. Marie, and described Canadian forest history.

As noted in his first editorial, Place was very successful in arranging for special

Box 7 Results of Forestry Chronicle Readership Survey – 1986

	Agree %	Disagree %	No Opinion %
The Forestry Chronicle			
1. Is primarily a professional journal whose contents should reflect the interests and needs of CIF/IFC members.	96	4	0
2. Will publish about 1/3 of its articles on scientific or technical matters accepted after peer review and aimed at professional foresters and resource managers, rather than professional researchers	94	4	0
3. Will publish about 2/3 of its articles as professional papers after review by Associate Editors and the Editor. They cover case studies in forest management, new approaches, discussions of current forestry issues, may be speculative or argumentative, and normally do not report on formal research results.	89	7	2
4. Presents solicited state-of-the-art review papers.	83	4	15
5. Devotes certain issues to one or two main topics e.g. Wildlife, Biotechnology, preferably with support of interested agencies.	76	11	7
6. Provides a useful service by its Letters and Forum section	98	0	2
7. Interests and informs me about Institute Affairs in its:			
a. President's Column;	91	2	9
b. CIF Correspondence;	89	9	4
c. Forestry Working Groups Reports;	83	5	11
d. Section News	91	2	7
8. Interests and informs me about new developments in:			
a. Forestry News;	87	9	5
b. University News;	87	5	4
c. What's New in Forest Research;	81	15	5
d. What's New in Forest Policy;	87	7	4
e. Book Reviews;	94	2	4
f. Special areas e.g. Biotechnology;	80	7	11
g. Titles of Can. Jour. For. Res. articles	83	13	4
9. Pleases me with cover photos in colour.	83	5	13
10. Interests me with advertisements	63	24	13
11. Reaches me during the month of publication.	76	11	4
12. Should be expanded by using a larger share of CIF/IFC budget.	22	63	11
13. Provides a valuable service to me now.	93	2	2
14. Should be improved by undertaking the following activities and revising its editorial policies in line with my suggestions which follow on a separate sheet.			

issues featuring a specific topic. As a start, the April 1984 issue included four articles on forest policy. In 1985, proceedings of two technical meetings were published. The first, in April, featured the proceedings of a symposium on forestry and wildlife management in Canada which had been held at the University of British Columbia. The second, in October, published the proceedings of a workshop on biodiversity in forest science, which had also been held at the University of British Columbia in February 1985. In 1986, the proceedings of the 1986 National Forest Congress were

published. Another special feature was the publication of the 1987 National Forest Sector Strategy. In 1990 two issues were published on the occasion of the XIX World Congress of the International Union of Forestry Research Organizations which was held in Montreal in August. One issue featured forest research in Canada, while the second dealt with Canadian participation in international forestry.

The Annual Report of the Forest Research Advisory Council of Canada (FRACC) was first published in 1987, a practice that continued until 1995. Addi-

tionally, FRACC Research Priorities for Canada were published on three occasions.

The February 1986 issue included the results of a membership survey, reported by R. J. Bouchier, Executive Director, concerning *The Forestry Chronicle*. Only 54 responses were received, a return of 2%. Most respondents were generally supportive of *The Forestry Chronicle* although there was an indication that it was too much oriented toward reporting research results (See Box 7 for survey results). In his annual report for 1986, the Editor indicated that he would

try to increase the proportion of professional and solicited state-of-the-art review papers.

In his 1983–84 report, Place noted that he had endeavoured to increase the coverage of forest policy and international forestry, and that the length of individual issues was tending to increase; a difficulty made more acute by the increasing popularity of section and university news (See Table 1).

This proceedings of a symposium on forestry and wildlife management published in 1985 that included some 25 papers, marked the first occasion when the journal included a number of articles not written by foresters. Indeed, this issue can be looked upon as the first issue that reflected the transition from the timber management era to the era characterized by multiple use forestry and sustainable forestry. Some other papers that reflected the early stages of this transition included the following:

A forestry perspective on the carbon dioxide issue. D. F. W. Pollard. August 1985.

Heritage landscapes: rethinking the Canadian experience. Peter J. Dooling. August 1985.

Contrôle des impacts du camping en milieu forestier. Jean-Claude Ruel, Marius Pineau et Louis Belanger. October 1985.

Resource management in National Parks. Nikita Lopoukhine. October 1985.

Future shock in forest yield forecasting. J. P. Kimmins. December 1985.

In his report for 1988–89, Place noted that *The Forestry Chronicle* made a practice of publishing important policy documents dealing with forestry. He noted that the June 1989 issue contained highlights of a six-volume study commissioned by the federal government (Forestry Canada) entitled *Canada's Forest Industry: The Next Twenty Years. Prospects and Priorities*. In addition, the issue carried the CIF/IFC policy statement and its strategic plan. In 1990 the journal also reprinted issues of Forestry Dialogue Forestier, a newsletter prepared by the Institute for federal Members of Parliament, as well as extracts from the internal institute newsletter Forestry Update. The first newsletter extracts published included land-use

conflicts in British Columbia, Ontario and Alberta, national accreditation of university baccalaureate forestry programs, Earth Day 1990, the British Columbia budget, draft pulp and paper mill regulations and the federal pesticide registration review.

In 1991 Dr. Darwin Burgess and I were appointed as Co-Editors. D. Burgess was responsible for the scientific and technical articles and for many of the special features, while I had responsibility for the other sections and for the overall design of the journal. Tim Fenton continued as Production Manager with responsibility for layout and all matters related to publication.

While some changes were introduced in the first issue in February 1991, the major editorial policy remained as previously. However, in an attempt to make *The Forestry Chronicle* more reader friendly and of increased value to the professional forester, a new News and Views section was introduced. It was located at the beginning of the magazine, printed on green coloured paper, and included a look at forestry activities and issues with the President's perspective featured. In 1993 the section was organized into four departments – perspective, forestry update, news, and letters. Other changes included a revised Table of Contents page, the inclusion of professional articles ahead of the scientific and technical articles and the introduction of a column, The Executive Director Reports. New non-glossy paper stock, new type faces and new article headings were introduced. The April 1991 issue introduced a listing of "Publications of Interest" and in June the practice of annually listing individual and corporate members was initiated. In 1993 a new section for Technical School News was introduced. With these changes, advertisements tended to be placed on the back and inside cover pages or within the news sections in accordance with the desire of the advertisers.

In the 1991 annual report it was noted that increased coverage had been given to Institute Affairs, including publication of three articles on institute awards and prizes, the report of the CIF/IFC-ABCPF (Association of British Columbia Professional Foresters) Task Force on Cooperation, the CIF/IFC brief to the Canadian Council of Forest ministers, a paper on the inter-relationships and functions of the Institute and a listing of the reports

produced by the St. Mary's River Forestry-Wildlife Project.

The August 1992 issue included results of a readership survey prepared by the Publications Policy Committee (Jack Smyth, Chairman, Susan Hruszowy, Doug Walker and Don Lockhart. A total of 2337 questionnaires were mailed and there was a response rate of 49%. While many questionnaires were incomplete, they were included in the analysis. The survey revealed that readers were happy with most aspects of *The Forestry Chronicle* and that any changes be modest.

Beginning with the first issue in 1991 a new scheduling policy was introduced. Each issue was identified by two months, i.e. January/February, and was released in the middle of the period it covered.

During this period *The Forestry Chronicle* continued to include more and more articles reflecting the changing trend from timber management to sustainable forest management. The contents from the October 1993 issue illustrate this trend with three professional papers dealing with sustainable forestry and a scientific paper on woodland caribou (See Box 8).

During the period when D. Burgess and I were involved in editing the journal, several issues included special features. Among these were the proceedings of a number of conferences and special collections of papers including the following:

1st Conference on Agroforestry in North America University of Guelph June 1991.

Recent Advances in Forest Pest Management. Symposium at Sault Ste. Marie. October 1991.

Site Classification. A Project of the Forest Site Classification Working Group of Forestry Canada. February 1992.

Poplars and Willows. Canadian and U.S. Poplar Council Meeting, Eastern Ontario. April 1992.

Biodiversity Symposium – 23rd Meeting of Canadian Tree Improvement Association. August 1992.

Silviculture Conference. Toronto. March–April 1994 and May–June 1994.

Red and White Pine Symposium. Chalk River, Ontario. July–August 1994.

Forestry and Wildlife....Towards the 21st Century. XXI Congress of International Union of Game Biologists, Halifax, N.S. September–October 1994.

BOX 8

Professional and Scientific and Technical Papers Forestry Chronicle – October 1993

Professional Papers

Some thoughts on sustainable development as a concept, and as applied to forests

Henry H. Webster

Implementing sustainable forests: A Canadian commitment

Paul Griss

Forests and UNCED '92: A foundation for the future

Brent E. Johnson

Scientific and Technical Papers

Jack pine establishment in Ontario: 5-year comparison of stock types $\pm$ bracke scarification, mounding, and chemical site preparation

R. F. Sutton and T. P. Weldon

Establishment of white spruce and black spruce in Boreal Ontario: Effects of chemical site preparation and post-planting weed control

J. E. Wood and F. W. von Althen

Ecological factors affecting abundance of advanced growth in jack pine (*Pinus banksiana* Lamb.) stands of the boreal forest of north-western Quebec

Martin Beland and Yves Bergeron

Évolution quinquennale de la régénération protégée lors de récoltes par abattage manuel dans des sapinieres

Pierre Pominville

Survival of woodland caribou in commercial forests of northern Ontario

H. G. Cumming and D. B. Beange

Handling and planting methods influence field performance of red pine ten years after planting

John M. Paterson

A district evaluation of fuelwood resources in Nepal

K. T. Smith, G. Kennedy, P. B. Shah and H. Schreier

Control of white pine weevil, *Pissodes strobi*, on Sitka spruce using implants containing systemic insecticide

R. G. Fraser and D. G. Heppner

Reports on each annual meeting were included and, in addition, selected papers from these meetings were published. A number of other special features were included. Among these were articles dealing with climate change and forestry and national forestry accreditation (August 1991), five papers on Geographical Information Systems published on the occasion of GIS'92 held in Vancouver, B.C. (December 1991), an article on forest conservation terminology in English, French and Spanish (November–December 1994) and collections of articles on international forestry and community forestry (November–December 1994). Finally, more attention was directed towards the publication of reports on key conferences, such as the

Earth Summit 92 – United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, the Centennial Meeting of the International Union of Forestry Research Organizations, the 1993 Silviculture Conference in Toronto and the 14th Commonwealth Forestry Conference held in Malaysia.

In 1995 Dr. V. J. Nordin became Co-Editor with Co-Editor Burgess retaining his role for scientific papers for two additional years. In 1998, Nordin was appointed Editor with over-all responsibility for the production of the journal. Brian Haddon became Research Editor with primary attention, with the Associate Editors, for processing professional and peer reviewed scientific papers. T. Fenton continued as Production Manager.

Because of the ever-increasing complexity and time-consuming challenges of producing *The Chronicle*, there is now an Editorial Team consisting of Roxanne Comeau, Executive Director, Vidar Nordin, Editor, Brian Haddon, Research Editor, and Tim Fenton, Production Manager. Each member of the team contributes to all aspects of journal development.

Beginning with the May/June 1995 issue, in order to reduce costs, the "green pages" denoting the news section became "white." Along with the plan to publish the annual meeting report as a separate supplement rather than as part of the issue, it was anticipated that savings of about \$20 000 would accrue annually. However, following the release of the 1995 annual report, many members commented that it was important to have each annual report included in *The Forestry Chronicle* to provide continuity from year to year and to provide a permanent record. Since 1996 the report has been included as part of the November–December issue. Other changes introduced in 1995 included an alternative method of listing publications, new type fonts and expansion of the listing of meetings. In 1996 the number of professional articles was increased, a cyber space column, Global Village Communications, was introduced and a policy of guest editorials inaugurated. In the next year the photographic content was increased. In 1996–97 a review of *The Forestry Chronicle* was undertaken by the Board of Directors who emphasized continuation of the positive interests that had been expressed concerning national and international news, listing of conferences and news from sections, professional associations, educational institutions and global village communications. Subsequently a new section was introduced on information technology, summary reports on key conferences were further emphasized, more emphasis was placed on professional articles and the concept of theme issues was introduced.

Since 1995 the trend towards papers reflecting the change to the ecological, sustainable development era has accelerated. The contents of the November–December 1996 issue illustrate this trend with five papers dealing with sustainability, two with forest recreation and one with forested landscapes (See Box 9).

The present Editor has placed considerable attention on the inclusion of special features and on more conference papers. Some topics included are listed below:

Timber Supply in Canada – Canadian Council of Forest Ministers Conference. Keynote and three selected papers. January–February 1995.

Silvicultural approaches to integrated pest management – workshop sponsored by the Canadian Entomology Society, Winnipeg – July–August 1996.

Seed orchard management and quality seed production. Tree Seed Working Group Workshop, Canadian Tree Improvement Association. September–October 1996.

Workshop on sustainable site productivity in Canadian forests: ecosystem processes affected by disturbance and renewal. Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario. January–February 1998

Tree Seed Working Group Workshop. March–April 1998

Long-term silvicultural sites: promoting the concept – protecting the investment. Workshop, Victoria, B.C. May–June 1999.

Additionally, key papers from annual meetings of the institute, the Canadian Woodlands Forum, and the Canadian Wood Council have been published.

During this same period there have been other special issues of the journal. Two of the more significant were the January–February 1997 issue that included a series of 10 papers produced by the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources Fallingsnow Ecosystem Project documenting the ecological consequences of alternative methods of conifer release. The second was an Aboriginal Forestry issue in May–June 1998. This latter issue was a joint project of the CIF/IFC and the National Aboriginal Forestry Association (NAFA) and explored the many issues that are of relevance to both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal communities and businesses (See Box 10 for a list of papers).

Finances

Over the 75 years of its publishing, both revenues and expenditures for *The Forestry Chronicle* have experienced

Box 9	
Professional Papers and Scientific and Technical Forestry Chronicle – November–December 1996	
Professional Papers	
Forest certification and Canadian forestry - An overview	<i>Kenneth A. Armson</i>
Certification of sustainable forest management systems: The importance of field verification	<i>Russ Hughes</i>
Sustainable forestry and certification in the Commonwealth	<i>P. J. Wood</i>
Developing a sustainable forest management planning system for private woodlots using the Canadian Standards Association Protocol	<i>Brian Belyea</i>
Sustainability in the crucible of competing demands	<i>Larry Pedersen</i>
An aggregate travel cost approach to valuing forest recreation at managed sites	<i>Peter C. Boxall, Bonita L. McFarlane and Michael Gartwell</i>
Exploring forest recreation management preferences of forest recreationists in Alberta	<i>Bonita L. McFarlane and Peter C. Boxall</i>
A review of structural changes in North American consumption of softwood lumber: Past, present and future	<i>David C. Cohen</i>
Scientific and Technical	
Use of triadimefon to control white pine blister rust	<i>Jean A Berube</i>
Measuring and assessing management of forested landscapes	<i>W. Wardoyo and G. A. Jordan</i>
Evaluating a dimensionally compatible height growth modelling approach	<i>Yonghe Wang and Bijan Payandeh</i>

phenomenal increases (Figure 4). Revenues have increased from nil to more than \$140 000, while expenditures have increased from \$215 to \$146 000, with maximum expenditures of \$184 000 in 1994–95. In 73 of the 75 years, *The Chronicle* represented a net cost to the institute; this maximized at \$39 000 in fiscal year 1993–94. Over the past three years, total revenues and expenditures have balanced. Financial statements for *The Chronicle* have been prepared since fiscal year 1962–63. Revenues accrue from advertising, subscriptions and sales, reprints and page charges, while expenditures result from printing, production, mailing, advertising promotion, printing of reprints, and sundry. For fiscal year 1998–99, the revenue breakdown was as follows: page charges, 32.5%, advertising, 30.5%; subscriptions, 20.9%; reprints, 16.1%. For the same year, the expenditure breakdown was as follows:

printing, 55.5%; mailing, 12.5%; editor, 10.4%; advertising promotion, 9.7%; production, 6.2%; sundry, 4.0%; reprints, 1.7%. Annual net costs per member have never exceeded more than about \$16.00 annually.

As expected, financial issues related to *The Forestry Chronicle* have been discussed regularly at annual meetings of the CIF/IFC, and its predecessor, the CSFE, and have been included in the journal in its annual meeting coverage. Indeed, in the report of the 18th Annual Meeting held in January 1926, and even after publication of the first issue, a report of the Committee on Establishment of a Technical Journal presented an annual budget which suggested that printing, binding and mailing of four issues would cost a total of \$517.00; \$480.00 would be for printing and binding. As noted earlier, the institute board authorized an annual expenditure of

Box 10

Aboriginal Forestry Papers Forestry Chronicle – May–June 1998

Introduction to this Edition's Aboriginal forestry articles

D. Brubacher

The role of traditional ecological knowledge in managing for biodiversity

C. Higgins

Aboriginal and treaty rights and Aboriginal participation: Essential elements of sustainable forest management

P. Smith

Aboriginal claims and the forestry industry: Claims processes and recent developments in the courts

R. D. House

The First Nation Forestry Program

J. H. Smyth

Putting "forestry" and "community" into first nations' resource management

A. L. Booth

Aboriginal forestry joint ventures: Elements of an assessment framework

D. Brubacher

Non-timber forest products in British Columbia: The past meets the future on the forest floor

D. A. Mitchell

An integrated wildlife/forest management model: Accommodating traditional Innu activities and forest management practices

S. Morel and L. Belanger

The National Aboriginal Forestry Association: An interview with Harry Bombay and Peggy Smith

E. Hagerman

Profiles in Aboriginal forestry

E. Hagerman

The University of British Columbia First Nations Forestry Program

M. MacIvor

The North Shore Tribal Council - A profile of forestry activities

L. Rekmans

\$540.00 for this purpose and established an annual subscription rate of \$2.00.

Total costs for the 1928 mimeographed *Chronicle* were \$214.70, distributed as follows: printing, \$105.44; reprints, \$34.18; postage, \$47.08 and labour, \$28.00. At this time membership was around 300.

Expenditures for *The Forestry Chronicle* for 1929, the first year in which it was printed, were \$543.26, while revenues were \$64.00 (\$60.00 for advertising and \$4.00 for subscription), representing a net cost to the institute of \$479. Concerns were expressed regarding the financial situation in both 1932 and 1933 when it proved necessary to delay publication of the journal as members were tardy in paying their dues. In 1936, the Editor noted

that *The Chronicle* had been successful only from the point of view of advertising; in that year advertising revenues were \$327 as compared with only \$36 in 1934. Between 1929 and 1947, annual net costs to the institute varied between \$129 and \$684. It was during this period that an honourarium was first paid to the Editor.

In 1947, Editor Fensom wrote a long report on *The Chronicle* and noted that printing costs continued to rise and publication of the journal was largely a budgetary issue. Further, although photographs reproduced better on inserted coated stock than on standard book paper, it was not always possible to use coated stock because of costs. Additionally, the size of each issue and the

number of photographs in an issue depended upon budgetary considerations. In his 1949 report, Fensom explained that he had received competitive printing quotations and that he had given consideration to the possible use of different kinds of paper and type-setting. However, he concluded that the society was well served by its printers. Accordingly, he recommended that the journal be maintained as it was until such time as the revenues of the new CIF were sufficient to support a \$6000 annual *Chronicle* budget. In 1949 revenues were \$2925 and expenditures, \$1348.

Expenditures started to rise dramatically from 1948 and rose nearly five-fold by 1966–67. During this period revenues similarly increased and annual net costs rose from \$1349 to \$7967. In his 1965–66 report, Harry Smith noted that net *Chronicle* costs amounted to about \$3.00 per member.

Increased costs for *The Chronicle* in 1992–93 and 1993–94 were of concern to the Finance Committee. Net costs rose from \$11 218 in 1991–92 to \$29 079 in 1992–93 and to \$39 009 in 1993–94. The Committee recommended that the ratio between revenue generating pages (scientific and technical articles) and non-revenue generating pages be maintained at 50–50. In 1994–95, rates for advertising, subscriptions, page charges and reprints were all increased resulting in a significant increase in revenue from 1993–94.

For the year 1995–96, net costs for *The Chronicle* had dropped to \$1974 from \$35 495 the year previous. This situation resulted from the increased rates, plus a reduction of \$25 000 in printing costs. In 1996–97, a further reduction of \$10 000 in printing costs was realized, and *The Chronicle* recorded its second year in which it realized a profit. The first profit was in 1989–90 and resulted from the publication of two issues on the occasion of the IUFRO World Congress being held in Montreal. Increased advertising, payment of page charges and sale of reprints resulted in a profit of more than \$16 000 from *Chronicle* operations.

Advertising

Advertising has been carried in *The Forestry Chronicle* since the first printed issue in June 1929.

One of the first advertisements from this issue is shown in Figure 5 while an item soliciting advertisers is shown in Fig-

Fig. 4. Annual Revenues and Expenditures. *The Forestry Chronicle* 1928–1999.

Figure 6. A list of the advertisers in June 1929 follows:

Watson, Jack & Co. Limited
Harvard Forest
Yale School of Forestry
The University of New Brunswick
Faculty of Forestry, University of Toronto
Northern Electric
Canadian National Carbon Company Ltd.
Forestry Department, Long-Bell Lumber Co., Longview, Washington
Society of American Foresters
Goold, Shapely and Muir Company, Limited, Brantford, Ontario
The Quebec Forestry School
Evinrude Motor Company
Peterborough Canoe Co. Ltd.
Woods Manufacturing Company.

In 1929, revenues from advertising amounted to \$90 and since then they have risen to approximately \$50 000 (Figure 7). With the introduction of the new format in 1968, advertising revenues increased markedly, from \$5730 in 1967–68 to \$10 441 in 1968–69. However, with increased costs of marketing, the net profit increased only marginally. However, Fensom (1972) did record that in 1967 *The Chronicle* had 58 advertisers and in 1968, 142. While income yielding pages dropped from 40 in 1967 to 30 in 1968, net revenue increased by about \$2600.

Over the 75 years, there have been three periods in which concerted efforts were made to attract advertising. The first of

these was in the early 1960s when the Secretary-Manager, J. Dosne, undertook an intensive campaign. Between 1968 and 1981 a sales representative was contracted to sell *Chronicle* advertising.

In December 1993, a company was contracted to sell advertising space in *The Forestry Chronicle*. The Executive Director, C. Lee, reported in his 1994 report that “while the results thus far are not encouraging (advertising revenue in 1992–93 was just under \$30,000 and in 1993–94 it was \$28 000), we know the advertising sales company has been working hard to build an awareness of *The Forestry Chronicle* and we expect to see many new advertisers, especially starting in January 1995 when new advertising budgets begin to be spent.”

Late in 1995 it was realized that the expenditures of the advertising agency, together with their commissions, were not increasing the net revenues, and the contact with the advertising agency was cancelled by the Executive Director, R. Comeau. Mrs. Cherry Maxwell, the CIF/IFC Office Manager was assigned responsibility for *Chronicle* advertising, until Susan Easterman was hired on a part-time basis to administer *The Forestry Chronicle* advertising. Over the past six years net revenues from advertising have averaged over \$30 000.

The issue of *Chronicle* advertising has been discussed at many annual meetings. In 1937, there was discussion concerning the frequency of publication in view of the difficulty encountered by the Editor in obtaining sufficient material for four issues in a year. However, “These

periodicals must come out when we say they will appear, otherwise advertisers and subscribers will cancel their contracts.” Further, advertisers want proofs of their advertisements before they appear, and they will not pay for the insertion of advertisements after their contracts have expired.

Regularly, there has been concern in obtaining adequate advertising. In 1940, section representatives were asked to submit suggestions and names of possible advertisers without results. In 1942 the Editor noted that no action had been taken to secure advertising.

Again, in 1948, the issue of advertising was discussed and there were expressions of opinion both for and against obtaining additional advertising. However, the consensus was that advertising would be one of the determining factors in permitting more and better presentation of scientific material.

The 1960–61 report of the Editor commented on an unsuccessful marketing campaign to increase advertising, noting that campaign costs had been high, had consumed much of the time of the Secretary-Manager and had delayed publication of one issue. The Editor recommended that the institute revert to its former policy of providing a service to advertisers with a minimum of solicitation and servicing costs. In 1966 Harry Smith explained that sale of advertising for *The Forestry Chronicle* always had posed many severe problems and that the soliciting of advertising can be very expensive. He also noted that foresters are not an important advertising market. The early 1960s sales promotion program for advertising was terminated after three years.

The August 1982 issue provided a rationale for advertising in *The Forestry Chronicle*. It was explained that the journal was a professional and technical journal, published bi-monthly, with the aim of conveying to its 3,200 readers (2,700 members and 500 subscribers in 50 countries) information that would assist in improving the management of Canada’s forests and land resource and foster public understanding of forestry.

As noted earlier, advertising still accounts for about one third of the *Chronicle*’s revenues. The following advertisers were represented in the November–December 1999 issue:

Regent Instruments Inc. (front inside cover)

With the Compliments
of
Watson, Jack & Co.
Limited
Established 1898

Montreal Vancouver

WE wish to place on record our appreciation of the co-operation we have received from Canada's Forest Engineers in the development and perfecting of mechanical equipment for Forest Fire Control. Through mutual co-operation, the EVINRUDE Forest Fire Pump has been raised to a very high degree of perfection enabling it to meet all the conditions of Fire Suppression. There are now Twelve Hundred EVINRUDE Pumps strategically located to control Forest Fires in Canada.

Fig. 5. Watson, Jack & Co. Limited Advertisement. For. Chron. June 1929.

Forest Sustainability Beyond 2000
Dynamax
Gorman-Rupp of Canada Limited
The University of Maine
Faculty of Forestry, University of
Toronto
Geographic Dynamics Corp.
Jiffy Products (N.B.) Limited
Pacific Regeneration Technologies Inc.
Lakehead University, Faculty of
Forestry and the Forest Environ-
ment

Integrated Taxonomic Information
System

Forestry Education Section
The University of Northern British
Columbia
L'Université de Moncton
Portage College
Environmental Training Centre,
Hinton, Alberta
Algonquin College
University of Alberta

Good Advertising

does not depend on the number of persons who see an advertisement, but on their purchasing power.

The members of The Canadian Society of Forest Engineers, while few in number, have large purchasing powers.

**Advertise In
The Chronicle**

Fig. 6. Advertise in the Forestry Chronicle. For. Chron. June 1929.

Lakehead University
University of New Brunswick
College of the North Atlantic
The University of Toronto
The University of British Columbia
Malaspina University-College
Grand Prairie Regional College
Northern Alberta Institute of Tech-
nology
Bombardier Inc. (back inside cover)
Pelton Reforestation Ltd. (back cover)

Interestingly, the University of Toronto was an advertiser in the first printed issue in 1929 and in last issue in 1999.

Summary Observations

For the past seventy five years production of *The Forestry Chronicle* has been the major program activity of the Canadian Institute of Forestry/Institut forestier du Canada, and its predecessor, the Canadian Society of Forest Engineers. Since its first issue in July 1925 it has been produced regularly and no planned issue has ever been missed. Currently, it is sent to 2500 members of the Institute and to 400 subscribers located world-wide. Its history is one of steady and, sometimes, spectacular growth. The magazine continues to provide a source of information concerning sustainable forestry and the

Fig. 7. Advertising Revenues and Expenditures.. *The Forestry Chronicle* 1929–1999.

forest industry in Canada. It also provides the main historical record for the CIF/IFC.

Throughout the seventy five years, *The Forestry Chronicle* has provided for controversy within the Institute. Forest practitioners have complained that it is too scientific, forest researchers have complained that it is not sufficiently scientific. In general, its Editors have attempted to strike a balance between general forestry articles and scientific papers, but the contents have been dictated to a large extent by its contributions. In addition, financial concerns have affected its content; scientific papers typically provide revenue through page charges and sale of reprints, while some professional papers and general news do not contribute financially. Nevertheless, various surveys have always indicated general satisfaction with the journal.

Appendix 1. *Forestry Chronicle* Editors and Production Managers

Editors		Production Managers	
1925–1935	A. H. Richardson		
1935–1937	Ellwood Wilson		
1937–1938	A. H. Richardson		
1939–1944	E. Druce		
1945–1951	K. G. Fensom		
1952–1959	K. F. Harris		
1960–1966	J. H. G. Smith		
1967–1970	G. F. Weetman		
1971–1974	D. C. F. Fayle		
1975–1980	J. D. MacArthur	1975–1976	T. G. Harvey
		1977–1980	Nancy Conlon
1981–1983	W. B. G. Denyer	1981–1983	W.B. G. Denyer
1984–1990	I. C. M. Place	1984–1985	W.B. G. Denyer
		1986–1989	D. R. Redmond
		1990	T. Fenton
1991–1994	J. H. Cayford and D. M. Burgess Co-Editors	1991–1994	T. Fenton
1995–1996	V. J. Nordin and D. W. Burgess Co-Editors	1995–1996	T. Fenton
1997–2000	V. J. Nordin Editor B. Haddon Research Editor	1997–2000	T. Fenton

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