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FHABC HOLDS SECOND AGM IN CAMPBELL RIVER

Thirty-two members, guests, and friends attended the Second Annual General Meeting of the Forest History Association of B.C. held on May 12 in the Campbell River Municipal Hall. The proceedings began with the business meeting which consisted of approval of the minutes of the first AGM held last year in Duncan; the Treasurer's Report; the Newsletter Editor's Report; the President's Report; the Nominations Committee Report; and discussion from the floor. The activities of the Executive over the past year were detailed to the members, the association's role reaffirmed, and the concerns of the members and executive for the preservation of the province's forest heritage were discussed at length.

Appointments were made as follows:

Directors for a two year term:

Doug Little (Northwood)	Clay Perry (IWA)	John Parminter (MOF)
John Murray (Crestbrook)	Jack Thirgood (UBC)	

Directors for a one year term:

Tom Wright (tree farmer)	Wallace Baikie (retired)

Directors completing the second year of a two year term:

A.V. Backman (President, retired)	Gerry Burch (BCFP)	George Brandak (UBC)

The treasurer will continue to be Edo Nyland of Sidney and John Parminter will also continue as Newsletter Editor.

Following the morning business meeting was a buffet luncheon hosted by the Campbell River and District Museum and Archives Society, which had also organized the day's proceedings. The program continued in the afternoon with the showing of historic logging and loggers' sports films taken by Wallace Baikie of Campbell River. The loggers' sports sequences were especially entertaining and contained some footage of excellent log birling contests. Charlie and Gerri Parsons of Powell River then showed slides of their experiences in Papua New Guinea where they were involved in setting up a sawmill in the woods and then training some of the native inhabitants in the finer points of lumber manufacture. The Parsons also described their portable sawmill which they take to high schools in British Columbia to train students in sawmill operation and maintenance.

Jay Stewart of the Campbell River and District Museum and Archives showed slides of architect's drawings of the new museum which will be built on the former location of the British Columbia Forest Service's District Office at the southern end of town overlooking Discovery Passage. A tour of that site was followed by a visit to the existing Campbell River museum facilities downtown. All in all it was a most pleasant day with superb weather.

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FORESTRY-RELATED THESES AND ESSAYS 1974 - 1984

The following is a list of forestry-related theses and essays with historical interests written since 1974. This list was largely compiled by Frances Woodward of the Special Collections Division at the UBC Library and additional investigations were carried out by the editor. The majority of these are from UBC and available in the library system there - either at Special Collections or the various libraries on the campus. The Bachelor of Science in Forestry theses are included here but the graduate level theses completed in the spring of 1984 at UBC are not in the library system as yet, are currently in cataloguing, and any in this subject area will be listed at a future date when they become known.

Anderson, Delee. 1982. Historical patterns of spruce bark beetle (Dendroctonus rufipennis Monk.) outbreaks in British Columbia, 1921 - 1981. B.S.F. Thesis, Faculty of Forestry, UBC. 68 pp. Appendices.

Beckman, Donald Walter. 1977. The rise and development of some of the tugboat companies on the north arm of the Fraser River. B.S.F. Thesis, Faculty of Forestry, UBC. 119 pp.

Byron, Ronald Neil. 1976. Community stability and economic development: the role of forest policy in the north central interior of British Columbia. Ph.D. Thesis in Forestry, UBC. xii + 198 pp.

Gray, Stephen. 1982. Forest policy and administration in British Columbia 1912 - 1928. M.A. Thesis in History, SFU, Burnaby. 243 pp.

Gunderson, Frank. 1980. The rise and fall of the forest industry on the north shore of Burrard Inlet between the Capilano and Seymour Rivers. B.S.F. Thesis, Faculty of Forestry, UBC. 29 pp., Appendices.

Kelly, Elizabeth Fay. 1976. Aspects of forest resource use policies and administration in British Columbia. M.A. Thesis in Political Science, UBC. 94 pp.

Marris, Robert Howard. 1979. "Pretty sleek and fat": the genesis of forest policy in British Columbia, 1903-1914. M.A. Thesis in History, UBC. 130 pp.

Martin, David Christopher Spencer. 1978. Maritime aspects of the early logging history of British Columbia. B.S.F. Thesis, Faculty of Forestry, UBC. 51 pp.

Parminter, John Vye. 1978. An historical review of forest fire management in British Columbia. Essay Submitted in the Department of Forestry, UBC. Forest & Land Use History - Forestry 515. iv + 111 p.

Vallee, Michel H.J. 1983. Grand fir in British Columbia forestry: an historical perspective and research review. B.S.F. Thesis, Faculty of Forestry, UBC. 39 pp.

Vankka, Janice M. 1983. The 1860 Barkerville cutovers and cemetery: a lesson in spruce - fir silviculture. B.S.F. Thesis, Faculty of Forestry, UBC. 51 pp. Appendices.

Walsh, David. 1975. The evolution of logging methods in coastal British Columbia. B.S.F. Thesis, Faculty of Forestry, UBC. 113 pp., illus.

Young, Eric Carl. 1976. The evolution of a British Columbia forest landscape, as observed in the Soo Public Sustained Yield Unit. Geography Thesis, SFU. 186 pp. Maps

Young, William Andrew. 1982. E.C. Manning, 1890 - 1941, his views and influences on British Columbia forestry. B.S.F. Thesis, Faculty of Forestry, UBC. vi + 45 pp.

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This newsletter is the official organ of the Forest History Association of British Columbia and is distributed thrice yearly at no charge to members of the Association, libraries, and to certain institutions. Items on forest history topics, descriptions of current projects, requests for information, book reviews, letters, comments, and suggestions are welcome. Please address all correspondence including changes of address to the Editor: John Parminter, c/o Protection Branch, Ministry of Forests, 1450 Government Street, Victoria, B.C. V8W 3E7.

Membership in the Association is $5.00 yearly. Should you wish to join or obtain further information please write to the Treasurer: Mr. Edo Nyland, 8793 Forest Park Drive, Sidney, B.C. V8L 4E8

A HISTORY OF FOREST ENTOMOLOGY IN BRITISH COLUMBIA - 1920 - 1984

A SERIES IN FOUR PARTS

by Hector Allan Richmond, MSc., RPF
Written in collaboration with
Dr. John Harris, Pacific Forest Research Centre,
Dr. Robert F. DeBoo, Manager, Pest Management,
British Columbia Ministry of Forests,
and John Parminter, Fire Ecologist,
British Columbia Ministry of Forests

The early history of forest entomology in British Columbia has already been reviewed in a general way in my book "Forever Green," so I will therefore trace developments in a somewhat more intimate manner, omitting repetition of what has already been reported. The evolutionary development of this work in western Canada falls into three logical categories: the days of Dr. J.M. Swaine, the era of Mr. J.J. deGryse, and the period of Dr. M.L. Prebble, each of whom headed the Canada-wide organization at different times and had a marked influence on the science in Canada as it exists today.

It was during the administration of Dr. J.M. Swaine that the first organized forest entomology work was undertaken in western Canada, using Vernon for the work unit headquarters. Forest entomology operated as part of the Entomological Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, under the authority of the Destructive Insect Pest Act.

The initial establishment of this laboratory stemmed from a massive outbreak of the Dendroctonus bark beetle in the pine forests of the Nicola and Similkameen regions of central British Columbia. Although the first bark beetle control work was administered by the British Columbia Forest Branch, the Ottawa government initiated an insect establishment in approximately 1922. The total staff at the Vernon laboratory consisted of four men: Ralph Hopping, in charge; George Hopping, assistant; and Bill Mathers and myself as research assistants. The region of responsibility included the provinces of British Columbia and Alberta.

Although the bark beetle was the primary reason for establishment of the centre at that time, other work soon became apparent: the spruce budworm in the Cariboo country to which Bill Mathers was assigned; the hemlock looper and wood borers (cedar pole borer and ambrosia beetles) on the Pacific coast for which George Hopping was responsible; and further bark beetle work in the Nicola and Similkameen regions which I was in charge of. This was a very fortunate assignment for me as, in addition to preferring to work in this country, I was brought in very close contact with Dr. Swaine, the chief from Ottawa. Bark beetles constituted his primary interest and resulted in the publication of his book, "Canadian Bark Beetles" in 1918.

As chief of the forest insect unit in Canada, Dr. Swaine was one of the most inspiring men I have ever been associated with. His periodic visits to the west were important events to all, for in his wake he left an aura of renewed enthusiasm among all with whom he came in contact.

To follow the course of his daily activities in the woods was like tracking the wanderings of an old bear. Every rotten stump or log was torn apart in his quest for various beetles while I, as an observer, would follow and gather up his lost or misplaced tools and equipment. He was much of the opinion that the best field work was done from a tent adjacent to the work at hand. He used to say that "a tent and an axe are the two most important tools you need."

It was during his administration that we experienced the "hungry 30's" - the Great Depression. For the next ten years the work laboured under restrictions, handicaps, and uncertainties. No permanent positions were created during those depression years and all of us, except our chief, were on temporary status. Since no superannuation contributions were made during this temporary employment, those years did not count towards our eventual pension calculations.

The uncertainties of those times are indicated in a telegram received on February 20, 1932. It was from Ottawa, signed by Dr. J.M. Swaine, Divisional Head, Entomology, Ottawa and read: "OWING TO RESTRICTIONS IN ESTIMATES, IT BECOMES NECESSARY TO DROP MOST TEMPORARY STAFF. DETAILED ADVICE WILL BE SENT AS SOON AS POSSIBLE. IN MEANTIME, TEMPORARY EMPLOYEES SHOULD MAKE NO COMMITMENTS BASED ON CONTINUANCE OF PRESENT EMPLOYMENT AFTER MARCH THIRTY-FIRST. THIS MAY NECESSITATE MOVEMENT OF SOME PERMANENTS TO OTHER STATIONS."

April came and with it word that we need not continue any work unless we so wished. If our jobs were officially terminated on March 31 and we continued working on "speculation," we would not be paid for time thus spent. On the other hand, if positions were eventually renewed, we would be paid for those days worked. We all decided to remain on "spec," hoping for the continuation of our jobs as we had nothing else to do anyway. We waited in doubt and uncertainty until May 25 when our positions were renewed for another six months. In the meantime our pay was cut 10%, reducing my salary from $125.00 per month to $112.50. Ottawa then warned us of an impending additional cut of 22%. Fortunately, this second reduction never materialized.

During the depression years there was little money for extra labour or seasonal help and most work had to be done single-handed with very limited budgets. Only one student, Kenneth Graham (later to become Professor of Entomology at the University of British Columbia) was employed as an itinerant assistant, alternating between one project and another as required. It was, however, a period characterized by few outside pressures for finding the solutions to insect problems. There was minimal interest in conservation and forest protection. Unlike today, forests were considered inexhaustable and indestructable.

Dr. Swaine's term of office as head of the Unit of Forest Entomology was terminated with his advancement to the position of Director, Science Service of the Department of Agriculture. The vacancy thus created was filled through the appointment of Mr. J.J. deGryse. It is impossible to imagine a more colourful personality than deGryse. He stood out as a unique character among all who knew him, due I think, to his unusual background. To me, he was the most learned man I have ever known. I spent many days travelling with him in British Columbia as well as in the forest regions of central Canada and I saw much of him in Ottawa. In the course of this time he told me much about

himself - I would have liked to know more but it was never revealed and I did not feel inclined to pry into his life beyond the point at which he was willing to volunteer.

He was born in Belgium of a wealthy family prominent in the field of commerce. He entered the Catholic Church and studied as a Jesuit Priest. Later he was transferred by the church to the United States, for reasons I do not know. He was subsequently loaned to the United States Department of Agriculture in Washington for some biological work. From this point, his association with the Catholic Church came to an end. He came to Canada, obtained employment with the Forest Insect Unit in Ottawa, and when I first met him he was no longer associated with the church in any way.

He was, however, a man with a brilliant mind - a fantastic organizer with great vision and imagination. He was very critical of the lackluster attitude of many government agencies and during his administration the Forest Insect Unit in Canada became an alive, farsighted, practical organization. He redesigned the entire service as well as its purposes, aims, and objectives. He prompted the erection of the joint Provincial-Federal research laboratory in Sault Ste. Marie; proposed the establishment of a forest research centre as now exists on Burnside Road in Victoria; initiated forest insect work in the forest regions of central Canada with headquarters in Winnipeg; and combined both forest entomology and forest pathology into a single unit under a Division of Forest Biology.

Among his more lasting contributions was the initiation of the forest insect survey across Canada and today this constitutes one of the fundamental facets of the organization. Above all, he valued the cooperation and the support of the forest industry and provincial forest services, and directed much research toward practical problems in both the public and private sectors. It was his conviction that forest problems should be administered under the wing of the Canadian Forestry Service and accordingly had the Division of Forest Biology removed from the Department of Agriculture. This was, unfortunately, but the beginning of a long period of uncertainties and frustrations which saw the federal Forestry Service shuffled from one department to another, eventually settling in Environment Canada. However, during the middle of 1984 it was moved again into Agriculture Canada.

Not all these innovations went without their troubles. During the regime of deGryse a crisis of major importance erupted within the organization. While it had its origin in the east, in time it managed to engulf the entire Canadian Forestry Service. The issue was "Why are men on the Pacific Coast supplied with caulked boots, while the fellows in eastern Canada are not?" This vital problem was settled quite simply by Dr. Neatby, the Director of the Science Service. Without so much as a simple Board of Enquiry or a Special Commission, he singlehandedly decreed that henceforth no caulked boots would be supplied to <u>anyone</u>.

Shortly after that, by fortuitous circumstance, Dr. Neatby visited the west coast and I, along with a couple of others, escorted him down the Nitinat to see the spectacular outbreak of hemlock looper. En route our trail took us over a very steep and deep canyon which was crossed by means of a "bridge" - actually a large Douglas-fir tree that had been felled by cruisers at an earlier date. Such a crossing can be hazardous enough to anyone, but to the uninitiated it is terrifying, if not impossible.

Upon reaching this canyon the rest of us crossed without undue concern, leaving Dr. Neatby for the moment but intending to return and assist him across. He devised a solution on his own by straddling the log and inching his way across in a sitting position. The journey completed, he explained the problem quite simply: "Of course, you fellows had caulked boots which made your crossing quite simple."

With this I seized the opportunity to score a point for caulked boots, "No one can work safely in the coast forest without caulked boots."

After this incident there was never a question raised with respect to the issue of caulked boots on the west coast.

To facilitate survey work on the Pacific coast, an 18 metre War Assets vessel was purchased for use as a floating bunkhouse and laboratory. The superstructure was redesigned to provide sleeping accommodation for seven men - skipper, engineer, cook, and four others. In addition it accommodated a compact laboratory. Because the boat was also used to transport personnel it was classed as a passenger carrier and accordingly had to be operated by a licensed skipper. The vessel was renamed the J.M. Swaine, the first skipper being Bill Cleveland, an old-time coastal navigator.

The entomologist from Vernon, George Hopping, happened to be visiting in Victoria one day and, thinking he would like to see the much talked-of vessel, he wandered down to the ship, which was tied up in the harbour. He walked on board and found the skipper, Bill, sitting in the galley having a cup of coffee. Introducing himself, he said, "I'm Hopping from Vernon."

"Well," replied Bill, "sit down, boy, you must be tired."

The J.M. Swaine served a useful purpose on the British Columbia coast as far north as Alaska, including the Queen Charlottes and other islands. With the eventual development of public air transportation and improved telephone service the need for such a vessel diminished. She was sold in 1953 and replaced by a smaller and faster motor vessel, the Forest Biologist. The J.M. Swaine, now transformed to a towboat by its new owners, eventually burned to the waterline while towing a boom of logs from Powell River to Vancouver.

With the retirement of Mr. J.J. deGryse in the early 1950's, the Division of Forest Biology came under the direction of Dr. M.L. Prebble. Dr. Prebble's approach to the science was vastly different from his predecessor. He was a determined and tireless worker and proceeded to review and intensify all research projects both in entomology and pathology. It was during his administration that much of the post-war developments occurred as will be described in the next newsletter with a review of the administrative organization in British Columbia.

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The following is part one of three of a reprinting of "Stewards of the People's Wealth: The Founding of British Columbia's Forest Branch." This article was written by Forest History Association of B.C. member Thomas Roach of Ottawa and is reproduced here with the author's permission and that of the Forest History Society, Inc., publishers of the Journal of Forest History in which the article first appeared.

STEWARDS OF THE PEOPLE'S WEALTH: The Founding of British Columbia's Forest Branch

by Thomas R. Roach

At the turn of the century, growing concern over the effects of accelerated forest utilization, forest fire, disease, and other threats to a valuable natural resource prompted the establishment of numerous public forestry agencies throughout the United States and Canada. Initially, such agencies were poorly equipped to handle the important job of forest conservation. Formation of the new state or national forestry services was an exercise in fiscal and bureaucratic restraint; seldom were they given the requisite power to design and implement an effective forestry program. Extending their jurisdiction gradually, such agencies evolved through a period of public debate and sometimes acrimonious bureaucratic wrangling before they achieved maturity as conservators of public resources. In the United States, Chief Forester Gifford Pinchot's fight to transfer administration of the federal forest reserves from the Department of the Interior to the Department of Agriculture is one case in point.[1] In Canada, Chief Inspector of Timber and Forestry Elihu Stewart likewise struggled for control over cutting on dominion timber berths. At the provincial level, Judson Clark and Bernhard Fernow fought and lost the battle to consolidate powers in Ontario's forestry agency.

The British Columbia situation was the exception to this trend. The provincial government had checked the transfer of public forestlands to private companies in 1896, leaving B. C. with one of the highest percentages of commercial forest under government control in the world. The province's Forest Branch, established in 1912, was immediately given jurisdiction over all forestry activity on this immense area of crown (public) land. Relative latecomers to the North American forest conservation movement, British Columbia foresters were not only able to use the experiences of others to justify radical action to curb industrial excesses, but they were able to avoid the pitfalls of developing a forestry system in a region traditionally controlled by private interests operating on public lands. The B. C. forestry situation was thus a product of the North American conservation movement in its mature phase of development. The history of forestry in the province was in many ways a capstone to the early twentieth-century conservation movement.

Jurisdictional power and the force of example, of course, did not translate easily into mastery over the forestry situation in British Columbia. Prior to 1912, British Columbia's few public foresters exerted little control over cutting on crown lands and were seldom optimistic about improving the situation. In a paper sent to the Canadian Forestry Association in 1902, Deputy Minister of Agriculture J. R. Anderson revealed a sordid tale of overcutting, erosion, and fire in the B. C. forests, as well as skulduggery in the laying out of timber lease boundaries. He cited a letter he had received from the province's timber inspector, R. J. Skinner, who said that lumbermen only took lumber that would bring a profit; Skinner had no idea how to change their ways. Fire was the biggest danger, Skinner thought, and claimed it could no more be prevented in the forests than it could be in the towns. In 1905 the situation was, if anything, made worse when the government effectively threw the forests into the hands of speculators by providing attractive new timber licensing arrangements.[2]

Emerging out of a period of growing forest utilization and speculative abuse, the B. C. Forest Branch faced formidable obstacles. Its success was based upon astute assimilation of scientific and administrative principles developed elsewhere, the broad mandate provided by the 1912 Forest Act, and the determination and strength of character possessed by the province's first foresters.

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[1]Gifford Pinchot, *Breaking New Ground* (New York: Harcourt, Brace and Company, 1947), pp. 254-56.

[2]J. R. Anderson, "Preservation of our Forests," *Report of the Third Annual Meeting of the Canadian Forestry Association held at Ottawa, March 6 and 7, 1902* (Ottawa, 1902), pp. 120-22. Anderson wrote the paper at the suggestion of the honorary president of the CFA, Sir Henri Joly de Lotbinière, who was also lieutenant governor of the province. See also T. C. Whyte, "British Columbia's Forests," *Rod and Gun in Canada* 3 (June 1901): 7; F. W. Howay, W. N. Sage, and H. F. Angus, *British Columbia and the United States: The North Pacific Slope from Fur Trade to Aviation*, ed. H. F. Angus (New York: Russell and Russell, 1942), pp. 308-10.

The British Columbia Forest Branch, established in 1912 and given broad authority over forestry on public lands within the province, was well organized from the beginning. Branch personnel assembled in Victoria on April 1, 1913, for the photograph above. Chief Forester H. R. MacMillan stands near the center in a light-colored overcoat. Assistant Chief M. A. Grainger is sixth from left.

B. C. Forest Service, FHS Collection

Underscoring all three facets of the B. C. forestry movement was the career of Minister of Lands William R. Ross. Attracted by the forestry ideas current after the turn of the century, Ross was able to bring them to bear upon an industry that, generally speaking, had ignored long-term forest protection. To accomplish this, Ross recruited a cadre of trained foresters familiar with the conservation movement in other parts of the continent. For chief forester, Ross chose H. R. MacMillan, who had graduated from the Yale Forest School in 1908 and had worked on a survey of the Ontario forests for the dominion government. As a consultant, Ross selected Overton W. Price, who, prior to 1910, had been Gifford Pinchot's associate forester and one of the continent's most knowledgeable forestry administrators. Through the experiences and talents of men like MacMillan, Price, and Martin A. Grainger, Ross was able to focus the best ideals and techniques of the conservation movement upon the forestry situation in British Columbia.

A thin, almost ascetic man, William Roderick Ross joined the government of British Columbia as a backbench member of the Legislative Assembly in 1903, holding the seat for the interior riding (district) of Fernie, where he practiced law and published a local newspaper. In 1909, at age forty-one, Ross became a member of Premier Richard McBride's cabinet as minister of lands. Although a Conservative like McBride, Ross had a background and character different from most of his political associates. He had been born at a Hudson's Bay Company post on the banks of the Liard River, hundreds of miles north of the provincial capital, Victoria. His father, Donald Ross, Jr., had managed Fort Chipewyan for the company, holding the rank of chief trader as had his father before him. Orphaned at a young age, William was brought up and educated in Winnipeg where he practiced law before moving west to British Columbia just after the turn of the century.[3]

Appointed minister of lands in November 1909, Ross immediately faced the problem of dealing with an obstreperous and individualistic forest industry. He learned quickly to draw upon the well-articulated conservation ideas developing elsewhere in Canada and the United States. Indeed, his first task would be to introduce these new ideas in a balanced and acceptable manner to a divided and argumentative group of loggers, sawmill owners, and timberland speculators. Of the various means available for stressing his views, Ross chose the Royal Commission on Timber and Forestry, which had been created by the government the previous July.

The commission consisted of Frederick J. Fulton, then minister of lands; A. S. Goodeve, Conservative federal member of Parliament for the interior riding of Rossland; and A. C. Flumerfelt, a confidant of the

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[3]Judith Beattie [Hudson's Bay Company archivist] to the author, January 26, 1982. For the political machinations that led to Ross becoming minister of lands, see Martin Robin, *The Rush for Spoils* (Toronto: McClelland and Stewart, 1972), pp. 109-10. Ross, a very popular legislator, kept his seat in 1916 when the Conservatives were swept from power by the Liberals. *Who's Who and Why* 3 (1913), p. 709.

William Roderick Ross, minister of lands in Premier Richard McBride's cabinet, brought the best ideas and talents of the conservation movement to bear on the provincial forestry situation in B. C.
Public Archives Canada/C6907

premier and a successful Victoria businessman with extensive investments in mining and forestry. The commission was charged with calming a furor caused by a recent change in the timber licensing system; it was to listen to all sides and eventually present the government with a workable consensus. By November, the commission had practically completed its work. Ross therefore set it on a new course and gave it a second year of deliberation.

The new mandate Ross gave to the commission was far from simple. Divisions within the forest industry of the province were deep, and each group was keenly sensitive to alterations in forestry and licensing practices that might threaten its standing in the business. The industry was divided into four camps, each represented by its own organization. Those in the most precarious economic position, and therefore the most vociferous, were the members of the B. C. Loggers' Association. These were the owners of the independent logging companies operating along the coast. The largest and the most stable of the four groups was the B. C. Lumber and Shingle Manufacturers' Association, which represented the owners of the mills established in the coastal cities and towns. The millmen were concentrated in and around Vancouver and New Westminster. Most owned small or medium-sized mills and bought their timber directly from the loggers as they needed it.[4]

The third organization was the Mountain Lumbermen's Association, whose members owned sawmills in the interior of the province. They controlled the land they logged and operated portable or semi-portable mills. Situated some distance from Victoria and shipping most of their product even farther east to the prairies, these men were often isolated from the general political trends in the capital. This, combined with the fact that they leased, or had licenses to forestland, made them natural allies of the fourth and newest group on the scene: the speculators in timberlands. The speculators' organization, founded in 1907, was the British Columbia Timber and Forestry Chamber of Commerce.[5]

Of the four associations in the industry, the Chamber of Commerce was the best organized. Its members had considerable financial and political clout, even though they were not publicly popular figures. The Chamber of Commerce was also the association most open to new ideas. For instance, it had hired a professional forester, Judson F. Clark, as its secretary.[6] It was the Chamber of Commerce that most opposed the desires of the Loggers' Association and thus caused dissension within the industry.

The divisions in the industry came into the open at the 1907-1909 sessions of the provincial legislature, where controversy focused on regulations governing the province's special timber licenses (ST licenses). The licenses were part of a complex leasing and licensing system that governed the industry's access to timber.[7] Available since 1888, ST licenses were intended to give the holder a form of legal title to the standing timber within a given area. During the first three sessions of Ross's term as a member of the legislature, ST licenses were valid for five years as long as a hefty annual fee was paid. Each license covered an area of one square mile of otherwise unleased crown forest, chosen by the applicant. The system was very popular with members of the Mountain Lumbermen's Association. In the interior, ST licenses replaced the handlogger's license used on the coast by members of the Loggers' Association.[8]

[4]Martin A. Grainger, *Woodsmen of the West* (1908; reprint, Toronto: McClelland and Stewart, 1964); Walter G. Hardwick, "The Forest Industry of Coastal British Columbia," Ph.D. dissertation, University of Minnesota, 1963; Joseph C. Lawrence, "Markets and Capital: A History of the Lumber Industry of British Columbia," M.A. thesis, University of British Columbia, 1957.

[5]British Columbia Timber and Forestry Chamber of Commerce, *Programme of Inaugural Meeting* (n.p., [1907]); Lawrence, "Markets and Capital"; R. E. M. Yerbourgh, "An Economic History of the Forest Industry in B. C.," M.A. thesis, University of British Columbia, 1931; *Vancouver Province*, November 28, 1907, p. 1, and February 13, 1907, p. 2.

[6]*Vancouver Province*, November 19, 1907, p. 7. For additional biographical information, see Henry J. Morgan, *The Canadian Men and Women of the Time*, 2d ed. (Toronto: William Briggs, 1912), p. 235, and Andrew Denny Rodgers, *Bernhard Eduard Fernow: A Story of North American Forestry* (Princeton, New Jersey: Princeton University Press, 1951), p. 568.

[7]At the time of the Canadian Confederation in 1867, the British North America Act vested control of unalienated or "crown" land, lying within provincial boundaries, in the hands of the provincial government concerned. Thus, when Great Britain's west coast colony of British Columbia joined Canada in 1871, its government kept control of the province's vast areas of forestland. All Canadian provincial governments have used their crown lands, and the resources on or in them, as sources of revenue through leases and licenses, payment of preemption fees, outright sale of land, and royalties for resource extraction. Robert E. Cail, *Land, Man, and the Law: The Disposal of Crown Lands in British Columbia, 1871-1913* (Vancouver: University of British Columbia Press, 1974); W. A. Carrothers, "Forest Industries of British Columbia," in Arthur R. M. Lower, W. A. Carrothers, and S. A. Saunders, *The North American Assault on the Canadian Forest*, ed. Harold A. Innis (Toronto: Ryerson Press, 1938), pp. 225-344; H. N. Whitford and Roland D. Craig, *Forests of British Columbia* (Ottawa: Canada Commission of Conservation, 1918), pp. 87-96; *Vancouver Province*, November 28, 1907, p. 1, December 3, 1907, p. 1, December 20, 1907, p. 5, February 4, 1908, p. 4, February 24, 1908, p. 6, October 7, 1908, p. 1, December 23, 1908, p. 1, February 11, 1909, p. 1, February 15, 1909, p. 1, February 19, 1909, p. 1; *Victoria Times*, February 17, 1909, p. 2.