

of the United States Forest Service on the need of trained men in forest conservation. The conclusion of the first paper was that for many reasons the federal government was better fitted to do forest work than the states, and this was also indirectly the conclusion of the second paper. It was pointed out that a forest was of such slow growth that working plans must be made looking for almost a century ahead. These plans had to take in the whole country, and in many cases they would result in the spending of millions of dollars spread over a long period of years before the cash returns from a particular tract began to come in. The federal government with its large revenues and its power to employ the best men in the nation was much better fitted to systematically manage the forests than a state legislature which was often in such desperate need of funds that instead of allowing a forest to grow till fit to be harvested, would be constantly pressed to sacrifice this asset for whatever it would bring in the immediate present. It was impossible that twenty struggling states could secure and hold twenty staffs of forest engineers for the general direction of the work who would be anything like as competent as the staff which could be secured by the national government to do this same work for the whole nation.

INTERESTING THE POLITICIANS.

In the evening there was a 'smoker' at a leading restaurant given by the local members of the American Forestry Association to which the delegates and their friends were invited. The advantages possessed by such a non-governmental and non-partisan organization such as the American Forestry Association (or the Canadian Forestry Association) were shown in the fact that administrators, lumbermen, foresters and representa-

tives of both political parties met here on common ground and delivered their views. Among those who spoke were Mr. Henry S. Graves, United States forester; Mr. Chas. Lathrop Pack, President of the National Conservation Congress; senators and congressmen both Republican and Democrat. Mr. E. A. Sterling, forest engineer of Philadelphia, well known in Canada, was the chairman of the evening. While all the views expressed were not enthusiastically in line with the aims of the American Forestry Association, yet a surprisingly large majority were, and the minority speakers represented points of view which conservationists must take into consideration in making up their program.

THREE ACTIVE ORGANIZATIONS.

One matter of importance brought out at this annual meeting was that in the United States three active organizations are now co-operating in conservation work. These are the National Conservation Congress, which devotes its whole energy to carrying out a four days' congress each year in some leading city of the United States; the National Conservation Association (of which Mr. Gifford Pinchot is President), which devotes its attention to national legislation; and the American Forestry Association, which lays its chief stress on propaganda by means of literature, and which is in a sense the mouthpiece of the other two. Canadians have not a little to learn from the enthusiasm and spirit of sacrifice with which the members of these organizations approach their self-imposed tasks.

Before leaving for home again at noon the following day the Secretary visited the offices of the United States Forest Service and of the American Forestry Association gathering information for his work, which it is believed will bear fruit in the present year.