

The report urged the consolidation of the forestry work in the Bureau of Forestry, and the repeal of the Timber and Stone Act, with the substitution of an Act providing for the sale of timber by public competition.

After the preliminary business of the first morning's session was disposed of the Congress took up the consideration of the Importance of the Public Forest Lands to Irrigation. In the Western States, as in part of Western Canada, there are large tracts of land that depend for their agricultural possibilities on a supply of water for irrigation, and the sources of supply in the Sierras and the Rocky Mountains are largely controlled and regulated by the forests growing upon them. This intimate relation is felt by the people of the West, and the subject was introduced by the Secretary of the National Irrigation Association, who voiced an urgent demand that the wholesale destruction of timbered watersheds should be prevented, and that action should be taken to reforest lands where the value of the water supply would warrant such a step. Another question of interest to the West was grazing in relation to the forest reserves which was dealt with by representatives of the Stock Association. Cattle and sheep are allowed to graze in the forest reserves under permit and special instructions. Investigation of the ranges has shown that damage caused by live stock is usually due to over-stocking, grazing too early in the season, or the manner in which the stock is handled, all of which can be directly charged to the previous lack of any system of management rather than to the sheep and cattle.

The Lumber Industry and the Forest, the next subject brought before the convention, was given over into the hands of the lumbermen and the Lumber Associations. Three lumber companies were represented by their Presidents or Vice-Presidents in the list of papers presented, and as many of the Lumber Manufacturers' Associations were also heard. This session was presided over by Mr. N. W. McLeod, President of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association. From all came a strong declaration of the interest of the lumbermen in forestry, and at the same time a statement that this had not always been their attitude. The change has been due to two causes specially. First, to a clearer understanding by the advocates of forestry