

be able to say however that there appears to be a gradual awakening to the importance of this question, even when least expected, for recently in a gathering of ordinary settlers, the conversation turned to the growth of white pine over burned land, and it was of great interest to listen to the testimony of those present, who had begun to observe the rapid growth made after the first ten years. I consider the outlook more hopeful and every effort should be made to spread the knowledge of the subject of forestry."

Copies of the proceedings of the American Forestry Congress, held at Washington, during the first week of January, may be obtained from H. M. Suter, the Secretary of the American Forestry Association, whose address is 500 Twelfth St., N.W., Washington, D.C. The price of the report, bound in cloth, is \$1.25, and five or more copies will be sent to one address for \$1.00 each.

Among the recommendations of the American Forest Congress, was one suggesting an amendment to the Homestead law, requiring the planting under the supervision of the Forestry Bureau of at least five per cent. of the area of the homestead before final title is acquired.

In Bavaria, the statistic for the years 1899 to 1901, show a total forest area of 6,500,000 acres, of which 36% is State land, and 50% in private hands. The total income was \$10,000,000 and the expenditure \$4,560,000 leaving a net return of \$2.35 per acre. In 1901, the cut in the State forests was at the rate of 106 cubic feet per acre, and the net result per acre over \$4.00.

In Prussia the financial result for last year of the forest administration makes an excellent showing and together with the railroad administration has averted, not only the expected necessity of a loan of \$17,000,000, but left a surplus. Prussia in its government railroads, forests, mines, farms, &c., possesses an active investment, which is worth twice the Government debt.