

About half of the present volume is devoted to the history of the lumber industry of the United States. A feature of the first chapter is a table which, though it covers less than a single page, gives a mass of information of immense statistical value. It shows the wooded area of each state, originally, and in 1905, in comparison with its total land area. According to this, the present wooded area of the U. S. is 1,040,450 square miles, or 35 per cent. of the whole. The States vary in wooded area from Alabama, 72 per cent., to Nebraska, 2.9 per cent. The different wooded areas, as well as the changes that have taken place in the course of industrial development are described so as to form an excellent basis for the work that is to follow. The next chapter deals with the U. S. public land policy, which leads up to a consideration of forestry and forest reserves—a most interesting subject—and to tariff legislation, lumber production and foreign trade, each of these great subjects being handled in a separate and voluminous chapter.

Author and publisher alike are to be congratulated upon the design of this work and upon the splendid way in which that design has been carried out thus far. The work is one which must have a large sale not only among those engaged in the trade, but among the students of economics everywhere.

A recently enacted bill in Iowa does away with a long-standing grievance, and ought to do much to encourage the planting of forest and fruit trees in that State. It provides that on any tract of land in the State of Iowa the owner may select a permanent forest reservation not less than two acres in continuous area, or a fruit tree reservation not less than one, nor more than five, acres in area, or both, and that upon compliance with the provisions of this act such owner or owners shall be entitled to an assessment on a taxable valuation at the rate of one dollar per acre for the land.

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**HENRY S. GRAVES, DIRECTOR**  
NEW HAVEN, CONN.