

## THE NORTH AMERICAN CONSERVATION CONGRESS.

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Following upon the National Conservation Conference held in Washington, D.C., in December last, President Roosevelt determined to invite representatives of Canada and Mexico to meet representatives of the United States in a North American Conservation Congress.

The invitation of President Roosevelt was conveyed to Ottawa by Mr. Gifford Pinchot, Chairman of the National Conservation Commission at the end of December last and accepted by the Canadian Government who appointed, as its delegates to the conference, Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture; Hon. Clifford Sifton, and Dr. H. S. Beland, M.P.

The conference convened in the diplomatic room of the State Department, Washington, D.C., on Thursday, February 18th, and continued in session for two days. Mr. Gifford Pinchot, Forester of the United States, was elected Chairman. Each country represented made a statement as to its own resources, Mr. Pinchot speaking for the United States, Romulo Escobar for Mexico, and Hon. Sydney Fisher for Canada.

Senator Reed Smoot, who was the head of the Section on Forests at the National Conservation Commission, and Dr. W. T. Hornaday, Director of the New York Zoological Garden, were among the other speakers.

On February 26th the report of the Canadian delegates was presented to the House of Commons.

The following are extracts from the report of the Conference:—

### THE GENERAL PRINCIPLES.

“We recognize the mutual interests of the nations which occupy the Continent of North America and the dependence of the welfare of each upon its natural resources. We agree that the conservation of these resources is indispensable for the continued prosperity of each nation.

“We recognize that the protection of mutual interests related to natural resources by concerted action, without in any way interfering with the authority of each nation within its own sphere, will result in mutual benefits, and tend to draw still closer the bonds of existing good-will, confidence and respect. Natural resources are not confined by the boundary lines that separate nations. We agree that no nation acting alone can adequately conserve them, and we recommend the adoption of concurrent measures for conserving the material foundations of the welfare of all the nations concerned, and for ascertaining their location and extent.