

of Agriculture to be used in the scientific study of forestry and irrigation."

PROFESSOR EMORY: "The point I want to emphasize is that we are not satisfied in the creation of this reserve to have it handled as other reserves are handled, from the fact that it is a small tract of land upon which we desire to use the very best effort of our institution along two lines: first, the conservation of this timber, using it as a classroom, so to speak, for students in forestry; also for the study of irrigation. This same resolution was adopted by the Irrigation Congress. Congress adjourned last week."

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

The next thing on the program was a paper by Hon. R. W. Furnas, entitled "Progress and Effects of Forest Growing."

After the reading of this paper Mr. E. F. Stephens, of Crete, Neb., read a paper on "Tree Planting in Nebraska."

Motion made, seconded and carried that we adjourn until tomorrow, the 10th, at 10:00 o'clock.

September 10. Meeting called to order at 10:20. Prof. Lawrence Bruner, of the State University of Nebraska, made an address on "The Relationship of Insects to Forestry."

The next paper was read by Mr. Henry Michelsen, the subject of which was "Forests in Their Relation to Irrigation."

DR. MILLER: "I would like to ask if it is practicable or possible for our country as a nation to undertake to reforestize the country?"

MR. NEWELL: "This suggests the thought that in the public forest reserves which are now being made and extended, the government has been criticised for having included so many tracts that the people say has not a tree on it; but they do not look at the fact behind that, that this land which has been reserved was reserved because it was valuable for nothing else—neither agriculture nor mining—and it is capable of producing trees, and this land is the most essential land left at the head-water, which should be preserved in order that the trees may have a chance to grow. As to what course would be feasible has not yet been determined, but we have attempted to make the first step and that is to set it aside. As to reforesting the plains, congress will do just what the people tell them they must do."

Mr. Wm. T. Little presented the following resolution:

"The greatest body of arable land in the known world, and particularly in the United States, is the eastern Rocky mountain slope extending from Mexican to British domain. Portions of this section, in addition to being within the sub-humid belt, are swept by winds of such velocity and constancy as to make cereal farming without irrigation an unsatisfactory occupation.

"WHEREAS, This association believes

a proper series of wind-breaks would so regulate surface air currents as to materially reduce evaporation, thereby conserving a precipitation that under those conditions would be ample for grain husbandry: Therefore

*Be it Resolved*, By this association that our national congress should create a commission for the purpose of investigating the feasibility of establishing forest wind-breaks on the plains of New Mexico, Texas, Colorado, Kansas, Wyoming, Nebraska and the two Dakotas."

The resolution was duly seconded and carried.

Professor Emory then read a paper on "The Relation Between Forestry and Experiment Stations and Agricultural Colleges."

MR. MORTON: "While I agree perfectly with all of you as to the importance of this question of tree planting and getting the public mind aroused to the vitality of it and the fact that there is a certain dependence between animal and vegetable life, and when the forests are all gone that all animal existence will have ceased likewise, it seems to me that to get this properly before the people and to have it understood before another generation has come and gone, you must get it into the school rooms, and I suggested to Mr. Brown the preparation of primers upon arboriculture, even beginning with the alphabet. Take a tree beginning with 'A' and impart some useful information in stead of 'The cat saw a rat,' and that sort of thing. To prove the value of that sort of what the Methodists would call an arousalment of the public mind and getting it into a receptive condition, we have only to look at Arbor Day success. This progressed very slowly until we enlisted the public schools and the teachers, and the moment these were enlisted arboriculture began to grow until now there is much more information abroad as to the value of forests, the conservation of forests, etc. It seems that we are not going to make this a success until the schools are further interested by primary text-books and then by text-books for mature students, and I think it is one of the duties of this association through each of its members, acting as a committee by himself and for himself, to encourage people to write text-books on arboriculture for children and older students, and when this is brought about we will have begun a real substantial work for forestry."

Dr. Miller offered the following resolution which was adopted unanimously:

*Resolved*. That this association approve and fully endorse the plan of Mr. J. P. Brown, of Connersville, Ind., for creating local corporations along the various lines of railway in this state for the planting of trees in from twenty to forty acre tracts, and we earnestly call upon the railway corporations of the

state to lend him their support in carrying out this enterprise."

Dr. Miller made a few remarks in favor of this resolution, stating that it was a very feasible plan and that he thought the railroads could be interested in the work. Motion made and carried that we adjourn until one o'clock.

The afternoon session was called to order at 1:20. The first thing on the program was a paper by Mr. E. D. Wheeler, of Kansas, on "Forestry Problems of the West."

Mr. A. A. Jackson, of Janesville, Wis., was called upon to make a few remarks. He said he agreed with Mr. Morton in his suggestions about introducing the subject of trees into the schools. "We must have public sentiment upon any great movement to make it a success, and the place to begin the creation of that sentiment is in the schools. I had years ago a neighbor, a most learned judge; he was very fond of trees. He put out along his lot on the street a fine row of trees. A careless neighbor one day tied his horse to one of those trees and the result was that in a very short time the tree was ruined. The judge discovered the man as he was untying his horse and he went for him very vigorously, so vigorously that the owner of the horse said: 'Why, Judge, I will pay you for the tree.' The Judge said to him, 'You talk about paying me for the tree; it took the Almighty ten years to produce that tree and you talk about paying for it.'

"It seems to me we should go one step further than was suggested by Mr. Morton. Not only should we put the cultivation of trees into literature of the schools, but we should ask them to put out the trees and cultivate them. I want to emphasize as strongly as I can the propriety of this association in some way introducing into the schools of this country this question of tree culture.

"Another suggestion is that there should go into the public parks of the country every tree that will grow in that climate and in that soil."

Dr. George L. Miller then made a few remarks in honor of Horatio Seymour. He said it was Mr. Seymour who first interested him in trees. "He used to make stump speeches to me, literally stump speeches, sitting on stumps in his own forests, pointing out to me the beauties of the tree and teaching me my first lessons. I refer to the name and fame and great moral worth of Horatio Seymour, and I will say that I have out here a monument to the memory of Horatio Seymour in bronze, and Seymour Park is the name of my home. I wish to pay tribute to this great benefactor of our country."

Mr. Michelsen moved the thanks of the meeting to the president for his ability and kindness in conducting the deliberations of the meeting. Motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. Michelsen moved that we adjourn. Carried.