

be easier to do so when the methods and advantages of *conservative lumbering*, which is *forestry*, are better known to the American lumbermen, and are therefore in more general use. . . . German methods would be as much out of place in America as American methods in Germany. What American foresters should do and are doing is to combine the general principles of forestry, which are true all the world over, with American methods of lumbering. ("A Primer of Forestry," Government Printing Office, Washington, 1909.)

This was written seven years ago. Since then forestry has advanced steadily and rapidly in the United States of America. Its recent developments are well known.

Forty years ago beekeepers destroyed the bees to get the honey; then came modern beekeeping, in which the beekeeper gets his honey and preserves his bees. It is the same story with modern forestry; the forester gets the timber and preserves the forest.

A little reflection will show how easily that can be done—when you know how. In nature the old tree gradually decays, falls, and its place is taken by young trees around (the "advance growth" of foresters), or by the germination of dormant seed in the ground when light is let into the forest by the fall of the old tree. Suppose man comes and cuts the old tree before it goes to decay, there are the same young trees around or dormant seed in the forest to take its place. The more of the older trees that can be cut at one time without unduly interfering with the reproduction of the forest the better for the mill, for the forest, and for the work of the Forest Department. Just how far one can go in the cutting-down the forester has to find out, and to arrange his working-plans accordingly. That may be said to be the chief object of his life's work: it takes long study.

In New Zealand forests there will be *jardinage* or "selection" fellings in climatic or exposed areas, and a twenty- to forty-years rotation cutting, as in the Cape Colony forests, in more accessible areas, under more intensive working. A forty-years rotation would probably be getting on to thin ice in a New Zealand forest. The clean-cutting of Australian forest management would be disastrous in a New Zealand forest.

FORESTRY AND GRAZING.

When forestry and pasture occupy the same class of ground the employment—comparing average pasture and average forest in England—is about one man pasture to fifteen men forest. In New Zealand, where the forest-growth is more rapid and the sheep look more after themselves, the comparison is still more in favour of the forest. Said the Report of the Departmental Committee on Forestry in