NATIONAL PARKS.

Extracts from Report of the Acting Superintendent of the Yellowstone National Park. (1911.)

The aggregate number of persons making park trips during the season of 1911 was 23,054.

The experiment of capturing antelope in the park and transferring them by express to the national bison preserve in Montana and to the Wichita game preserve in Oklahoma, for which funds were supplied by the Boone and Crockett Club, was quite successful.

Practically all of the deer that remain in the park during the winter are found within a few miles of Fort Yellowstone, where they are fed hay, and both white-tailed and black-tailed deer become very tame, many of them eating from the hand.

Elk in certain portions of the park are very numerous, and are numbered by thousands both in winter and summer. Last winter the deep snows drove them down in large herds from the latter part of November on, and many of them drifted into Montana, where they did much damage to hay stacks, fields, and fences on the ranches near the park.

Moose are frequently seen in the southeast, southwest, and northwest portions of the park, but usually in wild and unfrequented spots and never near human habitation.

The wild herd of Buffalo has been seen several times, usually in the Pelican Creek Valley. The largest number seen at any one time was twenty-seven.

The bears seem to be increasing—at least they have been very plentiful during the past summer around the hotels and camps. They are very tame. During the summer two grizzlies and three black bears, becoming dangerous to life and property, were killed. In one or two instances men who have become too bold with bear have been attacked and severely injured, usually by a mother bear that thought she was defending her cubs, but investigation of cases of this kind usually result in a conclusion that the bear is not entirely to blame.

The small flock of mountain sheep that winters on the slopes of Mount Everts and in Gardiner Cañon seems to be thriving. Hay is fed to these animals in winter, when they become very tame and are seen at close quarters. As yet they have not come down for the winter, but several small bands have been seen in the mountains, accompanied by a number of lambs, which indicates a fair increase.

In addition to the animals mentioned above, mountain lions, lynx, otter, foxes, badger, beaver, martin, mink, muskrat, and different varities of rabbits, squirrels, and chipmunks are found. Beavers are particularly plentiful and are found in nearly every stream in the park.

More than seventy species of birds, including pelicans, ducks, geese, swan, and other waterfowl inhabit the park during the summer, and some of them, including some of the waterfowl, remain during the winter.

Extracts from Report of the Superintendent of the Glacier National Park. (1911.)

Glacier National Park, created by the act of Congress approved May 11, 1910 (36 Stat., 354), is located in northwestern Montana and embraces over 1,400 square miles of the Rocky Mountains, extending north from the main line of the Great Northern Railway to the Canadian border. The eastern boundary is the Blackfeet Indian Reservation and the western boundary is the Flathead River. The park has an area of approximately 915,000 acres, its length averaging sixty miles and its width fifty miles. Within its borders are attractions for the scientist and tourist unsurpassed in any country in the world, tourists of world-wide experience pronouncing it the Switzerland of America. Within its confines are sixty active glaciers, these ice sheets being the sources of beautiful cascades and roaring mountain streams flowing into countless clear, placid lakes for which the park is famed, the most noted of these being Lake McDonald, Lake St. Marys, Lake Louise, Iceberg Lake, Red Eagle Lake, Kintla Lake, Bowman Lake, Kootenai Lake, Logging Lake, Quartz Lake, Harrison Lake, and Two Medicine Lake. Lake McDonald, situated two and one-half miles from Belton, a little town on the main line of the Great Northern Railway, is one of the most beautiful lakes in America. It is 3,154 feet above sea level, twelve miles long, two miles wide, and surrounded by mountains covered with virgin forests of western larch, cedar, white pine, Douglas fir, spruce, and hemlock. The air about Lake McDonald is remarkably clear and pure, the fragrance of the fir, pine, and cedar producing a refreshing and invigorating atmosphere.

Iceberg Lake is a small sheet of water about sixteen miles north of Lake McDonald. It is so named because of the great floes which are to be seen on its surface in midsummer.

The St. Marys Lakes are located on the eastern side of the park, northwest of Midvale. These lakes are long and ribbon-like, one side being heavily forested, while on the other side

the mountains rise sheer from the water's edge. Upper St. Marys Lake is eleven miles and the Lower St. Marys Lake seven miles in length. Equally as much can be said in regard to the beautiful scenery surrounding all the other lakes.

Avalanche Basin, a remarkable U-shaped valley eight miles from Lake McDonald, is one of the most attractive and impressing features of the park. Nestling in the valley below the basin lies Avalanche Lake, into which dash cascades and cataracts that head in the melting snow and ice above and leap thousands of feet to the lake beneath.

The principal glaciers in the park are Blackfoot, Grinnell, Harrison, Pumpelly, Red Eagle, Sperry, and Chaney, which range in area from a few hundred yards to several miles in extent.

From the summit of Red Eagle Mountain one of the grandest views of mountain scenery in America is obtainable, this spot being a favorite with artists who visit the park.

The park abounds in all varities of game that are indigenous to this section of the country, such as bear, elk, moose, deer, mountain sheep, mountain goat, mountain lion, as well as the smaller wild animals of the forest.

Fishing in the park is especially good and quite an attraction to all who visit it. Practically all the streams and lakes abound in many species of gamy trout.

Between June 1, 1911, and October 1, 1911, there were 4,000 visitors in the park.

Exhibition of National Park Pictures.

A collection of photographs of scenes in the national parks is now being assembled under direction of the Department of the Interior for exhibition in public libraries and other public institutions throughout the country. This collection will be composed of large photographs, many of which will be hand colored, of some of the remarkable views that have made the national parks famous throughout the world. This collection will include views of the Great Falls and Grand Cañon of Yellowstone River, the geysers, and the Mammoth Hot Springs in Yellowstone National Park; the beautiful glaciers and mountain lakes in the Glacier National Park; the wonderful cliff dwellings in the Mesa Verde National Park; the majestic Sequoias, the largest trees in the world, in the Yosemite, General Grant, and Sequoia National Parks; the great ice fields on Mount Rainier in the Mount Rainier National Park; the remarkable Crater Lake, once the caldera of an active volcano, in the Crater Lake National Park; and the impressive rock formations and waterfalls in the Yosemite National Park.

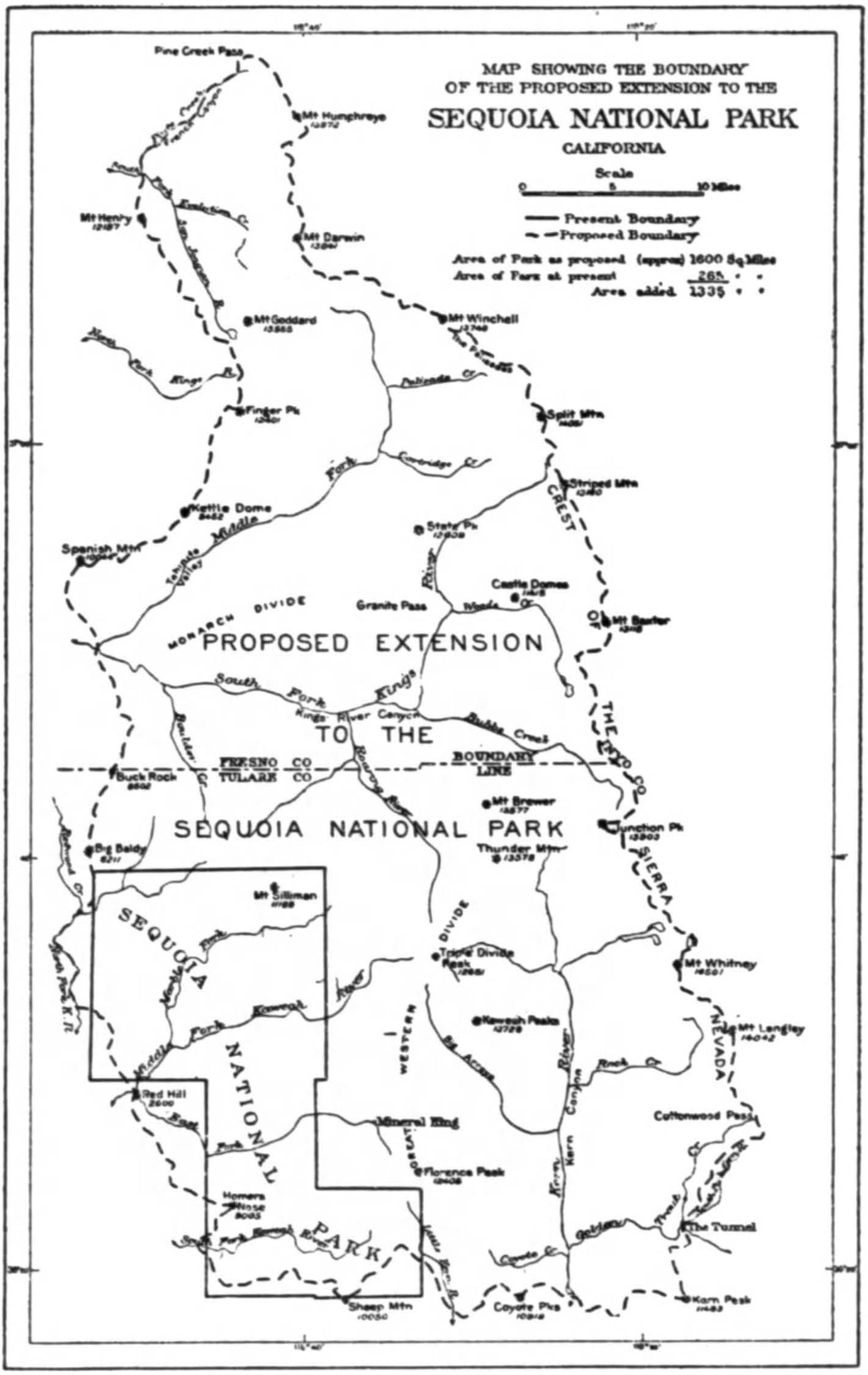
Extracts from Report of the Acting Superintendent of Sequoia and General Grant National Park. (1911.)

There was quite an increase in the number of tourists entering the parks this season over that of last season, as follows:

The total for both parks was 5,274, compared with 3,585 for last year. The present railroad station for the Sequoia Park is Lemon Cove. There is a hotel at this place. The River Inn Co. has a hotel and store one mile above Three Rivers and about ten miles from Lemon Cove, on the road to the Giant Forest. The same company also furnishes tent hotel accommodations and furnishes campers' supplies at Camp Sierra, in the Giant Forest.

Extension of the parks has been discussed by several of my predecessors, and a variety of new boundaries have been suggested and the advantages and disadvantages to the park that would result from such extensions have been gone over quite thoroughly. In thinking over the matter and discussing the same with the rangers on duty in the Sequoia Park, who have a thorough knowledge of the country and several years' experience of active duty in their present positions, I am of the opinion that the boundary suggested by Mr. R. B. Marshall, chief topographer, Geological Survey, would be most desirable.

This boundary is a natural one, being the ridge line of numerous mountain chains. Practically all the new territory that would be acquired is now in the national forest, is of little value commercially, and of great value as a park reserve. Its natural beauties are great and varied, there is comparatively little deeded land within the indicated boundary, it forms a natural game preserve, and within this extensive area game of all kinds should prosper and increase rapidly, and be able to escape the hunter that each year is promptly, at the opening of the hunting season, at the most desirable points for the killing of such game, that by reason of the protection afforded by park regulations, easily fall victims to the enthusiastic and persistent hunter. These ridges are natural barriers and the game is not apt to stray or roam beyond them. Also within this proposed area there are some of the finest trout streams in the world, and these streams and the fishing therein should be so regulated as to preserve their reputation indefinitely.


MAP SHOWING THE BOUNDARY
OF THE PROPOSED EXTENSION TO THE
SEQUOIA NATIONAL PARK
CALIFORNIA
Scale
0 5 10 Miles
Present Boundary
Proposed Boundary
Area of Park as proposed (approx) 1600 Sq Miles
Area of Park at present 265 " "
Area added 1335 " "
PROPOSED EXTENSION
TO THE
SEQUOIA NATIONAL PARK
BOUNDARY LINE
FRESNO CO
TULARE CO
INYO CO
Pine Creek Pass
Mt Humphreys
Mt Henry
Mt Darwin
Mt Goddard
Mt Winchell
Split Mtn
Striped Mtn
Finger Pk
Kettle Dome
Spanish Mtn
State Pk
Castle Domes
Granite Pass
Mt Baxter
Buck Rock
Mt Brewer
Junction Pk
Thunder Mtn
Big Baldy
Mt Silliman
Red Hill
Triple Divide Peak
Mt Whitney
Kaweah Peaks
Mt Langley
Mineral King
Florence Peak
Cottonwood Pass
Homers Nose
The Tunnel
Sheep Mtn
Coyote Pks
Kern Peak
CREST
DIVIDE
MONARCH DIVIDE
SIERRA
NEVADA
WESTERN
Middle Fork Kaweah River
South Fork Kings River Canyon
Kern River Canyon
Rock Cr
Bubbs Creek
Palisade Cr
Cartridge Cr
Rowell Cr
Redwood Cr
Boulder Cr
Tehipite Valley
Big Arroyo

Extracts from Report of Superintendent of the Crater Lake National Park. (1911.)

Probable total of visitors, 4,500.

The Crater Lake Co. contemplates building a fine hotel on the rim of the lake.

There was located and surveyed a proposed road completely encircling the lake. For most of the distance this road will be immediately upon the rim of the crater, and when it shall have been completed it will be beyond question one of the grandest scenic roads in the world.

Crater Lake is well stocked with rainbow trout; those caught are usually from fourteen to twenty inches in length, and some have been caught twenty-four or twenty-six inches long and weighing six or seven pounds.

Extracts from the Report of the Superintendent of the Mount Rainier National Park. (1911.)

During the 1911 season 10,306 visitors entered the park.

The summit of Mount Rainier was reached by 208 persons.

Three persons perished in storms while attempting to ascend the mountain.

It has been planned to erect a stone shelter hut at Camp Muir.

One thousand and fifty-three automobiles entered the park in 1911 and no accidents of a serious nature have occurred.

Extracts from Report of the Acting Superintendent of the Yosemite National Park. (1911.)

The Yosemite Valley is open to travel all the year round, and, while it is impracticable because of the snow to ascend any of the trails up to the rim of the valley, the principal roads on the floor of the valley are passable.

It is gratifying to be able to report that there have been no serious forest fires in the park this season. The few that occurred were discovered before they had spread and were promptly extinguished.

The deer, bear, grouse, and quail continue to increase. Many coyotes were destroyed last winter by poison after the bears went into hibernation.

The measures adopted for driving the bears out of Yosemite Valley proved in a great degree successful, and but little annoyance to campers was caused by them this season.

Thirty-two cans cantaining about 62,000 Loch Leven, Rainbow, and Eastern Brook trout were received July 20th at El

Portal from the California fish and game commission, Sisson hatchery, and during that night eighteen cans were planted in the Merced River between the park boundary and Happy Isles, four cans in Bridal Veil Creek below the falls, two cans in Yosemite Creek below the falls, and eight cans in the Merced in Little Yosemite Valley.

Trout were also transplanted from nearby streams to Dorothy, Mary, and Tilden Lakes, in the extreme northern part of the park. Some trout were placed also in Miller Lake by the Sierra Club.

The urgent recommendations of previous years that the Government extinguish the title to all patented lands in the park is renewed.

There are approximately 20,000 acres of these lands, consisting of timber claims and a few claims that were taken up under the homestead act and were never occupied as homesteads, but simply used as a pretext for bringing in stock or cattle to stray upon the park lands.

The timber claims are valuable and are becoming more so every year. Some of the finest sugar pine timber in California lies within the park along the road from Wawona to Chinquapin, and the Yosemite Lumber Co. is now building a logging railroad from El Portal to the park boundary near Chinquapin with the view of cutting the timber from 6,000 acres of land that it claims within the park near Alder Creek. The work of denudation in that locality is imminent, and this is what will happen to the timber on all the patented lands in the park in a short time unless they are purchased by the Government. This matter demands urgent attention and should no longer be neglected. It would be greatly to the interests of the Government to extinguish all private claims within the park.

The Yosemite Valley El Portal road is the main highway into the park. The sprinkling system installed on it last season was extended by putting in more water supply stations, and the dust nuisance was completely eliminated. The portion of this road between Pohono bridge and the park boundary, about ten miles, is still rocky, narrow, and tortuous, and it should be widened, straightened, regulated in grade, and metalled.

Work was resumed on the improvement of that portion of the road on the south side of the Merced River, between El Capitan Bridge and Yosemite Village, and 3,145 feet have been completed, with work still in progress.

The portion of the Wawona road that belongs to the Government should be improved and sprinkled, and all the roads on

the floor of the valley should be metalled, parts of them being relocated in order to follow more attractive routes, and the road between the village and Happy Isles, on the south side of the river, should be metalled and sprinkled first, because of the preponderance of travel over it.

The new trail from above Mirror Lake to Lake Tenaya has been completed at a total cost of $6,461.43. The trip from Yosemite Valley to Lake Tenaya over this trail is attractive and the trail was much traveled this season.

The trail from Yosemite Valley to Lake Merced was made about four miles shorter.

There is only one hotel in Yosemite Valley, and it was built years ago for summer use only, possesses few conveniences, and does not admit even of being remodeled to advantage. A new hotel with all conveniences for winter and summer travel and located on the north, side of the valley is much needed.

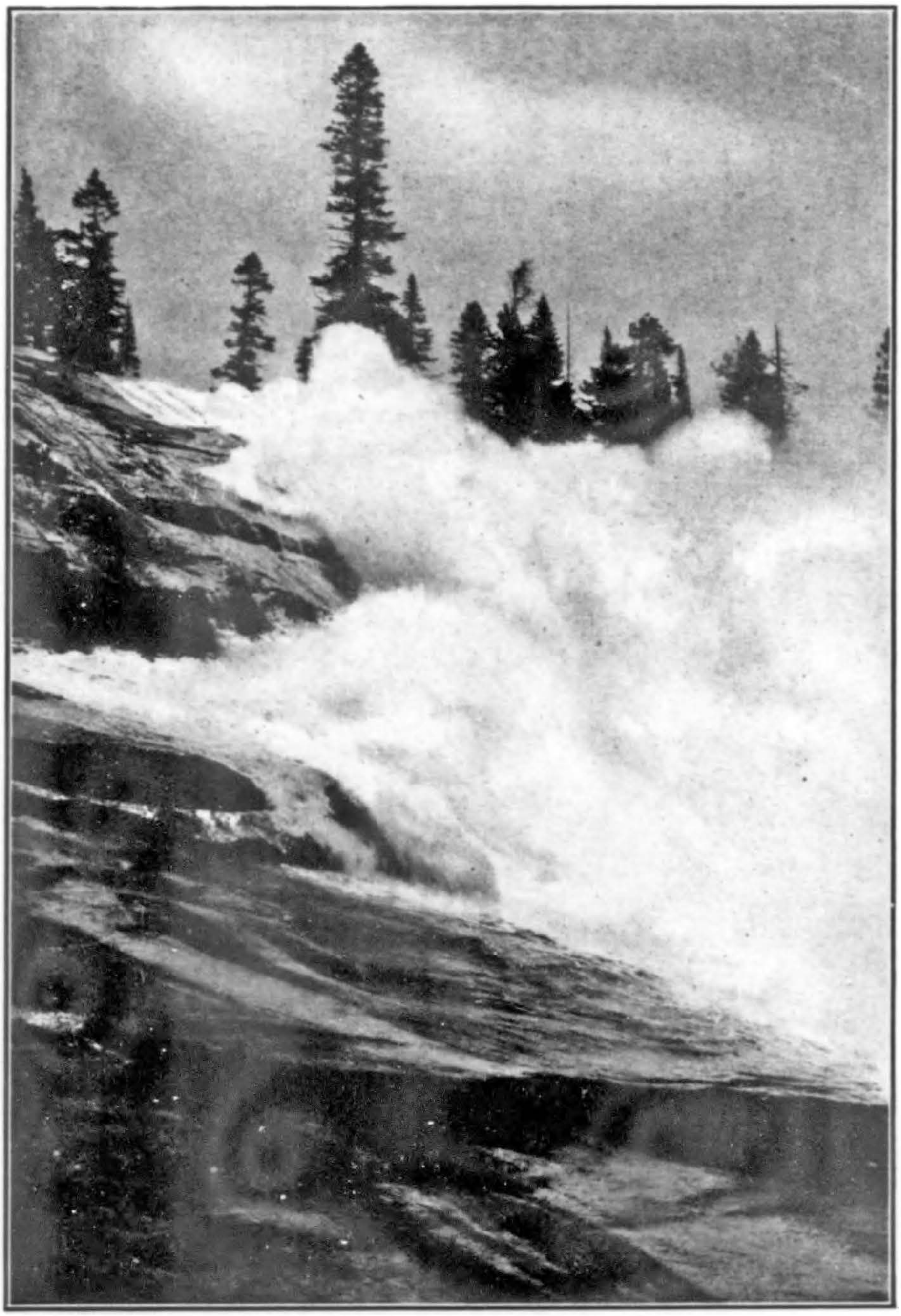
A granite seat of appropriate design, dedicated to the memory of Galen Clark, was completed and set in place about a quarter of a mile south of the foot of Yosemite Falls.

Between October 1, 1910, and September 30, 1911, there was a total for the year of 12,530 visitors.

Improvements in the National Parks of California.

The Department of the Interior proposes to spend $381,620 for various much needed improvements in the national parks in California during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, if the amount requested by the Secretary of the Interior is appropriated by Congress. This is an increase of $314,070 over the appropriation for the current fiscal year. The increases requested are as follows: Yosemite National Park, from $50,000 to $274,000; Sequoia National Park, from $15,550 to $89,550; General Grant National Park, from $2,000 to $17,250. The items for each park are as follows:

Yosemite National Park: New road along south rim of Yosemite Valley from Fort Monroe to Glacier Point, $75,000; improving the road on the north side of Merced River from Pohono bridge to the junction with the Coulterville road, $50,210; continuing the improvement of the road on the south side of Merced River from Camp Ahwanee to Happy Isles, $46,750; a re-enforced concrete bridge to replace the Sentinel bridge over Merced River, $14,000; construction of trail from Merced Lake up the Merced River Cañon to the head of the Merced River, $5,000; construction of trail from the head of Lyell Fork Meadows to the Lyell Glacier, $1,500; continuing the installation of the water-distributing system in the Yosemite



WATERWHEEL FALLS, GRAND CAÑON OF THE TUOLUMNE.

(See page 154.)

Photograph by Herbert W. Gleason.

LOOKING BACK ACROSS LOWER TUOLUMNE MEADOWS.
Photograph by E. T. Parsons.

Valley, $25,000; garbage incineratory, $6,900; operating the present road-sprinkling system, $7,500; the extension of the road-sprinkling system to Fort Monroe and Happy Isles and operation of the same, $7,500; repair of existing roads, trails, bridges, culverts, buildings, plants, fences, camp sanitation, and removal of undergrowth, $25,000; salaries, $10,460.

Sequoia National Park: Widening twenty-one miles of Giant Forest wagon road to eighteen feet, and constructing drain culvert, $25,200; constructing forty miles of trail, $12,000; improving 150 miles of trail, $15,000; construction of twenty miles of telephone line, $8,000; fencing fifty miles of the park boundary, $10,000; completion of water system for Tourist Camp at Camp Sierra, including public drinking fountains, $2,500; constructing a stairway and hand-rail on Moro Rock, $2,500; construction of pier, bathhouse, and boathouse at Twin Lakes, $2,000; improvement and development of Paradise and Clough Caves, $2,000; piping water from Log Creek to Military Camp, $2,000; repainting Marble Fork bridge, $250; fencing rangers' pasture and constructing and painting rangers' cabins, $2,400; salaries of rangers, $5,700. ,

General Grant National Park: Construction of two miles of wagon road, $5,000; construction of two miles of trail, $400; completing water-supply system at Tourist Camp, $500; fencing Tourist Camp ground, $800; rebuilding eight miles of park boundary fence, $1,600; construction and improvement of park buildings, $1,050; forestation and protection of growing forest, $5,000; construction of three gateways at entrance to park, $750; construction of public bathhouse, $750; salary of park ranger, $1,400.

For the development and care of the national parks, the Secretary of the Interior has asked Congress to appropriate the sum of $791,080.60, an increase of $617,830.61 over the appropriations for the current fiscal year. The national parks constitute ideal recreation grounds for thousands of people, but their development and use are seriously retarded by the lack of adequate roads and trails, and until sufficient money is appropriated for beginning a comprehensive plan of development, the parks will fall far short of rendering the important public use for which they are intended. The general public interest in these pleasure grounds is shown by the fact that in a list* recently issued by the Department of the Interior 390 magazine articles on the parks are enumerated. It is the intention of the Department to make the principal places of interest in the parks more accessible, to render traveling more

*This list will be sent to applicants upon request.

Devil Postpile National Monument, California.

By the President of the United States of America, a Proclamation: Whereas the natural formations known as the Devil Postpile and Rainbow Falls, within the Sierra National Forest, in the State of California, are of scientific interest, and it appears that the public interests will be promoted by reserving said formations as a National Monument;

Now, therefore, I, William H. Taft, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by section two of the Act of Congress approved June eighth, nineteen hundred and six, entitled "An Act for the preservation of American antiquities," do proclaim that there are hereby reserved from all forms of appropriation under the public lands laws, subject to all prior valid adverse claims, and set apart as a National Monument, all the tracts of land in the State of California shown as the Devil Postpile National Monument on the diagram forming a part hereof.

The reservation made by this proclamation is not intended to prevent the use of the lands for Forest purposes under the proclamation establishing the Sierra National Forest. The two reservations shall both be effective on the land withdrawn, but the National Monument hereby established shall be the dominant reservation and any use of the land which interferes with its preservation or protection as a National Monument is hereby forbidden.

Warning is hereby given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, injure, remove, or destroy any feature of this National Monument, or to locate or settle upon any of the lands reserved by this proclamation.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this sixth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eleven, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and thirty-sixth.

Wm. H. Taft.

By the President:

P. C. Knox, *Secretary of State.*

ASSEMBLY JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 1,
RELATIVE TO PETITIONING CONGRESS TO APPROPRIATE ONE MILLION ($1,000,000) DOLLARS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK.

WHEREAS, The Yosemite Valley and Mariposa grove of big trees were receded and regranted to the United States of America by the Legislature of the State of California in 1905 on the representation and with the understanding that the Yosemite Valley would be cared for by the Federal Government as was the Yellowstone Park, and that similar appropriations would be made for the improvement of the Yosemite Park; and

WHEREAS, There has in recent years been more than one million dollars spent on the Yellowstone Park in annual appropriations of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars each and said park and its road system improved in accordance with a comprehensive plan; and

WHEREAS, The proximity of the Yosemite Valley to San Francisco was one of the strong reasons urged in favor of holding an exposition in San Francisco in 1915; and

WHEREAS, Many improvements are required in the Yosemite National Park in order to properly prepare the valley and vicinity to receive the thousands of travelers from all parts of the world who will wish to visit the valley during that year; therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and Assembly of the State of California, concurring jointly, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress are hereby requested to use all honorable means to secure an appropriation of one million ($1,000,000) dollars extending over a period of four years, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars to be appropriated by Congress each year, to be expended in the improvement of the Yosemite National Park, such expenditure to be made in pursuance of some comprehensive plan of development; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forthwith transmitted by the chief clerk of the Assembly to the President of the Senate of the United States and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, and a copy hereof to each member of Congress from the State of California.

[At the request of the Sierra Club the foregoing resolution was passed by the State Legislature in December, 1911. A copy of the following analysis of the situation was sent to each member of the last State Legislature. Let everyone who has any influence aid in securing this appropriation.—THE EDITORS.]

Yosemite Recession Again.

San Francisco, December 7, 1911.

The return of Yosemite Valley to the State is being urged in the Legislature. The reasons given for this proposed action are inadequate appropriations by Congress and neglect of the valley under Federal administration. Since the Sierra Club more than any other one factor was responsible for the recession of Yosemite Valley to the United States in 1905-6, this statement is made in behalf of the Club.

Yosemite Valley now has expended on it each year more than twice as much as the State expended prior to recession.

FEDERAL APPROPRIATIONS SINCE RECESSION.		STATE APPROPRIATIONS PRIOR TO RECESSION.	
1911,	$50,000	1904-03,	$32,000 total for 2 yrs.
1910,	62,000	1902,	21,750 total for 2 yrs.
1909,	30,000	1901,	25,000 for power plant
1908,	30,000	1900-99,	28,000 total for 2 yrs.
1907,	30,000		
	$202,000 total Federal appropriation for 5 years.		$106,750 total appropriation by State for 6 years.
	$40,400 average Federal appropriation per year.		$17,791.66 average State appropriation per year.

In addition to the foregoing we must recall that the Federal Government has collected and expended in improving the valley an average of about $10,000 per year from concessions in the valley, whereas the State collected and expended but a few hundred per year from this source. To be entirely fair we must deduct $5,000 from the annual Federal average expenditure which was the amount appropriated by Congress for years for the National park surrounding the State park prior to recession. To offset this is the fact that under army control the salaries of officers and soldiers in charge of the park and their expenses and subsistence are paid by the army and none of this comes out of the annual appropriations which, together with revenue from concessions are practically all expended in improvements. Under the State régime several thousand dollars for salaries, traveling, and office expenses were expended annually out of even the small State appropriations. It will thus be seen that as a matter of fact only about $10,000 annually was spent by the State on actual road and trail work and other improvements in the Yosemite Valley, whereas now the Federal Government spends annually about $40,000 on clear work such as roads, trails, etc.

When the State turned over the valley to the Federal Government the Pohona Bridge had been condemned some three years, the flooring removed and two miles of beautiful road on the

floor of the valley withdrawn from general travel. The Stoneman Bridge was in a dangerous condition for heavy travel, and the Sentinel Bridge so weak that nothing but passenger wagons were allowed to cross; most of the culverts were broken through and the main roads and trails in a terrible condition. These were the three most important bridges in the Valley.

Under Federal control a steel bridge replaced the condemned Pohona Bridge; a new truss bridge replaced the dangerous Stoneman Bridge and the Sentinel Bridge was repaired and soon will be replaced. A hundred thousand dollars has been spent on permanent road work, the main road to El Portal is being sprinkled, old trails repaired and put in good condition and splendid new ones built as, for example, the new scenic trail above Mirror Lake leading out of the valley to the High Sierra. Under State control all of the best pasture in the upper end of the valley was fenced in and rented for a nominal sum to a private concern. As soon as the Federal Government got control and this lease expired, all the unsightly fences came down and now the public enjoys these fine meadows, and campers can feed their own animals there. If this be neglect, what shall we term the old State régime and its famous junketing trips?

But we face "a condition and not a theory." It is as useless to try to secure the Yosemite Valley for the State as to ask for the Presidio Military Reservation. It will be a waste of time and energy. If instead, we will only devote the same time and energy to securing additional appropriations from Congress, we will accomplish something. In view of 1915 and the fact that the proximity of Yosemite was one of the arguments advanced for securing the Exposition for San Francisco, the Legislature and every loyal citizen of the State should memorialize and urge Congress to prepare Yosemite for the Fair by appropriating $1,000,000 for its improvement in four $250,000 annual installments, following out a comprehensive plan of development just as it did in the case of the Yellowstone. Each year the Sierra Club has consistently urged such an appropriation, but alone and unaided it has only succeeded in helping to raise the annual Congressional appropriation to $50,000. Let everyone pitch in and help, for the State has far more than it can properly take care of in the way of expenditures right now, and if it has any spare money for parks, let it purchase and preserve a tract of primeval redwood on Eel River in Humboldt County, for there is nothing like that forest wonder anywhere else in the world, and a few years from now it will have perished and passed beyond the power of man to replace.

Very respectfully,

WM. E. COLBY, *Secretary of Sierra Club.*