

The forest reservations of the United States situated in various states of the Union from Oregon and California are estimated to contain over forty-six millions of acres.

It is estimated that there are 2,300,000,000,000 feet B. M. in the United States, and the total annual cut is estimated at 40,000,000,000 feet B. M. or a supply for 57 years. The value of the products is 1,354,742,000 annually. The consumption will no doubt increase every year. There is no account taken of the extent that reproduction of the young forest will replace this consumption. This will depend upon the measures taken by the Forestry Department to foster and protect the young growth of trees.

Germany protects her forests and about thirty per cent. of her area is occupied by forests. Her revenue from this source amounts to the handsome sum of twenty millions of dollars. The forests of Germany are regarded as a trust for the benefit of the German people. They are placed in charge of trained foresters, graduates of the Government Forestry Schools. Private forests are subject to the Government regulations regarding waste and denudation.

France was the first to institute a system of forestry. Her legislation in this direction dates back to the year 1215, which culminated in the Code Forrestiere of 1669 of Colbert, an admirable code, but too elaborate for our country. A new code was enacted in 1827, which is much simpler than the former code. France has steadily increased her forest areas. In the forty years preceding 1892 the increased home production was seven million acres. No less than nine millions of acres of waste mountain lands were planted in that time. In 1868 the area of forest was eighteen millions of acres, and the value of their product about fifty millions of dollars. Paris alone requires the product of one million of acres for her supply of firewood.

France produces about two thirds of her supply. "La France perira faute des Bois" was the expression of the great