

of wood, thousands of pieces of piling, poles and posts, and some miscellaneous products. We have asked for several thousand more troops which are expected over soon. We now have seventy-five mills running day and night, and before spring we expect to have 100 more and to be making 100,000,000 feet a month. As for the available timber, it is here. About two weeks ago Maj. Kelly, now Lieut.-Col. Kelly, formerly of the Booth-Kelly Lumber Co., Portland, Ore., and I made an automobile trip to the Spanish border. We went down the western coast of France and returned through central France, inspecting several operations on the way. We went up the Pyrenees Mountains on mules to look over a tract of timber and the chances for logging. There were 100,000,000 feet in the one tract, all around one ravine or pocket. About two-thirds of this was in France and one-third in Spain. It was practically all beech, but there was a sprinkling of fir in it. Another tract looked over a short time ago had 500,000,000 feet in it. We are just starting to saw a tract of 50,000,000 feet of white oak, so you can readily realize there is a lot of timber in France. Besides our operations, the British have several operations and of course the French have, too.

TO REHABILITATE FRENCH FORESTS.

(*Boston Transcript*)

There is a fine sentiment in that gift of 3,000,000 pine seedlings that Pennsylvania is to send to France as a contribution toward the restoration of the war-riddled forests. This country is certainly indebted to the French nation for many things in connection with the war, not the least of which is the generosity with which she opened her highly prized forests that our armies might be supplied with the requisite timber for engineering works. Into those carefully tended woodlands our regiments of trained lumbermen moved, armed with all the up-to-date tools and machinery for the expeditious felling and sawing of the trees. Notwithstanding that this work was done under the guidance of French and American foresters and with as much regard for the future welfare of the forests as the circumstances would allow, the results must necessarily appear destructive to people so highly educated in the art of forest conservation.

Now that our forest regiments are to be withdrawn as rapidly as transport facilities will permit it will be the handsome thing for the United States to do what it can toward aiding in the

repair of the damage that was permitted in its interest. There will still remain a million or more acres in northern France from which the axes and the guns of the enemy stripped the once thrifty forests and in the restoration of which Germany and her henchmen should be made to toil. What France really would be glad to have from this country in this reclamation work is not seedling trees, however good, but seed. This country has just now closed its own doors against foreign-grown nursery stock of all kinds in fear of the pestilence that the plants may carry. It would not be strange, therefore, if France felt a similar reluctance to accept our trees, not in retaliation for our prohibition but because of a justifiable dread of the possible consequences.

Seed, however, is clean and will be much in demand. Not unnaturally, though, the French foresters have their preferences in the matter of species and strangely enough from our point of view white pine from eastern America is not by any means a popular tree with them, not merely because it is subject to the blister rust but because its lumber commands a lower price in the market than even Scotch pine, regarded as inferior here. The acceptancy of Pennsylvania's gift is only another evidence of the traditional courtesy of the French people, who unquestionably appreciate the spirit in which it is made. Seed of some of our choicest species such as Douglas fir from the west coast and red oak from the east would be most welcome in large quantities, and the American Forestry Association at Washington has afforded an opportunity for all in this country who wish to bear a hand in the effort to make good the unavoidable wreckage by creating a fund for the collection and shipment of the seed.

G. A. GUTCHES TWICE PROMOTED.

G. A. Gutches, District Inspector of Forest Reserves (Dominion Forestry Branch) at Prince Albert, Sask., has received a substantial promotion by being appointed Superintendent of Government logging and sawmilling operations on Menominee Indian Reserve at Neopit, Wisconsin. Mr. Gutches will work under the immediate supervision of Mr. J. P. Kinney who is in charge, at Washington, of forestry work on Indian Reservations throughout the United States.

He was married on November 11th to Miss Aileen Armel Erb, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Erb, of Winnipeg. Mr. and Mrs. Gutches are now at home at Neopit, Wis.