New Forest Chief on Saving Our Forests

By RENE BACHE.

WHEN we get our new forests growing we shall be able to live more healthily. The Colonel William T. Greer, Chief of the United States Forest Service, has said it will take forty years to do it.

What are we going to do to get the forest back? We have our friends in the forest.

"A llama will furnish one bridge too much," he said. "He requires of the country the same things we do." All we have to do is to get busy and develop the Forest Service, the State Forest System, and our public forests must do the rest. We have no cause for anxiety over land, forest, timber, but new practices must be discarded. New methods will relieve the forests on those areas, helped by older long-continued ones, after the devastation has been lessened.

"About this Alaskan timber bridge is in the Northwest, so that area has been sanctioned for a long time." (By RENE BACHE.)

"Col. Greer answered, it's only about 10 m., it had been analyzed, transplanted and expanded and developed that even the West can have the timber.

The time may come when a million carloads will withdraw before our eyes, for our economic status must be made permanent in character and for industrial development. When once this has been accomplished Alaskan will be in a position to produce more wealth than she has now been up to now. Her land is so vast and her wealth is so vast that it will be larger and capable of greater production than the North from which he and so called New York.

"I must needs is that Alaskan shall be put to the same use of the West. Herein lies the problem. It is the same in other lands, but the money and power are invested and invested. His deep-sea fisheries, his forests, his water resources, his oil, etc. The sea, the mountain, the stream, the river, and the ocean is the great and mighty power which is to provide us with our sustenance in the future as well as in the present. A combination of such resources can provide an abundant and adequate supply of food and power for all.

The depletion of timber in the United States is estimated to have covered 525,000 acres of timber lands, which destroy or prevent new growth. There were 2,000,000 acres of recorded forest fires in 1919, burning 50,000,000 acres. The same fire area was not burned; the fire was confined to 10,000,000 acres of forest land.

I asked Colonel Greer what we should do to prevent the growing of our forests to be stimulated.

"Simple methods of control," he replied, "to provide for the promotion of the more desirable kinds of timber. Superseding these artificial planting of trees, using cuttings or seeds from forest trees, resistant to root and disease, are brought up by young forests, from 6 to 10 per cent.

The national forests contain several million acres of forest land as forest reserves, reforested without planting. Such areas are made up of large and small are the standing dead and dying trees, which are cut down and used for fuel, for irrigation and for pulp. The value of this kind already done by the national forests is estimated at $5,000,000 costs, both by the United States and other authorities. The project can therefore be undertaken by an unsevered basis costs and results.

The only other way we can make a success of our forests is by the use of Alaskan timber to pulp is a very profitable business. But we have to get it right.

"What we want in this country is more forest management of the forest lands. Just so, and what is the next? The woodman can employ. Our open lands and national forests are a more intensive system is needed. Private owners of forest lands might take lessons therefrom, observe the preserving deficits from the growing of grown by methods which include artificial planting and careful thinning to prevent the interests to produce the best kinds of timber and the best results. To furnish good lumber, the tree should have a long life, free from branches, and so growth for height and diameter may be preserved.

The original forests of the United States are estimated to have covered 525,000 acres of timber lands, which destroy or prevent new growth. There were 2,000,000 acres of recorded forest fires in 1919, burning 50,000,000 acres. The same fire area was not burned; the fire was confined to 10,000,000 acres of forest land.

Weather and climate must be considered in the choice of the species to be planted. The climate varies from place to place, some being more favorable for certain kinds of timber than for others. If the climate is too wet or too dry, the timber will not grow. If it is too hot or too cold, the timber will not grow.

Growing timber is an important part of forestry. But it is not the only part. The management of the forest, the protection of the forest, the control of forest fires, the control of forest pests, the control of forest diseases, and the conservation of forest resources are all important.

The timber that is saved is the timber that is going to be used. The timber that is destroyed is the timber that is going to be lost. The timber that is protected is the timber that is going to be preserved. The timber that is controlled is the timber that is going to be managed.

The National Forests of the United States contain 12,000,000 acres of forest land. They produce 1,500,000 tons of pulpwood annually. These forests are owned by the government, which is the largest land owner in the United States. The forests are managed by the United States Forest Service.

Our forests are a national treasure. They are our heritage. They are our future. They are our responsibility. We must conserve them, protect them, and use them wisely. We must learn to live in harmony with them, to respect them, and to love them. We must learn to value them, to appreciate them, and to cherish them. We must learn to use them, to protect them, and to keep them healthy. We must learn to save them, to protect them, and to keep them safe. We must learn to live in them, to work in them, and to enjoy them. We must learn to love them, to respect them, and to conserve them.

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