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Texas Forest News

VOL. IX NO. 1 Issued Monthly at College Station under auspices of JANUARY, 1927
TEXAS FOREST SERVICE and TEXAS FORESTRY ASSOCIATION

IT'S TREE PLANTING TIME IN TEXAS

Snow blocks the roads in the Northland and ice covers the streams. But it's tree planting time in Texas.

Where there are trees there is beauty. Where trees are not there is ugliness. A house, in the city or on the farm, may be the best and most modern that money can buy, but unless it is surrounded with trees and shrubbery it will never be more than just a house, just a place to stay.

Everywhere in Texas, from November to March, the tree planters are busy. Texans fully appreciate the value of trees. But not always do they know what trees are best to plant. So perhaps it is not amiss to give here some suggestions based on the past experiences of tree planters in many parts of the state.

It is not difficult to get trees to grow in East Texas. There are many suitable native varieties. The pecan is perhaps the best shade and ornamental tree that can be grown in this region. Beautiful to look at, fast growing and supplying abundant shade, the pecan also produces a nut crop that is highly valuable. The native red or sweet gum and the far-famed magnolia are beautiful shade and ornamental trees that have few equals. The oaks, though rather slow growing, are very good trees for this region. For the southern part of the piney woods region and the coastal plain, the live oak has few peers. The Chinese elm, recently introduced, is giving very good results in the drier locations. The native conifers make attractive ornamental trees, but because they are so common are usually overlooked by the tree planters.

Many trees can be successfully grown in the black and chocolate-colored lands of Central Texas. Among the best of these for shade and beauty are the pecan, Chinese elm, American elm in the northern part, post oak, live oak, and the green ash. The hackberry tree is a very good tree for this region except that it is frequently attacked by the hackberry borer. Decay and death then follow in a few years. But if especial care is taken to control the borer on the individual trees, the hackberry will prove most satisfactory. Among the best conifers for Central Texas, valuable chiefly for ornamental purposes are the native red cedar, Arizona cypress, Chinese arbor vitae, and Italian cypress.

Tree planting, except in the cities, is not yet very extensively done in West Texas and the Panhandle. It is more difficult to grow trees successfully here. But with proper species and proper care it can be just as successfully done as in the other parts of Texas. And the growth is not slow either. Substation number 8 of the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station at Lubbock, Texas, in the heart of the high plains, was changed from a treeless, windswept farmstead to a tree-protected and tree-shaded farm in less than ten year's time. The Chinese elm is the best all around tree for planting in this region. It grows fast, provides good shade, is attractive and best of all, stands drouth remarkably well. The green ash is, next to the Chinese elm, perhaps the best tree for the region. Russian mulberry has also proved very successful. Black locust was widely planted in this region by the early settlers and proved a very desirable tree until attacked in recent years by the locust borer. No sure control has yet been found for this locust borer. The black locust is

(Continued on Page 2)



A Residence Street Properly Planted to Trees of One Species and of the Same Age.

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FEWER FIRES—FATTER CATTLE

The result of another experiment to determine the advantage, or possibly disadvantage, to the stockmen, of keeping fires from the piney woods cut-over lands has just been made public.

The Coastal Plain Experiment Station at McNeill, Mississippi, carried on the following grazing experiment on cut-over lands protected from fire and where natural carpet grass had been allowed to spread. Sixteen mature and grade beef cows were grazed on about 40 acres of carpet grass from April 17 to July 22 and, as it was apparent that the pasture could carry more, 12 additional head were put on between July 22 and November 20. In addition to the cattle some 50 head of sheep had the run of the pasture part of the season. The cows made an average gain of 80 pounds on approximately 2 acres per head and were in good condition for wintering. This area was protected from fire.

During a 4 year period tests were made of the carrying capacity of burned-over native grass range, 126 head of beef cows in all being grazed. In line with previous experiences and local practice, 10 acres of native grasses were allowed per cow instead of 2 acres of carpet grass. During an average period of 231 days an average gain of about 21.8 pounds per head was made. This area was burned over.

The lesson thus strikingly shown by this experiment is briefly that where the range was burned it took five times as much acreage to produce about one-fourth as much gain.

Grazing conditions and the wild forage grasses of East Texas are very similar to those of Mississippi where this experiment was carried on. The fact is thus again most convincingly brought out that forest and grass fires destroy soil fertility, prevent the natural spread of the most nutritive grasses and always destroy, rather than build up, the carrying capacity of the range.

FORESTRY SPECIAL AROUSES INTEREST

The December issue of the "News" contained an account of the Forestry Special edition issued by the Progressive Farmer, one of the leading agricultural publications of Texas. This publication is exceedingly gratified at the results of its efforts and the interest aroused. A follow-up editorial appearing in the December 4 issue of that publication states that: "We have seldom had a special issue of 'The Progressive Farmer' to excite so much favorable comment as our 'Timber Crop Special' week before last. Business men, farmers, legislators and others have written enthusiastically about it."

(Continued from Page 1)

It's Tree Planting Time in Texas

a doomed tree. It should no longer be planted. Its place is fairly well filled by the honey locust, which is much similar in appearance and characteristics, but is not attacked by the locust borer. Several coniferous species do well in this region also, valuable chiefly for ornament and for windbreak planting. The best of these are the Chinese arbor vitae, red cedar, Arizona cypress and western yellow pine.

The statement made in the beginning of this article, that "it's tree planting time in Texas now", must be qualified for the high plains and the Panhandle country. In this region, because of the higher altitude and the colder winters, planting can not usually be done before late February. March is better. Sometimes it is necessary to wait until April. And to succeed well tree planting in this region should only be done in those years following a wet fall.

Several bulletins are available for those desiring to know more about trees and how to plant them successfully in Texas. These are listed below. They can be obtained on application to the State Forester at College Station, Texas.

1. "Tree Planting in Texas Cities and Towns," Bulletin 11. Texas Forest Service.
2. "Tree Planting by Farmers for Fuel, Fence Posts, and Shelter," Bulletin 13. Texas Forest Service.
3. "Growing and Planting Coniferous Trees on the Farm," Farmers' Bulletin 1453, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.
4. "Planting the Roadside," Farmers' Bulletin 1481, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.
5. "Trees for Roadside Planting," Farmers' Bulletin 1482, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

THE COTTON BELT SWINGS INTO ACTION

Following consultation with the Texas Forest Service, the St. Louis Southwestern Railroad, commonly known as the Cotton Belt, has, trough Agricultural Commisisoner P. T. Cole of Tyler, definitely announced its intention of developing a reforestation project on land owned by the Company in Cherokee County. It is understood that the initial project will comprise 100 acres and expansions of this project may be expected from time to time.

Railroads having mileage in the commercial timber belt of East Texas have for some time appreciated the importance of growing timer crops on land especially adapted for that purpose. Aside from the factor of future freight tonnage, the railroads are huge consumers of forest products and are, therefore, concerned from the standpoint of future timber supplies for their own use. It is hoped that the precedent established by the Cotton Belt Road will receive serious consideration by other railroads traversing the timber-growing section of East Texas.

Another feature of railroad cooperation comprises the precautions taken in burning right-of-way lands so that such burning may not result in having fire escape to adjoining lands. Practically every section crew in East Texas has received definite instructions in this regard from its superior officers.

Two of the leading railroads in East Texas have recently evidenced interest in the possibility of conducting, in cooperation with the Texas Forest Service, a forestry demonstration and lecture train over their lines in the piney woods section of the State so as to permit practical forestry information to be given to thousands of timber land owners. It is hoped that definite plans for this educational project on wheels can be worked out during the coming year. All of this indicates that our reforestation problem is being given serious consideration by one industrial group after another.

The first pencil factory in the United States was established in 1861. About 1,000,000,000 pencils are manufactured from American wood every year, representing a total value of approximately $50,000,000.

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REPORT OF THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE ON FORESTRY

The third and final installment of the Report of the Legislative Committee on Forestry is given below. The present installment summarizes the conclusions arrived at by the Committee and presents a constructive program under which it will be feasible for private citizens and private capital to engage in practical reforestation.

Recommendations for a Constructive Forestry Program

After a careful consideration and study of the forestry situation, and the various economic factors involved, the Committee herewith submits the following recommendations as a basis for a constructive forestry policy for Texas:

1. While appreciative of the cooperation of the Federal Government in conserving our timber resources and encouraging practical reforestation of our deforested lands, we firmly believe that the constructive and judicious basis of cooperation between the Nation and the State in forest protection and reproduction should be that which will leave the control of such cooperative operations to the State, and which will leave the ownership of all lands dedicated to reforestation to the State and its citizens.

2. We believe that, as a general proposition, the State should undertake to perform for its citizens only those things which the people cannot equally well do for themselves. However, the State should as soon as possible acquire such number of State Forest areas, each of sufficient size, to permit of economical protection and administration as would answer the purpose of practical demonstration in forest renewal and management. Such demonstration forest farms or areas might very profitably embrace as much as 100,000 acres distributed as to character of timber growth. For this purpose the Legislature now possesses the necessary authority to make appropriations from the general revenues and if the acquisition is spread over a period of three to four years the sums called for would not be sufficiently large to necessitate an increase in the State tax rate. Should the State fail in the fulfillment of a public duty to provide suitable legislation to encourage private partcipation in reforestation on a large scale within the next few years, it seems inevitable in the opinion of the Committee, that the popular thought will turn more and more to the sentiment for the State to acquire the bulk of the idle cut-over lands through bond issues to be retired by revenues derived from the sale of timber on the State Forests.

3. Believing that a policy recognizing the fullest possible participation of our citizens in reforestation enterprises is the most judicious, we recommend such legislation as will make it feasible for private citizens and private capital to undertake the reproduction of timber upon the deforested lands of the State.

The first essential to bring this about is the adoption of a constitutional amendment authorizing the Legislature to provide by statute for a special system of taxation of lands dedicated by citizens to the growing of timber for commercial purposes. The legislation necessary to encourage private participation should comprise:

(a) A constitutional amendment adhering to the following form is suggested: "For purpose of encouraging the conservation of the timber resources of the State and providing for the continuous production of a timber supply equal to the needs of the people in home building, farm requirements and the developing of commerce and industry, the Legislature is empowered to enact just laws for the taxation of lands set aside to purposes of timber growing and for the supervision of such lands and the administration of such laws."

(b) A forestry code to be enacted under authority of the proposed constitutional amendment should provide for the creation of a non-salaried State Board of Forestry vested with authority to direct the work of the State Forester; to accept registration of lands dedicated by private owners to timber growing; to determine a just valuation of all such registered land for taxation; to prescribe regulations and determine the extent of public and private cooperation in the protection of said lands from fire; and if deemed essential, to readjust such valuations of registered lands for tax purposes at stated periods and when the timber is ready to market; to require the payment, by the owners of all such registered lands, of a severance or yield tax on a graduated scale. Such enabling act would necessarily provide for the collection of the deferred tax in the event lands dedicated to timber growing are sought to be withdrawn from the registration before maturity of the crop.

4. Pending the adoption of the constitutional amendment and the enactment of legislation so authorized, the existing State Forestry Department should be more adequately supported. Cooperative work in forest fire prevention and control is necessary to secure the reproduction of pine trees over large areas and to provent the young pine timber from being destroyed. Making this vast area productive will be of distinct public benefit no matter who owns title to the soil. Greatly increased funds will be available for allotment to Texas by the Federal Government under the recently established Federal forestry program and private expenditures for forest protection are increasing from year to year. So far, the meagre State appropriations for forest protection have not been adequate to match all of the funds which the Federal Government stood ready to allot to Texas. The State should make available for the protection work a sum at least sufficient to match the fund the Federal Government is ready to designate for this purpose. The control of the fire nuisance will permit nature to reforest the bulk of the idle cut-over lands and is considered fundamental in any program of reforestation. Cooperative work along this line comprises the most effective and cheapest effort that can be made at this time to convert the idle cut-over areas from a menace to a productive asset.

The work already underway relative to assisting the timberland owning farmers and farmers in the treeless sections should be given increased recognition so that the productivity of farm woodlands may be increased and tree planting brought about on treeless farms.

In view of the serious insect infestation now affecting the remaining merchantable pine timber in East Texas, which has caused the death of 25,000,000 board feet of timber during 1924, the State should take steps to work out measures for the control of such injurious insects and make such information available to the timber owners.

In recommending reforestation by

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private owners of timber lands, the Committee recognizes the obstacles that will certainly be raised from time to time of continuity of ownership of dedicated lands, and the division of estates and distribution of interests. This condition is calculated to cause the withdrawal of many tracts of lands from reforestation purposes. To minimize this difficulty as much as possible the Committee would recommend that special effort be made to provide for financing timber growing projects, under registration with the State, through some form of long time loans at low rate of interest. It may be that the Federal Government can render the State valuable cooperation by such amendments to the Federal Farm Loan Act as will enable the National Government to carry loans on such timber growing lands under registration with the State.

Reforestation through private initiative and the investment of private capital will not be put on a proper basis until an amendment shall be adopted, and the Legislature shall have enacted an enabling statute in conformity therewith, thus giving the State a definite plan for the advancement of reforestation. The Committee conceives this suggestion for the active participation by the citizens of the State in solving its timber supply problems to be in accord with the spirit that has developed the State to its commanding position in commerce and industry, and further needless delay in the establishment of such policy can only lead to the solution of this problem by the State assuming the entire responsibility.

The rather extended study that the duty imposed upon the Committee has made necessary has proven exceedingly interesting, and its members conclude this report with the feeling that if the Legislature and the people shall translate its recommendations into law and practice a great constructive State policy will have been established contributing to the greatness of the State and the welfare of its citizens in the years to come.

Respectfully submitted,
Senator I. D. Fairchild, Chairman, Lufkin.
Senator E. E. Witt, Waco.
Hon. F. H. Burmeister, Christine.
Hon. Gary B. Sanford, Garrison.
W. Goodrich Jones, Waco.
R. W. Wier, Houston,
Hon. Leonard Tillotson, Sealy.
R. A. Gilliam, Dallas.
F. H. Farwell, Orange.
Mrs. Ben F. Boydstun, Greenville.
Hon. W. L. Dean, Huntsville.

FARM FOREST DEMONSTRATION AREA SELECTED IN WOOD COUNTY

Tentative plans have been made by Farm Forester C. B. Webster cooperating with County Agent R. E. Carswell and the Jarvis Christian Institute for the initiation of an intensive forestry demonstration on the lands of this famous negro institution. The Jarvis Christian Institute is located in the pine belt of Wood County, near Hawkins, Texas. The land area owned by the school includes some 200 acres of land in cultivation and approximately 600 acres of wooded lands. The timbered area is typical of much of that found in this part of East Texas, and for the most part is too rocky or otherwise undesirable for cultivation. The demonstration, carried on over a period of years, is expected to prove conclusively the advantages of growing timber as a farm crop in this region.

A preliminary survey of the area indicates that, if properly managed, the Jarvis forest can supply practically all the fuel, fenceposts and lumber needed annually at the school. It is planned to train selected students of the school in the proper methods of taking a forest inventory. These students will then map the entire area, estimate the volume of standing timber, and secure other data from which the probable future growth and yield can be predicted. With the help of the Farm Forester a working plan will be developed from the data obtained that will guide the school authorities in the proper management of the timbered area for years to come.

The work, as planned, will be intensive but practicable in every way. Hence the records and results obtained will show just what any farmer may expect of his woodlands under similar conditions.

LONGLEAF PINE SEED SCARCE

Has anyone seen any longleaf pine mast anywhere? Pine burrs are very scarce this year, not only in East Texas, but also in other Southern States. This means that very few longleaf pine trees will be planted by nature this year.

The Texas Forest Service would like to locate some longleaf pine mast to plant on its demonstration forest near Kirbyville. On this forest a tree nursery is maintained in which baby pines are grown from seed. When one year old they are taken up and planted on cut-over land in rows six to eight feet apart. Man planted forests are common in Germany but this forest near Kirbyville is probably the first of its kind in Texas.

In order to maintain this tree nursery the Texas Forest Service must have longleaf pine seed or other tree seed for planting. In case longleaf is not available, pine seed from other countries of similar climatic conditions will be used.

CARRY ON THE GOOD WORK

January 1st starts a new year for the Texas Forestry Association. The past 10 years have recorded constant progress for forestry in Texas. The Texas Forestry Association has been the leader in this good work. The last installment of the Report of the Legislative Forestry Committee emphasizes that much remains to be done. The forests of Texas are one of the most important assets of the State. You can help keep them green and growing. Send in your membership dues now!

Annual Membership, $1.00 **Sustaining Membership, $10.00**
Contributing Membership, $5.00 **Life Membership, $25.00**

Secretary, Texas Forestry Association,
College Station, Texas.

I enclose $..... for.....membership in the Texas Forestry Association.

Name.....

Address.....

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Texas Forest News

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TEXAS FOREST SERVICE and TEXAS FORESTRY ASSOCIATION

THE FARMER AND FORESTRY

Most of us have been entirely too prone to conclude that forestry affects only the lumbermen and other owners of large areas of timber growing land. It will surprise us to learn that the farmers of Texas and the farmers of the Nation are almost equally concerned with the lumbermen in the matter of timber land ownership.

This situation is particularly emphasized by a study of conditions in East Texas. According to the 1925 U. S. Census compilations, 34 counties in East Texas comprising the East Texas timber belt, have a total farm area of 7,422,237 acres. Of this area, 3,981,801 acres are classed as improved land, which comprises land under cultivation or plowable pastures, while 3,444,336 acres are classed as farm woodlands. In other words, the improved land constitutes 54% and the woodlands constitute 46% of the total farm area in this region.

The woodlands, owned by the farmers of East Texas, contain over one and one-half million acres of fair to good second growth pine and hardwoods. These farmers are, therefore, the owners of more growing forest stock, or timber growing into merchantable size, than any other class or group in East Texas. It is also certain that East Texas farmers will, in the future, produce from 30 to 40% of our future forest products such as sawlog material, poles, posts, ties, etc.

It should, therefore, be borne in mind that policies advanced to initiate a just and equitable reforestation program affect the farmers of East Texas in the same measure as other groups. In fact a program under which our timber growing land is put to work growing the forest products we are certain to need in future, will benefit not only those citizens who happen to own forest land but every citizen in the State whether he be doctor, lawyer, business man or whatnot.

Timber is a crop we know we will be short of. Public policy, public indifference and public inaction which tends to keep our vast timber growing areas idle, or partially idle, is unsound and fraught with serious consequences. Land, splendidly adapted for growing timber supplies, which is being kept idle through the lack of a constructive forestry policy is a menace to everyone and of benefit to none. There is every economic reason and argument proving beyond doubt the necessity of encouraging timber growth on lands best suited for that purpose. No valid argument has been advanced against such a practice.

The time has come to realize that if we are to have timber it must be grown and to find out what steps are necessary to bring this about. This is a problem deserving of the serious consideration of our Legislators, Chambers of Commerce and of every Texas citizen who is interested not only in the great Texas of today but is imbued with that higher type of patriotism which stands for a greater Texas for tomorrow.



A Farmer's Woodland in East Texas

The Report of the Legislative Forestry Committee reprinted in the last three issues of this publication enunciates a clean-cut forestry policy and forestry program. This program is not a selfish one for the interest of this group or that. It is a program to removed the menace of idle lands which should speedily be put to work growing material we know we will need in the future.

TEXAS LARGEST LUMBER CONSUMING STATE

Texas ranks first during the present year as the largest lumber consuming state in the Nation, the consumption expanding to almost unheard-of proportion when the Panhandle oil territory was brought into being. Southern pine mills, especially those of Texas and Louisiana, supply most of the lumber but many shipments of fir from the West Coast were made to Texas.

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REFORESTATION PROBLEMS AROUSE INTEREST

The Press of the State is devoting considerable space to a discussion of the forestry situation and the fundamental factors involved in a constructive reforestation program. It will be of interest to our readers to note the trend of these discussions. Three editorials taken at random from those reaching the editor's desk are given below:

"GIVING YOUNG PINES A CHANCE"

"On the legislative program is the item of reforestation and it is hoped by all who are sincerely interested in the state's welfare that the present session will yield some laws that will put reforestation in Texas on a sound basis by encouraging owners of large cut-over areas to protect the young pines and bring them safely to maturity that will make them commercially valuable. Under our present system of taxing property according to its value it follows that a land owner cannot profitably grow pine trees. He would pay out in taxes in a few years much more than he could possibly realize from the timber crop. Here is a fundamental obstacle to reforestation that must be removed by the legislature with a law that will exempt growing timber from taxation until it is placed upon the market in the form of lumber. Thus the slowly accumulating value will abide in the timber and so become an inducement to forest growing instead of the discouragement afforded by our present taxing method which requires the owner to pay in taxes more than he can obtain for a tree at its maturity, to say nothing of the cost and trouble necessary to protect the tree.

"A trip through southeast Texas will be vastly revealing for members of the legislature who are not familiar with the process of growing pine trees on cut-over lands. Many would probably be surprised to learn how readily cut-over land will reforest itself if given a fair chance. Fire is the greatest enemy of reforestation. Man must fight the forest fires in the interest of the trees and as it costs money to fight fires the land owner lacks the inclination to make this investment after he has calculated that he saves a tree from destruction only to find that the tax assessor penalizes him for his efforts and that eventually he will have paid more for the tree than he can get out of it even if he lives long enough.

"Much headway has been made in developing and establishing a sentiment throughout the country that once was rich with timber in sympathy with reforestation which sentiment finds profitable expression in efforts to prevent forest fires. There has been a steady campaign under way for several years to educate people up to a proper appreciation of tree value and we have a reason to believe that it has been effective. Far into the recesses of the pine tree forests can be found the placards nailed on trees and other objects pleading with the individual to keep down fires, to prevent fires wherever possible to avoid doing those things which ordinarily terminate in flames that sweep whole counties and destroy the small pines and damage the larger ones.

Only a few years ago it was a rare fall that furnished no forest fires in southeast Texas. It was a familiar experience, so familiar in fact, it was taken for granted that the forests would burn every fall if there was not excessive rainfall. For two years past there have been no extensive fires in the pine forests in spite of the fact that rainfall pas below normal. Last fall was exceptionally dry, especially in November when the grass is matured and dry and nature is best conditioned for a fire, yet there was no fire of any considerable extent. Here and there the grass burned but it never got out of bounds. True it may be merely a circumstance, but we prefer to believe that the constant appeal to the people to aid in fire prevention is the reason for giving the young pines this exceptional opportunity.

"The results are everywhere evident. The yearling pines are flourishing by the millions. Having got through the first fall without a fire they are much better prepared to get through another and if again saved they will be fairly on the way to a maturity that will make them immune from an ordinary grass fire. The sight of this oncoming forest along with the education that has been so effective will go far toward encouraging people native to the soil as well as the uncertain surge of travelers to strive more earnestly to prevent fires and extinguish fires that somehow get started.

"When the people have become fully convinced that it can be done with a little effort and when the state lends its aid with an organized fire-fighting force and exempts growing timber from taxation we may very reasonably expect owners of large areas of cut-over pine land to take an interest in reforestation and take some practical and comprehensive steps to replace the great forests that have been cut away in the last quarter century." —**(Beaumont Enterprise, Jan. 14, 1927)**

"WHY RECLAIM LAND?"

"There is current talk of a commission which will investigate Southern land for the purpose of "reclaiming" it and add it to the already too large area of land in cultivation.

"If there is any over-crowded occupation on earth it is that of farming, and if there is any business in the South that is not profitable at present it is that same farming.

"On the other hand the most needed crop in the South today is timber, to replace that which has made the South rich in its operation.

"The same amount of money and time spent in "reclaiming" lands which we do not need, would help put a new crop of timber on our Southern land, would bring general prosperity, and would not further increase an already too large farming area.

"Bumble-bee Cotton or Valuable Timber?"

"All of us tend to waste effort and time on unprofitable occupations.

"The same old field that would produce about a hundred pounds of "bumble-bee cotton," will, if guarded from fire, grow four or five hundred feet of timber to the acre every year and will give good pulp wood at about fifteen years of age with every cent of the money derived clear profit.

"There is plenty of good land. Put the unprofitable land to growing timber, work for which it is best fitted." —**(The Lufkin Daily News, January 7, 1927)**

"WANTED! A FORESTRY PROGRAM"

"Originally, Texas had approximately 14,000,000 acres of magnificent long-leaf, short-leaf and loblolly pine forests.

"Of this area only 1,500,000 acres now remain.

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"This means that 89 per cent of pine-leaf forests in Texas has been consumed.

"About 80 per cent of the large mills in the state are likely to go out of business within seven years.

"A few of the big mills have timber sufficient to run them for fifteen years.

"In the latest issue of East Texas—a magazine perhaps unexcelled in quality of its kind—E. O. Siecke, Director of Texas Forest Service, sets out the foregoing facts and others only less significant.

"What he writes merits prompt and attentive consideration. Every point enforced by him in his plea for a forestry program for east Texas is a valid one.

"Some of these facts may not be agreeable to patriotic Texas but they are nonetheless facts that must be faced.

" 'A practical forestry program for east Texas'—the sooner one is framed and set in operation the better will it be for Texas."—**(Beaumont Journal,** Jan. 8, 1927.)

FOREST TREE PLANTING

During 1926 thirty-three states grew and distributed 52,668,000 forest tree seedlings to farmers. At the rate of 1,000 trees to the acre 52,668 acres of idle land were put to work growing the future timber supply of these states. These states received Federal funds for the maintenance of the state nurseries under the terms of the Clarke-McNary Law. The appropriation under this law for 1926 was $50,000.00 but has been increased to $75,000.00 for the year 1927.

Texas has over four million acres of idle cut-over lands which are not reforesting naturally and must eventually be planted to forest tree seedlings. It is high time that Texas was establishing a forest tree nursery and taking advantage of this Federal appropriation. However, State funds must be made available before the Federal funds can be secured.

HOW ONE OPERATOR GOT LOW STUMPS

An interesting and apparently practical method of getting his men to cut low stumps was developed by a lumberman operating on the Pike National Forest in Colorado. The government regulation requires that no stump be cut more than twelve inches high and preferably lower. The operator hit upon the idea of paying his cutters at so much per inch of stump diameter. Thus, if the average diameter of the stump was 20 inches and the rate was ten cents per inch, the cutter received $2.00 for falling, trimming and bucking up the tree. Naturally the cutters went down on their stumps as low as possible. The result was that there was scarcely a stump on the sale that exceeded six inches in height. The operator claimed that this system gave him the cheapest logs he had ever obtained in recent years, and that it was far less work for him to measure the stumps on a cutter's strip than it wa sto scale the logs.

STUMPAGE PRICES

According to a study of the United States Forest Service in 1925 virgin long leaf pine stumpage prices grew to a new price level. The weighted average in the lower Mississippi region was $12.88 per thousand with a range as high as $17.50 for small blocks of good timber easily accessible. Large areas requiring a period of years to cut sold for $9.00 to $10.00 per thousand.

SEATTLE INITIATES FORESTRY WORK

Seattle, Washington, has secured a municipal forest of 40,000 acres located on the watershed of Cedar River which is the source of the city's water supply. $30,000.00 will be spent during the first year on reforestation work.

This work will include a number of projects. Snags are being cut, trails and telephone lines are being built and narrow fire lanes maintained in order to protect the forest from fire. A nursery with a capacity of 750,000 trees is being developed. These trees will plant up 1000 acres annually and will be used where there is little hope of natural reforestation. Logging operations are being carefully supervised with the idea of reducing the fire danger in the future.

Dean Hugo Winkenwerder of the University of Washington Forestry School, is the consulting forester in charge of the work.

FROM SEEDLING TO SAWMILL

Recently delegates attending the National Retail Lumber Dealers Association were guests of the Great Southern Lumber Company at Bogalusa, Louisiana. In honor of the members of the Association, the Company planted 650 long leaf pine seedlings in a reforestation plot and each lumber dealer was given a tree. Each seedling was given a number and each dealer knows just which tree is his. Dealers were in attendance representing 37 of the 48 states. Arrangements were made so that a dealer at any time, by writing the Great Southern Lumber Company can find out the condition and rate of growth of his tree. It was explained by members of the Company that at the end of 25 or 30 years the tree would be cut down, sawn into lumber and the lumber shipped to the owner absolutely free of any cost.

This novel feature of the entertainment at Bogalusa has been given national mention and is indicative of the far sighted reforestation policy of the Great Southern Lumber Company.

FOREST LAND INCREASES IN UNITED STATES

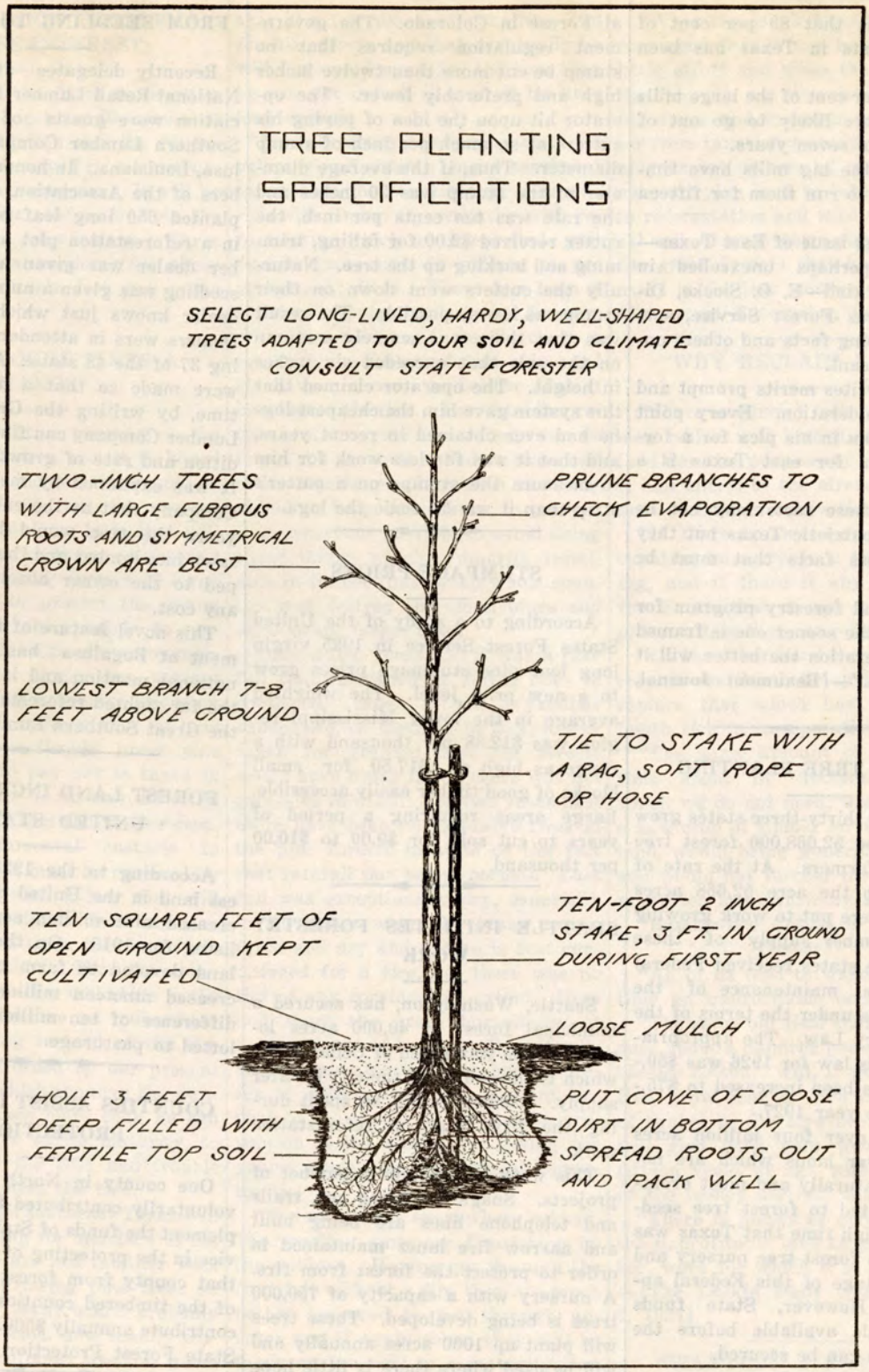
According to the 1925 census forest land in the United States has increased nine million acres over that listed for 1919. On the other hand, land devoted to farm crops has decreased nineteen million acres. The difference of ten million acres is allotted to pasturage.

COUNTIES ASSIST IN FOREST PROTECTION

One county in North Carolina has voluntarily contributed $2,500 to supplement the funds of State Forest Service in the protecting of the timber of that county from forest fires. Most of the timbered counties in this state contribute annually $500.00 toward the State Forest Protection work.

During 1926 the state of Michigan maintained 106 lookout towers in its fire protection work. During the last four years 20 towers have been added annually and it is estimated that at least 150 towers will be needed to complete a system of lookout towers.

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ARBOR DAY

February 22, Washington's birthday, is Arbor Day in Texas—a day set aside for tree planting and the study of the beauty and value of trees. Arbor Day originated in Switzerland 1,500 years ago, when the citizens of a certain village turned out one day and planted a grove of oaks on the village common. The first Arbor Day in America was celebrated in Nebraska, on proclamation by the governor, in 1872. Texas recognized the value of the custom in 1889 when the present law was passed designating February 22 as Arbor Day.

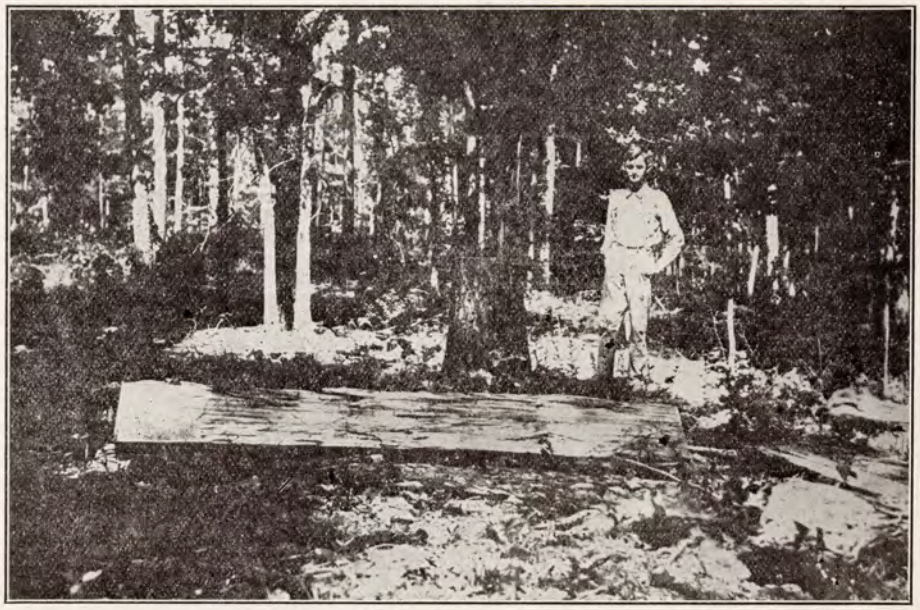
The above diagram illustrates the proper method of planting trees for shade and decorative purposes. Other methods, more economical for large scale planting, are used when large areas of land are to be reforested.

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Texas Forest News

VOL. IX NO. 3 Issued Monthly at College Station under auspices of MARCH, 1927
TEXAS FOREST SERVICE and TEXAS FORESTRY ASSOCIATION

CROSS TIES BRING LARGE REVENUE TO EAST TEXAS



High stumps, like this one, often mean a tie wasted and money lost.

CROSS TIES BRING LARGE REVENUE TO EAST TEXAS FARMERS

The manufacture of cross ties in the farm woodlands of East Texas yearly furnish employment and income for the farmer during the winter months and at other times of the year when there is practcailly no other income-producing work to be done on the farm. It is an admitted fact that during the past winter many farmers have "kept the wolf from the door" and maintained credit solely through the hewing and sale of cross ties.

Farmers in the Kilgore trade territory last year received $235,000 from one company alone for cross ties. Gladewater community reports an income of $2000.00 weekly from the sale of cross ties, most of this money going to farmers. More than $100,000 in checks paid to farmers for cross ties, passed through one bank in Henderson last year.

Few people realize the magnitude of the income derived annually from timber harvested on the farm woodland. Farmers and merchants alike are the beneficiaries. Most of this timber-producing land is not fitted for the growing of agricultural crops other than timber. But if the profitable harvest to continue, the timber lands on the farm must be wisely managed and timber must take its place as a regular farm crop. Simple measures, used in caring for the farm timber crop, can greatly add to the income now received from timber grown without any care.

The above picture illustrates the waste that may accompany tie hewing. Stumps should not be over 12 inches in height and only trees that will make at least 3 ties should be cut. Smaller trees are growing rapidly and should be left to grow. When ties are hewed from large trees, valuable side lumber is lost, which, if the ties were sawed, would bring additional revenue.

North America, which contains about one-twelfth of the world's population, use about one-half of all the timber consumed in the world.

FORESTRY MORE THAN COLD ECONOMICS

"Forestry is not wholly a matter of cold economics. The northern races of the world were forest-bred. The forest gave them their Christmas trees, open wood fires, and love of the chase. The sentiment for forest preservation and forest growing is instinctive. The forward nations of the world have been quick to recognize the public interests jeopardized by forest destruction and to safeguard them by legal principles which transcend the laisses-faire doctrine and poitical economy. And the people of the United States, who lead the world both as users of wood and as lovers of wild places, can least of all afford to view their forest problem solely as an equation of supply and demand. Nevertheless, there must be and there is solid economic ground for timber growing, with a reasonable backing in public policy as a permanent form of land use on all fours with scientific agriculture."—W. B. Greeley, Chief, U. S. Forest Service.

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FOREST FIRE SEASON—1926.

One thousand seven hundred and fifty-four forest and grass fires burned over 103,132 acres of forest land during the year 1926. This is 1.2 percent of the 8,301,600 acres under protection by the Texas Forest Service in cooperation with the United States Forest Service and the land owners, in East Texas. Although this seems like a huge area it is a reduction of 28% in the number of fires, 80% in area burned over and 90% in the loss due to fire over that of the previous year of 1925. The average size of the fire in 1926 was only 59 acres as compared to an average of 202 acres in 1925 and, in addition, 150,600 acres more were protected in 1926 than in 1925. It is true that the year 1926 was more favorable as shown by the 28% reduction in fires, but the fact that the acreage burned was reduced 80% and the size of the average fire reduced from 202 acres to 59 acres indicates that fires have been more promptly detected and extinguished.

Carlessness is responsible for most of the fires. Smokers head the list, having caused 347 fires, which burned over an area of 21,499 acres. In fact practically all of the fires could have been prevented as only eleven fires were caused by lightning and burned over but 110 acres. Another fact that is brought out by the figures below is that most of the fires are caused by the public and not by the land owners on whose land the fires occur. The following table shows the number of fires and acreage burned by causes:

	Number Fires	Area Burned
Smokers	347	21,499
Camp Fires	319	18,824
Hunting, Fishing	274	21,428
Lumbering	221	3,196
Incendiary	202	18,469
Unknown	161	14,425
Brush Burning	151	3,564
Railroad	42	427
Miscellaneous	26	1,190
Lightning	11	110
Total	1,754	103,132

The most encouraging phase of the fire protection work is the increased cooperation of the general public and the active participation of the land owners in fire prevention activities. During the year 994 volunteers assisted the forest patrolmen in fighting forest fires, working without compensation from the State. These services are valued at $29,844, more than that expended by the State or the Federal Government for this work. Twenty-two lumber companies have appointed 95 of their employees as voluntary State fire wardens and delegated them to prevent and fight fires at all times. These men have authority to take logging crews at any time to suppress fires.

The beginning of a detection system was initiated during the year. An eighty foot steel tower was constructed near Kirbyville on a high knoll, and the cupolo of the Court House at Kountze was utilized as a lookout. Men with field glasses in each of these discovered many fires and directed the patrolmen to them without loss of time. A complete system of lookouts would greatly reduce the fire loss in East Texas. Lookout towers are used by practically all the States which are practicing fire protection. The small State of Massachusetts maintains 43 lookout stations.

SIXTY ACRES PLANTED TO PINES

What is probably the first commercial planting of pine seedlings in Texas has just been completed by the Texas Forest Service on the State Forest near Kirbyville in Newton County. Fifty-six acres were planted to long leaf pine, five acres to loblolly pine, one acre to short leaf pine, three acres to slash pine and one acre to redwood.

The trees are one year old and were grown from seed in the nursery on the State Forest, except the redwood, which were obtained from the Pacific Lumber Company of California. In planting the trees two men worked together planting about two acres per day. The trees were planted eight feet apart each way.

Planting was done on areas destitute of forest growth and will constitute a demonstration as to what can be done with idle, cut over lands. About four million acres of cut over land, destitute of valuable forest growth, or only partially stocked with trees, now exist in the pineywoods area of East Texas. In order to reforest this area similar planting of trees must be resorted to.

The tallest trees in the world are of the species Eucalyptus amygdalina, growing in Australia Some specimens reach a height of 480 feet, which is more than 150 higher than the tallest of the giant Sequoias of California.

TAX REFORM STIMULATES REFORESTATION IN CALIFORNIA

An amendment to the Constitution of California was adopted by the voters this past fall. This amendment relieves growing trees from taxation. It taxes the soil annually and the trees when cut. As soon as it was certain that the voters had adopted this amendment the Pickering Lumber Company announced the inauguration of a sustained yield system of cutting its lands. All trees twenty inches and less in diameter are to be left for a future crop. It is also the plan of this company to buy up cutover lands adjoining their property with the view of starting a reforestation program. They employ a forester who takes charge of this work.

FARMERS TAKE ADVANTAGE OF FOREST TAX LAW

According to the State Forester of Indiana, a great many farmers of the Hoosier State are listing their woodlands under the forest tax law, which exempts the growing timber. They are using the tax savings to improve their woods by planting up open areas to valuable forest trees and by clearing out undesireable trees. In many cases idle open land is included for classification and is being planted.

RESULTS OF THE GRAZING CONTROVERSY

With the United States Congress on the verge of adjourning, the control of grazing on the National Forests still remains in the hands of the Secretary of Agriculture. Secretary Jardine has recently announced a definite decision with respect to grazing fees. Under this decision a new schedule of grazing fees, increasing present fees approximately 45 per cent, are to be put into effect on a graduated scale, beginning 1928 and extending to 1931. The controversy has resulted in more effective cooperation between the Department and the live stock interests. The principle of fair compensation for the use of National Forest range has been recognized in the interest of all the people and the live stock industries assured against future changes, unless present conditions are materially changed.

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KILGORE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE URGES FARMERS TO GROW TIMBER AS A CROP

The value of timber as a farm crop and the large income which it yearly brings to the farmers and merchants alike, was clearly brought out in the "Farm Forestry Day" program held at Kilgore, Texas, February 24, under the auspices of the Kilgore Chamber of Commerce, the County Agent for Gregg County, and the Farm Forester from the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas.

One company alone, it was pointed out, paid last year for railroad ties, delivered on the loading yards at Kilgore, $135,000.00 and $100,000.00 additional for ties taken up in the surrounding trade territory. Practically all of this income went to farmers who hewed ties in their farm woodlands during those periods when there was little other farm work to be done, and to the owners of small portable sawmills who bought practically all of their timber from the farmers. This $235,000.00 it was pointed out by District Agent George Adams of the A. and M. College Extension Service and former County Agent in Gregg County, is equal to more than $11.00 a piece for every man, woman, and child, white and black, residing in Gregg County. It was also pointed out that railroad ties are only one product of the farm woodlands. Much saw timber, piling and telephone pole materials were sold, in addition to the quantities of fuel and fence posts used by the farmers themselves. 'The total income in 1926 from forest products in the Kilgore trade territory is estimated by the Chamber of Commerce to have been equal to the income received from the cotton crop.

County Agent Carpenter emphasized the importance of good farm forestry practice as a part of properly diversified farming in East Texas, pointing out that more than 50% of the average farm area is in woodland or is better fitted for the growing of timber than for the growing of any other farm crop.

C. B. Webster, Farm Forester for the Extension Service of A. and M. College and the Texas Forest Service, explained at the morning meeting the many advantages of timber as a farm crop and at the afternoon meeting discussed the best methods of utilizing and marketing farm timber. Motion pictures were shown to illustrate the points brought out by the various speakers.

At the conclusion of the regular afternoon program for adults, there was a special program for the school children, including motion pictures on forestry subjects and short talks by Mr. Roy Laird, Secretary of the Kilgore Chamber of Commerce and Farm Forester, C. B. Webster.

The figures brought out at this meeting impressed the farmers and merchants alike, with a keener appreciation of the larger part that the forests of East Texas play in the prosperity of the region and aroused in many of the farmers present a determination to give better care to the timber crop. The local Chamber of Commerce expects to continue the work along this line which they have so successfully started and are offering to assist the farmers in the Kilgore trade territory in every way possible to develop timber as a crop and to increase the already large income from this source.

PRIVATE OWNERS PRACTICE FIRE PROTECTION

According to a report of the Superintendent, the Louisiana Division of Forestry has 3,000,000 acres of private forest land under intensive fire protection. The owners of nearly a million and a half acres of these protected lands contribute two cents per acre as their share in the cooperative protection. They have also built fourteen fire towers. With the cooperative funds the State maintains lookout men in the towers and employs patrolmen through the protected area, who may be reached by telephone from the lookout towers. Fire lines are also maintained along important roads to prevent carless setting of fires and through especially hazardous regions to reduce the possible acreage that may be burned.

CAMP FIRE GIRLS AND FORESTRY

The National Camp Fire Girls Association has designated 1927 as tree year. It is the aim of this organization to concentrate on various problems, both practical and educational, of forestry in this Country. The object is to educate the girls to an intelligent appreciation of our forestry question.

FORESTRY PROGRAM AT CONROE

At the regional meeting of the East Texas Chamber of Commerce at Conroe, February 24 and 25, forestry was one of the chief subjects discussed.

Mr. H. J. Eberly of the Texas Forest Service, discussed the subject of "The Future Use of Cut Over Lands" on the first day of the meeting. He stated that but 22 per cent of the piney woods area of East Texas is tilled or in cleared pastures and that looking ahead for many years there will still be much land in timber growth. This region should furnish the timber for all of Texas and every effort should be made to reforest all idle land not needed for agriculture. The benefits to be derived to the owner, to the county, to the State and to the consumer, from reforesting the idle cut over land were discussed.

During the second day Mr. W. E. Bond, also of the Texas Forest Service, College Station, discussed the "Farmers Interest in Forestry." He pointed out that timber can be grown as a crop and is one unit of proper diversification on the farm. Fire protection results in natural reproduction of forest seedlings, making planting unnecessary. In caring for the stand, undesirable trees should be cut for fuel wood and others allowed to grow until of merchantable size, at least 12 inches in diameter, breast high. He stated that an average of five hundred board feet of timber grows annually on a well stocked acre of pine and can be sold, delivered at the railroad tract in logs, for $6.00.

SEVENTH EDITION OF FORESTRY PRIMER

The Forestry Primer, published by the American Tree Association to mark 1926, the semi-centennial of the first step in forestry by the Untied States Government, has just gone into its seventh printing of 100,000 copies making a total of 700,000 copies distributed free to schools, libraries, colleges and forestry committees of women's clubs and commercial organizations.

Copies may be obtained free on request to the Texas Forest Service College Station, Texas.

Burial caskets used annually in the United States require 102,000,000 board feet of lumber.

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RED WOOD PLANTED IN TEXAS

A limited number of giant redwood trees of California are being planted by the Texas Forest Service on the State Forest near Kirbyville to determine if this tree will grow successfully in Texas. One thousand one year old seedlings have been received from a West Coast lumber company. Petrified forests have been found in the Big Bend County of Texas with many of the trees apparently of huge size. It is believed by the best of authorities, that these trees belong to the same family as redwood. It is well worth the effort to see if these trees will still grow in Texas since they are valuable lumber trees.

SHORTLEAF PINE IN PENNSYLVANIA

What is probably the most northern stand of shortleaf pine in America was found recently about eight miles northeast of Millersburg, Dauphin County, Pennsylvania. The stand consists of a 60-acre tract of virgin timber on the estate of J. A. Deibler. The property has been in the Deibler family since 1735 when it was deeded to Michael Deibler by the Penns. The original deed, written on deerskin, is still in the possession of Mr. Deibler. Lumbermen have offered $500 an acre for this tract, but the owner plans to keep it intact as a sample of what the original Pennsylvania forest was like. Some of the trees are clear of branches for 75 feet from the ground. A dead tree removed by the owner last winter cut two 18 foot and three 16 foot logs that sawed almost 1,900 board feet of choice boards and planks. This tree was 240 years old.

Western red cedar has been tested and found satisfactory as a substitute for Spanish cedar in the manufacture of cigar boxes. The adoption of this wood by the cigar box manufacturers will provide a market for much of the western red cedar now wasted in slabs and ends trimmed from boards.

Sowing four square miles of forest land with tree seed in one and one-half hours of flying time is the record made by two men in amphibian airplanes in the Panewa Forest Reserve, Hawaii. The land had been devasted by fire. It is estimated that two men working on the ground would have required ten years to do the same work.

THE MINE TIMBER PROBLEM

Paradoxical as it may sound, a large coal company in Pennsylvania is carrying on an extensive reforestation project on 24,000 acres of land. We usually think of coal and wood as being competitors in the fuel business, so it sounds rather strange to hear of a coal company being interested in raising timber.

However, one of the problems of the coal mining industry is the ever increasing timber bill. This includes pit posts, mine timbers, timber sets, boards and ties. Several reasons are given for the increased cost of timber including scarcity of raw material, higher freight rates and increased labor costs.

With these points in view, this company is carrying on a systematic program of reforestation which is intended to provide for the timber needs of the company in the far future. The land was acquired for the coal beneath the surface but after the coal was removed the company still had to pay taxes on the surface land. Much of the land was timber land and the company has never cut the timber below 10 inches in diameter and trees are planted where they are needed. The reforestation work is under the direct supervision of a forester.

The company also operates two sawmills and uses to best advantage the timber after it is cut. About 15,000 feet of lumber, exclusive of props, is used each day and the estimated daily growth of timber on the company's land is 30,000 feet.

FORESTRY EDUCATION IN CANADA

Forest conservation is being taught in 10,000 elementary schools throughout Canada, through the cooperative plan used by the Canadian Forestry Association. This commendable forestry educational program is made possible through voluntary individual contributions. The association supplies a series of forestry talks to the schools.

AN ANCIENT CITY FOREST

The city of Zurich in Switzerland has owned a forest for 1000 years. It has been so carefully managed that it has furnished a definite amount of timber each year for 600 years and is today in better condition than ever before.

FOREST CONSERVATION A NATIONAL OPPORTUNITY

"The people of the United States must accept forestry as an opportunity as well as a responsibility," declared E. A. Sherman, Associate Forester of the United States Forest Service, at the annual meeting of the American Forestry Association in New Haven. Mr. Sherman thinks that the dark side of forestry has been overdrawn. He thinks that we have bewailed our vanished forests, our idle acres, our silent mills and the rapid diminution of our remaining forest resources when we should have been preaching the blessing of new and better forests, industry restored upon a permanent basis and the landscape beautiful rising from the ashes of a landscape desolated.

This good advice might well be given to the citizens of Texas. The past is behind us and the future is what we make it.

ALASKA FORESTS SURVEYED FROM AIRPLANES

A large and very successful beginning for an aerial survey of the Tongass National Forest in Alaska was made the past summer by airmen and photographers of the United States Navy cooperating with the United States Forest Service and the Geological Survey. In a little over three months more than 5 million acres were photographed in such a way that a complete map of the area covered can be made, with every detail of topography and forest types accurately shown. Among other things the survey disclosed several previously unknown waterpower sites suitable for use by paper and power companies. It is planned to continue the work the coming summer.

MORE FIRE LOOKOUT TOWERS FOR ALABAMA

The Alabama Commission of Forestry has just completed the second of a series of eighty foot fire lookout towers that are being erected to increase the efficiency of the forest fire suppression forces of that state. The site for this tower was donated by a public spirited citizen of the community, the policy of the Commission being to erect towers only in those communities where the landowners are actively exerting themselves to prevent and suppress fires.

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Texas Forest News

VOL. IX NO. 4 Issued Monthly at College Station under auspices of APRIL, 1927
TEXAS FOREST SERVICE and TEXAS FORESTRY ASSOCIATION

American Forest Week, April 24-30

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

IN ACCORDANCE with the custom established by my predecessor, I have yearly proclaimed an American Forest Week. I do so again in the belief that no other of our internal problems is of greater moment than the rehabilitation of our forests, now so hopefully begun but needing the strong support of our collective will and intelligence. Through joint arrangement, Canada is observing forest week concurrently with us.

One-fourth of our soil is better suited to timber-growing than anything else. I can not escape the conviction that our industrial and agricultural stability will be strengthened by bringing into full productive use this great empire of land. Although much progress has been made in public forestry and hopeful beginnings in private forestry, we still have a vast aggregate of idle or semi-idle forest land, and another large aggregate of poor farm land that might more profitably grow timber instead of adding to the problem of agricultural overproduction.

Consider what blessings the use of this land for intensive forest culture would bring to our country. Our migratory forest industries would be stabilized and made permanent. Rural industry would be greatly strengthened and vitalized. Agriculture would find in silviculture a strong ally, providing markets for farm produce and for surplus labor. Our farms themselves contain nearly a third of our woodland—an enormous potential farm asset if handled for continuous timber crops. With widespread forest culture, new wealth would spring up for the support of roads, schools, and local government, and the rural regions would enjoy a larger share of the national prosperity. For some of our surplus capital now seeking investment abroad, new outlets would be found in forest production. Our people would then have an assured supply of timber and would see the hills and the waste places reclothed with forests for their pleasure and inspiration.

American Forest Week gives a useful opportunity for taking counsel on what can and should be done to bring these neglected and waiting lands into use. It also gives an opportunity for each citizen to consider his own responsibility in the common task. It is not enough that the Federal and State governments have joined hands with the landowner in the first step toward forest rehabilitation, protection against fire. Every citizen whose thoughtless act may endanger the woods has the obligation of respecting the forest and guarding it from its worst enemy, fire.

Now, Therefore, I Calvin Coolidge, President of the United States, do hereby designate and set aside as American Forest Week the week beginning April 24 and ending April 30, in this year of 1927; and I do earnestly urge that during that week the thought of all citizens be directed to the need of preventing forest fires and to the measures necessary for the preservation and wise use of our forests. I recommend to the Governors of the several States that they likewise designate this week for special observance, and that where practicable and not in conflict with law or custom, Arbor Day be observed on some day of the same week. I urge that in each State special exercises be held in the schools and that the press and the general public give consideration to the forest needs of their respective commonwealths, to the adequacy of such legislation as may be on their statute books, and to the possible need for further enactments. And I urge all who own forest lands give consideration to the feasibility of so using them that their benefits may continue in perpetuity.

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 March 5, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-first.

(Seal)

CALVIN COOLIDGE

By the President:
JOSEPH C. GREW
Acting Secretary of State

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AMERICAN FOREST WEEK

The American Forest Week idea originated in 1920 on the Pacific Coast, with the idea of bringing before the people the great need for protecting our remaining forests from the disastrous fires that have ravaged them year after year, destroying more timber than has been cut for commercial use. In 1921 President Harding issued the first proclamation that set aside a week throughout the United States during which the people were urged to give more thought and study to the need for fire protection and to the need for conserving our rapidly disappearing forest wealth.

Each succeeding year American Forest Week has been recognized by the Federal government and officially designated by presidential proclamation. It has become an annual call to all citizens, young and old, to take part in bringing about better forest conditions throughout the country. Canada too has officially recognized and encouraged such a week which there is called "Save the Forests Week." In 1926 the authorities of the United States and Canada agreed to celebrate the week concurrently, and this arrangement continues this year.

We have known for some time that we are using our timber resources about four times as fast as we are growing new supplies. We know that we must always have timber and that we can grow it cheaper than we can import it. There is plenty of non-agricultural land well suited for growing good timber crops, to be found in every timber producing region of the United States that, if put to work growing trees can supply us with our future needs. What is true of the United States as a whole is just as true of our own Texas.

The press of the State, the Chambers of Commerce, civic organizations, and all other groups of our citizenry and youth are urged to participate in the observance of American Forest Week for, in the words of President Coolidge, " . . . no other of our internal problems is of greater moment than the rehabilitation of our forests . . . "

R. A. GILLIAM,
Chairman for Texas,
American Forest Week Committee.

Forest fires destroy lumber, injure labor, kill industry, rob the community, and increase taxes.

CARRY ON

American Forest Week comes but once a year. Forestry practice and forestry education must go on throughout the year. The Texas Forestry Association is the medium through which you can help Forestry advance in Texas. The Association is functioning every day in the year. Annual membership dues are only one dollar. If you want to make every week in the year Forest Week in Texas join us and help keep the good work going.

SECRETARY,
Texas Forestry Ass'n.
College Station, Texas.

THE SHRINKAGE IN OUR TIMBER SUPPLY

Enormous virgin forests concealed for many years the timber supply problem of the United States. Fully 90 per cent of the cut of high-grade saw timber is still being taken from stored supplies in the remaining virgin forest. But our virgin forest area, originally 822 million acres, has, chiefly during the last 50 years, been reduced to 125 million acres. Of an original stand undoubtedly far exceeding 5,200 billion feet board measure, only 1,600 billion feet of virgin timber remain. On some 250 million acres of cut and burned over lands second-growth forests, occuring largely in scattered, broken, volunteer stands of relatively inferior size and quality, contain an additional 600 billion feet of saw timber.

We must have timber in the future for the maintenance of high American standards of living and continued industrial development. The shrinkage in our supply is going on at a tremendous rate. We can not hope except in small part to meet our demands either through substitution of other materials or through imports. The maintenance of even present levels of total consumption will entail drastic reduction of per capita consumption. On the entire area of our forest land nature, largely unaided except during the last two decades, is now replacing the annual drain by new growth to the extent of only one-fourth. This growth must be increased as rapidly as possible to the full growing capacity of our forest land.

THE FIRST FORESTRY LAW

It is of extreme interest to note that over 300 years ago, and only six years after the establishment of the Plymouth Colony, the first forestry law was enacted. Our forefathers apparently, even in that early day, recognized the vital importance of the forests to our existence.

In the printed records of the Colony of New Plymouth, Massachusets, Vol. XII, 1620-1697/8, page 8, the Massachusets Historical Society finds the following order:

"Orders agreed on at severall times for the generall good of the Colony:

"It was decreed by the Court held on the 29 of March Anno. 1626. That for the preventing of which inconveniences, as doe, and may befall the plantation by the want of timber, that no man of what condition soever sell or transport any maner of works or frames, for howses, planks, bords, shiping, shalops, boats, canoes, or what so ever may tende to the destruction of timber aforesaid; how little so ever the quantie be; without the consent, approbation, & liking of the Governour, & Counsell."

IDLE LAND

Waste and worthless land is worse than a dead loss. It is a drag on the community. Idle land leads to decline in industry, wealth, population, and public revenues. It depresses agriculture and causes social retrogression. Permanent prosperity must be based on permanent resources, fully and wisely used.

Timber growing must be the mainstay of regions in which this represents the highest use to which the bulk of the land can be put. The sooner it is begun the better for everybody. Tree crops not only put money in circulation in the form of wages to woods workers and sawmill hands but also attract other industries. Productive forests are an economic necessity. Our 80,000,000 acres and more of idle forest land and the much larger acreage of second-growth and cut-over land now left wild and without care, to produce what it will, are a reproach to our intelligence. Not even so rich a country as the United States can afford such waste.

All our prosperity must come from the land. Don't let it loaf.

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FORESTS ARE MORE THAN TIMBER

The use of forest land should not stop with the growing of timber. We can, as well as not, derive from it large additional services of several kinds. Forest lands are natural recreational areas, many of them occuring in the more remote and mountainous districts, and forest cover constitutes one of their greatest charms. They can be made to better the national health, through outdoor recreation, and to supply food in the form of game. Wild life of all kinds will add to their appeal. The water power which is now, and will be even more in the future, one of our outstanding resources, depends largely upon forest growth for the regulation of stream flow and the prevention of silting in reservoirs. Water supplies for irrigation also depend upon a permanent forest cover.

The forest problem of the United States is one of our outstanding social and economic problems. It is not too much to say that we must have timber and that we must use the land. Fortunately the solution of both these phases of the forest problem lies in one and the same measure, the growing of timber on this land. Magnificent virgin forests have shown the possibilities; our task is to help nature repeat what she has done and improve upon it. We can also produce game for food, create opportunities for recreation, and insure the maximum, water power, and irrigation.

FISHER BODY CORPORATION BUYS FORESTS

The Fisher Body Corporation, said to be the largest automobile body manufacturer in the world, has recently purchased 60,000 acres of hardwood timber in Louisiana and Arkansas. The total volume of timber now owned by this corporation, all acquired within the past three years, is approximately one and one half billion feet board measure. This amount, it is claimed, is sufficient to supply the needs of all the automobile manufacturers in the United States, for all time to come based on the present annual consumption, and still would permit the forest to be maintained perpetually.

Protection; Production; Perpetuation—this is forestry in a nutshell.—Penn State Warden News.

NEWSPRINT FROM SOUTHERN HARDWOODS

The Forest Products Laboratory of the United States Forest Service has recently announced the perfecting of a commercially feasible process for making newsprint pulp from southern hardwoods. It has been known for some time that the manufacture of newsprint from the southern hardwoods was possible, but heretofore the process used was not commercially practicable.

A movement is already under way to take advantage of the newly discovered method and, if further information secured is favorable, it is expected that plans will be started for the erection of at least one hardwood paper pulp mill in Texas. It is estimated that 40 percent of the hardwood timber in East Texas is gum, said to be the ideal hardwood for newsprint pulp.

The operation of such a plant as is proposed would provide a new outlet for the waste of the hardwood sawmills. Nine miles from Beaumont is one of the largest hardwood operations of the Kirby Lumber Company, now one of the largest hardwood lumber manufacturers in the United States. There are some 40-odd additional hardwood mills in East Texas, and these combined would produce sufficient waste to keep a large pulp plant in operation.

The problem of a future supply of newsprint has of late years assumed a serious aspect. Today the United tSates is importing pulp and paper from Canada and more distant foreign countries. Thus the demand for newsprint assures a good market and holds out a strong inducement for the establishment of pulpmills that can take advantage of the newly discovered process.

The manufacture of Kraft paper and fiber board has been on a practical commercial basis in the South for several years. The continued development of the pulp and paper industry through the establishment of additional mills will help materially to solve the industrial problem that is now facing the southern states because of the cutting out of the virgin timber and the removal of the lumbering industry to other regions.

The land is our capital; its products our dividends. Don't burn the interest.

STATE FOREST PUT UNDED ADMINISTRATION

The State Forest near Conroe, Montgomery County, has recently been placed under administration. A modest cottage has been constructed and a forest superintendent placed in charge. This State Forest contains 1633 acres. It was cut over a few years ago but enough seed trees of loblolly pine remain to reforest the area naturally.

It is the purpose of the Texas Forest Service to use this forest to demonstrate to the farmer and other timber land owners, just how timber can be grown as a crop. Only simple, practical measures will be followed that can be duplicated by the private owner. Forest fires will be kept out and nature allowed to reforest the area. Crooked, decayed and other undesirable trees, which will not develop into commercial trees, will be removed for fuel wood as rapidly as they can be used or sold. Straight, thrifty pines and the hardwoods of commercial species will be allowed to grow, producing the final commercial stand of timber. This area will also be used as a field laboratory where forestry experiments of many kinds will be carried on.

REFORESTING PROGRAM ADOPTED FOR NEW YORK STATE COUNTY

Impressed by the fact that within the past 25 years 119,000 acres or more than one tenth of the total area of the county, has been abandoned for farm purposes, and that an additional 61,000 acres of occupied farm land is neither improved or in forest, the Board of Supervisors of Essex County, New York State, has adopted a definite program of reforestation. Their plan includes the establishment of county forests and the encouraging of the farm owners to grow timber as a regular farm crop on their otherwise unused land.

In this connection it is of interest to note that 28 New York counties already have county forests, used not only for growing timber as a crop for the benefit of the county budget, but for hunting and camping as well.

There are many counties in East Texas that would profit by the ownership and maintainance of county forests managed on a sustained yield basis.

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FORESTS AND PROSPERITY

At least sixty major industries depend primarily upon the forests for their raw materials. Included in these are the paper making industry, the printing and publishing industries, and the furniture manufacturing plants. Turpentine and naval stores play an important part in the manufacture of paints and medicines. The chemical industries are dependent upon wood for some two hundred industrial and medicinal compounds. In all, wood and other products of the forest trees are used in the making of over five thousand articles and commodities. There is scarcely a human activity in which wood does not play an important part, either directly or indirectly.

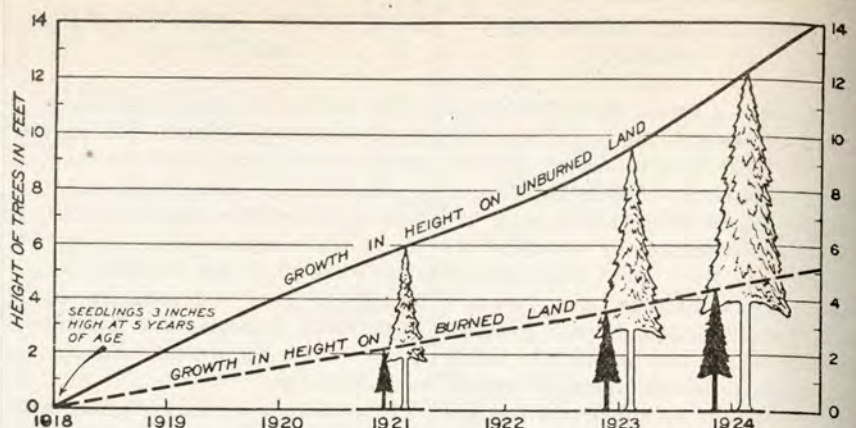
The primary wood-using industries of the United States employ upwards of a million men; produce four to five billion dollars worth of commodities each year; and supply an enormous freight tonnage to the railroads and steamship lines. Lumber, with its four hundred million dollars a year freight bill contributes more to railroad revenues, in all probability, than does any other single item of commerce in the United States. Including transportation and wood-using industries and the wood-producing industries it is calculated that about one-tenth of the people of the United States are supported by our forests.

A sufficient home-grown supply of wood is therefore, of greatest importance to our national self-containment and economic independence. This means that we must have extensive forests so managed that they will provide a perpetual supply of forest products sufficient to meet our needs.

AT LEAST 250 TOWN FORESTS IN THE COUNTRY

The Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture, is authority for the statement that not less than 250 cities and townships in the United States own and maintain municipal forests. The gross area of these town forests exceeds 500,000 acres.

Often the prime purpose of the municipal forest has been the protection and conservation of municipal water supplies. Land surrounding reservoirs, lakes, or streams has been purchased and parts lacking tree growth are being planted. Fully 40,000,000 trees have already been thus planted.



COMPARATIVE HEIGHT GROWTH OF YOUNG LONGLEAF ON BURNED AND UNBURNED LAND

FIRES AND TIMBER GROWTH

Fires Prevent Young Timber From Getting Started.

Careful investigations show that the average grass fire kills 94 percent of the pine trees under one year of age. A proper stand of young timber cannot be secured if fires are permitted to burn over the forest land in East Texas.

Fires Retard the Growth of Trees.

Forest and grass fires retard the growth and weaken trees of all ages and sizes. The injurious effects are especially apparent in the case of young pine timber. The figure shown above, based on careful investigative work by the State Forestry Department and the Southern Forest Experiment Station of the Federal Government, indicates that young trees grow three times faster in height on unburned land than do trees grown on areas burned over anually. Careful calculations show that young trees on unburned areas actually produce twenty-eight times as much wood fiber as trees grown on land subject to annual burning.

We are face to face with the proposition of growing timber as a crop and to do this fires must be eliminated. We do not pile inflamable debris around young orchard trees and then set fire to such debris, scorching the bark and killing a portion or all of the foliage. If we are to grow timber as a crop, we must apply the same intelligent principles and practices that are now employed as regards the production of cotton, corn and fruit.

FOREST FIRES DO MOST DAMAGE IN SOUTH

22,000,000 acres burned over by forest fires in nine southern states caused a loss of $18,000,000 in 1925. This was 64 per cent of the total loss for the year and 84 per cent of the total area swept by fire in the United States in the same period.

The area in the United States where trees once grew but where nothing now grows is as large as the States of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland combined. It is larger than the combined forest lands of Germany, Belgium, Denmark, Holland, France, Switzerland, Spain, and Portugal.

Have you any idle land? Grow trees.

WOMEN FIGHT FIRES IN ALABAMA

When bad forest fires broke out in Escambia County, Alabama while the men folks were attending court, the women turned out to fight fire and as a result of their efforts several very dangerous fires were stopped before much damage was done. The work of Miss Elsa Landquist, teacher of the Boutwell School in this county, who led ten of her pupils in a five hour fight to bring a big fire under control was outstanding and brought high praise from Major Page S. Bunker, Alabama State Forester.

Each year a line of fire 33,000 miles long and two-thirds of a mile wide eats its scarlet way through our woodlands, striking at the very heart of our national prosperity.

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See page 1

Texas Forest News

VOL. IX NO. 5 Issued Monthly at College Station by the TEXAS FOREST SERVICE, MAY, 1927
A. & M. COLLEGE OF TEXAS

This publication is substantially assisted by cooperation from the Texas Forestry Association



DRYING BASKETS IN THE YARD OF AN EAST TEXAS BASKET FACTORY

The manufacture of baskets is one of the largest industries of East Texas. Fifteen plants have a daily capacity of 6,800 dozen baskets.

Sweet gum (Liquidambar styraciflua), the wood most commonly used for baskets, is one of our most important Texas forest trees. In addition to basket veneer, it is used for cooperage, interior finish and furniture; and by a recently discovered process can now be used as a source of wood pulp from which news paper can be manufactured.

GOVERNOR MOODY URGES REFORESTATION IN EAST TEXAS

Governor Moody in his address before the opening session of the first annual Convention of the East Texas Chamber of Commerce at Tyler warned the people of East Texas against the destruction of the pine forests and suggested that a program of timber conservation and reforestation be worked out for this region by men who are familiar with the problem.

"There is one thing in regard to this section that I view with some alarm," said Governor Moody. "I have reference to the lumber industry and to the diminishing pine forests of East Texas.

"Not so many years ago, almost the whole of East Texas was covered with pines so tall that it seemed they must almost tickle the angel's feet. It appeared that the big pines were so numerous that their numbers would never be appreciably lessened. But today the supply of mature pine is almost gone and the second growth is being cut. If we do not work out some sort of solution and do it soon our pine forests will before long be a thing of the past.

"The solution of this problem appears to me to be more important than water conservation or reclamation of waste-lands," Governor Moody continued . . . . "It has been said that Texas could live from the land in her fence corners but our timber land is limited and will be gone within a few years if we do not work out a practicable plan for conserving it."

In conclusion, Governor Moody said that he could not offer any program to care for our present timber situation but expressed a hope that a workable plan would soon be devised and put into action.

EAST TEXAS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ADOPTS STRONG FORESTRY RESOLUTION AT TYLER MEETING

The following resolution concerning the status and needs of forestry in Texas, adopted by the East Texas Chamber of Commerce at their first annual meeting in Tyler, April 21, is indicative of the growing interest in forestry and the realization of its importance in the economic life and prosperity of East Texas.

"Whereas, adequate reforestation and the growing of timber as a crop on the vast areas in the commercial timber belt of East Texas is of vital concern not only to the East Texas counties but to the State at large in that a proper forestry program will make possible a permanent forest industry, provide a huge payroll and

(Continued on page 2)

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TEXAS FOREST NEWS

Entered at the Postoffice at College Station, Texas, as second clas smail matter under act of Congress of August 24, 1912.

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E. O. SIECKE, Director,
Texas Forest Service

AMERICAN FOREST WEEK

April 24-30 designated as "American Forest Week" by President Coolidge and Governor Moody was far more generally observed in Texas this year than any year since the inauguration of this "Week" seven years ago. Governor Moody gave the "Week" a good send off by virtue of his address at the East Texas Chamber of Commerce meeting at Tyler which is commented upon elsewhere in this issue.

Mr. R. A. Gilliam, State Chairman of "American Forest Week", and W. Goodrich Jones of Waco, addressed a number of gatherings. The Director and employees of the Texas Forest Service delivered fifteen addresses to various clubs and over radio stations at Dallas, Houston and College Station. Many Boy Scout, Girl Scout and Camp Fire Girls organizations presented special forestry programs. The Texas organization of Hoo-Hoo also observed the "Week" by means of addresses, stickers and special literature. Many Rotary, Kiwanis and other clubs devoted a portion of their weekly program to forestry.

The Press of Texas responded in a very gratfiying manner, the Dallas News and the Houston Chronicle each devoting a full page to forestry in their issue of Sunday, April 24. Among the county seat papers, special mention should be made of the Lufkin News which not only carried a number of forestry editorials during the "Week" but also arranged to have a number of Lufkin banks and mercantile establishments incorporate forestry slogans in their advertisements. Marked copies of newspapers received by the Texas Forest Service indicate that more than fifty editorials in behalf of forestry appeared in the Press of the State during the "Week."

The trend of the editorials and the character of the forestry programs indicate beyond question that the need of reforestation is rapidly being appreciated by Texas citizens. The slogan "If we are to have timber in the future, it must be grown as a crop", is being accepted as a fact confronting us and not as a theory to be discussed indefinitely.

With the forestry situation generally realized and the evils of further forestry neglect appreciated, there should be no undue delay in crystallizing and putting into operation a constructive reforestation policy to stimulate the growing of our timber supplies on a permanent crop basis.

East Texas Chamber of Commerce—

(Continued from page 1)

increased taxable assets, therefore be it,

"Resolved, that the East Texas Chamber of Commerce urge the enactment of such fair and just legislation as may be necessary to bring about reforestation and proper forest management on lands best adapted for timber growing and that this organization pledges itself to work with the Texas Forestry Association, Texas Forest Service and other groups in inaugurating and developing a constructive forestry program, and, be it further

"Resolved, that the East Texas Chamber of Commerce highly commends the efficient work now being done by the Texas Forest Service and urges the Legislature to provide more adequate support for this activity to the end that the State may, to a greater extent, meet its responsibilities and obligations along all lines of forestry endeavor."

BREAK YOUR MATCH

Watch a good woodsman light his pipe, he shakes the match out, feels it with his finger and nine times out of ten will break it in two and then look for a safe place to throw it. A match can not be broken with ease and safety unless it is thoroughly out and a thoroughly out match cannot start a fire. The carelessly flipped match is responsible for a big percentage of the disastrous fires both in city and forest. It is one of the most costly practices of our national life. When you have finished lighting your pipe, your cigar, or cigarette, do not forget to break your match in two pieces.

FERTILIZER VALUE OF WOODS HUMUS DEMONSTRATED

The value of woods humus as fertilizer has been clearly demonstrated by an interesting experiment carried on over a period of three years by C. E. Baxter, forester in charge of the timber lands of the Long-Bell Lumber Company in Arkansas. Mr. Baxter raked and scraped the humus from one acre of the forest floor of a dense oak woods in Gibson County, Tennessee, and spread it over one acre of ordinary crop land, plowing it into the soil. The land was then planted to corn and cotton. Careful records kept on the production from this acre and from an adjoining acre, used as a check, and not treated, showed the following differences:

The first year's crop for the acre treated with woods humus was worth $20.65 more than was the crop from the untreated check plot. The second year, with no additional humus added, the treated acre produced crops valued at $14.80 more than the crops from the untreated plot. The third year there was a difference of $13.00 in favor of the crops from the treated acre. The nitrogen, potash and phosphoric acid contained in the woods humus were the elements chiefly responsible for this marked difference. The fourth element responsible was the improved ability of the treated soil to hold moisture.

Gathering the fertilizer and applying it to the field cost $16.00, making a net gain in crop values from the treated soil of $32.45; a very appreciable difference, and a very clear illustration of the fertilizer value of woods humus.

It is pointed out that this humus, left in the woods, not only enriches the forest soil, but makes the trees grow faster and better, just as it did the crops. Fire running through the woods destroys the humus, impoverishes the soil, and slows up tree growth if it does not actually kill the trees.

Only a remnant of the original forests of the East remains, and nearly half of the virgin forests of the South and West have gone. An active intelligent interest in America's forest problems, participated in by all citizens, is needed to carry out a definite national forestry policy for the United States.

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FOREST CONSERVATION

By Lucille Sanders

Awarded first prize, Forest Conservation Contest, Lufkin High School April, 1927.

We have forest laws for the conservation of the forests. The Federal Forest Service is directed to make silvicultural investigations, to test out the best methods of growing the timber, and to make other scientific experiments. The forest laws of the States are chiefly concerned about forest conservation on private lands. An organized State force is directed to suppress fires, to give expert advice and to distribute seedlings at cost. Many States, to encourage reforestation, have enacted laws to defer taxation on young timber and finally to impose restrictions upon wasteful methods of lumbering and forest management.

Forest fires have probably existed as long as we have had forests. Forest fires cause destruction of trees, loss of crops, stock and buildings, deterioration of soil and many other things. Most of the states have efficient laws in regard to the prevention and control of fires, and the National forests have an organized system of fire prevention. They do this by means of patrols, lookouts, the maintenance of trails and telephone lines, and careful preparation each season for the rapid gathering up of fire fighting forces.

To carry out the plan of forest conservation, public sentiment must be aroused, and the public must be interested. In 1920 the idea of devoting seven days in the year to forest education originated on the Pacific coast. In 1921 President Harding issued the first proclamation which gave the idea the support of the Federal government. President Coolidge has given American Forest Week the same support, and has issued presidential proclamations for the past seven years. This year American Forest Week will be held from April 24 to 30. Canada will observe this week, also. By this plan the people, who are interested in the forests, hope to arouse the public. The public is already responding to the call.

862 SPECIES OF AMERICAN FOREST TREES

There are 862 species of forest trees in this country, according to the revised "Check List of the Forest Trees of the United States," just issued by the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture. If the different varieties and hybrids were added, the total of the different forms of forest trees would reach 1,177.

Of all the trees that make up our forests, 182 species are of special interest because of the commercially useful timber or other products they supply, the publication points out. However, it is indicated that the number of important species can not remain constant, changing from time to time with the development of commercial needs.

The previous check list of trees, compiled 28 years ago, listed about 604 different trees. The enormous increase in the number of trees that have become known since that time is due to the addition of newly discovered trees and the separation of tree species that previously were not distinguished from each other. In the new edition each of the different trees is designated by its proper technical name and by the common name adopted by the Forest Service. Each species is also accompanied by a list of all common names known to be applied to it in different parts of its range.

ILLINOIS COUNTY BUYS FOREST

Citizens of Winnebago County, Illinois, are buying land in the county for the development of County Forests. During the present fiscal year about $64,000 has been made available including $25,000 for the purchase of land. The money is raised by an annual tax of one mill payable by all citizens in the county. The County Forests now total 701 acres of which two-thirds is covered with heavy virgin timber. The County raises its own nursery stock for planting on these forests and also distributes planting stock to private land owners. A County Forester is employed who has charge of the County Forests and gives assistance, when it is needed, to the private land owners.

EAST TEXAS FOREST PAYROLLS BRING PROSPERITY

East Texas forests and forest industries contribute more towards the development and prosperity of this section of the State than any other natural resource or industry. One and a half billion feet of lumber valued at approximately $52,000,000, is produced annually in East Texas. In addition many hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of ties, posts, poles and cord wood are produced. The lumber industry in 1926 alone paid $22,660,000 to more than 23,000 East Texas workmen. Through the circulation of this immense forest payroll, merchants, banks and various business concerns in East Texas were directly benefitted if not entirely supported. In addition to the circulation of the forest payroll, all property owners, schools and roads received direct financial benefit from the large proportion of taxes paid into the timbered counties by the timberland and sawmill owners.

The perpetuation of the forest industries is vital to the future prosperity of this section of the State. The protection from destructive forest fires of all remaining virgin pine timber and of the second growth stands is an immediate necessity. The reforestation of millions of acres of cut-over land is another vital problem which can best be solved by keeping out fire. Fire is the most important obstacle to reforestation.

We grow more than simply trees when we keep fire out of the woods. We grow wages, bank accounts, taxable assets, better schools, roads, land, grass, more quail and game and a general feeling of happiness because of prosperity. Prevent Burning the Woods—It Pays.

Minnesota, although it has a larger area of forest growth than any other State in the Union buys each year from the Pacific coast $30,000,000 worth of lumber. Not many years ago it was the leading lumber producing State; today it is in nineteenth place.

Many times greater than the value of all the gold produced in California since the days of '49, the value of timber products of the State has reached huge proportions.

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LAND IN TIMBER CAN BRING PERMANENT PROSPERITY

There is an all too general misconception that lands growing a timber crop fall into the category of idle lands. That such is not necessarily the case is well illustrated by the City of Bogalusa, Louisiana. This 19 year old city, with 19,000 inhabitants, is modern in every respect. It is located many miles from any other city of size, in the center of the piney woods of Louisiana. Practically every citizen and resident in Bogalusa is either employed in some form of woods work or in the sawmills, pulp plants or paper mills of the city, or is supplying the needs of those who work with forest products. In other words, the prosperity of the city is dependent upon the trees of the forest. The Great Southern Lumber Company has in Bogalusa a huge sawmill, a paper mill, a paper bag factory, box factory, lath and broom handle factory, turpentine still, wood treating plant, by-products plant and other wood-using plants. Thousands of persons are employed. Many hundreds more work in the surrounding woods, harvesting the timber crop, protecting it from fire, planting the land to new trees as fast as the ripe timber is cut.

The Great Southern Lumber Company have no intention of cutting out in a few years. They are planning for a perpetual cut of timber. Each year they cut only a volume of timber equivalent to that which grows. Their large tree nursery, the largest pine nursery in the south, supplies about seven million baby trees each year with which to replant the cut-over areas.

A timber industry thus carefully managed is an asset to any community or region. It develops a satisfied, stable population; provides good roads and modern, efficient schools; provides local markets for farm products and promotes general prosperity.

It is reported on good authority that 65 cents out of every dollar banked west of the Cascades comes from lumber.

A Mississippi Company having acquired an area of red wood timber in California, is bringing the timber by water to Mississippi for sawing.

NEWSPAPERS CONSUME MANY ACRES OF FOREST WEEKLY

The manufacture of paper from wood ranks second only to manufacture of lumber as a wood using industry. Ninety per cent of all paper is made from wood. Every year the United States consumes 8,000,000 tons of wood pulp; the heaviest consumption of any nation in the world. The wood from sixteen acres of spruce forests is required to make the paper for one Sunday edition of some of our largest city news papers. For all Sunday news papers of America the timber from 7,500 acres of land is required each week.

The paper pulp industries employ 150,000 persons and have an output valued at $800,000,000 annually.

WILL TEXAS BE NEXT?

The International Paper Company has recently acquired approximately 600,000 acres of cut-over lands in Arkansas at the cost of almost $4,000,000. The purchase of this large acreage of timber land is to insure a supply of timber for a $5,500,000 pulp mill now being erected by the Company at Camden, Arkansas. This plant will have a capacity of two hundred tons of paper-pulp per day and a payroll aggregating $1,000,000 yearly. In addition to the timber from their own lands the Company expects to buy much pulp wood from individual land owners of the surrounding territory.

Besides being a source of cash income to the farmer, a home supply of timber on the farm means that necessary repairs and new construction can be made when needed, and the farm operations kept up to a high standard of efficiency.

CANADA TO REFOREST VAST AREA

Many years ago hardy pioneer farmers, following the lumberman's ax, went into the cutover lands of northern Ontario, Canada and developed profitable farms, the products from which went to the logging camps to supply the needs of the lumberjacks. Eventually the forests disappeared. The lumber camps and thriving sawmill towns became ghost camps and ghost cities wherein no man lived. The pioneer farmers were left without markets for their produce. Their soil, poor at best, was worn out. Finally living conditions became so bad that the Ontario government decided upon a rather unique experiment. Most of the more than 150 surviving inhabitants of the region are to be moved to a new selected location in northern Ontario where, in exchange for the poor lands they left, they will be given good land close to good markets. The cutover land in the region from which these people are being removed is to be sealed up against re-settlement and, under the direction of the Canadian Forest Service, it will be reforested.

TURPENTINE FROM STUMPS

Wood turpentine and pine oil are the chief products of a plant at Pensacola, Florida, which is now increasing its daily capacity to handle twenty-five carloads of "fat pine" stumps. The stumps are obtained by blasting them out of the cut-over land in the long-leaf pine region. After all other products are extracted from the stumps the remaining charcoal finds a ready sale.

JOIN THE TEXAS FORESTRY ASSOCIATION

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP

Annual Membership—$1.00 **Sustaining Membership—$10.00**
Contributing Membership—$5.00 **Life Membership—$25.00**

Secretary, Texas Forestry Association,
College Station, Texas.

Enclosed find $..... for.....
membership in the Texas Forestry Association.

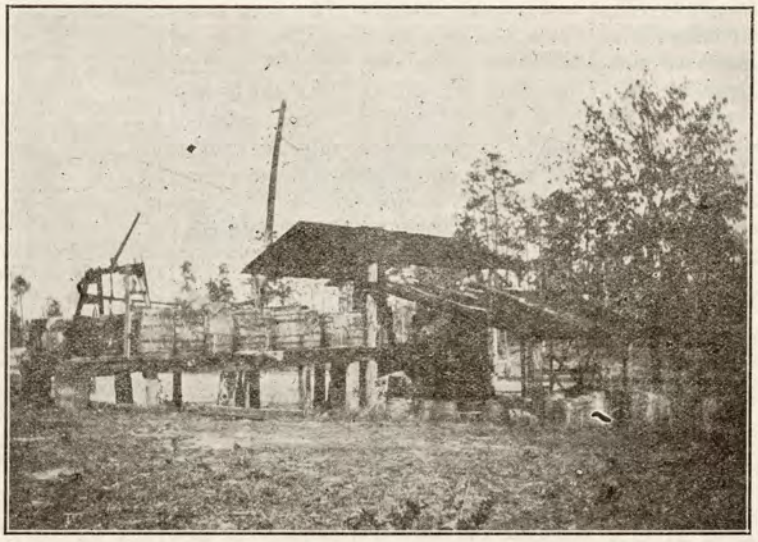
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Texas Forest News

VOL. IX NO. 6 Issued Monthly at College Station under auspices of JUNE, 1927
TEXAS FOREST SERVICE and TEXAS FORESTRY ASSOCIATION



AN EAST TEXAS TURPENTINE STILL

Turpentine and rosin, otherwise known as "naval stores," are produced from the gummy exudation put out by the longleaf pine tree when it is wounded. The gum as it comes from the tree is termed "crude gum," "crude turpentine" or "rosin." During colonial days pitch and tar for use in wooden ships were the primary products; hence the term "naval stores." Today the primary products are spirits of turpentine, which is the distillate of the rosin, and rosin which is the residue remaining from distillation. The latest available census figures show that in 1919 a total of 1018 wage earners were employed in the Naval Stores industry in Texas, while capital invested amounted to $2,483,180. The value of the product that year was $3,300,640.00. Longleaf pine is valuable not alone for naval stores; it is the best coniferous timber tree that grows in the South.

FORESTRY APPROPRIATIONS FOR COMING BIENNIAL

The Special Session of the Legislature which terminated on June 7, approved a forestry appropriation bill carrying somewhat larger amounts than were available during the present year. In addition to the items for the support of the regular Departmental activities, an item of $25,000.00 was provided for the purpose of assisting in the purchase of a tract of virgin longleaf pine timberland to be used as a State Forest Park However, this amount must be matched by private subscriptions before it can be spent. The funds made available for forestry purposes for the next two years total $130,700.00.

LUMBER CONSUMPTION IN UNITED STATES

In the United States the average per capita consumption of wood for the eight years ending in 1916 was 420 board feet. In 1909 the amount was nearly 500 board feet. For the nine years—1917 to 1925, inclusive—the average was 324 board feet. In European countries where wood is scarce and expensive the annual per capita consumption is today approximately 150 board feet. Authorities endeavoring to determine the lumber needs of the United States in the future, estimate that the per capita consumption of lumber for the next ten or fifteen years will be approximately 300 board feet per year.

MARKETING OUR FORESTS

The probability that the forests of the future will be grown close to the markets is pointed out in a recent report on the development of commercial forestry prepared by the Department of Natural Resources of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. More than seventy per cent of the land of the United States best suited for timber growth lies East of the Great Plains, it is pointed out. Nearly three-fourths of our future forest growth could be in this same region. Thus, a relatively large percentage of our forests of the future, concludes the report, will be within short distances of our large urban consuming centers.

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RAPID GROWTH OF PINE TIMBER ILLUSTRATED

That timber does not grow too slowly to be handled profitably as a farm crop is clearly brought out by the experience of one Rusk County lumberman who ten years ago paid $5,500.00 for the timber on a tract in the lower part of Rusk County. He cut all of the timber on the area that was over ten inches in diameter. A few days ago the timber now growing on this tract sold to a sawmill man for the same price that was given 10 years ago! The tree under ten inches that had been left had grown up to sawtimber size in that short period. The owner still has his land and when the present cutting is completed there will be, according to the mill man, trees enough left for another cutting ten or fifteen years from now.

SAWMILLS FOLLOW THE TIMBER

During the past three years thirty sawmills having a total daily capacity of 3,950,000 board feet have cut their last trees and ceased operations in the three states—Texas, Louisiana and Arkansas—according to compilation made by the "Gulf Coast Lumbermen." With practically no new operations of major importance opening up during the same period, the closing of these mills represents a net total loss to these States of plants whose total output just about equals the total output last year of the lumber industry of Texas.

"NO TIMBER, NO TOWN"

Because nobody thought of reforesting to replace stumpage cut down the entire town of Tioga, La., has been sold for $10,000. The Lee Lumber Co. has cut out and S. G. Allen, formerly company manager, has bought the relics, including 250 acres of ground.

Great Britain is planting 100,000 young trees every year with the aid of land grants, which also gives the individual planter right to farm while the trees are growing.

Approximately a million acres, or about sixty billion feet, of redwood remains in California. At the present rate of consumption the redwood will last about a hundred years.

RUSK COUNTY TIMBER CROP PAYS

Eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars were paid to Rusk County farmers and small sawmill owners in 1926 for cross ties and rough lumber according to a conservative estimate by County Agent B. F. Gray, based on figures supplied by planing mill owners and cross tie buyers in the County. This astonishing sum does not include the income from cross ties that were sold at shipping points in adjoining counties, nor does it include the income from the sale of telephone poles and piling. Including these later items the total income from forest products was without doubt, at least one million dollars. Of this amount, $450,000.00 came from the sale of rough lumber (approximately 25,000,000 board feet mill run) and $400,000.00 came from the sale of cross ties. In the small village of Tatum alone, farmers sold $200,000.00 worth of cross ties.

According to a prominent Henderson banker the average farmer last year did not borrow as much money with which to make his crop as he formerly did. This, according to the banker, was because in many cases a part of the farmer's family cut and sold cross ties for a cash income while the rest of the family farmed. A prominent business man in Tatum recently told County Agent Gray that the farmers of Tatum trade territory were better off financially at the present time than they had been in several years, giving as his reason the income they had received during the past winter from the sale of cross ties from their woodlands.

It would therefore appear from these statements that the farm woods is in fact a farm saving bank; well worth caring for by the most approved methods.

Young trees to be used for reforestation are being placed in cold storage by the New York State College of Forestry, Syracuse University, until shipped for permanent planting. This is done to prevent them from growing beyond the planting stage.

Salvaging of sunken logs in the rivers and lakes of Michigan is again attracting venturesome men. The Muskegon river alone is said to conceal 75,000,000 log feet of white pine "deadheads".

LUMBER PRICES AND TRANSPORTATION

About 78 per cent of the original timber stand has been cut in the eastern forest region, while about 28 per cent has been cut in the western forest region. In the whole United States over 60 per cent of the original stand has been cut. Of the remaining timber supply 63 per cent lies west of the Great plains with the bulk of it in the three Pacific Coast States, while over half of the people live in that territory east of the Mississippi River and north of the Ohio and Potomac Rivers. Only about 8 percent of the total population live west of the Great Plains.

Not quantity but availability is the true measure of timber exhaustion. Every year the source of timber becomes more contracted and more distant from the consumer. A short, cheap lumber haul was characteristic of the early forest history. With the cutting out of one forest region after another this lumber haul has increased in distance and in transportation cost. The center of lumber consumption in the United States is now 1200 miles by rail from the center of southern pine production and 2,750 miles from the center of Douglas fir production of the west coast. Transportation rates per thousand feet of lumber from the Pacific Coast to Atlantic ports now amount to from $12.00 to $20.00 by water and from $20.00 to $25.00 by rail. According to the last available figures the average carload of lumber was hauled 700 miles and the total transportation charges on this commodity annually cost the people of the United States $250,000,000.00.

FIRE INCREASES SUSCEPTIBILITY OF TREES TO INSECT ATTACK

Fire and insects are often close allies in the work of destroying trees in the forest, says the Forest Service of the United States Department of Agriculture.

A recent study of an area badly infested with the western pine beetle, according to forest officers, revealed that nearly four times as many trees were killed by the depredations of the insect in a burned-over tract as were killed in the adjacent unburned forest in the last two years.

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NEBRASKA NATIONAL FOREST CELEBRATES SILVER ANNIVERSARY

The Nebraska National Forest, with headquarters near Halsey will on June 4 and 5 celebrate the silver anniversary of its establishment with a program that includes prominent foresters and public officials from many parts of the United States. On April 16, 1902, the Dismal River and Niobrara Forest Reserves were created in the sandhills of western Nebraska by proclamation of President Roosevelt. On July 13, of the same year, ground was broken for the first nursery. This nursery, known originally as Halsey Nursery, and now known as the Bessey Nursery is still in operation. During the period 1903 to 1926 it has produced a total of 23,000,000 trees. Its present capacity is 2,500,000 transplants annually. The first planting on the forest was done in April 1903 when 100,000 pulled seedlings of jack pine and yellow pine were set out.

In 1919 the earlier plantations had grown sufficiently to need thinning and trees were removed and sold as Christmas trees. Such thinnings have been made annually since that time. Today there are in the Nebraska Forest 10,090 planted acres carrying 250 or more trees per acre. On the planted area the drifting sand has been stopped; grasses have secured a foothold with the trees, improving grazing conditions; the older plantations are producing an income from the sale of thinnings and a large area of otherwise waste land is being built up to real usefulness. E. O. Siecke, now State Forester for Texas, was planting assistant on the Nebraska Forest in 1902 and 1903 when the first planting was done.

FOREST PROTECTION EXPERIMENTS IN CALIFORNIA

The U. S. Forest Service, in cooperation with the Fruit Growers' Supply Company, is planning an experiment in Forest Protection on an area of 22,000 acres. Instead of piling and burning the brush, as has been done in the past, an elaborate system of fire lanes and intensive fire patrol will be substituted. This experiment will be especially interesting not only as to effectiveness but also as to cost of Forest Protection.

PENNSYLVANIA PASSES FOREST APPROPRIATIONS

Both Houses of the State Legislature of Pennsylvania have passed appropriations of the Forest Service for the next biennium amounting to $2,431,970.00. In addition $450,000.00 were appropriated for the acquisition of the Cook Forest Park which is a tract of primeval forest.

FLORIDA FORESTRY LAW HOPEFUL

A bill creating a Florida Board of Forestry is being considered by both the Senate and the House during the present session of the Florida Legislature. Governor Martin has shown great interest in the Forestry Bill and chances of its passage now appear favorable.

GEOGIA FORESTRY ASSOCIATION HOLDS ANNUAL MEETING

The Annual Meeting of the Georgia Forestry Association was held April 22 in Dalton. The most important action taken was the adoption of a plan providing for a three-year, statewide campaign of forestry education. It is planned to carry this work into all the schools and especially into the rural districts. The campaign will be financed by a cooperative agreement between the Georgia Forestry Association and the American Forestry Association.

U. S. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE TO STUDY COMMERCIAL FORESTRY

The National Resources Production Department of the Chamber of Commerce of the United State is making a special study of commercial forestry with the purpose of emphasizing the public's responsibility in adopting measures which will assure a continuous supply of products of the forests.

DENVER CAMP FIRE GIRLS PLANT TREES

Five hundred Camp Fire Girls of Denver have pledged themselves to planting of trees and the preservation of all tree life. Recently they took part in an impressive tree ceremonial on Inspiration Point, Denver, and took active part in planting the top of the mountain to yellow pine seedlings.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE PASSES NEW FORESTRY LAWS

The Maryland Legislature, which recently concluded its biennial session, passed four new forestry laws. One of these laws repealed a former Act authorizing the Federal Government to acquire lands for National Forests in Maryland. This State has adopted the policy of establishing State Forests and since the area suitable for public forests is relatively small this law was passed in order that these areas might be reserved for State rather than National Forests. Another law provides that the Forestry Department may designate private lands as auxiliary State Forests provided that certain rules and regulations are adopted and shall handle these as State Forests but no State money may be expended upon them for permanent improvements. This law increases the area of State controlled Forests, so far as public use for recreation is concerned, about 50%. A third law makes it a misdemeanor, punishable by fine, for carelessly allowing woods, brush or grass fires to escape to adjoining lands with resulting injury. A fourth law provides that for a period of five years from erection thereof, every farm building in Carolina County shall be exempt from all county taxation to the extent of the value of the lumber or timber used in the construction of said building and grown on the land of the owner. The object of this law is to stimulate the use of home grown timber and to bring about better handling of farm woodlands.

PENNSYLVANIA CELEBRATES ITS GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY IN FORESTRY

The fiftieth anniversary of Forestry was recently celebrated at Caledonia Park, Franklin County, Pennsylvania. The ceremony was concluded by the planting of 50 trees in honor of the 50 persons whose names have been most closely linked with the development of Forestry in that State. The ceremony was conducted by Joseph S. Illick, recently appointed as State Forester. The first tree was planted in honor of Governor John S. Fisher of Pennsylvania.

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RUSK COUNTY ACTIVE IN FARM FORESTRY DEVELOPMENT

That Rusk County citizens believe in growing timber as a crop is proven by the active interest they are taking in the advancement of forestry activity and the dissemination of forestry knowledge. Under the direction of E. F. Crim, the First National Bank of Henderson is assisting Rusk County farmers to develop their timber as a farm crop by distributing to them forestry literature, and fire warning posters. Forest fire warnings and forestry slogans now form a regular part of the bank's advertising matter in the county papers. There are more Rusk County boys and girls in forestry club work than in any other Piney Woods county. The Henderson Times, owned and edited by G. R. Farmer, has recently offered more than $30.00 in prizes to be awarded in December to the highest scoring forestry club members in the county. County Agent B. F. Gray reports a constantly growing interest in forestry, and says that in his opinion timber is, next to cotton, the most important crop produced in Rusk County.

GEORGE B. SUDWORTH DIES

George Bishop Sudworth, Chief Dendrologist of the United States Forest Service and distinguished authority on American trees, died at his home in Chevy Chase, D. C., May 10, after a very brief illness.

Mr. Sudworth had served continuously with the Forest Service and the old Division of Forestry and Bureau of Forestry which preceeded it, for nearly 41 years, having received his appointment in 1886. He was by far the oldest member of the Forest Service in point of service. For the last 15 years he had also served as a member of the Federal Horticultural Board.

Mr. Sudworth was the author of a large number of publications on dendrology and other phases of forestry, and was a leading authority on the subject in this country. One of the most important of his contributions to systematic dendrology was the "Check List of the Forest Trees of the United States," first published in 1898, and was reissued in a completely revised edition only a few weeks before his death. The book has become a classic authority on the nomenclature and range of American trees.

USE OF WOOD AS FUEL INCREASES

Most of us are no doubt of the opinion that the use of wood for fuel is rapidly becoming a thing of the past; but according to reports from fuel merchants, the use of wood as fuel is actually increasing in many parts of the country. The astonishing thing is that this increased use of wood is chiefly in the cities, where we had been led to believe that electricity, natural gas and coal had replaced wood entirely.

The fireplace, say the merchants, is the cause. Few modern homes do not include at least a fireplace where on chilly evenings a crackling wood fire brings comfort and produces a more cheerful and home-like atmosphere. It appears that the gas-log and other artificial heaters have had their day. The average modern seems to want nothing less than a sure-enough wood fire.

THEY EVEN USE THE BARK IN FINLAND

The W. Gutzeit Company of Kotka, Finland, operates three sawmills producing about one hundred million feet of lumber per year. The refuse is run through a hog and sent to a sulphate mill which turns out 22,000 tons of pulp. The sulphate liquor, bearing pine rosin, is then sent to a chemical plant and the resin is recovered and manufactured into soap, of which 500 tons are produced each year, as well as pitch, printers' ink, turpentine, turpencol and wood alcohol. All over Europe the utilization of wood material is very complete.

MASSACHUSETTS AUTOMOBILISTS ADOPT ASH RECEIVERS

Automobilists in Massachusetts are equipping their cars with ash receivers as the result of an appeal by Foresters and members of the Massachusetts Forestry Association. The fact that 40% of the forest fires in the State were caused by automobilists, largely, by throwing lighted cigarettes and matches from their cars is the reason for this action.

The tallest trees in the world are the Giant Eucalyptus of Australia, which attain a height of 470 feet.

Connecticut produces only one-fifth of the lumber it consumes annually.

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES CREATED IN CALIFORNIA

A bill was recently signed by Governor C. C. Young creating a Department of Natural Resources. The Department will consist of four divisions, namely: Division of Forestry, Division of Parks, Division of Mines and Mining and Division of Game and Fish. The Governor is authorized to appoint a Director of the new Department who in turn will appoint a Chief for each Division, upon nomination by the various State Commissions.

HEAVY FIRE LOSSES IN CANADA

During 1926, 5,529 forest fires burned over a total of 1,824,015 acres in Canada. The total damage and loss is estimated at $7,468,343.00.

HARVARD FORESTRY SCHOOL GIVEN VIRGIN PINE FOREST

The Pisgah Forest in southern New Hampshire, one of the last remnants of virgin pine forests of New England, was recently deeded to the Harvard Forestry School and made a part of the Harvard Forest. Nowhere in New England is there any remnant of virgin pine forest which is equal in size and quality to this Forest. It is to be maintained and protected unaltered as a sample of forest conditions that have now practically disappeared from central New England. The trees are between 200 to 300 years old and from 100 to 140 feet high with diameters at breast high, up to 3½ or 4 feet. Primarily, it is a museum of forest antiquity and its interest and value will be greater in proportion as it remains unaltered and undisturbed.

FORESTRY PROGRAM ADOPTED BY CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY, NEW YORK

Chautauqua County, New York, has employed a full time County Forester and adopted a program of tree planting, woodlot management, timber estimating and cooperative marketing of forest products. So far as is known this is the first time in the United States that a full-time county forester has ever been employed to carry out an educational program on a county basis.

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Texas Forest News

VOL. IX NO. 7 Issued Monthly at College Station under auspices of JULY, 1927
TEXAS FOREST SERVICE and TEXAS FORESTRY ASSOCIATION



SMALL PORTABLE SAW MILL IN EAST TEXAS

Small portable steam and tractor driven sawmills are common in the piney woods of northeast Texas today. They are the characteristic symbol of a rapidly disappearing timber supply. However, if properly handled they can be a distinct asset to the community and perform an important function in the development of timber as a crop. While no accurate figures are available on the total volume of lumber produced by these East Texas "portables" the figures obtained in Rusk County for 1926 are indicative. In this one county portable sawmills produced last year approximately 25,000,000 board feet of rough lumber and ties, valued at $450,000..

"THE PART OF FORESTRY IN FLOOD CONTROL"

Views of Colonel W. B. Greeley, Chief of the United States Forest Service

"The first thing needed in trying to stop floods by tree growth," says Colonel Greely, "is to drop all exaggerations about it. It is not true that serious floods are due to deforestation. They occured when the virgin timber on the Mississippi basin had scarcely felt an ax. It is equally untrue that forests have no bearing upon stream flow. A deal of concrete evidence shows that they have.

We must approach this question with sanity and common sense. Forests do hold back flood discharges; but they cannot prevent large floods when heavy rains occur. Any reservoir

Continued on page 2

TIMBER AS A CROP

According to a recent industrial survey of Marion County made by Roger Davis, secretary of the Jefferson Chamber of Commerce, cotton and timber are the chief sources of income for the citizens of this county. The survey indicates that the income from cotton last year was slightly in excess of one million dollars, and the income from timber closely approached this figure, being more than $750,000. The income value of these two crops does not represent their true relationship, Mr. Davis points out, since practically no net profit was derived from the cotton, while the income from the timber is looked upon as being almost entirely "velvet". Mr. Davis says that an analysis of the survey shows that it is the income from the timber supported by the in-

Continued page 4, col, 1.

A THREE STATE VICTORY

Delaware, Florida and South Carolina have recently passed legislation providing for State Forestry Departments. Forty-two out of forty-eight States have now recognized the importance of forestry as an economic problem and have passed forestry laws. Arizona, Arkansas, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah and Wyoming are the six states which have not yet made provisions for Forestry Departments.

The Delaware Bill provides for a State Forestry Department and a non-salaried Forestry Commission of four members, approved by the Governor. The Commission is to employ a technically trained Forester to further State and Federal cooperation under the Clarke-McNary Law. The Bill carries an appropriation of $5000.00.

Continued page 4, col. 3.

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GOODBYE MILL-WASTE

"Shot from guns" is a familiar slogan that we associate with breakfast food. To the sawmill man the slogan will soon be associated with a market for mill-waste. Masonite is the name of a new synthetic lumber that has a tensil strength of 4,000 to 5,000 pounds per square inch, equivalent to that of many woods with the grain. But since the product has no grain its strength is equal in all directions. Masonite is made by chipping up wood-waste of all kinds such as slabs, edgings and short lengths; subjecting chips of a uniform size to a steam pressure of 800 pounds for 4 or 5 seconds, and then suddenly releasing the pressure which causes the chips to explode into millions of individual fibres. The exploded fibre is refined, passed over a fourdrinier similar to a paper machine, and then pressed. Any desired degree of hardness may be obtained by simply varying the pressure. The result is an all-wood product, without artificial binder of any kind, that has to date been successfully used for desk tops, card tables, radio panels, wall board, panelling and insulation. Bricks have been pressed from the fibre. Heavy lumber made of prest-wood surface and Masonite cores is a possibility. The explosion process also points the way to a new source of wood pulp for the paper maker. This new synthetic wood is already being placed on the market. It offers to the lumberman, not a new substitute for lumber, but a market for his mill waste—almost 100 percent utilization of every log that comes to the mill.

EUROPEAN GANG SAWS TESTED IN THIS COUNTRY

With a view to lowering operating costs of making profitable the lumber from top logs and small timber, the National Committee on Wood Utilization will this summer test the practicability and efficiency of the gang saws that are commonly used in the mills of Scandinavia. Gang sawing differs from the common American practice in that the entire log ir ripped into planks in one movement through the saws.

Rayon, or artificial milk, made chiefly from wood, was first manufactured commercially about thirty-five years ago.

FLOOD CONTROL–con't from page 1

overflows when it receives more water than it can hold. Likewise, forested land overflows after it has become fully saturated with rain. Furthermore, any benefits derived from reforestation cannot be secured over night. They will come about only through a long space of time.

"Hence forests cannot be substituted for the engineering structures upon which our main reliance must be placed for controlling heavy flood discharges. They can supplement dams or levees, but cannot take their place. In dealing with this problem, forestry should be the handmaiden of engineering; but as a handimaiden it has a valuable service to offer.

"Many factors influence the behavior of streams. The cover of forest or other forms of vegetation on their drainage basins is but one. The soil and sub-soil, the rock strata, the topography, the amount, kind and concentration of precipitation, the seasonal range of temperatures—all have their part. We must be cautious in describing the role of forests, and cannot do so in exact terms. Nevertheless, their role is important.

"In the first place, forests cause a more gradual melting of snow. Forests moderate both extremes of temperature. They are warmer than open land in winter and cooler in summer. As spring comes on, snow melting may begin earlier in the woods. On the other hand, it usually lasts longer in the woods than on exposed ground. The common effect of forest cover, borne out by many observations, is to retard the melting of snow after warm weather sets in.

"Because of their moderating effect on extremes of both heat and cold and their mulch of ground litter, the soil freezes less readily under forests than in open spaces. Hence in the colder regions forest soils are kept more mellow and better able to absorb water released during the first warm days of spring.

"In the second place, forests reduce erosion. Any vegetative cover tends to reduce erosion. But forests usually preforms this function more effectively and permanently than any other type of vegetation. This is because of the thick mulch of leaf litter and branches which they drop upon the ground. Furthermore, they are constantly feeding humus into the soil itself, increasing its porosity and binding its mineral constituents. And the mass of roots of the trees and shrubs have an enormous binding power of their own.

"Aside from slowing up the melting of snow and reducing erosion, forests do, in some measure, create a surface reservoir that holds back part of the rain and feeds it into the streams more slowly. The trees and bushes themselves intercept some of the rain and delay its progress to the earth. The mat of litter found under thrifty, unburned forests, sometimes only a few inches deep, sometimes a foot or more, acts as a sponge. It absorbs water until it can hold no more. The water-absorbing capacity of the soil itself is greatly increased by the constant accretions of decaying humus. And innumerable little drainage tubes into the subsoil are formed by the roots of trees and brush.

"Every forest fire in the Mississippi basin tends, sooner or later, to augment flood conditions. Every abandoned or neglected piece of poor hillside farm land has the same tendency. Destructive lumbering or overgrazing, which leaves naked soil behind them, are sure to contribute, at one time or another, to some flood crest.

"I wish to propose specifically that in connection with the study of flood control measures on the Mississippi from other angles a survey be made of the forested, denuded, and abandoned farm lands in the basin. This survey should set forth the areas:

"First, where more complete protection from forest fires is needed,

"Second, where extensive tree planting should be brought about; and,

"Third, where public forest ownership, either state or federal is a necessary phase of flood control.

"Forestry is simply a form of every day land use. It cannot be considered apart from other forms of land use which also affords natural and simple ways of bettering water storage and reducing erosion in the Mississippi basin.

"Let us see the picture in its true proportions. As checks upon big floods, forestry and its allied forms of natural storage take secondary place. They belong "upstage." Immediate relief must be sought through the skill of the engineer. But behind and supplementing the levees or other structures that must be built, we get back to the land. And we should not fail to restore, as far as it may be done, the natural storage and protection from erosion that may be derived from common sense and practical wisdom in our everyday use of land."

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FORESTRY MOVING PICTURE SHOWS

Oh Boy! Free show tonight at the school house. Many a youngster living away back in the piney woods has shouted this joyous greeting to his play mates or parents during the past few weeks because the Division of Forest Protection has been putting on educational shows practically every week night since May first at some small town or at some rural community in the piney woods of East Texas. The shows are free and naturally the idea is to get out as many people as possible to hear the forestry lecture and see the pictures.

Professor H. C. Darden who has had years of experience in educational work has been employed to put on the shows and give a lecture on the forestry situation in Texas. A portable moving picture projector and a generator are carried in the back end of a Ford roadster fitted up for the purpose. Shows can be put on anywhere as the generator produces the electric current to operate the projector and the entire apparatus can be set up in a short time.

A two reel educational forestry picture entitled "Pines From Seed to Sawmill" which shows the rapidly disappearing forests of the South and the importance of reforestation of the cut-over areas to meet the demands of the new industrial South is used for the shows and also a one reel film "She's Wild" which shows cowboys on the western range, bronco busting, roping and Indian dances. In putting on the shows the lecturer explains the work which the State Forest Service is endeavoring to accomplish and the urgent need of everyone cooperating to make the work a success. After the lecture the forestry films are shown and forest protection is further stressed by the audience actually visualizing the lesson on the screen. After the forestry pictures and lecture the cowboy film is shown. Everybody enjoys this and especially the children and it tends to put everyone in a jovial state of mind as the show closes and they depart for their homes. The entire show lasts about an hour and a half.

During the month of May, 20 shows were put on and it was estimated that approximately 2,286 people saw the pictures. This was an average attendance of 114 people per show. According to Mr. Darden the people are taking a great interest in the shows and are very enthusiastic about the fire prevention and forestry work wherever he goes. It is believed that the shows will greatly stimulate interest in the forest protection work.

FOREST PLANTING

By Samuel T. Dana,* Director Northeastern Forest Experiment Station

What do we plant when we plant a tree?
A thousand blessings for you and me—
We plant the lumber to build a house,
We plant a cover to harbor the grouse;
We plant the fuel to kindle our fire,
When strikes the prices of coal send higher;
We plant for fences the posts and rails,
We plant a shelter to temper the gales.

We plant the pencils to scribble our notes,
We plant the ballots to cast our votes;
We plant the paper in which to read
The news that o'er wooden poles we speed.
We plant the piles to erect our docks,
We plant the rayon for shirts and socks;
We plant the extract to tan our shoes,
We plant 'most anything you choose!

We plant the barrel, the box, the crate,
In which to ship all sorts of freight;
We plant the car to carry the grain
The farmers raise on the westward plain;
We plant the sleepers under the track
O'er which we send our products back;
We plant a blanket to hold the soil,
We plant good wages for those who toil.

We plant a forest sponge to check
The menace of the wild flood's wreck;
We plant refreshment, rest and health,
We add our share to the nation's wealth.
We plant a stately cathedral where
To worship God in the open air:
Beauty, contentment, prosperity,
All these we plant when we plant a tree.

*With apologies to the authors of other verses with the same first line.

PAHA SAPA

"Paha Sapa" is Sioux Indian for Black Hills, where President Coolidge is spending his summer vacation. Except for higher altitude and somewhat rougher topography this interesting region in western South Dakota reminds one very much of our East Texas piney woods. Practically the entire region is covered with a pure stand of western yellow pine. There are few hardwoods in any quantity, and of these the aspen is most common. Pure stands of white spruce are found in small areas at higher elevations, chiefly along the cold mountain streams near the source. The state park in which the summer White House is located includes 60,000 acres of land under intensive forest management. Surrounding the park and including practically all of the rest of the Black Hills region are two national forests, the Harney and the Black Hills. These two forests have been under intensive forest management perhaps longer than any others in the country. The region is prosperous, stock raising and hay farming being done in addition to the woods work. The Hills are rich in mineral and there are many mines altho at at the present time many of them are closed down. The success of intensive forest management is clearly indicated here by the contented, prosperous population, good roads and lack of bank failures.

RAILROADS USE GREAT AMOUNT OF TIMBER

According to W. G. Besler, first vice president of the American Railway Association, the railroads of the United States in 1926 took about 15 per cent of the total lumber and timber cut of the country while their direct and indirect consumption was close to 25 per cent.

The expenditures for lumber, timber and other forest products during the year reached the tremendous total of $186,291,234 which amount exceeded the corresponding expenditures for 1924 and 1925. The biggest item was cross ties, of which 93,759,913 were purchased at a cost of $101,000,000. This was an increase of approximately 6,000,000 ties compared with 1925 but a decrease compared with 1923 and 1924.

California has the most extensive private reforestation work in America.

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RAINS TO INCREASE TURPENTINE FLOW

The continued rains are looked upon with dismay by the farmer but to the turpentine operator they will be a decided blessing according to observations by the Alabama Forest Service. Lack of ground moisture impairs the turpentine producing capacity of the long leaf and slash pines from which our turpentine comes. With the coming of abundant rainfall the flow of gum should pick up decidedly and the naval stores industry will no doubt be able to maintain its usual production.

TIMBER—con't from page 1

come from the large amount of road improvement work that has been done in the county in the past five years that has kept up the buying power of the farmer and put him in the fairly satisfactory financial situation in which he is today. Studies made in other East Texas counties uphold this conclusion. Our timber is the backbone and chief upholder of the county's agricultural prosperity and therefore the prosperity of merchant and banker. The rapid disappearance of this resource should give considerable alarm to all who are interested in the prosperity of the county. Farmer, merchant and banker alike should take steps to insure the continuation of and the possible increase of this most important source of county income. The large road building program for the county has meant an income of some $500,000 a year. Our timber then will remain as the only source of support for our agriculture. Unless immediate steps are taken to handle our timber on a crop basis, the extra demand that will be made upon it will so deplete the supply that many years of effort will be needed to build it up once more. And in the meantime, Marion County will face a financial depression which, unless our present system is radically changed can only result in the almost complete disappearance of prosperity and the removal of many of our citizens to better localities. We must handle our timber as a crop.—The Jimplecute-Journal.

Brunswick, Ga., will supply the live oak timber for the rehabiliation of the U. S. Frigate "Constitution."

FORESTS CONTRIBUTE TOWARD LINDBERGH'S FLIGHT

The forest contributes no small part towards Colonel Lindbergh's recent aerial conquest of the Atlantic. The wing-beams of the "Spirit of St. Louis" were made of sitka spruce grown on the shores of the Pacific in the State of Washington and cottonwood plywood from Canada was used in cabin and cockpit construction. During the world war spruce came into fame for airplane construction and thousands of loggers and lumbermen were mobilized for its production. It is generally recognized as the most suitable of construction material for airplane frames, struts and wing-beams as it combines lightness with strength and resilience.

Clarence D. Chamberlin, trans-Atlantic flyer and holder of the world's long distance nonstop flight record, prefers wood and convas wings to the all metal wings of the German planes. Wood construction of the "Belanca" enables his plane to carry double its weight while, in his opinion, it is doubtful if any all-metal plane can do the same.

EROSION COSTLY TO FARMERS

According to H. H. Bennett of the U. S. Bureau of Soils, rushing rain water carries away twenty times as much plant food material every year as is permanently removed by crops. This loss, taken out of the pocket of the American farmers every year, amounts to $200,000,000. In addition to erosion, not less than 3 million acres of good stream bottomlands have been practically ruined for agricultural purposes by the deposition of inert sand and gravel and by the increased swampiness due to channels choked with eroded soil.

The greatest preventative to erosion is a forest cover. Thousands of acres of land too steep for cultivation have been cleared of their forest growth and have eroded so that they are practically worthless. These areas can be reclaimed by forest planting. Forestry is simply a form of everyday land usage and should go hand in hand with agriculture.

Palm trees once grew in Greenland.

Milk bottle of paper are being used by many dairies.

OAK FOREST DUSTED WITH ARSENIC BY AEROPLANE

Some 3,500 acres of oak forests near Minden, Germany, were dusted with calcium arsenate by the use of an aeroplane. The object of this experiment was to rid the forest of insects which were killing the trees. The result was very satisfactory as regards the insects since they entirely disappeared. However, deer, rabbits, birds, bees and numbers of domestic animals were either killed or severely poisoned. Because of this loss the success of the experiment is doubtful and probably will not be used again.

VICTORY—con't from page 1

The Florida measure provides for a non-salaried board of five members appointed by the Governor. The Board is charged with assisting and cooperating with Federal and State Departments and institutions and with counties, towns, corporations and individuals. It is to disseminate information in regard to forests, their care and management, preventing and extinguishing forest fires and enforcing all laws pertaining to forests and woodlands. The Board is authorized to employ a technically trained Forester whose salary shall not exceed $5000.00 per annum. Twenty-five thousand dollars is appropriated for the two-year period beginning July 1, 1927.

The Forestry Bill of South Carolina provides for a State Forestry Commission of five members, appointed by the Governor. The Commission is empowered to employ a technically trained State Forester. Unfortunately, the Legislature failed to make the necessary appropriation for carrying on this work but efforts are going to be made to raise the necessary funds from private contributions. No doubt the next Legislature will make ample provisions for financing this work.

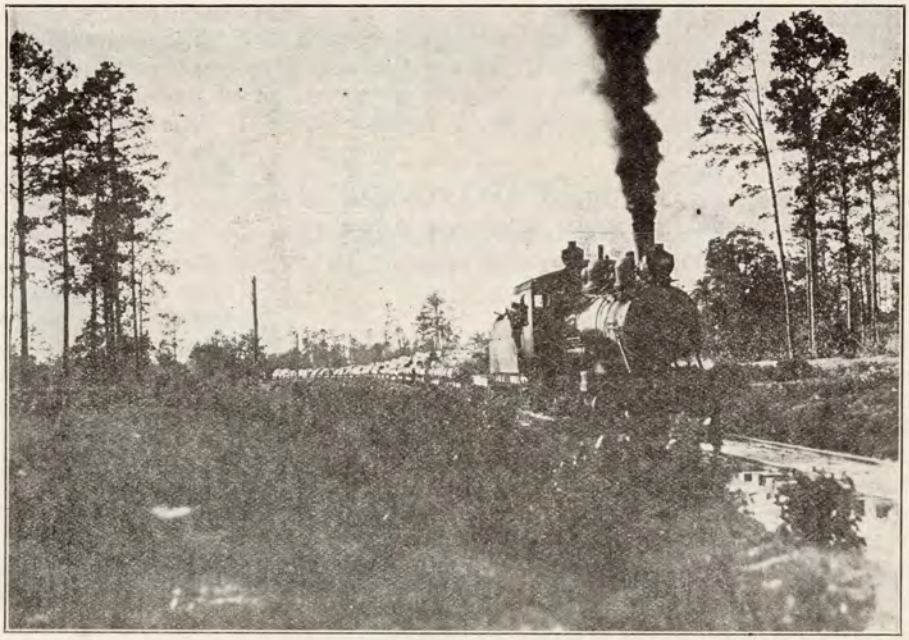
BARK BEETLE COSTS THE PACIFIC ONE MILLION DOLLARS

Over one million dollars in yellow pine timber was lost during 1925 through depredations of the bark beetle in southern Oregon and northern California. During the year these insects killed 252 million board feet of timber. At a valuation of $4.64 per thousand board feet a loss of $1,161,510.00 was incurred.

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Texas Forest News

VOL. IX NO. 8 Issued Monthly at College Station under auspices of August, 1927
TEXAS FOREST SERVICE and TEXAS FORESTRY ASSOCIATION



A TRAINLOAD OF PINE LOGS ON THE WAY TO THE SAWMILL

Twenty-three thousand wage earners are employed each year in the timber industry of Texas. Thousands find employment in the woods, felling the trees, cutting them into logs, skidding the logs, hauling the logs on wagons to the switch, loading the cars and railroading them to the mill. This industry can be made permanent on the non-agricultural soils through forest protection and forest management. Proper use of these soils is of vast importance in the economic development of Texas.

FIRES AND THE PINEY WOODS

Fires in the piney woods of East Texas have caused an economic loss running into millions. If it were possible to visualize the sum total of all the destruction caused by forest fires during the past twenty-five years, the picture would truly be appalling. It might resemble a futurist's sketch of Hades. Picture a composite scene of thousands of magnificent virgin pines with fire eating into their trunks, causing many to die and injuring others so seriously that they are easy prey for insects, fungi and wind; add countless millions of smaller trees, future forests, blackened and killed; a huge pile of smoking ashes and burnt material representing cordwood, logs, bridges, logging equipment; mile upon mile of burnt posts, rails and blackened wire that once was fencing, and not a few country schools and churches, mills and settlers' homes and other farm buildings and improvements. To this picture of fire and smoke, painted in red and black, further add thin, starving cattle deprived of all winter range, game birds and animals driven out by fire with nests and young birds entirely destroyed. Last but not least, picture several million acres of smoking, blackened stump lands, not being used for farming or reforesting, but lying idle and unproductive because of the destruction by repeated fires of all pine seed and seedlings. The sum total is a shameful monument of public indifference and carelessness with fire in our East Texas piney woods.

TWO NEW FOREST EXPERIMENT STATIONS ESTABLISHED

The last National Congress provided for the establishment of two new forest experiment stations by the United States Forest Service. One of these is known as the Ohio-Mississippi Valley Experiment Station and has been located at Columbus, Ohio. It will be affiliated with the Ohio State University and the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station. The Ohio-Mississippi valley region which is to be covered by this station's research activities, includes the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, western Kentucky and Tennessee, and northern Arkansas.

(Continued on page 3, column 1)

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FALL FOREST FIRE PATROL STARTED

On August 1 the entire field force of the Texas Forest Service was placed on regular fall forest fire patrol. Daily patrols will be maintained throughout the fall fire season. The fire protection organization now consists of 46 Forest Patrolmen and Lookoutmen and four Division Patrolmen or Inspectors. The bulk of the East Texas timber and timber growing lands, comprising over 8,000,000 acres in 20 East Texas counties, are being patrolled for fires.

The woods are fairly green yet and it would seem impossible to most people that fires would burn under such conditions. However, during the hot dry afternoons fires will burn fairly rapidly when they once get started. Some of the Patrolmen have extinguished several fires already.

The Patrolmen have also been busy posting fire warning posters throughout their districts and interviewing the people in regards to being careful to prevent fires and to notify them of all fires that they might discover.

Five additional Patrolmen have been added to the field force and a large acreage of typical forest land in Anderson and Houston counties has been included in the patrolled area.

With the increase in the Forest Service field force and with 155 Voluntary Wardens appointed by lumber companies and turpentine operators, it is expected that fires will be smaller and fewer than during any previous fire season.

DIVISION PATROLMAN J. M. CRAVEY RESIGNS

J. M. Cravey who has been with the Division of Forest Protection since April, 1923, has resigned from his position as Division Patrolman for the Lufkin district because of an attack of appendicitis. Mr. Cravey's condition will not permit him to travel over the rough roads which is necessary in performing the duties of Division Patrolman and Inspector.

The Texas Forest Service regrets very much to lose Mr. Cravey's services as he has accomplished a great deal in his district in getting cooperation with the people and lumber companies in preventing fires.

Mr. W. E. White has been employed to take Mr. Cravey's place. Mr. White has had years of experience in forestry work with the Federal Forest Service in the western states and in Arkansas.

LOUISIANA DEDICATES FOREST SCHOOL

The new buildings on the one thousand acre forestry tract, donated to the University by the Great Southern Lumber Company early in July, were recently dedicated. These buildings which are adequate in every way for the forestry students of the University will be used for summer classes and for field observation during the regular school term. The South, probably the greatest lumber region of the United States, has need for a first class forestry school and there is every reason to believe that this forestry school will develop into one of the greatest schools in this country.

MICHIGAN ESTABLISHES SEPARATE SCHOOL OF FORESTRY AND CONSERVATION

The first school of Forestry and Conservation in the United States has recently been announced by the University of Michigan. Many forestry schools now exist but this is the first school to include Conservation along other lines than forestry. Forestry has been taught at the University since 1903 in the Department of Forestry in the School of Literature, Science and Art. The scope of the work has now been expanded by the establishment of a separate School of Forestry and Conservation.

The new school will handle instructions, research ,and other activities relating to the protection, production, management, utilization and influence of forests and other resources. It will thus deal with the whole problem of forest land management as a unit. In addition to turning out professional foresters, the school is now equipped to offer instruction in forestry and conservation to civil engineers, architects, botanists and teachers.

Mr. Samuel T. Dana, Director of the Northeastern Forest Experiment Station, has been selected as Dean; a supporting faculty of ten assistants, specialists in various lines, have been secured to assist him.

FLAMES AND THE FOREST

(An editorial from East Texas Chamber of Commerce publication.)

Perhaps the greatest menace to the East Texas timber industry of the future is fire. A great deal is being said at present about reforestation, but reforestation is of little avail unless fire is kept out of the woods.

Forestry experts tell us that cut-over timber land will be reforested by nature in most cases, if logging has been properly executed. But nature cannot give us timber so long as the carelessness of man makes millions of acres a prey to flames.

An article elsewhere in this magazine informs us that of all the forest fires in East Texas in 1926, 20 per cent were caused by smokers. Carelessness! Without a shadow of an excuse!

There are still about one million acres of virgin timber in East Texas. And there are other millions of acres of potential timber land. The timber industry of East Texas never need die if the resources are properly conserved. But just as long as carelessness is as prevalent as it is today, timber will be swept away by fire. And East Texas must bear the loss.

EXPERIMENTS WITH SLASH BURNING IN IDAHO

Six Idaho lumber companies have initiated experiments in disposing of slash to reduce fire hazard. Different types of slash and conditions of fire risks are being selected and various methods of brush disposal, intense protection or a combination of the two are being tried out. The experiment will extend through a period of two years and the best methods of slash disposal, both as to economy and efficiency, are being developed.

FIRE EXPERIMENT FIELD STATION ESTABLISHED IN MAINE

The Maine Forest Service in cooperation with the Northeastern Experiment Station has established a fire experiment field station in northeastern Maine. The effect of weather conditions on the inflammability of various forest fuels and the relative dangerousness in the different types and conditions and in different kinds of weather, of various fire-brands from cigarette stubs to camp fires will be studied.

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CAMPERS MUST CARRY FIRE TOOLS

Campers on the National Forests of California are required by the National Government to carry at least one shovel and one ax per automobile. These tools are to be used to extinguish camp fires, and, if necessary, to be used for fire fighting.

During the past five years 1150 camp fires were left burning in the State by forest users, sportsmen and recreationists. Many of these camp fires escaped and caused serious loss of timber. It is hoped that this new regulation may greatly decrease the number of forest fires set by campers.

EXPERIMENT STATION—

(Continued from page 1)

Mr. E. F. McCarthy, Assistant Director of the Appalachian Forest Experiment Station at Asheville, North Carolina, has been appointed Director of this new Station.

The other new experiment station is known as the Allegheny Experiment Station; this station will serve the forest interests of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware and New Jersey. Mr. R. D. Forbes, who was the director of the Southern Experiment Station at New Orleans, has been made Director of this station. Mr. Forbes is now making a survey of the region in order to locate the most suitable headquarters.

During the past year attention has been centered on the vital part that forest research has to play in establishing a sure foundation on which to rest forestry practice. Proposals have been made from various sources, including the McSweeney Bill introduced in the Sixty-ninth Congress, for more adequate financial support of forest research. It has been pointed out that in the United States 503,000,000 acres of land are devoted to productive agriculture while the forest land, non-agricultural in character, totals about 470,000,000 acres. By way of contrast, the annual expenditure for agricultural research is from twenty million to twenty-five million dollars; while for research in forestry the annual total at the present does not exceed two million six hundred thousand dollars. The importance of the forestry situation and of an adequate future timber supply demands the development of forest research as a big national undertaking on a scale commensurate with the development of agricultural research.

FOR SALE—SAWMILL IN THE OZARKS

(Editors note:—It is not the policy of this paper to carry advertising, but when this ad came in from our good friend, J. B. Kirkland of Longview and East Texas, we could not help forgetting policy for the time being. And who knows but what Mr. Kirkland will give us a handsome commission if he sells the mill?)

One haywire sawmill; nice new location
Ten mile haul from the shipping station;
Half mile plank road, rest of it mud;
Ten bridges all condemned but otherwise good.

Timber: yellow cypress, very few knots
And awfully sound between the rotten spots.
We have a firebox, boiler; flues leak some;
Injector patched with chawin' gum.

The engine knocks and is loose on its base,
And the flywheel is broke in just one place,
We have a darn good whistle and carriage track
And nine feet left of old smoke stack.

Belts a little ragged—rats ate the laces,
And the head saw is cracked in a couple of places.
We have a pile of side lumber and a few cull ties,
But they've been attached by some creditor guys.

There is a mortgage on the land, which is now past due
And we still owe for the machinery, too.
But if you want to get rich, here is the place to begin,
For it's a darn good layout for the shape it's in.

(For any further information wanted about this mill
Write J. B. Kirkland, who is at Longview still.)

AIR PATROL REPLACED BY LOOKOUTS

The State of Washington, which has maintained air patrol since the close of the war, announces that this method of fire detection will be discontinued in favor of lookout stations. Lookout stations are on commanding points and have proven more efficient than planes, because lookouts are on duty all the time while airplanes are only able to pass over a forest region two to three times during the day and chances of seeing a new fire start are decidedly few. The fast air pilot also has difficulty in exactly locating the fires while lookout men know their territory intimately and are able to locate the fires definitely. The airplane patrol has been of great value in arousing public interest but for actual service in detecting fires, the lookout is far superior.

FIRE LOSS IN PENNSYLVANIA REDUCED TO MINIMUM

Losses from forest fire during the fall of 1926 were less than in any other fall season for which the Pennsylvania State Forestry organization has records. After June 1 only 118 fires were reported and these burned an average of only 8.7 acres each. The nearest approach to this record is 122 fires burning an average of 100 acres each recorded in 1919.

Pennsylvania has a state-wide program of forest protection. The State is completely covered with a system of 116 forest fire observation towers and all fires occurring within the State are promptly discovered, reported and extinguished. Pennsylvania has practically exhausted her timber supply but is doing everything within her power to replace the virgin timber with a second growth.

GEORGIA LAND OWNERS CO-OPERATE IN FIRE PROTECTION

Fifteen groups of Georgia land owners have cooperated with the State in Forest Protection work during the past year. The three largest of these groups each including over 200,000 acres. They are cooperating with the State Forestry Department in protecting their lands from forest fires. During the year several hundred miles of fire brakes have been built and other measures of fire prevention have been put into operation.

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INDIANA INCREASING SUPPORT FOR FORESTRY

Indiana has recognized the benefits to every citizen derived from the growing of a timber crop at home by increasing the forestry tax from one-half mill to one mill a year on each $100.00 worth of taxable property. This is one of the few states that has recognized the importance of adequate and regular income for the development of State Forestry work. With the assurance of such an income the plans for the future can be made and a normal, healthy growth assured.

MINNESOTA ADOPTS TAXATION AMENDMENT

The Legislature of Minnesota was authorized by a vote of the people last spring to add a constitutional ammendment providing for taxation of forest lands. This ammendment was passed by the Legislature which has recently adjourned. Under this ammendment, the land owner of land suitable for forest purpose may list it as an auxiliary State Forest and enter into a contract with the State to reforest said land. Under this contract, the land is taxed at 8% of one-third of its true valuation. In addition a tax of three cents per acre for Fire Protection purposes is also impossed and a yield tax of ten percent becomes due when the timber is cut. The maximum contract period is fifty years but contracts may be renewed. The owner's plans of silvicultural treatment must be approved by the Commissioner of Forestry.

Another act of the Minnesota Legislature was to set aside 80,000 acres of state land, within the limits of the Minnesota National Forest, as a State Forest. The Commission of Forestry was also directed to classify all state-owned land suitable for reforestation and report recommendations to the next Legislature.

BOY SCOUTS HONORED

The Conservation Society of York County, Pennsylvania, gave a banquet in honor of 300 Boy Scouts of York as a special testimonial of the good work of the Boy Scouts in planting trees in York County. The Scouts of this County have planted more than 100,000 trees during the last few years and have a fine record in preventing and fighting forest fires. More than 100 residents of York attended the dinner in evidence of their interest in the Scout organization.

FOREST COVER VERSUS DAM IN FLOOD CONTROL

During April, 1926, eleven inches of rain fell in the San Dimas Canyon in California. This Canyon is dammed with a $700,000 dam. During this deluge 1,100 acre feet of water was measured into the reservoir. The area of the watershed is 15 square miles. Therefore, during the forty-eight hour period, 8,800 acre feet of water fell. Out of the 8,800 acre feet of water 1,100 acre feet were held back from flooding the valley below by the $700,000 dam. It is an interesting problem to figure out what is the value of the brush and forest growth on the watershed which held back the 7,700 acre feet of water.

WHAT IS LUMBER?

Lumber, according to the definition in **The American Lumber Standards**, is the product of the saw and planing mill not further manufactured than by sawing, resawing, and passing lengthwise through a standard planing machine, crosscut to length and matched. There are three major divisions: (a) yard lumber, (b) structural timbers, and (c) factory or shop lumber. For statistical purposes such as the reports of the U. S. Bureau of the Census, "lumber" includes only that material which is reported in feet board measure. Under the above definition lath and possibly shingles and veneer would be included as lumber.

PLATTE RIVER WATERSHED TO BE REFORESTED

The city of Denver, Colorado, has taken the first step in a long program for reforesting 55,000 acres of land in the Platte River Watershed. The purpose of the work is to conserve and develop the water supply of Denver.

A survey was made of the Platte River area through which it was learned that reforestation would prevent rapid thawing of snow and bring about more orderly run-off of water during the summer months. This would also result in retarding the excessive spring run-off and in diminishing floods and would retain the water for irrigation purposes.

From forty-five to fifty million trees will be required for the planting. Three years will be required to grow the trees to the desired size for planting. It is estimated that the total cost will exceed $500,000.00.

VIRGINIA COMPANY ADOPTS FORESTRY MEASURES

The Camp Manufacturing Company with its headquarters in Franklin, Virginia, has decided upon continuous production. This means that this company is replacing the old system of clear cutting with that of selective cutting. Young trees below a certain diameter will not be cut and, if necessary, mature seed trees will be left. An intensive protection system with lookout towers, wardens and logging forces trained to prevent and fight fires has been adopted. This company has 400,000,000 feet of standing pine and 250,000,000 feet of hardwood and is, therefore, in a position to change over to a sustained yield, that is cutting about what grows rather than the haphazard clean cut system.

WISCONSIN AND GEORGIA CONSIDER FOREST TAX BILLS.

Both Wisconsin and Georgia are considering forest tax bills. Both provide ten per cent severance tax on the timber when cut and an annual tax on the land. The land tax amounts to 10¢ per acre in Wisconsin while in Georgia a new valuation of the land, not to exceed the present assessed value and not to be less than $1.00 per acre, is authorized. In each case it is necessary for the owner to sign a contract with the State to grow timber as a crop on the land listed. Certain regulations as to cut and penalties for failure to live up to the contract are also provided. The period of the contract is not to exceed fifty years in Wisconsin while the life of the contract is limited to forty years in Georgia.

HISTORIC FORESTRY BUILDING RAZED

The old forestry building at the University of Washington has been recently torn down. This building was erected in 1909 for the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exhibition. It was three hundred feet long and one hundred and fifty feet wide. The roof was supported by 126 giant Douglas fir pillars, five feet in diameter and fifty feet high. The building cost $91,000.00.

This old building was condemned when the logs appeared to be deteriorating. The bark had been left on and the fungi rapidly developed under the bark.

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Texas Forest News

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TEXAS FOREST SERVICE and TEXAS FORESTRY ASSOCIATION

THE man who has a piece of woodland where during the winter months he cuts his firewood and fencing and a few logs for the repair of buildings and implements, and during certain years when prices are high cuts some logs for the neighboring sawmill, but at the same time looks after the piece of woods, cleans it of dead timber and other rubbish, thus keeping out fire and insects, and otherwise makes an effort to keep the land covered with forest—such a man practices forestry. His forest may be small or large, his ways of doing may be simple and imperfect, the trees may not be the best kind for the particular locality and soil, they may not be as thrifty as they should and could be; but nevertheless here is a man who does not merely destroy the woods nor content himself with cutting down whatever he can sell, but one who cares for the woods as well as uses them, one who sows as well as harvests. He is a forester, and his work in the woods is forestry.

—Filibert Roth.

COOPERATIVE FORESTRY IN FINLAND

By W. N. Sparhawk, United States Forest Service

In order to increase their incomes and encourage systematic forestry on privately owned land, the Finnish forest owners have turned to the cooperative system that has been so successful in the agriculture of northern Europe. A Central Cooperative Society of Forest Owners was organized in 1921 with a capital of 10,000,000 marks. The common stock can be acquired only by local "cooperatives" or associations of forest owners following cooperative principles, by communes, by parishes, or by the State. Preferred shares are sold also to individual or corporate forest owners. In 1926 the shareholders included about 8,000 private owners, 176 rural communities, 80 cooperative dairies, and a large number of parishes, cooperative sawmill companies, and other societies. The society is headed by three directors, with an advisory council of nine. Of the net profits 30 per cent is put in the reserve fund and 10 per cent is used to redeem preferred shares. Out of the balance interest up to 7 per cent is paid to stockholders, with an additional 2 per cent on preferred stock if funds are available. Any further surplus is prorated among the associations that have done business through the society.

The society aims to encourage and guide private owners in proper handling of their forests, to help them get the maximum return, to engage in the preparation and merchandising of forest products for export, and to direct the activities of local forest associations. It deals with local cooperative associations, where such exist, rather than with individuals. It is acquiring and developing warehouses and loading facilities at important ports of export, and already owns four warehouses. In 1924 it handled an export business of a little over 38,000,000 marks.

Eight local cooperatives have been organized and more are contemplated. Any individual or corproate forest owner within the territory of a local society may become a member by subscribing to its stock in an amount

(Continued on page 3, column 2)

SPAIN AWAKENS

Spain, which has suffered more from deforestation than any other European country, has recently appropriated $19,300,000.00 for reforestation, according to W. N. Sparhawk of the United States Forest Service. This large sum is to be spent before the end of 1936 and in all probability will be followed by further appropriations.

Forest nurseries at least 24.5 acres in extent are to be established in each province. Six seed extraction plants are to be established in addition to those already existing in six provinces. These plants, with a total capacity of 115,700 pounds of seed, will be used principally to extract seed of Pinus pinea and maritime pine. Seed and nursery stock will be furnished free to private individuals, corporations, and municipal and provincial authorities. The Government will advance to private owners 25 per cent of the cost of planting idle land, repayment to begin when plantations are old enough to yield returns and to be completed in 25 years.

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BE A GOOD WOODSMAN

Watch a good woodsman light his pipe. He shakes the match out, feels it with his finger, and nine times out of ten will break it in two and then look for a safe place to throw it. A match can not be broken with ease and safety unless it is thoroughly out, and a match that is thoroughly out can not start a fire. The carelessly flipped match is responsible for a considerable percentage of the disastrous fires both in city and forest. When you have finished lighting your pipe, your cigar, or cigarette break the match in two pieces.

DISMAL SWAMP TO HAVE FIRE PROTECTION

Assurance of the launching of the special forest fire protective system embracing a large part of the Great Dismal Swamp area in North Carolina and Virginia is given by developments recently announced in the two States.

On the North Carolina side, the Camp Manufacturing Company, one of the largest timberland owners has listed all of its holdings with the North Carolina Forest Service at the rate of two cents per acre for the establishment of the protective system. This area consists of approximately 46,500 acres.

From Norfolk County, Virginia, comes the announcement that the county commissioners have appropriated $2,000 to make the work possible on that side of the line. This assures the cooperation of the adjoining State in the association work.

PLANES FOR FOREST FIRE PATROL WORK

Army pilots recently left the Rockwell Air Intermediate Depot and brought in ten United States Air Mail DeHaviland planes to be reconditioned for forest fire patrol during the present season. For the last two years the Army Air Corps has furnished planes for this important patrol work. This year, however, with the Post Office Department out of the air mail operation, which has been turned over to private commercial concerns, mail planes were made available for this work. Five fire patrol bases are maintained by the Forest Service, namely, Griffith Park, Glendale, Calif., Mather Field, Calif., Eugene, Ore., Seattle and Spokane, Wash.

DECISION IN FLORIDA FOREST FIRE CASE

Considerable interest is shown in a recent decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the United States vs. D. J. Alford, in which the highest court held that carlessness with fire need not be confined to Federal forest lands in order to constitute a criminal offense under Section 53 of the United States Criminal Code. Leaving a fire near a Federal forest without totally extinguishing it even though the fire is started on private land is a criminal offense in the eyes of the court and punishable by fine or imprisonment if national forest timber land is endangered. Alford was indicted for building a fire on land adjacent to the Florida national forest and not extinguishing the fire before leaving it. As a result national forest land was burned over. The district court sustained a demurrer on the ground that the Federal statue did not cover leaving a fire any place except on government land. In handing down the opinion of the Supreme Court, Justice Holmes said:

"The purpose of the act is to prevent forest fires, which have been one of the great economic misfortunes of the country. The danger depends upon the nearness of the fire; not upon the ownership of the land where it is built. . . . The statue is constitutional. Congress may prohibit the doing of acts upon privately owned lands that imperil the publicly owned forests. . . . Taken in connection with the danger to be prevented, it lays down a plain enough rule of conduct for any one who seeks to obey the law."

In this connection the Forest Service again points out that 90 percent of the forest fires which annually burn over vast areas of public and private lands in the United States are mancaused and therefore preventable by exercise of care.

WOOL FROM PINE NEEDLES

A useful substitute for wool is being made from chemically treated pine needles, according to a new process recently developed in Germany. The resin is chemically removed from the needles, leaving the "pine wool," a strong fiber resembling hemp. The wool is also used in the manufacture of heavy fabrics.—Pennsylvania Service Letter.

A RECORD IN FIRE PROTECTION

During the 1926 fire season only 90 acres of woodland were burned over on the 16 thousand square miles of territory covered by the operations of the St. Maurice Forest Protection Association, Quebec. This area is covered by a system of 80 observation towers connected with 1600 miles of telephone wires. Educational measures have also been put into effect with such good results that not a single fire was started by a colonist. This is an example of what has and what can be done in Forest Protection by the owners of large areas of land.

SAWDUST BRIQUETS GOOD FUEL

By briquetting loose sawdust its value as fuel is more than doubled, says the Forest Service. Briquetted sawdust has three-fifths the fuel value of good coal. A briquette is superior to cordwood, since the moisture has been removed; it is conveniently handled, measured, transported, and stored; it is cleanly, and lacks smoke and soot. Pine woods produce a relatively dense briquette. The scarcity of fuel supply in some parts of the country favors limited additional expense in securing fullest heat value, and briquetting offers a means of securing better utilization of the wood waste now sold in loose form. Dr. L. F. Hawley, of the Forest Products Laboratory of the Forest Service, has made a study of the different processes of briquetting, and several mills are planning to install equipment in line with his recommendations for making this use of their sawdust waste.

WHAT IS A TREE?

A tree, as defined by the United States Forest Service, is a woody plant having one well-defined stem and a more or less definitely defined crown, and attaining a height of at least eight feet and a diameter of not less than two inches. This definition, of course, refers to the size attained by the tree at maturity. 1177 kinds of trees are now identified as native to the United States, an increase of 573 over the number known in 1898 when the first check list of forest trees was issued by the Forest Service.

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AVERAGE HAUL OF LUMBER INCREASING

The average rail haul of lumber from place of manufacture to place of use has practically doubled in the United States in 10 years, according to the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture. Estimates for 1924 placed it at 725 miles, whereas in 1914 estimate put it at only 360 miles.

Inbound lumber to the Northeastern States travels an average distance over the railroad of 840 miles; to the Lake States, 910 miles; to the Central States, 890 miles; and to the Prairie States 1,515 miles. This does not take into account the large amounts of lumber that come by water through the Panama Canal from the Pacific Northwest to the Atlantic coast.

The Northeastern, Central, and Lake States were once great lumber-producing regions, but are now producing only a small fraction of their lumber needs, necessitating the bringing in of lumber from great distances. Better and more widespread practice of forestry on farm woodlands and the reforestation and protection of idle, cut-over and burned-over lands in these States will reduce this necessity in time, as they are still potentially large lumber producers.

TOWN FORESTS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

New Hampshire now has 61 town forests with a total area of 11,643 acres and an estimated value of $828,-000.00. Some towns have purchased their forest land; others have received their forest land from the charter. zens; and still others have retained their forest land from the charter. Newington, as an example, has held title to its land since 1710. These town forests are being reforested naturally and by the planting of seedlings as rapidly as possible and are increasing in valuation from year to year. They now serve as a recreational areas but eventually will bring in a good income to towns or cities, helping to reduce taxes.

The commonwealth is a quadruped; farming, manufacturing, mining, and forestry form the four legs; and trade is the head. Alas! If the forestry leg goes lame the quadruped will limp forever!—C. A. Schenck.

(Continued from page 1)

COOPERATIVE FORESTRY—

based upon his forest acreage. The local societies handle sales of forest products within the country, turning all export business over to the central society. They also furnish technical advise to forest owners. Several own sawmills and saw logs for their members. The local cooperatives put part of their profits into a reserve fund, pay shareholders up to 2 per cent more than the prevailing commercial bank rate of interest, and prorate the balance, if any, among the owners for whom business has been transacted during the year.

By pooling the small lots of timber cut by a large number of owners, the associations are able to sort the logs and to offer quantities large enough to attract buyers. In consequence they can sell as advantageously as the big commercial companies and the individual forest owner is assured of a market for his cut even if it consists of only a few trees. Since more than half of the forests of the country belong to private individuals, mostly in comparatively small holdings, it is believed that the success of the co-operative program will be of the greatest significance for Finnish forestry.

FLOOD INTERFERES WITH LUMBER PRODUCTION

The Mississippi River flood has greatly interferred with the lumber industry. Over 200 hardwood mills and many millions of acres of bottomland forests have been inudated. Forty per cent of the 6,628,000,000feet of hardwood cut in the United States during 1925 came from the Mississippi Valley Region. About one-half of the cypress cut also came from this section. It is estimated that during the latter part of April the loss in production amounted to something like six million feet daily. Stacks of lumber at many of the mills have floated away and many mills will be out of commission for several months. The high water has also made logging railroad service difficult and uncertain for many of the southern pine mills.

ONE WAY TO GO BROKE ON THE FARM—

Regard your woodland as you would a coal mine, cut every tree, sell the timber and wear the cleared land out cultivating it in cotton.

LEGISLATURE TO STUDY FORESTS

Traveling by chartered bus, canoe and lumber wagon, a Minnesota legislative committee will leave August 12 on one of the most unique trips in history to take up actual study of the reforestation problem.

The tour will require nine days. A wide area will be covered to provide opportunity to study the forestry situation under a variety of conditions.

Professional foresters will accompany the committee and in many sections it is expected that logging railroads, canoes, and even lumber wagons will be pressed into service to transport the legislators to the more inaccessible places.

The appropriation made by the last legislature for the survey is $20,000 and the area involved covers a total of 19,000,000 acres in 16 Minnesota counties.

The last legislature made a start on reforestation in the State. It passed a series of laws all intended to stimulate the growth of trees but before it rounded out the State's program for preserving the forests and growing additional trees it decided it would have a technical report regarding the best procedure.

FOREST COVER VERSUS DAM IN FLOOD CONTROL

During April 1926, eleven inches of rain fell in the San Dimas Canyon in California. This Canyon is dammed with a $700,000 dam. During the deluge 1,100 acre feet of water was measured into the reservoir. The area of the watershed is 15 square miles. Therefore, during the forty-eight hour period 8,800 acre feet of water fell. Out of the 8,800 acre feet of water 1,100 feet were held back from flooding the valley below by the $700,000 dam. It is an interesting problem to figure out what is the value of the brush and forest growth on the watershed which held back the 7,700 acre feet of water.

There are three perpetual planks in a platform of forestry: Perpetuation of the nation; perpetuation of the woods; perpetuation of wealth. The trio is inseparable.—C. A. Schenck.

Where there is no vision, the forests perish — and the people.—C. A. Schenck.

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HEIDELBERG FOREST CENTURIES OLD

From the foresters' point of view the most notable feature of Heidelberg (Germany) is the city forest, writes Dean Franklin Moon of the New York State College of Forestry in the July News Letter of Syracuse University. This forest, says Deans Moon, dates back to 1392 and contains 8,200 acres, but as the Forstmeister Krutina, a very able forester, informed me, that since the primary object desired by the city fathers was a recreation forest he was able to make a very indifferent showing as far as financial returns were concerned . . . . Since 1810 much softwood has been introduced by clearcutting the area and planting. . . . . On this forest the American species to be found are red oak, tulip poplar, black locust, hemlock, white pine, sequoia and Douglas fir, the last being the best. Another interesting factor is that while the yearly cut has increased from 3 cubic meters to 7.5 cubic meters per hectare, the growing stock has increased from 69,000 cubic meters in 1851 to 111,000 cubic meters in 1910 proving that under good forest management both capital and dividends have increased.

Herr Forstmeister Krutina made one very significant statement, and it is always interesting to get the point of view of a foreign scientific expert owing to a long range perspective, that within a period of from 75 to 80 years the American consuming public would thank God for wood cellulose in any form in which it came; whether maple, spruce, pine, or any other species that could be easily reproduced and would grow rapidly.

OUR RELATIVE, MR. HUMIDITY

Out in Oregon and Washington the lumberjacks, railroad section men, trail crews, etc., are so well educated concerning the effects of humidity on forest fires that their common morning greeting is now said to be, "Good morning, how is our relative, Mr. Humidity this morning?' And according to the answer they are supposed to comport themselves for the rest of the day. If the morning relative humidity is high, little or no fire danger is expected; if it is low, great danger for that day is anticipated.

It pays to grow timber as a crop.

PINE SEEDLINGS HAVE KICK

Keller reports a new use for pine seedlings. While he was making examinations of private plantings in northern Somerset County he learned that the Mexican coal miners who are working for a coal company near Seanor, destroyed a plantation of 18,000 evergreen trees. They pulled up the trees and carried them to their homes by the arm loads and used them in making beer.—Pennsylvania Service Letter.

INSECT DEFECTS IN TIMBER MAY BE LARGELY PREVENTED

Defects in timber caused by wood-boring beetles and grubs cause serious losses either by rendering the affected material unfit for use or by reducing it to lower grades. Insect damage to cut timber and lumber is greater than to standing live timber, but fortunately most of this loss can be prevented if proper precaution is taken.

Department Bulletin 1490-D, "Defects in Timber Caused by Insects," has just been issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, and presents facts which will aid in determining the nature and cause of insect defects, gives recommendations for avoiding preventable injury and discusses the types of defect which are preventable.

Wormholes, with no living worms or decay, and powder post are the two principal types of defect according to this bulletin. Powder post is especially dangerous since the grubs continue their work after the timber is in place and also infest nearby timbers. Effective remedies for the mill owner include kiln-drying at high temperatures; steaming at 130 degrees F.; and treatment with a mixture of kerosene and coal-tar creosote after quarantine. Submerging logs in the mill pond, and utilizing promptly will prevent much loss from some insects.

This bulletin, which should be of great value to every mill owner and lumber dealer can be obtained by writing to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

The Jarrah tree, a species of Eucalyptus of Australia, sometimes sends its roots down 120 feet to obtain its water supply.

YIELD OF PULP TO BE INCREASED BY SELECTIVE BREEDING OF POPLARS

With pulpwood supplies steadily dwindling in the eastern states many paper companies are turning to intensive fire protection and selective logging to increase the productivity of their holdings. The Oxford Paper Company, however, is going still farther. They have begun breeding experiments under the direction of Dr. A. B. Stout of the New York Botanical Garden and E. J. Schriener for the company in asociation with Dr. Ralph McKee of Columbia University, with the object of developing a new variety of poplar tree that will be suitable for paper pulp production and much faster growing than any of the poplars now known. Already seedlings have been obtained from some 96 different cross combinations. More than 13,000 seedlings are now being grown. Some very promising hybrids are now showing up. In two years, one of which was spent in flats and one in a nursery, plants in a number of groups of hybrids have reached heights of more than six feet and one seedling has grown more than seven feet.

In this connection it is interesting to note that tree breeding experiments are now being carried on by several groups of scientists in different parts of the United States, all with the same object—to produce faster growing trees suitable for paper or for lumber. There is every reason to believe that the results of all this work will meet with success and that the not far distant future will see foresters planting selected seed from carefully developed strains of trees, just as today the farmer does with his corn, cotton and other farm crops.

WILL ROGERS SAYS:

Forests (in Germany), the most beautiful forests, all set out in rows. Every time they cut down a tree it looks like they plant two in its place. Every time we cut one down, the fellow that cuts it sets down to have a smoke and celebrate. He throws his cigarette away and burns up the rest of the forest.

—Letters of a Self-Made Diplomat To His President.

Wall Street Journal—Great oaks from little acorns grow—and charred stumps from little match we throw.

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Texas Forest News

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TEXAS FOREST SERVICE and TEXAS FORESTRY ASSOCIATION

FORESTS AND NEWSPAPERS

There is an oft-expressed anxiety over the tremendous demands that the newspapers and other periodicals are making upon the forests, lest in a short time the earth will be shorn of all its coniferous trees. But from such solicitude a recent statement of the Premier of Ontario, the Hon. W. Howard Ferguson, should give relief. Speaking of the area of nearly five thousand square miles of forest in that Province which has been acquired primarily for the uses of The New York Times, he stated that with the plan of cutting contemplated and the resultant natural reforestation, this vast forest should "live for all time." The transmutation into pulp and then newsprint may go forward even beyond the present demands without impairment of the supply which nature with an amazing industry is continuously manufacturing day and night, through the seasons and through the years which correspond roughly with those of man's average life.

So a tree suitable for newsprint may be said to serve its day and generation of human life and then in its own mortality make way for others of its kind that will serve the next in like manner. There need be no solicitude over the great annual consumption of pulp wood if only such a policy prevails as the Government of Ontario and Quebec, notably, are following with regard to their forests. The real menance to the forests is fire. More timber is destroyed by fire than is cut for the making of paper and probably for any other useful purpose. There is nothing more depressing in nature than great stretches of burned-over land filled with blackened skeletons of a forest or the decadent growth that follows a fire. The great need, therefore, is to provide against the spread of fire. This the Canadian Provincial Governments are undertaking with vigor,

(Continued on page 4, column 2)

TIMBER BAMBOO GROWS A FOOT A DAY IN SOUTH

Describing the timber bamboo, which the United States Department of Agriculture recommends for culture in most of the cotton states of the South, B. T. Galloway writes in a leaflet which has just been issued as a separate from the Yearbook of Agriculture, 1926:

"Eventually, when a grove is fully established, magnificent stems shoot up to a height of 60 to 70 feet, furnishing poles 4 to 5 inches in diameter at the base. The plants have the remarkable faculty of reaching their full size in a short time, usually in two to four weeks, depending on the age of the parents. The new shoot suddenly bursts through the ground in the spring and then grows a foot or more a day. As the cane shoots skyward the leaves, branches, and branchlets unfold, producing a most striking and beautiful effect. There is a majesty and grandeur to these plants that makes a strong appeal to the imagination."

After attaining full size the plants may require three to five years to fully harden and ripen. Aside from its beauty timber bamboo has commercial value and is convenient on the farm for light fences, fence posts, trellises, water-carrying pipes, baskets, crates, poultry coops, and houses, and light ladders. Commercial uses include fish rods, furniture making, curtain and rug rods, and many other purposes. It is reported to thrive in most localities where deep welldrained soil is available and where temperatures do not fall below 10 to 15 degrees above zero.

The timber bamboo is such a recent importation that small plants are rarely if ever available in nurseries. The department has been furnishing plants to cooperators in the South willing to guarantee adequate care.

Common cork is made from the bark of a species of oak.

THE OWNERSHIP OF BOUNDARY LINE TREES

Property owners, generally, are not informed of their legal rights regarding trees and shrubbery which stand on a boundary line, says Leo. T. Parker writing in the October issue of "American Forests and Forest Life" under the above title. In view of numerous past decisions, says Mr. Parker, the law is well established that trees and shrubbery which grow on a boundary line are the common property of both the owners of the adjoining land, and neither is at liberty to cut them down without the consent of the other. (77 Atl. 964) However, either owner is at liberty to cut off limbs extending over his land from the trunk of a tree, but in doing so he must exercise precaution not to cause unnecessary injury to the main body of the tree. (65 Conn. 365).

According to Mr. Parker, it has been established that a tree and its product is owned exclusively by the person on whose land its trunk stands, and when an adjoining property owner cuts off overhanging branches he should deposite them upon the land of the owner. But under no circumstances may a property owner enter upon the adjoining land to cut or injure trees or shrubbery. It has been held that the damages caused trees is the difference in the fair cash value of the property immediately before and immediately after the injury. (158 Ill. App. 473) Generally speaking trees growing in a city street are under control of the city and the officials may cut them down, without notice to the owner, in order to make room for a sidewalk or other public improvement. (155 App. Ill. 37) However, it has been held on numerous occasions that shade trees growing along a street or highway belong to the adjoining property owner and cannot be cut down by officials unless they are actual obstructions to the travel. (46 Io. 66).

Alabama claims to have more sawmills than any other state.

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ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

The Eleventh Annual Report of the Texas Forest Service, covering the work of this Department for the year 1926, has just been issued in printed form. The report is very comprehensive, covering all phases of the work handled by the Texas Forest Service and is well illustrated with cuts and diagrams. In addition there are authoritative articles concerning the importance of timber as a crop; the national and state forestry situation; lumber prices and transportation; national and state forestry policy; and interesting facts about the importance of the timber industry to Texas. In fact, the scope of the printed report is such that it might well serve as a text book of forestry for all institutions of learning in the State.

NO MORE KNOTHOLES

A machine that cuts knots out of boards, threads the hole, and then makes, threads and inserts a sound plug in the hole is described in the August issue of The Timberman. This most interesting and useful machine is patented by Homer E. Leash, vice-president and manager of the International Wood Products Company of Niles, California. Such a machine will be welcomed, says the Timberman, by packing case manufacturers who have been in the habit of nailing tin over knotholes. It will be of great value too to the casket manufacturers. For shiplap and other building materials it will raise the grade from cull to the equal of clear for many purposes.

STATE FORESTERS MEET IN CONNECTICUT

The annual meeting of the Association of State Foresters was held October 3-6 inclusive at Hartford, Connecticut, opening with the address of welcome at the State Capitol by Governor Trumbull. In addition to the regular business meetings the program included visits of inspection to various state forests and parks, to Yale University at New Haven and the Harvard Demonstration Forest at Petersham, Mass.

Why throw money away? Make the woodlands produce annual timber crops.

HIGH FOREST FIRE LOSS IN 1926

Forest fires reported in the United States during 1926 caused direct damage amounting to about $26,900,000 according to figures recently issued by the United States Forest Service. This immense loss was the result of 91,793 fires that burned over 24,300,000 acres of forested land throughout the country. More than 72 per cent of these fires are known to have been mancaused and 12 per cent were started by lightning. The causes of the remainder are reported as unknown. Smokers top the list of fire hazards, having started over 16 per cent of all fires. Railroads were next, starting 13 per cent, while brushburning was responsible for 12 per cent. Mississippi with 23,170 fires, suffered more than any other state. Delaware reported the fewest number of fires—only 37. There were 100 fires per million acres on protected land compared with 308 fires per million acres on unprotected land. Only 1.21 per cent of the protected area burned over while 10.4 per cent of the unprotected land was burned. In Texas less than one per cent of the 8 million acres protected, was burned over.

MAY RAFT LOGS THROUGH CANAL

Application has been made to the governor of the Panama Canal Zone regarding the possibility of using the canal for the movement of ocean-going log rafts from the Pacific northwest to the Atlantic Coast States. Paper manufacturers are said to be chiefly interested, desiring to transport western hemlock and Sitka spruce by this method to their eastern mills. It is understood that application may be granted provided the rafts are of the Benson lograft type, built to conform to the dimensions of the canal.

NEW CHARCOAL USES

While the chief use of charcoal is in the manufacture of charcoal iron, two new uses are rapidly coming to the front. One is the use of charcoal for broiling in kitchens of the better restaurants and dining cars, while the other use is charcoal for small domestic gas producers for use in rural sections where public service gas is not available.

—The Timberman.

CHINESE ELM PROVES VALUE

For shade or as a windbreak, the Chinese elm has proved its value in most sections of the United States, says the American Forestry Association. First introduced nearly 20 years ago by the United States Department of Agriculture, this tree has proven of particular value in regions of light rainfall and extremes of temperature where few trees thrive. It has weathered the severe winters of the northern states and grown satisfactorily near Yuma, Arizona, where few shade trees ever survive the dry climate.

The Chinese elm is readily distinguished by its numerous, slender, almost wiry, branches. The leaves are eliptical and smaller than those of American elm. Leaves appear early in the spring and remain on the tree 'till late fall. Chinese elm is recommended for all of the drier parts of Texas except on areas infested with root rot.

BOY SCOUTS COOPERATE IN FORESTRY MOVE

The National Council of the Boy Scouts of America at the last annual meeting in New York City passed a resolution to take the steps necessary to cooperate actively with national, state, and local forestry officials in reforestation work. The council proposes that local scout organizations take part under state supervision in planting trees and shrubs of as many kinds as possible in public parks, along roads and streets, in wooded lots, and on camp sites and idle land. The work is to be undertaken primarily as reforestation and secondarily for nature-study purposes.

HEAVY TIMBER MORE FIRE-RESISTANT THAN STEEL

A timber column such as those used in heavy timber construction is not readily burned through by fire. Comparative laboratory tests showed that loaded timber columns stood up and supported their full rated load for 25 minutes, whereas, unprotected structural steel lost its strength in 10 minutes.

Only five states remain that have no forestry laws. They are Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico, Arkansas and Wyoming.

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NORTH CAROLINA COUNTIES APPROPRIATE MONEY FOR FIRE FIGHTING

Funds for the establishment of an organized forest fire prevention campaign in cooperation with State and Federal Governments have been appropriated by Greene and Wilson Counties, North Carolina.

The commissioners of each county appropriated five hundred dollars on an all fire fighting contract basis with the North Carolina State Department of Conservation and Development, the counties agreeing to pay all fire fighting costs up to the amount of the appropriation, and the State agreeing to spend the amount of the contract in administration and educational work.

PROVIDING FOR SECOND CUT INCREASES PRESENT PROFITS

By W. W. Ashe, United States Forest Service

By some changes in milling plans, but chiefly by ceasing to cut any trees below 15 inches in diameter, the Crosset Lumber Co. of Arkansas has reduced its operation costs by more than $1.50 per 1,000 feet. To a company operating three pine mills with a cut of about 70,000,000 feet year, this means a very important saving.

The new woods and milling policy of the Crossett Co. is based on the results of an investigation of its operation which I was employed to make, analyzing logging costs, milling costs, the relationship of logging and milling costs to overhead and other similar charges, and the relative profit or loss in handling logs of different sizes. The Company is planning for a permanent cut. This analysis of its operation has enabled it to estimate closely the cost to the present operation of leaving any number of trees of any given size as a basis for a second cut, and how far it can go in that direction without impairing present profits.

The statement of John Watzek, Jr., vice president of the Crossett Co., that the company's operation costs have been reduced by $1.50 per 1,000 feet is based on a comparison of logging costs during the first month following adoption of the new plan with those of the preceding six months. This was a net reduction; in figuring it, account was taken of the increase in railroad

(Continued on page 4 column 1)

THE LUNATIC

"If you can toss a match into a clearing,
And never give a thought to put it out,
Or drop your cigarette butt without fearing,
That flames may kindle in the leaves about,
If you can knock the ashes from your brier,
Without a glance to see where they may fall,
And later find the forest all afire
Where you have passed—with no one near to call:
If you can drive your auto through the working,
And cast your stogie stub into the slash,
Unmindful of the danger therein lurking,
Or homes or happiness that you may smash,
If you can leave your campfire while 'tis glowing,
No thought of industries that it may blight,
Or of the billion saplings ere the coming night,
If you can start a fire beneath a brush pile,
When the wind's roaring like a distant gun—
You surely should be jailed without a trial
And boldly labelled 'lunatic,' my son."
—Safeguarding America Against Fire

FARM FORESTRY PAYS

A 17-acre woodlot on a farm near Hollis, N. H., was cut over in 1894. The owner, Mr. Hill, paid the choppers a bonus of $20 to leave the small growth. Mr. Hill's son has since cut 50,000 board feet of pine from the lot, and two years ago refused an offer of $2,000 for all trees over 8 inches in diameter. For lumber sawed at a near-by mill and delivered at Nashua the elder Hill collected $11 and $9 per thousand. During the winter of 1925 logs piled at the roadside on the lot were sold by the son for $18 per thousand.

Nitrogen, the element most essential to tree growth, is the only required chemical completely driven from the soil by fire.

More than half the area of Mississippi is forest land.

MISSISSIPPI HIGH SCHOOLS MAKE FORESTRY MAJOR STUDY

Ten agricultural high schools in Simpson County, Miss., have introduced forestry as a major study, setting aside plots of from 10 to 40 acres apiece for forestry demonstration purposes, according to reports to the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

This year the county plans include laying out the plots and the study of forestry by the schools and members of the 4-H Club, under the supervision of an extension forester. It is planned eventually to extend this school forestry work throughout the State.

SMALL SAWMILLS AND THE LUMBER INDUSTRY

David T. Mason, a forest engineer of national prominence, writing in the October issue of the **Journal of Forestry** on the subject, "Sustained Yield and American Forest Problems" brings out in a very clear and interesting manner the effect that a large number of small sawmills working in a given region may have on the lumber industry as a whole. He says:

"During the past few years several southern pine operators have come to the Pacific Coast. It is understood that when they made their plans for their western operations, they had in mind a much more rapid reduction of cut in the southern pine region than has actually taken place. To the surprise of everyone, the southern pine cut did not decline as much as anticipated. What happened is a matter of common knowledge, but the Forest Service statistics on lumber cut and number of mills tell the story definitely. This government data shows that in the states of South Carolina, Georgia, Alamaba, and Mississippi in 1920 there were 2,632 mills; in 1925 there were 4,601 mills, an increase of 75 per cent in number. In 1920 these states cut 3,906,000,000 feet of lumber; in 1925 they cut 7,709,000,000 feet, an increase of 97 per cent. During the same period of years, the total number of sawmills in the United States decreased very slightly, and the total cut increased approximately 28 per cent. During these years the Southern states group increased their

(Continued on page 4, column 3)

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(Continued from p. 3, column 1)

PROVIDING FOR SECOND CUT—

construction cost, the increase in overhead, and the increase in the cost of fixed charges due to curtailment of cut.

In addition to lowering the cost of logging, the new plan affected material saving in sawing costs. It also brought about an improvement in the grade of the lumber produced and an increase in its average selling value. These savings more than make up for the decrease in the amount of timber cut.

It must be understood that the diameter fixed as giving approximately the maximum profits in this case can by no means be accepted as applying to the conditions of every other operation. To attempt so to apply it would be like taking the prescription given for a case of typhoid fever and applying it in a case of double pnuemonia. The conditions that determine the cost factors in different lumbering operations are essentially no more alike than the conditions of these two diseases.

COMMERCIAL FORESTRY CONFERENCE CALLED

A commercial forestry conference, the first of its kind, representing all types of wood-using industries and forest owners in all sections of the country, has been called by President Lewis E. Pierson of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, to meet at Chicago, November 16 and 17.

The two day session will be devoted to the discussion of the possibilities of growing timber as a private commercial enterprise and of the obstacles that prevent stabilization of the wood-using industries.

The conference will consider the first steps to be taken by forest owners toward the solution of commercial forestry problems on a national basis. The progress that has been made in various sections in the growing of timber and the difficulties that have been encountered will be weighed with a view to giving impetus to the establishment of a general policy to encourage the development of forestry as a commercial enterprise.

Florida palms, long noted for their landscape value are now to be put on the market in the form of lumber Palmwood is said to be proof against fire and as hard as teak.

(Continued from p. 1, column 1)

FOREST AND NEWSPAPERS—

realizing as never before the preciousness of their trees. The Canadian Air Force has come to be a real factor in scouting for this enemy of the forests.

The fact that almost the entire export of Canadian newsprint (93 per cent.) comes to the United States, and that this now equals or exceeds the total output of our own mills, suggests the dependence of the American public for its daily paper upon the forests of Canada. If every sheet of paper produced there bore the watermark "made in Canada," there would be hardly a home in America without a certified Canadian product.

WISCONSIN PASSES FOREST TAX LAW

Wisconsin's new forest tax law has been signed by the governor of that state. The measure provides for a severance tax on growing timber and relieves the owner of growing timber from taxation during the growing period. The land is taxed annually but taxes on the timber are deferred until the trees mature. The measure was passed to make reforestation economically possible in Wisconsin.

RUSSIA TO EXPORT LUMBER TO U. S.

The success of Finnish mills in introducing their produce in the American market has led Russian exporters to believe their lumber will meet with equal success. As is the case with Finnish lumber the Russian product will compete with northern white and Pondosa pine.

(Continued from p. 3, column 4)

SMALL SAWMILLS—

cut from 11,500,000,000 feet to 14,400,000,000 feet, an increase of 2,900,000,000 feet, or 25 per cent. The states of Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, which fall in this group, increased their cut by 3,300,000,000 feet, or slightly more than 100 per cent. Thus these three states more than accounted for all of the Southern states increase.

"It is probably safe to say that, if it had not been for this horde of new small mills in the South, the demand upon western timber in 1925 would have been at least 3,000,000,000 feet greater than it actually was. These small southern mills have been cutting some remants of old growth, but mainly second growth which should have been left longer to grow. If the pricipal operators in these four states had taken steps to place themselves upon a sustained yield basis ten or fifteen years ago, there would have been no opportunity for this small mill fiasco, for the larger operators would have secured possession of much of the second growth as the basis for continuous large mill operations. Instead, they left the second growth lying loose for hordes of small mills. Thus the principal southern mills overlooked at home larger profits than those to be made in buying old growth western timber, and by doing so they left the door open for the new small mills to deluge the market."

A section of giant California redwood, presented by the California delegation of the American Legion to the soldiers of France, was, according to the number of rings, 1,995 years old when the tree fell in 1915.

IT'S NOT TOO EARLY

To send in your membership dues for the

Texas Forestry Association for 1928

Forestry in Texas has made substantial progress during the present year. Help keep it going. Send your dues in now!

Annual Membership $1.00 **Sustaining Membership $10.00**
Contributing Membership $5.00 **Life Membership $25.00**

Secretary, Texas Forestry Association,
College Station, Texas.

I enclose $..... for .....membership in the Texas Forestry Association for 1928.

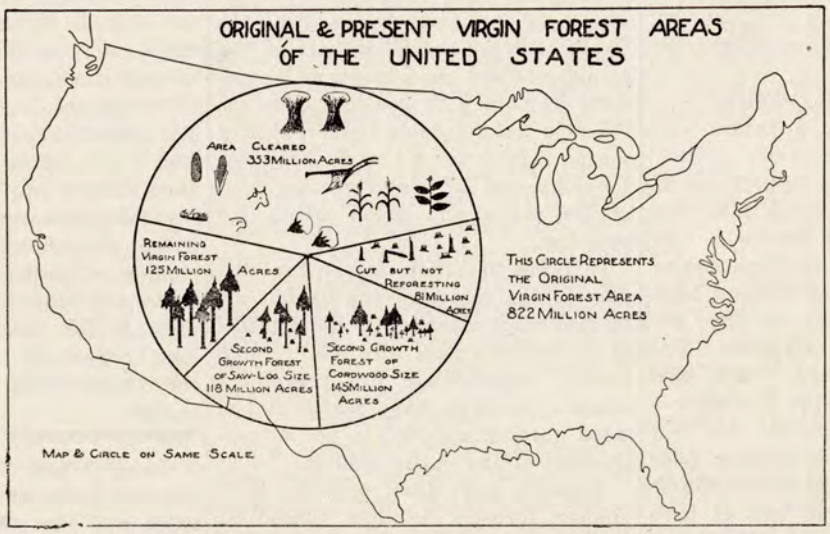
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Texas Forest News

VOL. IX NO. 11 Issued Monthly at College Station under auspices of NOVEMBER, 1927
TEXAS FOREST SERVICE and TEXAS FORESTRY ASSOCIATION



When Columbus discovered America almost half of what is now the United States, or about 822,000,000 acres of land surface, was covered with commercial timber. It has now been more than three centuries since the first settlers on our eastern shores began carving their farms out of this wilderness. Land clearing and the cutting of these forests for lumber have reduced this hugh acreage of virgin timber to about 125,000,000 acres and today a shortage of wood, growing more acute every year, has thrust itself upon the attention of the American people as one of the most vital economic problems. It is of interest to see what has become of this original virgin timber area. This is shown in graphical form.

FORESTRY PRIZES TO BE OFFERED

Students of Texas universities, colleges and high schools as well as lumbermen, will have the opportunity in the near future of submitting essays on forestry in competition for cash prizes amounting to $200.00. The suggestion of offering prizes was made some time ago by Honorable Leonard Tillotson of Sealy, who, as a member of the Texas Legislature and of the Texas Forestry Association, has always taken a constructive interest in advancing forestry. The necessary funds for the prize money have been donated by the East Texas Mill Managers' Association.

The contest will be conducted under the auspices of the Texas Forestry Association and the officials of this organization are now working out the necessary plans and instructions. From present indications, prizes will be offered as follows:

1. A prize of $50.00 for the best article submitted by a student attending Texas University, Texas A. and M. College, College of Industrial Arts, West Texas Technological College, Rice Institute, or any of the denominational universities and colleges.

2. A prize of $50.00 for the best article submitted by a student attending any of the State Teacher Colleges.

3. A prize of $50.00 for the best article submitted by a Texas high school student.

4. A prize of $50.00 for the best article submitted by a citizen connected with the Texas lumber industry.

Detailed information as to subjects and regulations will soon be sent to the educational institutions and also released for publication in the press of the state.

TREE SEED FOR REFORESTATION

The Texas Forest Service is now collecting longleaf pine seed for planting in the forest nurseries on the State Forests near Conroe and Kirbyville. About 150 pounds of seed are necessary to carry forward the year's program of reforestation. Due to a scarcity of seed in Texas one half of this amount is being obtained from the Great Southern Lumber Company of Bogalusa, La., which

(Continued on page 3, column 2)

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FIRE FIGHTING SCOUTS

Boy Scouts of East Texas are ardent friends of the forest and have been of great assistance in connection with forest fire protection. On Monday, October 17, the lookout man stationed on the 80-foot lookout tower on the State Forest five miles southeast of Kirbyville discovered a fire burning near the State Forest land. He immediately got in touch by telephone with the Boy Scout organization at Kirbyville, with the following results as reported in the "Kirbyville Banner":

"HURRAH FOR THE SCOUTS—

"Last Monday was a banner day for the scouts—12 of 'em. 'Hick' Smith and one of his helpers out at the forest reserve sent a SOS into Scoutmaster Dowling for help. He passed word to Assistant Scoutmaster Ernest Andress—a few minutes later 12 scouts and the scout van were going liggidy split for the reserve. Result: serious fire averted. Smith well pleased; scouts happy; Dowling—tickled to death. Hurrah for our scouts—if you want something done NOW—immediately and henceforth without vacillation and loss of time—call the SCOUTS."

WORLD'S HEAVYWEIGHT FIGHT ON PINE

Fifty-five cars containing more than a million feet of pine lumber fresh from the mills of the South, were used for the erection of 56,000 temporary seats and the prize ring for the recent world's heavyweight fight between Dempsey and Tunney.

When the use of such high grade lumber for a temporary structure was commented on, Pat Mulvey, brought to Chicago by Tex Rickard to build the seats for the fight, said: "Two things led us to the selection of southern pine—the factor of safety it affords and its high resale value. One of Chicago's local contractors has already purchased every stick of the short leaf used in these seats."

The ring platform was constructed of 2 x 6 inch, dressed and matched long leaf. This wood was selected because of its resiliency.

One hundred and fifty laborers handled this lumber for the 280 carpenters who drove 550 kegs of nails in this carefully built structure that had only two hours of usefulness.

FORESTRY EXHIBTS FOR EAST TEXAS FAIRS

A forestry exhibit featuring the damage of woods fires to East Texas timberlands and the detrimental effect on reforestation and range grasses was prepared by the Texas Forest Service for the Jasper County Fair.

One half of the exhibit represented a burned over area showing all young trees and grasses killed by fire, and the destructiveness in general as caused by an ordinary woods fire. In direct contrast the other half of the exhibit showed the benefits to be derived by care with fire in the woods, valuable merchantable timber, thrifty second growth for a new timber crop, range grasses for winter grazing, cover for game and green woods for camping.

A Scene-in-Action forest fire display in the center of the exhibit attracted much attention as did a model of a 60-foot steel fire observation tower. Appropriate fire prevention slogans, pictures, baby seedlings and wood specimens added to the attractiveness of the entire exhibit.

Requests have been made to have similar forestry exhibits placed at the Montgomery County Fair and at the South Texas Fair. Arrangements are now being made to comply with these requests. At the South Texas Fair at Beaumont the exhibit will be shown under the joint auspices of the Forestry Committee of the Beaumont Chamber of Commerce and the Texas Forest Service. Plans are also being developed to secure several units of suitable forestry exhibits so that, in the future, exhibits may be shown at all the East Texas fairs. It is being found that this work possesses a great amount of educational value and that the public is becoming to the report of the Special Cening of the proper way to protect and manage timber growing lands to secure a new crop of timber.

PINE SCREENS PROTECT RIGHT-OF-WAY

The Pennsylvania Railroad, in cooperation with the Pennsylvania Department of Forests and Waters, has planted 11,500 pine seedlings along the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The trees were planted three feet apart and, as they grow in height, are expected to serve as a screen to prevent live sparks from reaching the grass and causing forest fires along the right of way. This is a new idea and is being watched with much interest by the railroads and others interested in the prevention of forest fires.

FIRES REDUCE YIELD OF GUM

Mr. N. G. T. Simerly, manager of the woodlands belonging to the Tennessee Coal & Iron Company, Stapleton, Ala., reports an interesting observation in regard to the yield of gum on burned and unburned areas. An area which was protected for a number of years from fire yielded 2½ barrels of gum from 1,300 cups; on an adjoining area which was burned over practically every year the operator obtained 2 barrels of gum from 2,000 cups, or approximately about half as much gum per tree as on the unburned area. In still another case Mr. Simerly reports that an unburned area yielded from 25 to 33 per cent more than a burned area.

Although these figures may not be based on careful investigations including all possible influencing factors, still they are sufficiently convincing that Mr. Simerly has practiced organized forest protection on the 16,000 acres of land under his charge.

Texas farmers, in 1924, spent $11,995,193.00 for forest products according to the rport of the Special Census of Agriculture made in 1925. This is an average of $162.28 for each farm reporting. For the entire United States the average spent per farm was $138.53. The principal products bought were lumber, posts and firewood. Farmers in the District of Columbia were the largest buyers, averaging $435.76 per farm. The Californians were next, averaging $243.98 per farm. Tennessee farmers spent only $82.65 per farm.

The state of Pennsylvania has recently added a large forest tree nursery of 100 acres to the present forest tree nurseries, which cover about 50 acres. During the spring of 1926 over nine thousnd acres were planted to forest trees in this state, but the supply was far from meeting the demand. The nursery when developed to its capacity will be able to meet reforestation needs in all parts of the state.

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FOREST PATROLMEN'S SEPTEMBER WORK SUMMARY

The September monthly summary of the various lines of work performed by the 43 mounted Texas Forest Patrolmen shows that 13½ per cent of their time was spent in fire fighting or investigating and obtaining data on fires. Naturally more time is spent patrolling the districts for fire and this amounted to 48 per cent. Posting fire signs and notices occupied 2½ per cent of the Patrolmen's time, making fire prevention talks at rural schools 1 per cent, interviewing citizens about fire and forestry matters, 14½ per cent, construction and observation for the discovery of fires 2 per cent, clerical and report work 3 per cent, Sundays 10½ per cent while 5 per cent was put in on miscellaneous forestry work.

During the month these Patrolmen travelled a distance of 24,900 miles in the performance of their forest fire prevention and suppression work. Most of the travel was horseback as horses are used by the men for general patrol of their districts. However, part was by auto as cars are used in emergencies, such as when fires are burning at dry times, so that the men may reach and take prompt action to suppress fires while they are small. A total of 4,200 citizens were interviewed regarding protection work and 13,700 pieces of forestry educational literature distributed. Over 4,200 fire prevention posters were put up in the piney woods and 125 schools attended by 7,500 pupils were visited. In September many rural schools had not yet started their fall work or more forestry school work would have been performed.

FIRE WARNING BY RADIO

The sounding of alarms by means of radio waves has been made possible thru the invention of an apparatus by M. Duzea, of the Electrical School of St. Barnabe, France. A demonstration was given at La Ciotat, Bouches-du-Rhone, France, in which an alarm bell was released by radio waves sent out from a lookout tower from Pic de Bretagne. The location of the fire, etc., was then obtained by radio in the regular way.

Such an arrangement would make it possible for forest patrolmen and workers located at long distances form telephones to receive warnings of fires.

FORESTRY CLUBS ACTIVE

Boys and girls of the 4-H Forestry Clubs in East Texas, 36 in number, are rapidly bringing to completion the forestry project they have carried on this year. December 1 is the date set when everything must be in readiness for final examination and scoring. During the year these 30 boys and 6 girls have studied forestry lessons, practiced forestry on acre plots of forest land, collected forest tree seed and endeavored to collect and mount specimens of every forest tree growing in their vicinity, all in accordance with a prescribed course of work outlined by Farm Forester C. B. Webster. That forestry is an interesting subject to boys and girls is shown by the serious interest these club members have given to their work and the interesting results they are achieving. It is hoped that announcement of winners and some of the stories they will write can be published in the January issue of Texas Forest News.

The Forest Products Laboratory of the Forest Research Institute at Dehradien, India, employs a staff of from 250 to 300 men and is operating at an annual expense of more than 30,000 pounds. This laboratory has made many valuable contributions to the country's industrial practice.

COMMERCIAL CONCERNS BOOST FOREST PROTECTION

Railroads, telephone companies, electric light companies, oil companies, and many other business concerns in the Western States have shown their interest in forest fire prevention by using forest protection material in their advertisements. This varies with different companies from forest fire slogans to large five colored posters. This advertising has done a great deal to convince the public and to bring to their attention the importance of preventing forest fires.

PENNSYLVANIA REPORTS PROGRESS

Pennsylvania now has a state wide organization of forest fire fighters, comprising 48 foresters, 61 forest rangers and 3,800 forest fire wardens. A detection system of 115 forest observation towers completely covers the state. During 1926, which was one of the worst fire seasons in the history of the organization, the average fire burned but 81.5 acres, while during the years 1913 to 1915 the average fire burned 339 acres. As a result of fire protection progress in forest restoration was materially aided.

(Continued from page 1)

plans to plant about 3,000 pounds of seed in its nurseries this spring. The other half is being collected in the second growth forests in Tyler County, which is the only region in Texas reporting seed in sufficient quantity to make collection feasible. Since logging is not being done in this second growth timber, it is necessary to climb trees and pick the pine burs or cones. It has been found that one bushel of these can be picked and transported to the State Forest for about $1.00 per bushel. A bushel of green cones will yield about one pound of clean seed. During 1925 seed was collected from the virgin timber felled in logging at a little less than half of this cost. This is the first time that the Department has been forced to collect cones from the standing trees, and it is gratifying to know that the work can be done at a cost not too exorbitant to justify this method of collection. In a few years the virgin timber will be practically exhausted and collection of seed from the standing second growth trees will become a common practice.

After collection the cones are spread out in shelves prepared for this purpose, protected from the weather and allowed to open naturally. After they are completely opened they are shoveled into a cylinder covered with wire netting and churned until the seed have all fallen out of the cones and thru the netting into a container. In each cone there are good seed and worthless seed. The poor seed occur at both ends of the cone and are light and poorly filled out. They are separated from the good seed by fanning. Each seed has a wing by which it is enabled to travel for considerable distance in the air when carried by the wind. It has not been found feasible to remove these wings and the seed is planted in the nursery beds without detaching the wings. There are about eight thousand seed to the pound and about half of these seed will sprout and grow into tree seedlings.

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FOREST FIRE LOSS IN THE SOUTH

During the calendar year of 1926, a total of 56,600 forest fires occurred in the nine southern States comprising the main southern pine region, according to figures recently compiled by the Federal Forest Service. These fires burned over 19,000,000 acres of forest land but this is a reduction of 3,240,000 acres from that burned over during 1925. The reports show an increase of 10,261 in the number of fires which occurred but this is mainly due to the fact that in 1925 several of the States had no adequate fire reporting agencies.

About 20 per cent of the fires in the southern region last year may be attributed to the promiscuous burning of the woods—incendiarism. Carelessness in brush burning and smokers each caused a little less than 20 per cent and the remaining causes, in order, were camp fires, lumbering, railroads, lightning and miscellaneous with somewhat more than 10 per cent of unknown origin.

During the calendar year 1926 the area under protection in Texas amounted to a trifle more than eight million acres. Due to splendid cooperation on the part of landowners and farmers the acreage burned over amounted to only a fraction over 1 per cent of the total area protected. This record for keeping down the burned acreage exceeds that made in any other Southern state.

The damage caused by forest fires in the South, while much less conspicuous than in the more spectacular fires of Northern and Western United States, is nevertheless of tremendous concern to the future economic welfare of the region. Out of the original stand of approximately 130,000,000 acres in the southern pine area, 117,000,000 acres have been cut over, leaving less than 13,000,000 acres of uncut virgin timber. Fortunately, a considerable acreage of the original stand is growing another crop of trees and the cutting of this second growth is already an important factor in Southern lumber production. Continued production of timber is vitally dependent upon protection of the young trees against fires.

Annually recurring fires in the southern pine region have made millions of acres barren of tree growth and thus destroyed the productivity of a vast acreage. Repeated fires destroy the small trees and retard the growth of trees not killed. The destruction of young seedlings by fire and the consequent failure to grow another crop of timber on cut over lands, too poor for profitable agricultural development, is a serious economic loss, since many millions of acres of cut over land in the South can not, under present economic conditions, be put to a higher productive use.

FORESTS AND RUN-OFFS

Measurements taken on two small watersheds in the Canton of Berne, Switzerland, show interesting results as to the effects of forests on run-off. The two watersheds are similar as to soil, slope, exposure, and altitude and are but a short distance apart. One is entirely wooded while the other is but 35 per cent wooded.

A violent storm took place in June, 1926, during which 28 millometers of rain fell on the wooded basin and 29 millometers on the other. The forested basin yielded a maxium flow for each 100 hectares of 240 liters a second and the crest occured five hours after the storm began. The maximum flow from the partly forested basin was 1,079 liters a second and the crest occured half an hour after the beginning of the rain.

During twelve hours following the beginning of the rain the total run-off per square kilometer for the forested basin was only 4,720 cubic meters, while that of the other basin was 7,796 cubic meters. Comparing these run-offs to the normal amount of flow, the forested area lost 10 per cent of the storm water while 21 per cent of storm water ran off in the partially forested basin.

TENTH SOUTHERN FORESTRY CONGRESS

Plans are already under way for arranging a good program for the Tenth Southern Forestry Congress which convenes at Louisville, Kentucky, during the third week of February, according to an announcement made by Director E. O. Siecke of the Texas Forest Service who is serving as secretary of the Congress during this year. The territory covered by the Congress includes sixteen Southern States and the annual meetings are usually attended by approximately two hundred delegates from these states.

In view of the fact that Louisville is located in the hardwood forest region, hardwood reforestation and forest management problems will be especially stressed although considerable time will be devoted to forestry problems affecting the Southern pine timber types.

PLAN TO PROTECT MISSISSIPPI LANDS

The Mississippi Forestry Commission and forest land owners of South Mississippi have developed a plan for the protection of 600,000 acres of cut-over lands. Fire observation towers will be erected at strategical points, telephone lines constructed for reporting fires and experienced men employed to patrol the different local fire districts, distribute forestry educational literature and organize fire-fighting units.

To defray the protection costs, the owners will pay 3 cents an acre and the Forestry Commission has allotted 2 cents an acre. The funds will be expended by the Forestry Commission with the advice and assistance of the Federal Forest Service and the landowners. Three hundred thousand acres have already been signed up.

IT'S NOT TOO EARLY

To send in your membership dues for the

Texas Forestry Association for 1928

Forestry in Texas has made substantial progress during the present year. Help keep it going. Send in your dues now!

Annual Membership $1.00 **Sustaining Membership $10.00**
Contributing Membership $5.00 **Life Membership $25.00**

Secretary, Texas Forestry Association,
College Station, Texas.

I enclose $..... for.....membership in the Texas Forestry Association for 1928.

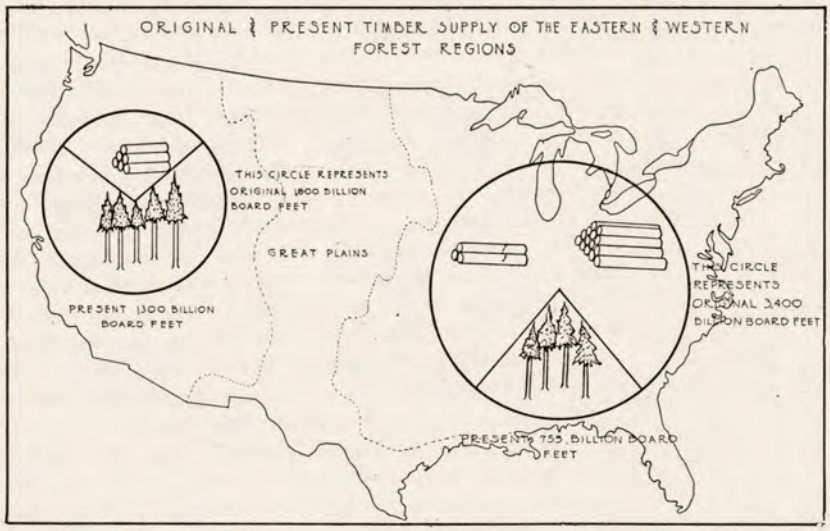
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Texas Forest News

VOL. IX NO. 12 Issued Monthly at College Station under auspices of DECEMBER, 1927
TEXAS FOREST SERVICE and TEXAS FORESTRY ASSOCIATION



About 63 per cent of the remaining timber supply lies west of the Great Plains, a region supporting only 8 per cent of the population of the United States. The principal lumber consumption area lies east of the Great Plains. The average carload haul of lumber is now in excess of 700 miles and is increasing yearly. The nation's freight bill for lumber approaches $400,000,000.00 per year. While we are going further and further afield for an increasing per cent of our lumber requirements our timber growing land located next door to lumber consuming centers east of the Great Plains is, in the main, lying idle or, at best, partially productive.

IMPORTANT FORESTRY CONFERENCE

Under the auspices of the United States Chamber of Commerce over two hundred leaders in the lumber, pulp and paper and other wood-using industries together with leaders of the forestry profession met in Chicago on November 16 and 17 to discuss the possibilities and impediments of the practice of commercial forestry in the United States. This is the first time in the history of the forestry movement that practical aspects of the many factors involved in reproducing our forests have been discussed at a meeting called by the leaders of the industries effected and under the auspices of an organization representing the business and commercial interests of the nation. The serious discussion of reforestation activities by a group representing the ownership of a considerable per cent of the privately owned timber-growing land in the United States should arouse greatly increased interest, not only in speeding up reforestation and proper forest management, but also in the enactment of such Federal and State legislation as may be necessary to permit private capital to engage in timber-growing projects with a reasonable degree of safety to the capital so invested.

The conclusions reached at this Conference are expressed in the folowing extracts from the report of the Committee of Recommendations.

"This conference is convinced that it is fundamental to national welfare to produce a continuously ample supply of wood upon the 470,000,000 acres of land that will be idle if not kept in forest. The business of growing timber on one-fourth of the nation's land area is on a par with agriculture as the foundation of American economics and social structure.

"We are glad to report that despite adverse conditions, unparallelled in any other progressive country, an amazing advance in forestry has been made in the United States within the

(Continued on page 4, column 1)

FOREST PLANTING IN NEBRASKA

Forest planting still proceeds at a good pace in Nebraska, native State of Arbor Day and home of the Halsey nursery. Extension Forester Watkins reports that 2,736,000 forest trees were planted in the State this spring, of which 186,000 were distributed under a Clarke-McNary agreement and 200,000 under the provisions of the Kinkaid law. The United States Forest Service planted 1,500,000 on the Nebraska National Forest, commercial nurseries of Nebraska furnished 750,000, and native stock and nursery trees brought from outside the State made up approximately 100,000.

Fire in the woods does not pay.

Practically every Piney Woods farm can grow timber as a profitable crop.

The United States is using 70 million pounds of artificial silk (rayon) made from wood each year.

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BEAUMONT CHAMBER OF COMMERCE HAS FORESTRY COMMITTEE

A decidedly encouraging action, indicating constructive interest in forestry problems, was taken by the Beaumont Chamber of Commerce some time ago when this organization appointed an official forestry committee. Beaumont has always had a large forest payroll and millions of dollars of wealth carved out of the virgin forests in Southeast Texas have been spent with the Beaumont merchants or invested in the development of the city. The personnel of the forestry committee includes progressive lumbermen as well as able business men engaged in other lines of activity. Mr. Charles E. Walden is chairman of the committee while the remainder of the members are Ben S. Woodhead, J. H. Reese, P. E. Hammons, J. L. Lyons, Beauregard Pipkin, E. H. Green, and W. F. Ryder.

The example set by the Beaumont Chamber of Commerce might well be followed by every chamber of commerce of the commercial timber belt of East Texas. All of these counties have a vital land problem in stimulating the use of agricultural land for agricultural purposes and the use of timber growing land for growing successive timber crops. Many complexing problems are still to be solved before the trail to real reforestation is blazed and brushed out. Forestry committees aided by the chambers of commerce in East Texas can render a wonderful service in studying and reporting upon the situation in their counties and in cooperating with the East Texas Chamber of Commerce and other agencies in working out a forestry program for the entire East Texas region.

PRESERVING CANADA'S FORESTS

The Society for the Preservation of Canadian Forests has just been formed with headquarters in Vancouver, B. C. The object of the new organization is to deal with the basic cause of forest fires, rather than with the effect, and cooperate with other similar bodies in the Dominion. The new organization, in association with other bodies of a like character, intends to enlighten the people of Canada on the primary cause of forest fires and to further any educational work now being carried on in that direction.

RESEARCH WORK BEING CONDUCTED BY THE TEXAS FOREST SERVICE

The Texas Forest Service is vitally interested in research work along all lines of forestry which are of practical value in accelerating the development of forestry in Texas.

Texas is fortunate in having three state-owned forests with a total area of 5,694 acres. One of these is typically longleaf pine, another practically all shortleaf pine and the third contains a large portion of loblolly pine. Two forests are now under administration with superintendents living on the forests. A manned steel lookout tower safeguards one from fires and plans have been made to erect a similar tower on the second forest. Unfortunately funds are not available to place the third state forest under administration.

Research activities have been alloted to the Division of Forest Management but the personnel of both the Division of Forest Protection and Farm Forestry is active in research which concerns their particular fields. Most of the experiments have been initiated during the past few months, since previous to this time the forest superintendents and the technical personnel have been occupied with building headquarter improvements, hog-proof fences, constructing fire lanes, establishing nurseries, collecting seed and other routine work.

Research work covers a number of different lines of endeavor, namely: effect of fires on growth and yield, effect of density of stands on growth and yield, determining the best methods and cost of both natural and artificial reforesting, and other factors affecting proper forest management.

On all forests plots have been established to show the effect of fire in tangible measureable terms on growth and yield of forests of different ages. Here plots are burned over at different seasons of the year and checked against similar plots protected from fires.

In experimenting in growth and yield of forests, stands have been selected and properly thinned. At intervals of ten years they are to be thinned again and the growth is to be carefully measured. Check plots of unthinned stands will show whether this procedure pays or not. Such plots have been laid out on the two forests under administration and seven sets of plots have been established in various parts of the shortleaf pine region in northeast Texas.

One of the biggest problems in Texas in that of reforesting cut-over lands. There is some question as to whether natural or artificial reforestation is cheaper in some cases. A study has been made in the longleaf pine on the Kirbyville State Forest of the seed produced during the fair seed year of 1925. All trees on a strip 250 feet wide and over a mile long were carefully examined as to cones and number of seed. A year later a careful examination was made for seedlings but due chiefly to birds and mice eating the seed practically no seedlings were found. One hundred seed trees of various sizes and crowns have been selected and records as to seed production will be made each year. The best kind of a seed tree should be discovered by this study.

In the spring of 1926 thirty-five acre of open land were broadcast to longleaf pine seed, varying from one to fifteen pounds per acre, with practically no seedlings resulting, probably due again to the birds and rodents. The same experiment is being repeated this fall to learn if the fall season is more favorable.

Forest tree nurseries have been established on the two state forests under administration and cost records of growing seedlings are being carefully kept. Sixty-five acres have been planted with nursery grown seedlings and here again cost records are kept. Different methods of nursery practices and planting of trees will be used this winter in order to ascertain the cheapest and most succesful method of artificial reforestation. A number of exotices obtained from climates which are similar to our own are also being grown in the hopes that trees of more rapid growth may be discovered for this region. Seed, planted in the nurseries, have been collected and careful records as to costs were kept.

A crop of timber has not been purposely grown in Texas and many things are yet to be learned. This can be done through research work and it is hoped that the research work now being carried on by the Texas Forest Service will answer many of these questions and make the growing of successive timber crops more feasible and more profitable.

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MILL MANAGERS DISCUSS TIMBER GROWING POSSIBILITIES

A joint meeting of the East Texas and Louisana Mill Managers' Associations, held November 19 at Shreveport, was largely given over to the discussion of timber growing possibilities of this region. In covering this subject, Mr. W. E. Bond of the Texas Forest Service brought out the following points.

The margin of safety in forestry practice is probably greater in the Southern pine region than any other part of the United States. The favorable climate produces rapid growth of valuable forests. Lumber, naval stores and other forest products produced are in demand by the people of the United States. Reforestation and management of the Southern pines are easy and no doubt less expensive than that of any other forest region. Easy logging conditions, cheap labor, close proximity to large markets, excellent water and rail transportation and large quantities of cheap land excellently adopted to timber growth but largely unsuited to agricultural favor the possibilities of timber growing in this region.

Many examples of profitable forestry practices can be found in this region. In fact, 6,638,770 acres are now being managed by owners so as to produce successive tree crops. This is a larger area under forest management than in any other region in the United States. The Great Southern Lumber Company of Bogalusa, Louisiana, which next spring contemplates growing enough seedlings to plant 15,000 acres and which is practicing good forestry in all of its branches, is a splendid example of a company definitely committed to continuous operation.

Yield tables for the different Southern pines showing at different ages the number of trees present, various diameters, various heights,, and yields in board feet for fully stocked stands, that is, stands which are producing wood at the fullest capacity were presented. These tables showed a growth and yield that can be expected if the forests are properly cared for.

The prospects of growing successive timber crops in Texas by private owners appear very favorable today. A number of Texas companies have expressed the desire to follow a definite plan of reforestation, protection and management. The farmers are also manifesting considerable interest.

The fact that the mill managers of Texas and Louisiana were willing to devote a large part of one of their monthly meetings to the discussion of timber growing possibilities is one of the best indications of the interest of the lumbermen in growing successive timber crops in this region. Considerable discussion of the subject was brought out and the general sentiment was optimistic regarding the feasibility of practicing forestry.

LUMBER DISTRIBUTION AND CONSUMPTION, 1926

The U. S. Forest Service estimates that in 1926, out of 36,935,930,000 board feet of lumber cut in the U. S., approximately 7 per cent was exported and 90 per cent distributed by rail, water, or other means to various domestic consuming centers. The remainder of about 3 per cent apparently added to mill stocks during the year.

The source, destination and quantities shipped in the domestic distribution of lumber is a matter of direct concern to the lumber trade and its dependent industries. Considerable interest has therefore been evidenced toward studies on this subject lately begun by the Federal Forest Service in cooperation with the Bureau of Census.

For 1926 the Forest Service has analyzed distribution figures based on returns from 1754 of the largest lumber mills and groups of mills which shipped approximately two-thirds of the national lumber cut. It is found that about 33 per cent of the total lumber distributed within this country does not go outside of the states in which it is cut. In 32 states and the District of Columbia the cut of soft-wood lumber is less than the consumption.

Sawed lumber exported from foreign countries was estimated in 1926 at 1,940,410,000 board feet. With this amount added in to our local consumption of home grown lumber, the per capita consumption of the United States for 1926 is reckoned at 305 board feet, a decrease of 15 feet from the average for the three preceding years.

One tree will make a million matches, one match can burn a million trees.

TEXAS FORESTRY EDUCATIONAL WORK SUCCESSFUL

The importance of reforestation and forest protection work was effectively carried by word and picture to over 12,800 citizens in rural communities of East Texas during the past summer.

A representative of the Division of Forest Protection was equipped with a Ford car and portable moving picture projector and, from May until the forepart of September, 95 forest fire prevention talks were given together with the showing of moving pictures which interestingly and forcibly depicted the need of keeping the fires out of the piney woods so that our forest growing lands may be kept productive.

This important forestry educational work was carried on in Jasper, Newton, Hardin, Tyler, Sabine, Angelina, Cherokee, Houston, Anderson, San Augustine and Trinity counties. Splendid results were secured and active cooperation aroused in forest fire prevention wherever the work was put on. This same work was also conducted at teachers' institutes held in Jasper and Newton counties.

Practically all meetings were held in the rural communities of the piney woods and colored settlements were visited as well as white. The forestry moving pictures afforded an 80 year old resident of Jasper County his first sight of moving pictures.

The Texas Forest Service believes this method of forestry educational work should be further developed and plans are being made to continue with the work next spring as soon as weather and road conditions permit.

In addition to this special project, the Texas Forest Patrolmen perform a vast amount of educational work during periods of low fire hazard. In 1926 the 37 Patrolmen visited 960 rural schools, made fire prevention talks to over 53,600 piney woods school children and distributed 61,000 pieces of forestry literature to them. East Texas school children have taken a great amount of interest in the forest fire prevention work and numerous instances have occurred this fall where serious fires have been averted through their cooperation in extinguishing small fires. East Texas school teachers are lending the best of cooperation to the local Patrolmen in helping with the forestry educational work.

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MORE MUNICIPAL FORESTS FOR VERMONT

The number of the municipal forests of Vermont has now swelled to 38, and their area to 8,000 acres. The city of Ruthland has approximately doubled the area of its forest by a recent purchase of 1,500 acres. The town of Woodstock has received land for a forest as a gift from ex-Gov. Franklin S. Billings. Forest plantings by 18 of the cities, villages, and towns this spring called for 269,000 trees.

FORESTRY CONFERENCE

(Continued from page 1)

last twenty-five years and especially within the last ten years. A majority of the owners of extensive forest lands of the West, a large percentage of those of the South and many other regions maintain ownership of their cut-over lands, and protect them from fire despite heavy taxes. This is an essential part of reforestation. We find, moreover, that some two hundred corporations owning an aggregate area of 21,000,000 acres—nearly equal to the whole of the Forests of France—have reported the adoption of forest management policies. But from all sides come reports of a discouraging struggle against conditions, which can be rectified only by public cooperation, through full recognition of individual and collective public responsibility.

"To continue reforestation, to expand it to meet national and community requirements, the following measures are necessary: (1) Adequate public protection against forest fires; (2) equitable and stable taxation; (3) full technical and economic information through research; (4) complete recognition by the people of State and Federal responsibility.

"Forest owners recognize the national necessity of continuous productivity of their lands when economically feasible. The growing of trees must be upon a business basis or it can not be pursued. It is evident from the start already made that enlightened public policy will stimulate the general adoption of reforestation to maintain continuous production of wood on the nation's forest lands."

The Soviet Government is spending 1,500,000 rubles in the construction of a timber export base at Leningrad.

TEXAS FALL FIRE SEASON HAZARDOUS

The 1927 fire season has been the most hazardous experienced since 1924. This fall lack off precipitation has left the piney woods in a highly inflammable condition while strong and variable winds have made forest fires unusually difficult to control. Although the rains which occurred intermittently from November 10 to 14 greatly relieved the danger of fire, they were not general in character and a few days of fair weather will bring renewed danger of fire. Cold weather adds to the fire hazard as the grasses are killed and, in addition, numerous fires are started in the piney woods and along the roads for warming purposes. All too often such warming fires as well as camp fires are built near inflamable forest material and are not extinguished when left.

Although it is yet too early to record the fire damage for the 1927 fire season, present reports indicate an increase of at least 40 per cent in the total number of fires occurring for 1926. Other Southern States are also experiencing a more serious fire season than for the preceding year.

Funds at present made available by the State and Federal Government for the protection of East Texas forest lands from fires are sufficient only to employ a limited number of Forest Patrolmen to control the forest fire evil. The Texas protective organization is sufficient to afford fairly adequate protection to the 8,588,000 acres of forest land under organized protection. However, these funds are not sufficient to permit the expansion of the organization to meet the emergency which occurs during an abnormally dry and hazardous fire season. In forest protection work, the same as in city fire protection work, it is the abnormal situation which must be kept in mind and provided for if the emergency situation is to be promptly and effectively handled.

GROWTH OF FORESTS CAN BE INCREASED

The annual growth of wood in the forests of the United States can be increased about four times the present volume. Crude forestry practices, including protection from fires, would probably increase the present net growth of six billion cubic feet to about ten billion and the growing of forests as a crop under intensive management should ultimately yield annually more than twenty-seven billion cubic feet. At the present, there is probably no net growth in virgin timber and vast areas have been cut so closely and burned by forest fires so that very little growth is resulting. When provision is finally made for successive forest crops on these areas the growth will be greatly increased.

Treated woodblock flooring is growing in favor. In 1926 nearly 11,000,000 square feet of this material was laid—a gain of 17 per cent.

Redwood, Port Orford Cedar, Western Red Cedar, Eastern Red Cedar, and Southern Cypress are rot-resistant, and as near everlasting as wood can be.

Synthetic lumber is being made from sawmill waste that was formerly burned.

IT'S NOT TOO EARLY

To send in your membership dues
for the
Texas Forestry Association
for 1928

Forestry in Texas has made substantial progress during the present year. Help keep it going. Send in your dues now!

Annual Membership $1.00 **Sustaining Membership $10.00**
Contributing Membership $5.00 **Life Membership $25.00**

Secretary, Texas Forestry Associatinoon,
College Station, Texas.

I enclose $..... for .....membership in the Texas Forestry Association for 1928.

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