

AS OTHERS SEE IT

COAST FORESTS CUT INTO

(Pacific Coast Lumberman)

While it is a general assertion not pretending to be accurate, the statement that 60 per cent. of the standing timber of the State of Washington has been cut off without profit to timber holder, logger, or manufacturer, is one that has more truth than poetry in it.

Instability; boom or slump; feast or famine; has been far too great a part of the history of the lumber business of the West. Already the extent to which our B. C. coast timber is being cut into is becoming very visible on the map, and it is certainly time that we studied every way in which production can be made less unstable before the inroads into our forest assets become more severe. Closer utilization of stumpage, and getting the very best out of the log and out of manufactured lumber are ideas which are steadily replacing the old time western idea that lavish waste at this stage of lumbering was inevitable.

FORESTS AND WATER FLOW

Australian Forestry Journal.

Mr. W. R. Holmes, one of our well-known engineers, recently said: "Engineers and all local authorities throughout New Zealand should maintain a constant campaign against the denudation of our forest-clad mountains and ranges, not only on account of the loss of valuable water during floods, but on account of the enormously-increased quantity of detritus washed down from the bare hills to detrimentally affect all storage reservoirs which may be constructed in such localities. The maintenance of an equable flow in the streams, for the use of posterity, is of far greater natural value than the endeavour to maintain a few sheep on what must become almost barren country. What he thought the Government engineers should do was to support the Forestry Department in its endeavours to obtain control of as much of the forest territory as possible." The importance of this advice cannot be over-emphasized. Mr. Holmes, with his long experience of our rivers and climate, and with matured judgment, urges the mem-

bers of his profession to "support the Forestry Department." The evidence of the necessity for this to future generations is overwhelming, and should induce public opinion to be more pronounced than ever that the remaining forests should be under the control of the Forest Service, and that, after demarcation, any land cut out as suitable for settlement be handed to the Lands Department for disposal, and not leave the decision in the hands of the latter department.

DOING A GREAT WORK

Tomkins, Sask.

Canadian Forestry Assn.

I have myself a very good shelter belt on my farm and I can assure you it adds greatly to the appearance of the home and I certainly think you are doing a great work in educating people of the West to plant trees.

Wishing you continued success.

Yours truly

C. H. HARNETT.

U. S. LUMBERMEN TURNING TO FORESTRY.

(An Editorial in "American Forestry")

AMERICAN lumbering is in the early stages of evolution. It is turning to the principles of forestry. This trend may not be perceptible to the average citizen. It probably is not, but it is nevertheless true that in almost every timber region of the United States lumbermen may be found who have, within the past five years, turned to some form of forest management. Their number, of course, is relatively small, but their action is highly significant. They have not been prompted by sentiment. They have studied the ground, looked into the future, and have made up their minds that forestry embodies the business principles with which to meet economic changes pressing in upon them.

In the last issue of American Forestry, mention was made of the fact that some of the largest of the redwood companies had just decided to apply forest management to their lands. Down in the piney woods of the South the same trend is in

evidence. The Director of the Southern Experiment Station is authority for the following statement:

"The best proof we can present that some measure of forestry is at least feasible, and frequently profitable, is the surprisingly large number of southern pine manufacturers who are today putting into effect on their own land measures very like our requirements. The Jackson Lumber Company of Lockhart, Alabama, has since the beginning cut no trees below a high diameter limit, now about 20 inches. The Kaul Lumber Company of Birmingham, Alabama, for years followed a plan of conservative cutting drawn up by the Forest Service in 1906, and has gone back to it again after the lapse of a few years during the war. The Alger-Sullivan Lumber Company, Century, Florida, has very recently begun work on a forestry program.

"The Allison Lumber Company of Bellamy, I am told, has gotten to the point where they are confident of being able to keep fire out of their slash and to preserve the young growth for a future crop. The Tatum Lumber Company of Jackson and the Batson-McGhee Company of Millard, both in Mississippi, have been cutting conservatively for several years and attempting fire protection on their lands. Most of you are familiar with the policy of the Great Southern Lumber Company in reproducing its forests as a basis for making Bogalusa a permanent city. I have already mentioned the Urania Lumber Company which for several years has been preaching and above all practicing forestry in Louisiana."

In the Lake States no less keen and practical a man than Henry Ford is practicing forestry—not as a fad but as a part of his automobile business. In the Northeast, a number of lumber and pulp companies have employed foresters and are proceeding along lines of permanent operations. These men are real leaders in their chosen fields. They are the vanguard of the industry's progressive wing. They are practical, far-seeing men, whose example belies the declaration of many lumbermen for years that forestry is not practicable. For these pioneers in the practice of forestry in this country, American Forestry has the greatest admiration, and it bespeaks for them the public recognition and co-operation which they justly deserve.