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TEXAS FOREST NEWS

Oldest State Forestry News — First Issue June, 1919

Vol. XXIV. No. 2

Issued by Texas Forest Service, A. & M. College, College Station, Texas

June, 1945

South's Foresters Meet In Lufkin



FORESTERS MEET—Here are the state foresters and fire control chiefs from ten southern states who met at Lufkin from May 28 through June 1. Fire control men are in the front row and state foresters back row. Left to right, front row are: J. O. Burnside, Texas; Prof. Schenk,

University of Alabama; Wm. A. Mitchell, Oklahoma; P. W. Tillman, North Carolina; Lee C. Sessions, Mississippi; C. F. Attaway, Alabama; George Lary, Arkansas; Robert M. Campbell, South Carolina; William Palmer, Louisiana; Joe R. Gramling, Florida; Ray Atkinson, Florida and Norman E. Brooks,

Georgia. Back row: W. E. White, Texas; Glen Durrell, Oklahoma; Wm. Biechler, North Carolina; Albert Legett, Mississippi; Jake Stauffer, Alabama; Fred Lang, Arkansas; Charles Flory, South Carolina; James E. Mixon, Louisiana (fire control chief); C. H. Coulter, Florida and J. M. Tinker, Georgia.

Fourteen million dollars was set as the cost of adequately protecting state and private forest lands in the south in preliminary estimates submitted by Southern state foresters and fire control chiefs meeting at Lufkin, Texas, from May 28-June 1.

All but one of the eleven states in the southern region were represented in the conference, the first meeting of southern foresters to be held in Texas. The group were hosts of the Texas Forest Service, A. & M. College.

The tentative budget set for the cost of fire protection on 176,537,477 acres of timberland in the south totaled \$14,210,515, four times the amount now spent. The expenditure would amount to about eight cents an acre.

The proposed budgets were analyzed by representatives of the U. S. Forest

Service, which allot federal funds under the Clarke-McNary law to states co-operating in fire protection.

Earl Pierce, of the state and private

the federal allotments were based on such factors as cost of fire protection on the different timber types, fire risk, area needing protection, value of timber and amounts spent by the states yearly for fire protection.

He said that the three West Coast States received the greatest share of the federal money based on the above factors because these states appropriated large sums for protection and private owners of forest lands contributed large amounts of additional funds. Although the Southern States have the greatest area of forests by regions in the Nation and the greatest number of fires, its fire protection budgets are lower because some of the state legislatures have been lax in appropriating money for the program, it was indicated.

(See FORESTERS on Page 3)

Forestry on the Air

The Texas Forest Service presents a radio program each Saturday morning at 6 a.m. over the Texas Quality Network which dispenses information valuable to all those interested in forestry. The program originates in the A. & M. College studio of Station WTAW, in cooperation with the Texas Extension Service on its Farm and Home program.

division of the forest service, Washington, D. C., told the state foresters that

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S. L. FROST.....Editor

Other Texas Forest Service personnel contributing. U. S. Forest Service co-operating.

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Memorial Forests

V-E day has passed and the nation's hope is that V-J day is not far distant. More and more it is fitting that cities and communities should be thinking of a tribute to those who will return from service and to those who will not come back.

A memorial forest is a tribute that will keep alive the symbolism of those ideals and purposes for which our men and women fought and too often made the supreme sacrifice.

A memorial forest is not entirely a new idea as single trees and groves were planted and dedicated for World War I heroes. The forest idea carries the tree motif one degree further in providing a whole forest of trees which, with forest practices applied, will be as productive as we pray the peace will be.

The establishment and management of the memorial forest parallels that of the community forest. The Texas Forest Service points to Garrison, site of the first memorial forest in Texas, as an example of the plan to follow.

Anyone interested in such a project may receive information and assistance from the Texas Forest Service.

Bulletin 36 "Community Forests for Texas", outlines the purposes and objectives to be reached by a local memorial or community forest project. Get it for your town.

Plan Tree Planting, Order Seedlings Now

Now is the time to begin planning your fall and winter tree planting, according to the Texas Forest Service, from whose nursery annually go thousands of tiny tree seedlings to help re-forest Texas.

If you plan to plant trees during the coming season, decide now upon what land you will use and what species of tree you wish to plant and also on how many of those trees you will set out.

Order blanks for trees will be ready in the near future. A post card to the Texas Forest Service will bring you a list of trees available, planting instructions and costs.

Pine Poles Cut From 19-Year-Old Texas Slash Pine Plantation Net \$42 an Acre

The first commercial cutting of slash pine in Texas was made on the E. O. Siecke State Forest near Kirbyville, Newton county, in April, 1945, when 72 trees were removed from Plantation 26-C for pole material.

These trees were cut in addition to 311 longleaf trees removed at the same time from the state forest and also sold for poles.

A total of \$55.28 was received on the sale of the trees from the 1.3 acre slash pine plantation. On an acre basis this is equivalent to a yearly income of \$2.24 over the 19-year period since the establishment of this planting in March,

1926.

After the poles were cut there remained 2,438 board feet of slash pine in sawlog size trees 10 inches and more in diameter and 26.4 standard cords of wood in trees less than this diameter.

The removal of these slash pine poles still leaves a residue of 245 trees per acre. Even this stand is considered heavy and is in need of additional cutting to put the plantation in the best possible growing condition.

To improve the situation a pulpwood cutting is contemplated in this area soon. This sale will further increase the income from the plantation.



SLASH PINE POLES—Here are a few of the 72 poles cut from the nineteen-year-old slash pine plantation shown in the background. The plantation, oldest of its species in Texas, is located on the E. O. Siecke State Forest in Newton County. The pole sale netted \$55.28 from 1.3 acres.

New Sawmill Slated For Newton County

Erection of a new sawmill at Newton to employ from 250 to 300 persons is underway, according to R. F. Balthis regional forester of the Texas Forest Service. Capacity of the new mill which is being built by Buck Williams of Nacogdoches and associate is expected to be 75,000 board feet of lumber daily.

Established under the name of the Newton County Lumber Company, the new firm will operate lands purchased from the Wier Longleaf Lumber Company. The company has also purchased an additional 15,000 acres in scattered tracts.

NEGRO SCHOOL RENEWS STATE FOREST LEASE

Renewal of the leases to the Call School Board to use buildings on the E. O. Siecke State forest for school purposes has been extended by the Board of Directors of A. & M. College until June 30, 1946.

The Negro schools at Call have been using the buildings on the state forest since October, 1944 as a war emergency when their school burned. About 250 children are registered in the classes meeting at the forest.

The old cathedral in Port-au-Prince, Haiti, had no walls. The roof was supported by great wood pillars, which are still standing.

New Tree Farm Ranks Texas Third in Nation

With the placing of 700,000 acres of Southwestern Settlement and Development land under the Texas Tree Farms System, Texas land under the plan was brought up to 1,621,167 acres.

This vast acreage placed Texas third in the South and third in the nation in the amount of acreage and the number of tree farms.

The term tree farm indicates a forested area managed and protected for the production of repeated crops of timber. It refers to the application of sound principles of forestry to privately owned timber lands.

The program is comparatively new, being less than a year old in this state. It is being sponsored by The Texas Forestry Association and East Texas Chamber of Commerce in cooperation with the Texas Forest Service.

The fact that 83 individuals have placed their land under the system indicates that the practices necessary for qualification have the approval of the woodland owners.

The following chart has been prepared by the National Lumber Manufacturers Association to show the number of tree farms and their acreage.

State	Number	Acres
Alabama	296	1,957,597
Arkansas	257	2,952,336
Mississippi	46	58,586
North Carolina	14	15,821
Texas	83	1,621,167
Idaho	10	356,694
Washington	34	1,530,809
Oregon	21	1,179,799
California	20	375,461
Montana	10	567,392

Texas Tree Farms System

Sponsored By

Texas Forestry Association

East Texas Chamber of Commerce

Texas Forest Service

This Certifies
that the forest lands of

Southwestern Settlement & Development Corporation
consisting of 700,000 acres, are being managed upon a basis of sound forestry practice for continuous production, including protection from fire, in accordance with standards approved by the Texas Forest Service. In recognition thereof the lands, described on the back of this certificate, are hereby designated a "Tree Farm" to remain as such so long as the owner, his heirs and assigns, comply with the said standards of forestry practice.



H. M. Murren
President, Texas Forestry Association
Bronson Morgan
East Texas Chamber of Commerce
W. H. White
Director, Texas Forest Service

Tree Farm No. 21

Date April 27, 1945

TREE FARM CERTIFICATE—A copy of the above certificate was presented to the Southwestern Settlement and Development Corporation in April when the company's properties were listed in the Texas Tree Farm system. It is the largest tree farm listed to date in the state, and Texas foresters believe it may rank as first in size in the Nation.

8,825,247 WOODS ACRES UNDER FIRE PROTECTION

Forest fire protection is now being provided for 8,825,247 acres of forest land in 31 East Texas counties with the land owned by more than 40,000 farmers and hundreds of other persons.

Protection costs on 91 percent of the area are financed entirely by state and federal appropriations. On the remaining 9 percent, private landowners pay part of the protection costs, in addition to state and federal money.

FORESTERS —

(Continued from Page 1)

The funds spent for forest fire protection in the eleven states for the 1945 fiscal year reached a sum of \$3,673,000, which was shown by state foresters to be 74 percent less than needed to give adequate protection.

The costs of adequate protection were determined by the following conditions as necessary to extinguish fires when they are small:

Prompt detection of fire, quick dispatch of crews, sufficient and well trained crews, enough modern equipment, a reserve of manpower and equipment to be furnished largely by cooperating landowners, and a forceful educational program.

The group agreed on a tentative plan for central research on forest fire fighting equipment to be conducted by the University of Alabama. It was recommended that high priority be given to development of a light fire line plow that could be carried in a pickup type truck.

A highlight of the meeting was a demonstration of the aerial forest patrol unit of the Texas Forest Service and Civil Air Patrol and of fire fighting equipment being used in the various states.

The state foresters elected Glen Durrell, Oklahoma, chairman; Jake Stauffer, Alabama, vice-chairman and Fred Lang, Arkansas, secretary.



TREE FARMS—Dedication of the Texas Tree Farms system which got underway late last fall when 70 ownerships were listed in the opening exercises, is shown above. Each tree farmer is presented with a large wooden sign to mark his property.

"Staypak" Wood Pressed Under Heat at Texas Forest Products Laboratory, Attracts Interest

Samples of a new product, "staypak", made from red oak and sweet gum, have been manufactured at the Texas Forest Service's laboratory at Lufkin, and are attracting "considerable interest", according to E. D. Marshall, lab chief.

Staypak is a comparatively simple process by which untreated lumber and veneer may be converted into a high-density product. No commercial development has yet taken place, but it is expected in the near future.

The name is derived from the fact that the product retains almost the original compressed thickness when it completes swelling after being treated.

The lumber, usually knot-free hardwood, is pressed at 1500 pounds per square inch pressure at 340 degrees fahrenheit. The heat and the water in the wood cause the lignin to flow and set. It acts as a glue on cooling and makes the wood permanently dense. No resin is added as in some other of the newer products.

Veneers treated similarly may be cross-or parallel-bonded and pressed. Dimensional changes and warping in both types of the new product are almost negligible.

Staypak has approximately twice the impact strength and about 25 per cent

more tensile and bending strength than compreg. The new product has lower shear strength parallel and perpendicular to the grain. It is less resistant to termite attack and absorbs more water.

Suggested uses are airplane props, mallet heads, tool handles, silent gears, pulleys, tooling dies and jibs or any others where toughness, hardness and stability are prime factors.

Lumber After War Featured in Booklet

A booklet, "Lumber After the War", which explains the lumber situation and makes predictions as to what will happen to it in the postwar years has been published by the American Forest Products Industries, Inc.

The booklet was written by S. R. Black, vice president of the Weyerhaeuser Sales Co. of St. Paul, Minnesota. He outlines the aim of the industry as the development of new and better products to give the public a large, dependable and perpetual supply of forest products.

Authorization to Make Timber Surveys Given

Authorization for personnel of the Texas Forest Service to make timber surveys for private landowners providing parties obtaining such assistance pay at least the field expenses of the men employed, has been granted by the Board of Directors of A. & M. College.

The Board extended its authority to President Gilchrist to act on such matters directly with the Texas Forest Service.

The original act creating the forest service in 1915 provided that forestry assistance could be given to individuals and companies when state men were reimbursed for field expenses.

FIGHTERS NEED WOOD

Each serviceman in the Pacific requires 16 tons of shipping for the first 30 days and about 6 tons each month thereafter, says the Navy. Atmospheric and other conditions in that area require more careful wrapping to protect from humidity, rot, vermin, and other pests. The paper and crating shortage is still far from over after victory in Europe.



GRANDPA POSTOAK—According to records of the Texas Forest Service this is the largest post oak tree in the state. This tree (*Quercus stellata*) is 11 feet 8½ inches in diameter at the trunk. It is 86 feet high, and the width across the crown is 81 feet. It is growing near Waskom in Harrison county. The forest service is anxious to locate all the largest trees of each species in the state. If you know of a whopper write: "Big Trees". Texas Forest Service, A. & M. College, College Station, Texas and give us the approximate size and location.

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Canterbury Is New TFA Head

N. D. Canterbury, Houston, has been elected president of the Texas Forestry Association. He succeeds W. E. Merrem, Houston, who was elected vice-president and chairman of the executive committee.

Other vice-presidents elected include:

Dr. A. W. Birdwell, Nacogdoches; W. R. Beaumier, Lufkin; H. M. Seaman, Houston; Hoxie H. Thompson, Trinity; and C. R. Heaton, College Station.

W. Goodrich Jones, founder of the 31 year old organization is president-emeritus. S. L. Frost was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

No annual meeting was held in view of ODT travel restrictions and voting was conducted by mail ballot.

President Canterbury is forester with Champion Paper & Fibre Company. He has held forestry positions in Connecticut, New Hampshire, South Carolina, Arkansas, Mississippi, Massachusetts, and Louisiana. He is a graduate of the Yale School of Forestry. He is serving on a number of state and national forestry committees. He was in the Signal Corps during World War I.



N. D. Canterbury

Ag. Leaders In Wood County Boost Planting

An estimated 25 to 30 thousands acres of worn out crop land in Wood county should be replanted to pine seedlings in the opinion of agricultural leaders in that section. District forester M. V. Dunmire, who recently completed an extensive survey of forestry conditions in Wood county, said that members of the Soil Conservation Service, farmers and county agent furnished this estimate of the planting needs for the county.

Dunmire reported that many fields abandoned since the start of the war were making a comeback to young pine. Since the county is not under organized protection from woods fires the future of these reseeded fields is difficult to predict, he said.

He found that 107 acres of young pine plantations had been set out in the past five years. "This is only a drop in the bucket to the tree planting needs of Wood county—but it is a start," Dunmire concluded.

Ten Texas Communities Now Own Forest Lands

Ten community forests are now established in Texas with a total area of 1,740 acres, according to Texas Forest Service records.

Communities owning forests are Lufkin, Port Arthur, Henderson, Palestine, Luling, Garrison, Nacogdoches, Jacksonville, Texarkana, and Marshall.

A & M Research Foundation To Help Forestry

Prospects for increased research in Texas forest products loomed bright when the board of trustees of the newly created Texas A. & M. Research Foundation listed for consideration the study of 22 different forestry projects submitted by the Texas Forest Service.

Twelve of the projects listed were in the field of forest products research and 10 in silvicultural research. Director White estimated that they could be developed at an annual cost of \$185,000.

Dean Howard W. Barlow, acting director of the research foundation, said that the foundation was created to encourage, foster and conduct scientific investigations and research in order to provide more fully for the development of Texas natural resources.

Membership in this non-profit organization, he said, consisted of fifty councilors selected from five groups representing industry, agriculture, A. & M. College, A. & M. alumni and the general public. A 15-man board of trustees selected from these groups directs the affairs of the foundation. George Chance of Bryan is president of the foundation. Director White has been appointed a councilor representing the college group.

The foundation is a non-profit organization. Dean Barlow said that it was the only one of its kind in Texas and the southwest, but indicated that universities in other sections of the country had established similar organizations.

The work of the foundation will be financed largely by industrial grants for particular problems, by fees from (See RESEARCH, Page 3)

FOREST FIRE BOX SCORE

East Texas Forest Area Protected: 8,852,047 Acres

Month	This Year			Last Year			20-Year Average		
	Fires	Acres Burned	Av. Size	Fires	Acres Burned	Av. Size	Fires	Acres Burned	Av. Size
January	134	8,351	62.32	76	4,828	63.50	240	19,555	81.41
February	218	12,856	58.97	141	10,809	76.70	469	26,197	55.86
March	176	14,687	83.45	253	15,155	59.90	783	47,263	59.90
April	51	1,283	25.16	110	3,953	35.94	336	13,960	35.94
May	40	1,252	31.30	16	1,184	74.00	119	3,401	28.69
June	23	668	29.04	25	1,352	54.08	120	4,902	40.95
TOTAL	642	39,097	60.90	621	37,281	60.03	2,067	115,278	55.77

VOLUNTEERS FIGHT FIRE

In 1943 and 1944, a total of 9,450 persons actually assisted in forest fire suppression in East Texas without pay from the state, according to records of the Texas Forest Service. The work of these volunteers amounted to 26,266 man-hours during the two-year period.

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More Forestry Is Taught In Texas Schools

Real progress made in the teaching of forestry in the public schools of Texas in the last few years is credited to the cooperation between the state Department of Education and the Texas Forest Service.

During the 1943-44 term a representative group of superintendents furnished interesting information on the amount of forestry and conservation taught. Of the 145 superintendents filling out a questionnaire, 117 showed some instruction in general conservation. Eighty-two showed specific forestry courses while others included forestry as only a part of a broader conservation program. Only 17 of the 145 queried indicated no conservation work.

There is a wide variation in the number of teachers offering some conservation instruction in the school organization. The range was from one to 50 teachers per system. If only one teacher touched on conservation it was generally the vocational agriculture teacher, but a representative number of biology, social and general science teachers were included in the list.

The publication in 1943 of a bulletin (431), "A Tentative Course of Study for Teaching Forest Conservation in the Public Schools of Texas", by the state department furnished working material for the teachers. This has been supplemented by the state superintendents annual administrators conference, by suggestions sent from the department and by personal contacts of the supervisory staff of both the education department and forest service.

Indications are that the trend during the 1944-45 year was toward the teaching of additional conservation courses.

The state of Louisiana has been requested by 65 Louisiana business men to take steps to create two more nurseries to facilitate reforestation of idle forest lands.

Tree Identification Booklet Is Popular

With those who want to be up on their tree identification, Bulletin No. 20, "Forest Trees of Texas", is meeting with wide-spread approval.

The booklet was revised late in 1943 and is now in its fourth printing. It



now contains descriptions of 145 trees, most of which are illustrated, a complete index of both common and scientific names, a description of Texas tree regions, a story of the Texas Forest Service and its activities and a guide for the study of trees.

Illustrations are of various kinds of leaf, twig, bud and fruit forms, and a simple description of some of the complicated words used by tree experts are also provided.

The booklet is made up of 138 pages, printed on paper made from trees grown in the state. It is a handy size that may be carried in the pocket for field use.

"Forest Trees of Texas" sells for 15 cents a single copy or 10 cents each when purchased in quantities of 10 or more. It may be obtained by writing Texas Forest Service, College Station.

The Japs saturate ship timbers with whale blubber to protect them from insects. Then our Navy spoils the plan by sinking the ships before the insects can do any harm, anyway.

Admiral Nimitz has a small tree he intends to plant in Tokyo soon. Poison ivy would be a more popular choice.

Forestry Research

Announcement of the work of the new Texas A. & M. Research Foundation should be of interest to all those concerned with the development and welfare of Texas forests and its industries. Through the foundation a new horizon is opened to furthering forestry research in the state.

As has been pointed out, 22 projects in the field of forest products research and silvicultural research have been presented to board of trustees of the foundation for consideration. These by no means cover the whole field of forestry research needed in Texas. But they are a start.

Compared to the estimated value of Texas forest products manufactured in the state, which runs up to \$52,000,000 annually, not including the products of two paper mills, the estimated yearly cost of \$185,000 for conducting the forestry research projects presented to the foundation, is a relatively insignificant item. On this comparison, research would cost approximately three-tenths of one percent of the value of the finished forest product. It is reported that some other large industries put back as much as 10 percent of the value of their product into research.

Since 1939, the Texas Forest Service, through its laboratory at Lufkin, has been conducting forest products research on a budget of \$17,000. It is anticipated that much of the forest research proposed to the A. & M. foundation will be channeled through the state laboratory. Work has also been going on in silvicultural research for many years under Texas Forest Service guidance. This division will, it is expected, help to administer the projects in its field submitted to the foundation.

The new foundation offers an opportunity for increased forest research which is not immediately apparent to much of the public. Compared to other industries the forest products industry operates through many small units. For example, four sugar refining companies produce 79 percent of the nation's sugar. Four companies produce 89 percent of the glass. Four companies make 85 percent of the farm machinery. One company produces 90 percent of the aluminum. As a contrast, 38,820 sawmills produce 80 percent of the nation's lumber.

The research that can be conducted and is being conducted by these big concerns is well known. On the other hand the possibilities of individual research by any one lumber mill is limited by its size. For this reason alone, the A. & M. research foundation offers a new and brilliant opportunity for a coordinated program of forest products research.

Crosstie Lag Is Threat To Railroads

A steady decline in the production of crossties during the past several months is beginning to worry the railroads. Track maintenance programs required an estimated 48,500,000 ties in 1944 and 1945 requirements exceed 60 million, according to the American Association of Railroads which is backing a nationwide program to obtain \$93,000,000 worth of railroad ties this year.

Shortage of woods labor and keen price competition for other needed forest products has cut tie making down sharply in the chief producing areas.

With heavy traffic continuing to transport equipment, supplies and personnel to the Pacific coast, the outlook for the railroads is not bright.

The War Manpower Commission has been asked to survey the labor situation with a view to increasing the output of crossties. Farmers and timberland owners have been asked to help produce ties from their woodlands. Effective July 25 the OPA is reported to have boosted tie ceiling prices by as much as 25 percent. Pine, gum and oak are acceptable species.

Texas production of crossties in 1943 amounted to 3,756,000 pieces. Many of the ties went into the maintenance of Texas 15,000 miles of first-main track, the largest trackage in the country. Most ties are given preservative treatment to prolong their life. Most of Texas' ten wood preserving plants treat ties.

Information on production of ties may be obtained from local railroad agents or wood contractors.

Farm Boys Enjoy Camp At Siecke State Forest

One hundred and twenty five 4-H club boys from southeast Texas spent three days in July at the E. O. Siecke State Forest in the annual encampment sponsored by the Texas Extension Service for that region.

Under the leadership of George Johnson, district Extension agent, the boys studied and heard about forestry, wildlife, and general agriculture, from their county agents, Extension service specialist, foresters and others. Plenty of time was provided on the program for fishing, swimming, quoits, ball playing and evening movies.

R. F. Balthis and D. A. Anderson of the Texas Forest Service took the boys on a tour of the state forest and explained some of the forestry demonstration work to them.

Texas Bamboo Planting Nets Several Hundred Dollars From One Acre

Timber-type bamboo, similar to that planted experimentally on the E. O. Siecke state forest by the Texas Forest Service appears to offer opportunities for commercial production and processing in Texas.

Because of its rapid growth and varied uses the tree may soon prove valuable.

E. D. Marshall, chief of the forest products laboratory, says, "A few days ago, in company with a party of chemurgic-minded scientists and administrators, it was a pleasure to see the rapid growth of a small bamboo planting in Jasper County. Although this



BAMBOO — D. A. Anderson, in charge of silvicultural research for the Texas Forest Service, shows off a four-year-old plantation of bamboo on the E. O. Siecke state forest in Newton County. Some of the trees have grown 20 to 30 feet high this year.

planting occupies less than one acre of land, several hundred dollars have already been realized from the thinnings alone for sale as fishing poles."

Much experimentation has been done toward making bamboo into paper, and it produces a high grade. Other uses include furniture and novelties.

Estimated yield is about seven tons per acre at each annual harvest. The tree will grow from 30 to 60 feet in height and two to four inches in diameter in eight weeks.

Farm Project Setup Shifted

Interdepartmental shift of administration of the Nacogdoches Farm forestry project from the Soil Conservation Service to the U. S. Forest Service was announced effective July 1. The Texas Forest Service which with The Texas Extension Service has been cooperating on the project since it was set into operation in 1940, will continue to administer the field work and general supervision.

Robert Q. Etzel, farm forster for the Nacogdoches project, resigned recently to accept a position with the Boy Scouts. No one has as yet been found to fill the position. W. E. White, Texas Forest Service director, said.

RESEARCH —

(Continued from page 1)

licensing agreements on patents received through research activities and by direct gifts from donors whose incomes are such that it would cost them only from 5 to 10 percent of the amount of their contributions due to the saving in income taxes.

Dean Barlow reported that the foundation already had received nearly \$100,000 in cash for research. Seven projects are now underway, none of them on forestry, he said. A total of 249 projects have been listed for study, estimated to cost \$2,255,250 a year.

In presenting his report of recommended forestry studies, Director White declared the foundation to be "a place where the lumber industry can place funds to solve its problems."

Forestry projects listed with the foundation are:

1. Study of the production of utility grades of plywood. Estimated cost \$5,000.
2. Production of treated veneers for special purposes. Cost \$3,500.
3. Production of compregnated wood. Cost \$2,000.
4. Production of plastics from wood waste. Cost \$10,000.
5. Effect of chemical treatments on kiln drying of lumber. Cost \$12,000.
6. Pulping of low grade hardwoods. Cost \$10,000.
7. Studies of wood hydrolysis. Cost \$21,000.
8. Rayon production from Texas wood species. Cost \$3,500.
9. Use of chemicals in preventing blue stain and fungi on pulpwood stacked in the woods. Cost \$2,500.
10. Wood working properties of Texas woods. Cost \$12,000.
11. Use of portable chippers to utilize logging waste and low value hardwoods. Cost \$10,000.
12. Hydrogenation of wood. Cost \$22,000.
13. Possibility of growing cork oak commercially in Texas. Cost \$5,000.
14. Economic study of the principal tree regions of the state. Cost \$12,000.
15. Developing better methods of establishing new forests by planting and seeding. Cost \$5,000.
16. Labor and cost studies of farm forest units. Cost \$5,000.
17. Reforestation experiments with exotic species. Cost \$5,000.
18. Study of management of bottomland hardwoods. Cost \$5,000.
19. Genetics studies of trees. Cost \$5,000.
20. Study of taxation of forest land. Cost \$5,000.
21. Timber-grazing study. Cost \$10,000.
22. Timber cutting practices. Cost \$15,000.

Nursery Movie In Sound, Color Being Filmed

An up-to-date motion picture, in sound and color, now in production by Larry Fisher of the division of information of the Texas Forest Service and tentatively titled, "Indian Mound and the Pines", will show, in story form, the operations of the TFS nursery at Alto.

Located on the nursery property is an Indian mound, built in approximately 1000 A. D. Through cooperation of the Department of Anthropology, University of Texas, of which Dr. J. G. McAllister is director, much of the material collected when the University excavated the mound in 1940, will be utilized in a dramatic and colorful sequence. This sequence will show the building of the mound, the Indian village and other features and Alex Krieger, archaeologist of the department, is assisting in the preparation of the material to insure the historical accuracy of the Indian scenes. The late Dr. Curtis Hesse, curator of the A. & M. museum, also assisted in the preparation of the script.



INDIAN—Tah-U-Tsi, hunter of the deer, is portrayed by Leon Bostick, of Alto, in the forthcoming motion picture "Indian Mound and the Pines", now in production by the Texas Forest Service information division. The picture will be in sound and color and, in addition to showing the nursery operations, will show a colorful sequence of the legend of the Mound Builders.



KNOW A BIGGER HOLLY?—In its search for the biggest trees in the state, someone told the Texas Forest Service—"Why don't you look in your own back yard?" Sure enough, at our own tree nursery at Alto we found what we think is a pretty fair sized Holly (*Ilex Opaca*). The tree has a trunk seven and two-tenths feet around, a 34½-foot crown spread and is 49 feet high. Do you know of a larger Holly in Texas? Or of any other big, unusual or historical trees? We'd sure like to hear about them. Just drop a note to "Big Trees", Texas Forest Service, A. & M. College, College Station, Texas.

Eradication of Poison Ivy Works With New Chemical

The answer to the poison ivy eradication problem has apparently been found if a recent report of the New Jersey Experiment Station is any indication.

That station reports, "The most recent and most effective chemical for eradication of poison ivy seems to be ammonium sulfamate, which has been tried out with marked success."

The chemical is available in dry form. For use as a poison ivy eradicator—three-fourth of a pound of it should be mixed with a gallon of water and applied in the form of a spray. A gallon will be adequate for about 200 square feet.

Spraying should be done on a bright day in July or August, according to the experiment station. In most instances a single application will kill all the foliage in two weeks, but dense growth may require a second application.

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TEXAS FOREST NEWS

Oldest State Forestry News — First Issue June, 1919

Vol. XXIV. No. 4

Issued by Texas Forest Service, A. & M. College, College Station, Texas

August, 1945

Harrison County's Youth Army Is Making Strides in Better Forestry



FIRE FIGHTERS—Boys of the Harrison County Youth Forestry Army pick up some pointers on the use of fire fighting tools from Ben Browning, county agricultural agent.

By Oscar B. Jones
Marshall Chamber of Commerce
Marshall, Texas

Realizing the importance of timber, the Marshall Chamber of Commerce set up in its regular program of work a "Forestry Division." After considerable research among the land owners, we found a great lack of interest in the modern methods of forestry practices. The idea occurred to us that if we could approach this situation and within any reasonable length of time increase the timber crop in this county, we would necessarily have to reach the young fellows who were coming on.

Out of this idea came the organization of the "Youth Forestry Army".

Our committee conceived the idea of carefully selecting one outstanding boy in each community throughout the county and designating him as the Youth Forester of that area. We began with nine boys and held a meeting with these boys who had been selected through the advice of the County Agent.

These meetings were held on some selected spot throughout the county where timber examples could be more easily pointed out. They were taught by representatives of the Texas Forest Service, County Agent, pulp wood buyers, and the County Farm Forester. They were taught all of the technique of systematic forestry operations, including (See YOUTH ARMY, Page 2)

More Education Is Stressed by Group In TFA

In a long range plan designed to step up its educational activities, the Texas Forestry Association executive committee, meeting in Houston recently, laid out the following program:

1. To sponsor production of a sound, color motion picture of Texas forest resources and their value.
2. Appoint a committee representing various forestry interests to draw up a set of standard forestry practices for publication and distribution.
3. Work out ways and means of setting up demonstrational tree planting and timber cutting projects in every East Texas county.
4. Provide factual information for use in schools conducting forestry teaching studies.
5. Revise the constitution of the organization and submit it to the membership for vote.

Detailed plans for the program are to be discussed at another meeting of the executive committee scheduled to be held in Lufkin this month as guests of vice-president W. R. Beaumier and the Lufkin Daily News.

Committee chairmen appointed to assist in developing the various projects of the Association were announced as follows by President N. D. Canterbury:

Education, Dr. A. W. Birdwell, Nacogdoches; Farm Forestry, C. R. Heaton, College Station; Industrial forestry, H. M. Seaman, Houston; Finance and membership, Hoxie H. Thompson, Trinity; public information, W. R. Beaumier, Lufkin; and forest policy, W. E. Merrem, Houston.

BABIES HONORED WITH TREES

Living memorials in the form of Chinese elms were recently planted to honor every baby born in the Palo Duro community in Moore county during the last two years.

TEXAS FOREST NEWS

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S. L. FROST.....Editor

Other Texas Forest Service personnel contributing. U. S. Forest Service co-operating.

Editors and writers may reprint any portion of the News with or without credit. Photographs are available on request.

Forest Service Using Weatherman's Gadgets

The Texas Forest Service now maintains and operates five forest fire danger rating stations in the area under fire protection in East Texas.

By the use of meteorological instruments and "fuel moisture sticks" these stations measure the speed with which the forests will burn. Readings are taken three times daily and the information transmitted by radio to forest protection headquarters at Lufkin.

Changes Made In Personnel

Several personnel changes within the ranks of the Texas Forest Service during the past month have been announced by Director W. E. White.

Paul W. Schoen, chief of the division of forest management, resigned to accept the position of secretary of the Forest Farmers Association at Valdosta, Georgia. He had been with the service since 1937.

Johnnye Foster, returned to his old position as assistant forester in the forest protection division after honorary discharge from the armed forces. He had served with the 8th Air Force in England.

W. Lary Marshman has been appointed acting chief of the nursery division at Alto to take charge of the production of forest tree planting stock. D. A. Anderson, silvicultural research chief, has also been assigned to general supervision of the nursery work, following Schoen's resignation.

Marshman comes to the service with a long record of experience in commercial nursery work in Texas. He has also held positions with the U. S. Forest Service and Dow Chemical Co.

Three employees are slated to go on the state's modified service retirement plan, having reached the age of 65. V. V. Bean, acting chief of the nursery division, will leave that job to serve as part-time fire lookout near Kirbyville.

W. O. Durham, division patrolman and Jeff O'Quinn, law enforcement officer, both with the division of forest protection, retire to part time service in that division. Alton B. David and Knox Ivie, both of Lufkin, are promoted to Durham's and O'Quinn's respective positions.



Johnnye Foster, recently back with the Texas Forest Service after honorable discharge from the armed forces is shown above (front row, 2nd from left) with his crew and four-motored B-24 bomber just after completing a mission over Germany and coming back on two engines. Johnnye, a 1st Lt. and pilot with the 8th Air Force in England, took part in the battles of Normandy, France,

the Rhineland and Ardennes Bulge. He had 35 missions to his credit and estimated that his plane had dropped 210,000 pounds of bombs, mainly on targets in Germany. He wears the Air medal, 4 oak leaf clusters, and four major battle stars. Johnnye says that his biggest trouble since returning home has been trying to fly the Texas Forest Service light 65 horsepower fire patrol plane.

YOUTH ARMY —

(Continued from Page 1)

fire prevention, fire fighting, re-seeding, selective cutting, growing trees as crops, developing the community forest as a show spot for proper timber improvement and management.

This group was limited to that number until it was felt that they were familiar with forestry and realized the responsibility in their community; then each Youth Forester selected six boys in his community who composed the Youth Forestry Army of that community.

Then county-wide all day meetings were held. A feed was supplied by the Chamber of Commerce at noon and these boys were taught as best we could teach them. The Chamber of Commerce sup-

plied measuring sticks, and the Texas Forest Service supplied fire fighting equipment, etc.

Each group from the various communities made a survey of their respective community which showed the exact forest condition of that area, pointing out what acreage should be re-seeded, showing where fire hazards existed and where fire lanes should be placed, pointing out where timber had been over-cut, and where under-cut. Then, these facts were brought before the county group to be studied by the County Agent and Farm Forester.

Meetings were held in the school houses of the various communities where these conditions could be explained to the general public and their cooperation

TREE FARM STICKER



Green gummed stickers, size as shown, are being issued to Texas tree farmers for use on mail. They may be obtained by writing to the Texas Forest Service.

could be sought. The Chief Forester of each community presided at his respective school. Motion pictures, etc., furnished by the Texas Forest Service made the meetings very interesting.

Timber Cutting Demonstration

Pictured on this page are scenes and figures of a timber cutting demonstration held in Walker County, Texas, last month. For the 75 farmers, timber contractors, forest industrial operators and others who attended, the demonstration was an "easy-to-see" application of the methods of practical forestry which foresters have been preaching.

In a forest of 35-year-old loblolly pine, three plots of one acre each were measured and cut by different methods. On one plot the trees were marked and then selectively cut. On another all timber except a few well selected seed trees was cut. The third plot was marked, but the timber was not cut. Foresters estimated that 4 out of every 10 trees were cut on the selection plot as as compared to 9 out of every 10 trees cut on the seed tree plot.

The demonstration was sponsored by the Huntsville and Walker county chamber of commerce in cooperation with the Texas Forest Service. Its purpose was to stimulate interest in the use of better timber cutting methods in the area, C. Y. Townley, chairman of the chamber's forestry committee said. Visitors were conducted through the plots by Don Young, industrial forester of the Texas Forest Service, who explained the different practices.

SELECTIVELY CUT... ONE ACRE

Before Cutting

258 trees, containing 6,621 board feet, 40 cross ties and 13.61 cords of pulpwood.

Amount Cut

106 trees containing 2,311 board feet, 40 cross ties and 10 cords of pulpwood.

Amount Left Standing

152 trees containing 4,310 board feet and 3.61 cords of pulpwood.

Future Growth Prediction

In 10 years present volume will increase about 3,220 board feet, or an average of 322 board feet each year.

SEED TREE CUTTING... ONE ACRE

Before Cutting

160 trees, containing 8,509 board feet, 69 cross ties and 13.09 cords of pulpwood.

Amount Cut

146 trees, containing 7,434 board feet, 69 cross ties and 13.86 cords of pulpwood.

Amount Left Standing

14 trees, containing 1,075 board feet.

Future Growth Prediction

In 10 years present volume will increase about 805 board feet or an average of 80 board feet each year.



Selectively cut



Seed tree cut

National Forests Have Produced Over Million Dollar Timber Crop

By A. F. Miller, Forest Supervisor
Texas National Forests

A total of 172,815,000 board feet of timber had been cut by June 30, 1945 from the four National Forests of Texas since cutting was initiated in 1937, but over three-fourths has been cut during the last three years. It is estimated that during the fiscal year 1945 the cut will be 84,950,000 board feet.

The total receipts to the National Forest during this nine-year period will amount to \$1,233,555 of which \$308,390, or 25%, is returnable to the State for remission to the counties. The returns to the counties are generally made during February following the end of the fiscal year so that by next February the counties will have received approximately the following amounts: Sabine—\$25,561; Shelby—\$15,505; Houston—\$104,735; Trinity—\$75,967; Angelina—\$8,126; San Augustine—\$8,778; Jasper—\$2,198; Walker—\$22,639; San Jacinto—\$24,552; Montgomery—\$20,329.

Payments to the counties are based upon land area within each National Forest. The Davy Crockett National Forest has had the heaviest cutting and the greatest receipts, which accounts for Houston and Trinity Counties receiving such large amounts.

State law now requires that the money returned to the counties must be spent equally for roads and schools. In addition to the 25% fund, 10% of the receipts are returned to the Forest Service for road maintenance and construction within the National Forests of Texas.

Angelina County Timber Products Rank at Top

The manufacture of wood products is the leading industry of Angelina county, according to a recent survey made by the Angelina county chamber of commerce. The annual value of wood products was placed at \$13,291,350. Value of all other products of the county run \$12,000,000 annually, the survey found.

Estimated weight of wood products shipped from the county amounts to 236,691 tons, or 67,620 cars a year.

Lumber was found to lead other wood products with production at 79,000,000 board feet, enough to build 3,950 average-size houses.

Besides a number of sawmills, the county has a large paper mill, a handle factory, box factory, fence plant, grain door factory, chair factory and timber creosoting plant.

Tree Farms Area At 1,661,396 Acres

Texas Tree Farms program added five new ownerships in July and lost one to bring the total area listed on the program to 1,661,396 acres in 86 tree farms.

Timber properties totalling 41,978 acres added during the month are located in Smith, Harrison, Anderson, Angelina, Cherokee and Nacogdoches counties.

A tree farm of 125 acres in Angelina county was removed from the program when it was found that the owner had overcut his timber.

The tree farms program was started last fall by the Texas Forestry Association and the East Texas Chamber of Commerce, in cooperation with the Texas Forest Service. To qualify owners must show that they are handling their timber according to good forestry methods.

New Brush Killer Under Tests by Texas Forest Research Division

Studies involving the use of Ammate or ammonium sulfamate in killing undesirable hardwood vegetation are now underway as a project of the Texas Forest Service.

The product is a recent commercial one, the main ingredients of which are sulfuric acid and urea. The reported advantage of this product over sodium arsenic, most commonly used for killing undesirable hardwood trees in East Texas, is that it is supposedly non-poisonous to live stock. It is also reported to have a more killing effect on the tree and the result brings little or less sprouting.

To what extent these reports are true for East Texas is now being investigated on the state forests at Kirbyville, Conroe and Maydelle.

Available on the market at a nominal cost, it is mixed with water for application. The quantity to be used varies with the vegetation to be treated. A good degree of success in the elimination of poison ivy has been reported from the use of this material. Supposedly the plants treated translocate the poison to the roots, and it kills the entire plant.

Timber felled 35 years ago furnished good plywood last summer. Logs had been on the ground all that time, but rot had touched only the outer few inches.



Our Big Trees Dept. finds itself back at the same place again. Remember the big post oak in the June issue? (The one that got transposed into 11'-8½" in diameter when it should have been 11'-8½" in circumference.)

Anyhow, this big red oak stands within chunkin' distance of the post oak at Pine Hill school, 4 miles southwest of Waskom in Harrison county.

Its trunk is 15 feet 2 inches around. The tree stands 85 feet high and the width of the crown is 105 feet. Some red oak!

We hear grapevine rumors that some communities say. "We've got a bigger one than that". If you have, please let us know—we want to find the biggest trees of each species in Texas. Drop a card to "Big Trees", Texas Forest Service, A. & M. College, College Station, Texas.

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TEXAS FOREST NEWS

Oldest State Forestry News — First Issue June, 1919

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Oct. - Nov., 1945

Plan Survey of Forest Wealth

A far reaching fact-finding survey of Texas' forest wealth is to be undertaken as an immediate project of the East Texas Chamber of Commerce, Hubert Harrison, general manager of that organization, has announced.

The survey was suggested by the forestry committee at a conference in Lufkin of members of the East Texas Chamber of Commerce, Texas Forestry Association and Texas Lumber Manufacturers Association.

E. G. Prud'homme, of Pineland, said that his committee recommended the project after "considerable study" with the other organizations.

Information will be gathered on forest area by kinds of owners, value of forest products and industries, timber production, wage earners and a number of other related items.

Material from the survey will be used in educational work throughout the state, in schools and in stimulating interest in forestry conservation in local East Texas counties.

MARKET FOR DUNNAGE

Another market for Texas timber came to light recently, according to E. D. Marshall, of the Texas Forest Service.

He reports that the P. C. Pfeiffer Company of Port Arthur is using from 100 to 200 cords of dunnage wood each quarter.

Dunnage is the material used in the hold on ships to protect the cargo and keep it from moving.

Delivered price of the wood, which is bought in 4 foot lengths, is \$10 a cord at Beaumont or Port Arthur. The company prefers pine, in the round or split.

The first bathtub in the U. S. was built of mahogany. It probably didn't show those dark brown rings after using, like the present type.

Add new uses of wood—wood shavings as decorations for women's hats.



Gov. Coke Stevenson and a group of forestry and timber officials, forming a V for victory sign to symbolize the part East Texas forests and timber industries played in the war, are in this picture taken in Austin fenced in by a stack of lumber which represents the yearly average per capita consumption of this commodity. The picture was made in connection with the proclamation of Texas Forestry Week for Oct. 21.

Left to right: N. D. Canterbury, president, Texas Forestry Association; F. W. Sternberg, past president, Lumberman's Association of Texas; R. M. Eagle, President, Texas Lumber Manufacturers Association; Gov. Stevenson; Bronson Morgan, president, East Texas Chamber of Commerce; A. E. Cudlipp, secretary, Texas Lumber Manufacturer's Association; and W. E. White, director, Texas Forest Service.

Pine Seedling Stock Is Sold Out: Some Hardwoods Left and Free Cork Oaks

The reforestation bug has bitten East Texans and there's not a thing the Texas Forest Service of A. & M. College can do about it—not this year at least.

Unprecedented demands for pine seedling planting stock have completely obli-

gated every pine tree at the Indian Mound Forest Tree nursery near Alto, long before the planting season is due to get underway. Orders are being turned down for pine seedlings or are being carried over to next year.

(See SEEDLINGS, page 6)

TEXAS FOREST NEWS

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S. L. FROST, Editor
Other Texas Forest Service personnel contributing. U. S. Forest Service co-operating.

Editors and writers may reprint any portion of the News with or without credit. Photographs are available on request.

We Thank You!

The response for fire prevention materials ordered from individuals and organizations throughout the state as a result of the September TEXAS FOREST NEWS, has been most gratifying to Texas Forest Service officials.

Within the period of a month almost the entire allotment of materials, which reached a high of almost one million pieces of literature, has been distributed.

To those of you who helped on this important fire prevention program, the Texas Forest Service extends its sincere thanks.

T. F. A. Votes O. K. for Changes in Constitution

With only two dissenting votes, the Texas Forestry Association membership overwhelmingly voted the proposed revision of the constitution into effect to set the stage for an expanded program of education now being undertaken.

The constitutional changes reaffirmed and broadened the objectives of the Association and provided for a new membership base to go into effect immediately.

Dues were increased to \$2 for annual membership, contributing member \$10, sustaining member \$25 and life member \$100.

President N. D. Canterbury reports that plans are moving ahead on the production of a sound color film on Texas forestry and of other educational materials.

Members of the executive committee during the past month assisted on Texas forestry week observance in cooperation with the Texas Lumber Manufacturers Association; helped work out plans for a forest economic survey to be conducted by the East Texas Chamber of Commerce; and assisted the Mont-

Why Don't We Have ?

Sometimes we get so wrapped up in the primary products of East Texas forests, such as lumber, pulpwood, ties, baskets, etc., that we overlook the possibilities of commercializing on the secondary products of our woodlands.

It's true, of course, that use of our timber products means the biggest income and more jobs. But there are opportunities for many little low cost industries, run as a home or small community project to create additional incomes from our timberlands.

For example, why don't we have some little industries which gather the pine cones of our East Texas forests, clean and doll them up in plain and fancy colors, and market them in the larger communities around Christmas time? Some of the larger stores in the East handling these cones as novelties make a pretty profit selling them. The Texas Forest Service recently received a request for 1,000 bushels of cones from an out of state firm.

There's nothing like a touch of green around the home at Christmas time. Holly, yaupon, and pine boughs make attractive decorations. Truckloads are hauled into some of the larger Texas cities today. Much of the greens is ruthlessly stripped from trees along the highways, or from other peoples' lands without the owners' permission and without regard to the law. Why can't we have more small mail order businesses built up to handle direct woods to home orders? Reputable collectors, shipping moist, fresh greens in good containers could build up a nice trade in the state. They would collect their greens from trees back in the woods, under a system that would insure the least damage and not kill the trees.

Or why don't we have some little industries that take our rich lightered, longleaf pine stumps, split them up into little sticks to be wrapped and tied in attractive bundles? Chuck full of resin, these little sticks are a real help in starting wood fires in the fireplace. Before the war an eastern concern had some on the market.

Golden opportunities also await creation of the little wood-working shop to turn out wooden ware novelties from our Texas trees. Some of Texas woods have as beautiful a grain as any in the Nation. Yet when you walk into a store fascinated with a wooden ware novelty that you saw in the window, you find that it comes from the East or the West.

One Texas company has recently been opened which will manufacture small fences for the home flower bed and garden, as well as for farm utility purposes. Isn't there also opportunity for more small concerns to manufacture wood awnings, which have been specially treated with chemicals to preserve them against decay?

We could go down the list suggesting similar opportunities for other small industries. The field is wide open. Creating new industries means jobs, new markets, a greater income from our woodlands. If you know of any of these little industries in Texas, drop us a line, we would like to tell others about them.

Fire Bugs Cause Most Forest Fires

Intentionally set fires, and those caused by smokers and brush and field burners caused almost three-fourths of the fires in the East Texas pineywoods area last year, but incendiary fires topped the list, reports of the Texas Forest Service show.

Of the 1,617 fires listed in 1944, a total of 31 percent was charged to willful burning. Twenty-nine percent were

shown to be started by smokers and 12 percent by farmers burning fields and brush. All other causes accounted for the balance of 28 per cent.

Incendiary fires burned more than half of the total acreage lost by fires compared to 29 percent burned by smokers and field fires combined, according to the Texas Forest Service. The incendiary fires were started during periods of high hazard when conditions favored the rapid spread of woods fires.

The complete box score for 1944's East Texas Woods fires by causes and the percent of each follows:

Incendiary	31.2 percent
Smokers	29.3 "
Field fires	12.4 "
Unknown	8.0 "
Lumbering	6.4 "
Miscellaneous	6.2 "
Camp fires	3.4 "
Railroads	2.4 "
Lightning	0.7 "

gomery County Chamber of Commerce with their forestry program.

An important conference of the Association's executive committee is scheduled to be held in Lufkin this month, Canterbury advises.

War's End Finds Etex Timber Supply Greater Than in 1938, Despite Huge 4 Year Output

Despite four years of heavy timber cutting to meet war demands, East Texas forests at the end of 1944 showed more timber volume than in 1938, statistics, furnished by the Southern Forest Experiment Station, show.

The standing timber volume in pine and hardwood trees of sawlog size at the beginning of 1945 stood at 29.3 billion board feet, a gain of 100 million board feet over the 1938 volume.

Production of lumber in 1944 fell off some from previous years, with an output of 964,700,000 board feet. Not shortage of timber, but shortage of labor and equipment, kept the South generally from meeting war demands last year.

Total production of all wood products last year amounted to slightly more than one and a half billion feet, as compared to a net timber growth of 1.8 billion board feet. The gain in new growth over the cut amounted to 283 million feet in 1944.

The timber report was based on 36 East Texas counties, covering 10,552,000 acres of forest land.

Although the overall East Texas timber condition was reported as very favorable, 19 northeast Texas counties showed a greater timber cut than growth last year.

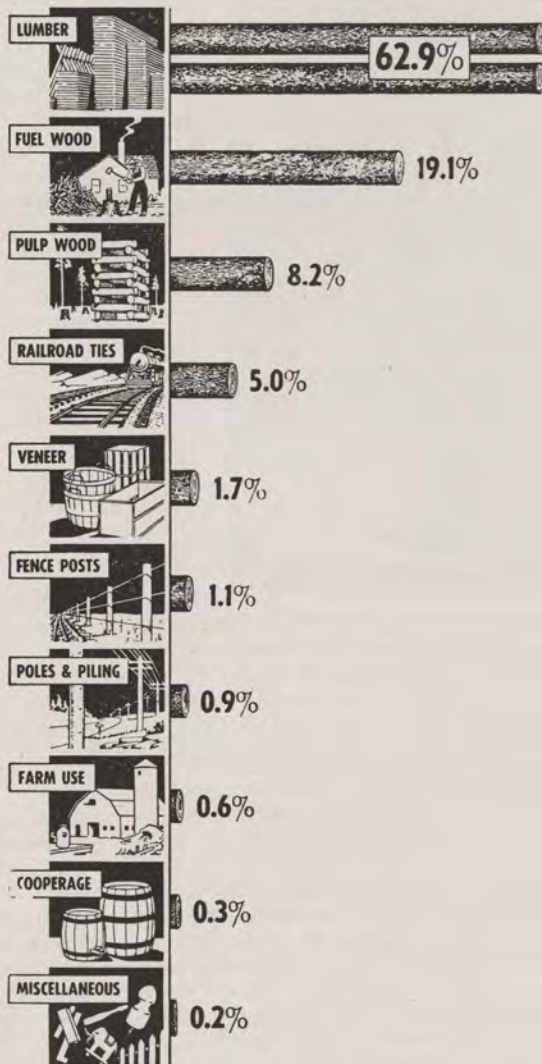
The 1944 deficit for the 19 counties north of Angelina county was placed at 318 million board feet, or about 80 board feet an acre. These counties embrace 37 per cent of the commercial forest land in East Texas, but account for only 20 per cent of the standing timber volume. More than half of the woodland is owned by farmers.

The remaining 17 southeast Texas counties were in better condition and showed a timber growth over drain of 601 million board feet, an average increase of 92 board feet an acre. Large industrial holdings account for the greater portion of the forest land in this unit.

More than 700,000 different items shipped to the Army are wrapped or boxed in paper.

PRODUCTS OF TEXAS TIMBER HARVEST

RAW WOOD MATERIALS CUT FROM THE FORESTS IN 1943 EQUIVALENT TO ALMOST 2,000,000,000 BOARD FEET OR 4,877,000 CORDS OF WOOD



1,104 FORESTRY SHOWS

Rounding out 19 years of appearances at schools, churches and communities in the pineywoods region, the two educational motion picture unit assistants of the Texas Forest Service reported presentation of 1,104 shows and forestry lectures to an estimated audience of 141,667 people in 1943 and 1944. Although audiences have been smaller during the war, the operators say there is no lack of interest in their Forestry programs.

New Experiment Station Is Set At Nacogdoches

The East Texas branch of the Southern Forest Experiment Station has just established its headquarters at the Stephen F. Austin state teachers college at Nacogdoches under the direction of Hubert L. Person. This is one of the first of a series of new research centers to be set up in the South under the provisions of congressional legislation enacted last year, which called for a great expanded program of federal research work in the region.

Most of the projects developed through the East Texas station will be conducted on a newly acquired tract of timber near Nacogdoches and on a tract of national forest land near Huntsville, Person said.

Consultation service will also be developed with private timberland owners. As the staff is increased, the research program will be extended to cover forest economics, utilization of forest products and grazing, Person stated.

Person is a graduate forester of the University of Minnesota and California. He has had 23 years' research experience in the western pine and redwood region. During the war he served as lumber production advisor with the war production board in the Pacific northwest.

He is being assisted by Edward B. Williams who graduated from the New York state college of forestry. Williams has served in the northeast, Lake states and the Rocky mountain region. During the last three years he has been doing timber management work with the U. S. Forest Service in Arkansas.

Davis Back from Army; Will Work at Research

Weldon Davis, in the armed forces during the past two years, has returned to his former job with the Texas Forest Service, as of November 1. Davis is wood working specialist at the forest products research laboratory.

He attained the rank of technician 3rd grade and was stationed with the 749th Engineers base equipment company at Leyte and later on at Luzon during the battle for Manila.

While stationed at Manila, Davis was assistant yard foreman of the biggest equipment depot in the Philippines.

E. D. Marshall, chief of the research laboratory, states that Davis will resume work he started before entering the army on wood working studies and tests of various kinds of Texas trees.

East Texas Plant Converts Millends, Blocks to Profitable Industrial Use



Hartwell Jalonick who helped initiate the wood research at the Texas Forest Service Laboratory, Lufkin, Texas, examines one of the treated insulator pins, made of red oak, which are now equal to bois d'arc and locust in quality.

Possibilities in the profitable utilization of lower grades of lumber and wood wastes in East Texas are being demonstrated by one of the newer industries of the region—The East Texas Wood Products Company at Canton, Texas.

This plant is converting mill-end lengths and other hardwood lumber, which otherwise could not be marketed as prime lumber, into such useful products as telephone pole brackets, cross-arm pins, needed to carry the wires, and oil field pull-rod carriers.

First step in the manufacturing process is the chemical treatment or impregnation of the wood with certain chemicals, making it impervious to moisture and resistant to decay, mildew and insect attack. Before discovery of this impregnation process, only such materials as bois d'arc, locust or metal, which have been almost unobtainable due to the war, were considered practicable for the manufacture of these products because of their long-wearing qualities.

Research and experiments in connection with the new wood treatment were

made available and applicable to the East Texas plant through cooperation of the Forest Products Laboratory at Lufkin, Texas, and its chief, E. D. Marshall.

Results of Mr. Marshall's tests are evidence of what may be done with East Texas common hardwood wastes in the field of industry by making them competitive with species of other hardwoods which have become scarce and expensive, and with metals, Hartwell Jalonick, owner and developer of the East Texas processing plant and factory, says.

Mr. Jalonick declares that the Canton plant is only a small beginning in a field of chemurgic development, which can be entered by any small plant operator.

Indicative of the demand for these improved wood products by the telegraph and telephone companies, as well as oil-field equipment dealers is the fact that the East Texas Wood Products Company is filling orders from such distant points as California, Michigan, Illinois and the Republic of Mexico in

Conroe Group Boosts Forests

Montgomery County's Chamber of Commerce forestry committee has undertaken a 12-point program to stimulate interest in forestry education and conservation, and according to the way things are moving under the direction, of Reagin Smith, committee chairman and Fred Yates, chamber manager, that southeast Texas county is bidding to blaze new trails in forestry advancement work.

Several meetings of the committee have already been held and the group has started an economic survey of the county's timber wealth.

Throughout October, the forestry committee sponsored a series of motion picture shows in the schools in Conroe and throughout the county aimed at creating interest in forest fire prevention. Many pieces of literature and posters have been distributed. The shows were presented through the facilities of the Texas Forest Service motion picture unit working with chamber of commerce representatives. An essay contest, with prizes, is being sponsored in all the schools in the county.

Attention was also focused on Texas Forestry Week observance.

In addition to the Texas Forest Service, the Soil Conservation Service, the Texas Extension Service, the Texas Forestry Association and other organizations are cooperating on the project.

addition to its regular customers in the immediate southwestern trade area.

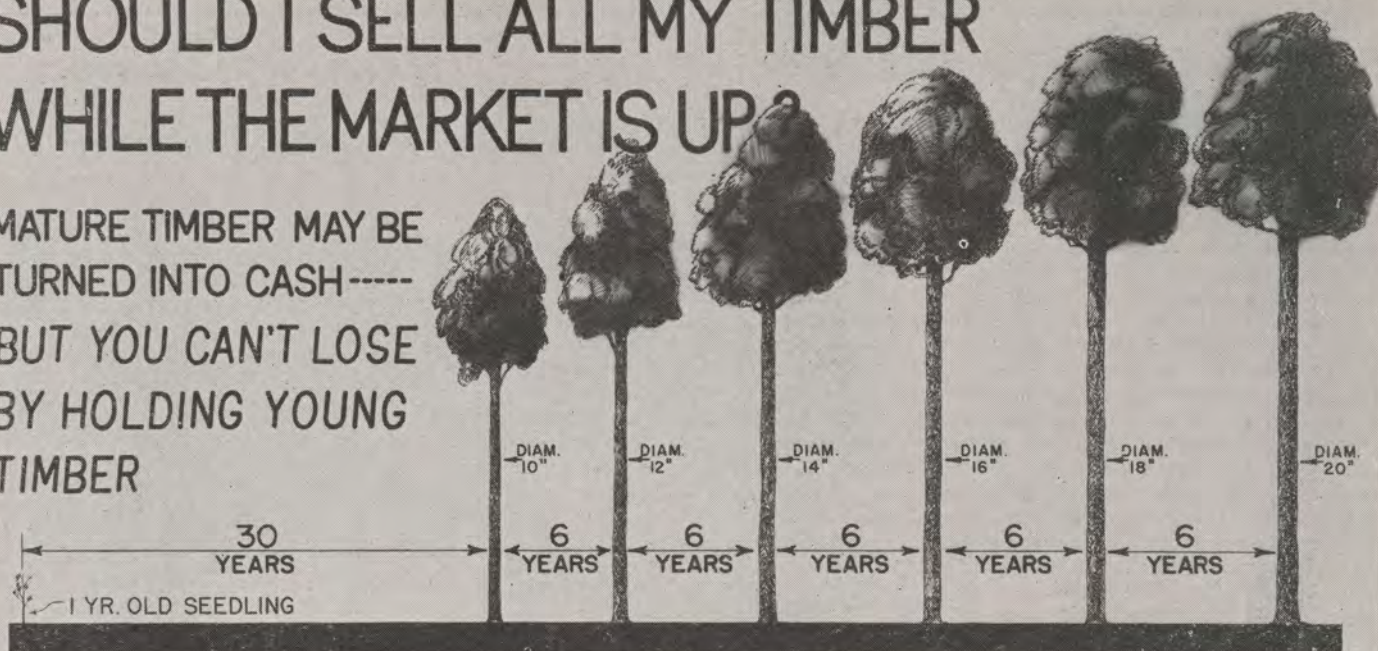
Plant to Be Expanded

Plants are now under way for expansion of the plant to produce wooden desk boxes and file cases made of fire-resistant wood, Mr. Jalonick reveals. Flame-proofed wood will produce a comparatively light weight "fire safe" container, which may be expected to withstand intense heat or direct flame for reasonably long periods of time and one which, because of being of wood, will materially reduce the chance of charring its contents. Valuable papers stored in metal cabinets or boxes often are found badly scorched after a fire, he points out.

Chemurgic to the nth degree is this East Texas Wood Products Company. Largely dependent on mill wastes for its raw material, the plant does not allow its own manufacturing wastes to go unused. These, such as sawdust and shavings, are processed and utilized as humus on a 200-acre farm project in Van Zandt county, Mr. Jalonick states.

SHOULD I SELL ALL MY TIMBER WHILE THE MARKET IS UP?

MATURE TIMBER MAY BE
TURNED INTO CASH-----
BUT YOU CAN'T LOSE
BY HOLDING YOUNG
TIMBER



ASSUMED STUMPAGE PRICE

\$10.00 PER M
\$ 8.00 PER M
\$ 6.00 PER M
\$ 4.00 PER M
\$ 3.00 PER M
\$ 2.00 PER M
\$ 1.00 PER M

VALUE OF EACH TREE AT STATED STUMPAGE PRICE

20¢	58¢	\$1.08	\$1.76	\$2.64	\$3.44
16¢	46¢	86¢	\$1.41	\$2.11	\$2.75
12¢	35¢	65¢	\$1.06	\$1.58	\$2.06
8¢	23¢	43¢	71¢	\$1.06	\$1.38
	17¢	32¢	53¢	79¢	\$1.03
	12¢	22¢	35¢	53¢	69¢
	6¢	11¢	18¢	26¢	34¢

By H. C. Mitchell, chief, Regional Forestry Division, Soil Conservation Service.

"Should I sell all my timber now to take advantage of present high stumpage prices?" There has been a tendency for many farmers to want to clear out their timber, for fear stumpage prices will drop. This has seriously interfered with good forestry practice.

Let's do a little figuring.

The above chart shows that a 10-inch tree is worth 20 cents, as a sawlog, at a stumpage price of \$10 a thousand board feet, Doyle scale. The farmer has two possibilities. He may sell the tree now at a sure \$10 a thousand, or leave it take the chance that stumpage prices will drop to \$6, \$4 or even lower in the years to come. If he sells the 10-inch tree now for 20 cents, it will take him 30 years to replace it and the new tree would of course be valued according to current prices 30 years from now.

Gains 38¢ in 6 Years

If he leaves the tree for 6 years to grow into a 58 cents tree at 12 inches, with no change in stumpage prices, he has produced 38 cents of new value in 6 years, as against the original 20-cents value it took him 30 years to produce.

If stumpage drops to \$6 per thousand during the 6-year period his tree, then 12 inches in diameter, is still worth 35 cents and he has made money by leaving it. If stumpage drops to \$4 he about

breaks even, but hasn't lost anything.

But he doesn't have to sell when the tree grows to 12 inches in size. If he follows the advice of foresters, he might let it grow from a 10-inch tree to a 20-inch tree over a period of 30 years. With no change in prices, the tree is then worth \$3.44. The farmer makes \$3.24 on it during the second 30-year period, compared to 20 cents during the first 30 year period it took to grow the tree to 10 inches from seedling size.

What About Price Drop?

The pessimist says maybe by 1972 the timber market will go below what we think of as rock bottom. People may stop building; there may be no further use for paper, telephone and power line poles, piling, railroad ties, boxes, crates, etc. Suppose stumpage drops to the unheard of low of \$1 per thousand so the 20-inch tree is worth only 34 cents?

If the 10-inch tree had been sold for 20 cents, the farmer could have grown another one by 1972. It would then be worth only 2 cents, however, to make a total of 22 cents value produced over the 60-year period by the "cut 'em all now" policy, as against 34 cents by doing the job right.

It sums up, that you can't lose by letting thrifty timber grow.

As timber increases in age, there is some gamble involved in leaving trees

for added growth. For example, if it is decided to leave an 18-inch tree to become 20 inches, a price drop of 26 per cent would just about wipe out any advantage of accumulated growth, and a drop of 48 per cent would leave no profit for growing a 16-inch tree to a 20-inch tree. There would be no loss in either case, however.

Here's another way to look at it.

Ten Years From Now

When timber prices drop, the prices of other commodities and of wages are likely to drop too. A dime may look just as big to the farmer 10 years from now as does a dollar today, and have the same buying power. He is going to have to clothe himself and eat, then as now. But if he clear cuts his timber today, there can be no further income from the woodland portion of his farm for many years to come.

High stumpage prices do offer an opportunity to do some extra cutting that will be beneficial to the woodland. It's a good time to dispose of low quality trees which have no market value in normal times.

Thin out the scrubs now to give the crop trees growing space. Unload the limby, knotty individuals. Cull out the diseased trees.

But save the young, thrifty trees, for the days ahead.

Timber Industry Not Centralized

Comparing the forest products industry to agriculture on the basis of the large number of small producers, Cong. Harris Ellsworth of Oregon says, "Contrast the situation in the lumber industry with some of the other large industries."

He points out that "four sugar refining companies produce 79 per cent of the sugar; four glass companies produce 89 percent of the glass; four farm machinery manufacturers produce 85 per cent of our farm machinery; 64 per cent of the nation's iron and steel is produced by eight companies; all of our linoleum comes from the plants of four companies; more than 90 per cent of our aluminum is produced by one company."

"But 38,820 sawmills produce 80 per cent of the lumber. Obviously, these other industries are able to do their own research and product development for the reason that the benefits of their endeavors fall in a high percentage to the few units which pay the cost."

Pine Timber Returns Run \$1350 Per Farm

An average of \$1,350 per farm for cutting timber on a sound basis is reported by Marvin G. Angle, forester of the northeast Texas farm forestry project headquartered at Marshall.

Angle based his statement on figures he had compiled from timber sales on 20 farms in Marion, Harrison and Panola counties this past year, on which he had assisted the owner in selecting the trees to cut.

He says that timberland in that section should bring in an average annual income of \$3 to \$4 a year if cut right and fire is kept out.

Hardwood Waste Pilot Plant To Be Built

Plans for setting up a pilot plant for research into processes for the conversion of hardwood waste into fibrous products have been made by the Committee on Hardwood Research Administration of the American Forest Products Industries.

A pilot plant will be built in the District of Columbia and later will be moved to a permanent location, according to Chairman C. Arthur Bruce.

Timber Engineering Co. Laboratory's chief chemist, Dr. Eduard Farber, says plans are being explored for producing paper, cardboard and building board from the hardwood waste.

Bois d'arc Posts Are Most Durable

Untreated bois d'arc fence posts set in the ground five years ago were 100 percent still serviceable when recently inspected, a report issued by the Southern Forest Experiment Station of a test being conducted by the forestry department of the Mississippi State College, shows.

Other posts with the percent still serviceable were:

Black locust, 92 percent; red mulberry, 89 percent; cypress, 44 percent; honey locust, 26 percent; overcup oak, 23 percent. The cypress was said to be mostly sapwood.

Creosoted posts, steel posts and woven wire fencing set out at the same time were reported to be still serviceable.

SEEDLINGS —

(Continued from page 1)

A stock pile of orders for seedlings for next year already is at the five million mark, according to Texas Forest Service officials.

A total of almost two million pine seedlings was produced at Indian Mound nursery this year. These are sold out, although the trees will not be lifted until December.

About 150,000 hardwood seedlings are still available. These include catalpa, water oak, bois d'arc, black locust, black walnut and ash. They are being offered at \$3 a thousand trees, except for black locust, available at \$2.50 per thousand. The purchaser pays the shipping charges.

The Texas Forest Service has, also, 1,000 pounds of cork oak acorns which it is distributing free in lots of 50 acorns to each person requesting them. These acorns will be shipped about January 20.

Orders for the hardwood seedlings will be accepted at the Texas Forest Service office at College Station.

Plans for boosting pine seedling production to take care of next year's demand are meeting obstacles. The South's pine seed crop is the poorest in years and nurserymen are faced with the problem of finding enough seed to plant next spring.

Reasons for the sudden spurt in tree planting interest seem to be the result of shortage of labor, long years of educational and demonstration work and the fact that many early experimental plantations have now started to pay off, Texas Forest Service officials believe.

With war's end, forest industries, the biggest tree planters, are now finding labor available to reimark on further reforestation projects.

A plywood plane flew the Atlantic in 5½ hours, averaging 6½ miles a minute.

Forester Impressed With Radio Set-Up

"I am impressed with the thoroughness and finesse with which the radio patrol of the Texas Forest Service and Civil Air Patrol-Texas Forest Patrol Work," L. L. Bishop, assistant regional forester for the U. S. forest service from Atlanta, said after inspecting the set-up at Lufkin recently.

"The work is well past the experimental stage and is no longer a matter of trial and error," he added. Mr. Bishop, formerly supervisor for the Texas national forests, was stationed at Lufkin during early days of national forests in Texas. He, with J. W. K. Holliday, forest inspector from Atlanta; and Allen F. Miller, forest supervisor of Texas national forests; joined Director W. E. White and J. O. Burnside, state forest protection division chief; for an inspection tour of state and federal forestry projects.

CCC Reestablishment Asked for Veterans

A resolution asking for the reestablishment of the Civilian Conservation Corps has been adopted by the Veterans of Foreign Wars department of Oregon. It recommended that congress take immediate action and that the program be set up as an integral part of the veteran rehabilitation plan.

The CCC organization was created in April, 1933 by the late President Roosevelt as a relief project designed primarily for work in the forests, parks and soil conservation. It ended on July 1, 1942. Texas had a number of camps during the span of the program.

GAME REPORTS ON FOREST

There's game as well as timber on the E. O. Siecke state forest in Newton county according to R. F. Balthis who is in charge of the forest.

Balthis reports that last year he knows of men who trapped 12 mink, 13 raccoons, 1 bobcat and 1 red fox on the forest. There may have been others, he said, that were not reported.

TO OFFER FREE TREES

Free tree seedlings in quantities not to exceed 5,000 trees per landowner will be available to South Carolina tree planters this fall. To help defray the expense of the free seedlings the South Carolina legislature provided an appropriation of \$12,000 to the South Carolina state forest service to operate its nursery. It is expected that up to six million free seedlings will be made available this year.

Fear Of Rail Fence Shortage Spurred Black Walnut Planting



Sixty-year old black walnuts, 350 of them, line this road in Cass County for an eighth of a mile. They were planted in 1882 by Jim Locket and are a prominent landmark in that section of northeast Texas.

By Charles Heartsill

"I think that I shall never see,
A poem lovely as a tree . . ."

A farmer doing his job and looking to the future planted a monument to Joyce Kilmer's poem at Lanier, five miles south of Linden, in Cass County, Texas, 60 years ago.

Kilmer, who lost his life in action in German-made World War I, would have been proud of these trees.

For . . .

"Poems are made by fools like me,
But only God can make a tree."

They stretch an eighth of a mile along a lane in easy view of the highway near Lanier.

The story of why they were planted is that Jim Locket, prominent landowner and farmer who lived in the house at the end of them thought one day in 1882 that the country might run out of split rails with which to make fences.

Surveying the two rail fences that ran down either side of the land to his home, and being cognizant of the fact that wire was coming into use for fences and that a wire fence must have its posts, he or-

Rusk County Fire Bug Is Nabbed and Fined \$99 on Two Charges

Justice struck swiftly and one Rusk county Negro is \$99 poorer and a whole lot wiser about the state forest fire law as a result.

The case concerns two night fires in Patrolman Robert S. Flanagan's district near Mt. Enterprise. A chance meeting with the nervous suspect right after Flanagan had extinguished one fire, aroused his suspicions. He backed down the trail and found another fire that had just started, where he also found the partly burnt match from which it had been set.

Armed with this information, law enforcement officers Knox Ivie and Jeff O'Quinn completed the evidence through additional information gathered from a number of local citizens.

Justice of Peace J. L. Woodward accepted the negro's plea of guilt and fined him for both fires, which he admitted setting. After listening to a stern lecture from the justice of peace, the negro said he was going to pack his bag and if they ever saw him again, it would be in Detroit.

Eight other forest fire law violation cases have been successfully handled at widely scattered points in the East Texas pine belt within the past month.

Circular On the Killing of Hardwoods Available

"Killing Undesirable Hardwoods" is the title of a 5-page mimeographed circular now available, at no cost, from the Texas Forest Service.

It brings together information of studies conducted by the Texas Forest Service and others on results of killing undesirable hardwood trees by mechanical methods and with various chemical mixes.

Copies may be obtained by writing the Texas Forest Service.

A Brooklyn man who stole a tree was charged with petty larceny. In the red-wood country, the charge would have to be grand larceny.

dered his farm hands to plant a slim seedling walnut tree in every other corner of the rail fence for future fence posts.

And there they stand today, still patiently waiting for the wire.

They've been holding hands and locking roots 60 long years, and they'll wait on . . . for trees, as Kilmer says, are trees.

Jim Lockett has been dead 30 years now, but his trees still live.



—Photo by Chas. B. Newton, Jr.

BIGGEST BOIS D'ARC?—We're mighty proud of the way our friends are responding to the Big Tree Dept. Our file is growing and here is a big fellow submitted to us by Mr. H. C. Henry of Sherman.

Mr. Henry didn't have to look far for it was growing right in the backyard of his Mid-Texas Lumber Company. Armed with a surveyor's transit, a sun helmet and maybe some K rations, his expedition found that this bois d'arc (*Toxylon pomiferum*) was 10 feet 1½ inches around; that it stood up 54 feet and nine inches and that its spread was 65 feet and eight inches.

Do you know of a bigger one? If you do, don't run around grumbling that we're all wet. Let us know about it, please. We're also interested in all "biggest" trees, unusual trees or historical

Tree Book Meets Wide Use in State

Hardly a day passes but what some request comes in to the Texas Forest Service office for copies of Bulletin 20, "Forest Trees of Texas."

E. Key, Jr., president of the First National Bank at Marshall, purchased 100 copies to hand out to his friends. He said that, "at the end of the first day I had only ten copies left."

Mr. Key first became interested in the booklet several weeks ago and decided to test out its usability "on some of the ordinary run of the mill citizen like myself, by checking its descriptions against some of the trees in my own yard."

"The results were so good," he said, "that at the evening dinner table my new knowledge even impressed my own family."

Then and there Mr. Key said he decided that it would be a dandy book of real satisfaction to lots of people like himself to be able to refer to their old forest friends.

Stinson Huston, manager of the Trinity Manufacturing Company, ordered 100 copies of the booklet for his Trinity boy scout troop to use.

Forest Trees of Texas contains descriptions of 145 trees in the state. The booklet is available from the Texas Forest Service at 15 cents a copy, or 10 cents each when ordered in quantities of 10 or more.

"Recipe" Makes Wood Burn Different Colors

If you enjoy seeing colors in the flames of the fireplace, you'll find a companion soul in Fred Waring, nationally famous radio orchestra leader.

Mr. Waring is currently sharing his enthusiasm with his listeners by sending them a "recipe" for producing beautiful green and blue flames with treated pine cones.

We take the liberty of giving you his secret:

"Green flames: Soak pine cones in a mixture consisting of one gallon of water and one pound of boric acid.

"Blue flames: Soak pine cones in a mixture consisting of one gallon of water and 1 pound of copper sulphate.

"Soak cones for several moments, then spread out in a warm room to dry. Tie up in net bags for birthday and Christmas presents."

trees. Just drop a line to Big Trees, Texas Forest Service, A. & M. College, and give us as much dope as you can and—many thanks to you.

New Wood Uses Seen by Expert

In advocating greater expansion of the south's wood conversion industry, Dr. Wilson Compton, president of the State College of Washington, points out that this section, having 36 per cent of the commercial forest area in the U. S., is producing more than 40 per cent of the timber.

"Beyond the thousands of its saw-mills, the south now sustains 48 great pulp mills. Most of these have been built since 1920. Now that practical methods have been developed for pulping hardwoods as well as pine, the wood supply in the south is sufficient to sustain a pulp capacity twice its present volume. The pulp industry in the last quarter century in the south has advanced from a basis of 400,000 cords of pulpwood annually in 1920 to 6,000,000 cords annually, a 15-fold increase which again may be doubled," Dr. Compton said.

"There is an even greater opportunity in the south in wood conversion. Eventually it should not only provide employment opportunities to replace the waning cotton, but also, over a period of years, it should contribute to the restoration and improvement of the forests . . . the south's one greatest, renewable resource," he adds.

Cork Oak Acorns Offered to Texans

More than 1,000 pounds of cork oak acorns are being distributed free to Texans again this year for experimental plantings by the Texas Forest Service of A. & M. College.

The purpose of this distribution is to determine the possibilities of establishing a cork industry in the South. Results of the plantings made the last three years in Texas indicate that it may be possible to grow cork oak trees in the state. It will be several years before any conclusive data can be assembled.

The Texas Forest Service is distributing lots of 50 acorns free to each person in Texas requesting them. These acorns will be shipped about January 20. Orders will be accepted at the Texas Forest Service office at College Station.

Between the years 1859 and 1880, cork oak plantings were sponsored by the federal government. Today, there are large cork oak trees scattered throughout the southern states, a remnant of the early plantings.

In California, cork oaks are sufficiently mature at 15 to 20 years of age to begin stripping the bark for cork production.

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TEXAS FOREST NEWS

Oldest State Forestry News — First Issue June, 1919

Vol. XXIV, No. 8

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Dec., 1945

Forestry Group Advocates Use of School Text

Introduction of a specially-written textbook in the public schools of Texas will be a goal of the Texas Forestry Association in its program to educate the citizenship to the value of Texas' trees, according to the association president, N. D. Canterbury.

The plan was advanced by Dr. A. W. Birdwell, president emeritus of Stephen F. Austin State Teachers college of Nacogdoches and vice-president of the association, and approved by the executive committee of the forestry association at a recent conference held in Lufkin.

Under the proposal, facts would be assembled by the Texas Forest Service and members of the association under the general supervision of Dr. Birdwell. When the work is completed, the association will seek the approval of the State Board of Education for inclusion of the work in the list of accredited textbooks. No difficulty in obtaining this approval is anticipated.

Another project approved by the forestry association executive committee was the seeking of short courses in state teachers colleges each summer in which forestry would be emphasized.

(See FORESTRY GROUP, Page 2)

New Area Is Leased for Planting Studies

A new experimental area is being leased free of charge to the Texas Forest Service by the Southwestern Settlement & Development Corporation. The tract is located adjacent to the E. O. Siecke State Forest in Newton county.

The size of the new addition to the state forest will probably be between 100 and 150 acres, to be determined by surveys now in progress.

The new tract will be used by the Texas Forest Service for additional studies in tree planting, now limited by lack of suitable land on the state forest.

East Texas 'Santa Claus' Has Made 300,000 Childrens Toys in 2 Years



Walter Gintz, Nacogdoches toy manufacturer, displays one of the 300,000 toys he has turned out at his wood-working shop in the past two years.

An East Texas "Santa Claus" has made more than 300,000 children's toys in his workshop in the last two years, and has made his hobby into a rapidly-expanding business success.

Mr. Walter Gintz, of Nacogdoches, Texas, had only a small woodworking shop two years ago in which he made special items. But about October 1, 1943, another firm offered him a contract for a quantity of Christmas toys. From that start, Mr. Gintz has enlarged his business until he has been employing 52 workmen for 9 months of the year. He has produced 1,400 toys a day when the shop was operating to capacity.

It is of great satisfaction to Mr. Gintz that most of the wood he has been using in his toys was cut-off and salvage material from local sawmills—materials which would have had no other use except for fuel. He says that he has used thousands of cubic feet of scrap lumber. Most of his material has been sap sweet gum, black gum and pine.

Assembly Line Used

The workshop now operates on the assembly-line principle, with each workman doing one operation. Mr. Gintz says that this, coupled with the many special jigs which he has designed, has made it possible to use unskilled labor and still show a profit.

The 18 different items which have been made in the workshop include stick horses, toy trucks, and toy ironing boards for Christmas and everyday use, plus several special items for Easter. Toys have been shipped to every state in the United States and to Hawaii.

Mr. Gintz says that he feels that there is a great opportunity for small industries in East Texas to use sawmill waste.

The cost of preventing and fighting forest fires—not counting the trees destroyed, property damaged and lives lost—ranges between \$25 million and \$30 million each year.

Chemurgists Meet at Lufkin

Plans are being made to hold an East Texas-wide forest chemurgic conference at Lufkin, January 24-25, with the spotlight on forest products utilization. The conference is being sponsored by the chemurgic committee of the East Texas Chamber of Commerce in cooperation with the Texas Chemurgic Council.

Governor Coke Stevenson will open the conference at a banquet at the Angelina Hotel on the noon of Jan. 24.

W. G. Hugley, Houston, chairman of the chamber of commerce chemurgic committee, is in charge of the committee working on arrangements for the program. He is being assisted by Victor

(See CHEMURGISTS, Page 2)

TEXAS FOREST NEWS

Issued monthly by Texas Forest Service, A. & M. College, College Station, Texas. W. E. White, Director.

S. L. FROST.....Editor
R. VERLE JOHNSON.....Assistant Editor

Other Texas Forest Service personnel contributing. U. S. Forest Service cooperating.

Editors and writers may reprint any portion of the News with or without credit. Photographs are available on request.

Education Moves Ahead

The educational program of the Texas Forestry Association is being viewed with much interest by conservation-minded citizens. "Grabbing the bull by the horns," this statewide organization is striving to get at the heart of what is basically the foundation of most forestry ailments today—lack of appreciation of timber values.

If we understood the damage done by fire would we permit forest fires to take their toll? If we understood the profits of good timber harvesting would we be satisfied with any but the best type of cutting? If we understood the value of forests, their crops and their industries in a better life, would we not be more concerned about their general welfare?

An intensive educational program with the landowner, the public and our young people is needed. The work of the Texas Forestry Association and of other organizations along these lines is to be commended.

FORESTRY GROUP—

(Continued from Page 1)

Announcement was made that 25,000 and possibly 100,000 copies of "Forest Trees of Texas", a booklet prepared by the Texas Forest Service, will be printed by the association for statewide distribution. President Gibb Gilchrist of Texas A. & M. College had previously given his approval to the project.

The association is also sponsoring a conference of technical foresters and others to work out a list of forestry practices to be recommended to woodland owners in East Texas. A meeting of foresters in the state to work out the proposals is scheduled early next year.

Plans were also discussed for the observance of Arbor Day on February 22, and for the production of a color movie for school use.

The executive committee members were guests of W. R. Beaumier and the Lufkin Daily News. Next month's meeting will be held in Houston, as guests of W. E. Merrem.

New Foresters Join Service

The addition of three new foresters and return of a former employee from the armed forces helped to bring the technical forestry ranks of the Texas Forest Service to almost its pre-war status, Director W. E. White announces.

Recent additions to the forest service staff during the past month are as follows:

R. Verle Johnson has returned after serving 3½ years with the U. S. Army Signal Corps. Johnson was serving for 21 months in Europe with the Special Motion Picture Unit attached to Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force. He was acting as motion picture director with the unit, which covered the European campaigns from the first landings in Normandy to the final surrender. He will work with information and education division in charge of radio productions.

Bruce F. Stewart joins the staff as district forester in southeast Texas. He will be stationed at the E. O. Sieck State Forest. He will be in charge of forest protection and general forestry work in Jasper, Newton, Sabine and San Augustine counties. Stewart has just been released from the armed forces where he served for almost five years. Before the war he was employed by the Texas Longleaf



R. Verle Johnson



Bruce Stewart

Lumber Company as assistant forester and surveyor. He is a native of Palestine.

W. Larry Marshman is new chief of the nursery division at Alto to take charge of production of seedlings at the Indian Mound forest tree nursery. He has a long record of experience in commercial nursery work in the state.



Larry Marshman

Paper Mills to Donate Million Tree Seedlings to East Texas Farmers

Two pulp and paper mills in East Texas are planning to distribute or plant more than a million tree seedlings in the piney woods area this season.

Champion Paper & Fibre Co. and International Paper Co. officials have indicated to the Texas Forest Service that they will give farmers and others in their operating area approximately 650,000 free seedlings. Most of the seedlings will be distributed through the county agents.

Although definite plans have not been announced, the Champion Paper & Fibre Co. is also working on a program of reforestation its own lands, officials have stated. Over 300,000 seedlings will be planted by the company this season, if the project proceeds are expected.

CHEMURGISTS—

(Continued from Page 1)

Schoffelmayer of the Dallas Morning News and W. A. Wilson of the East Texas Chamber of Commerce.

Subjects to be covered include:

East Texas forest resources, profits from timber growing, modern wood utilization, wood wastes as chemical resources, industrial processing of new wood products, and a survey of the forest wealth of East Texas. German methods of using wood during the war will also be discussed.

Dr. Garrett Will Speak

Among the speakers listed to take part on the program are:

Dr. George Garratt, dean of the Yale School of Forestry; Dr. E. E. Harris, U. S. Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, Wis.; John M. Guild, East Texas Chamber of Commerce; E. D. Marshall and S. L. Frost, Texas Forest Service; Governor Stevenson; and Mr. Schoffelmayer.

Special features of the conference include a special youth program with motion pictures on the night of Jan. 24, a barbecue on the noon of Jan. 25, and a visit to the newsprint mill that afternoon as guests of the Southland Paper Mills, Inc.

The Texas Forestry Association, Texas Lumber Manufacturers' Association and Texas Forest Service are cooperating on the conference.

He has also held positions with the U. S. Forest Service and the Dow Chemical Co.

Truman Engelking has been appointed forester of project in four counties with headquarters at Nacogdoches. (See page 3).

New Portable Pulpwood Sawmill Cuts 40-50 Cords a Day, Reduces Costs



On this miniature sawmill, tree-length logs are cut into 5-foot pulpwood sticks with ease. The logs are rolled into position on the small truck, shown at the right, which rides on a portable track. The circular saw then makes the cut, after which the pulpwood sticks are carried up the incline on an endless chain and dumped into a truck. The gasoline-operated power unit is located under the incline.

Searching for ways to cut down logging costs, East Texas pulpwood men believe they have found part of the answer in a newly-perfected portable sawmill rig.

During a month's test near Huntsville, C. Y. Townley, general manager of Texas Forest Farms, Inc., says that the new machine has been turning out 40 to 50 cords of wood a day, the equivalent of 2 freight cars of logs. This, he says, averages two units of wood per man each day.

The heart of the pulpwood sawmill is a 28-inch circular saw which rips tree-length logs into pulpwood-size sticks in a jiffy. A powered endless chain carries the sticks up an incline and dumps them into trucks.

The little mill is manufactured by B. L. Montague of Sumter, South Carolina, and Townley says that it sells for \$2,000. It is powered with a gasoline engine, which he says burns 8 to 10 gallons of fuel over a normal day's operation. Townley's pulpwood mill is the first to be used in Texas, although several are being operated in other sections of the South.

Mill Uses Tree-Length Logs

Part of the secret of stepped-up production from the rig is attributed by Mr. Townley to the fact that tree-length logs are used. Under present methods, pulpwood sticks are cut into five foot lengths by one or two men, then bunched and loaded on trucks. With the portable mill, the whole tree, except for the unusable top, is handled as a unit.

Two teams and two farm tractors are used to skid the logs to the mill. Usually from 5 to 7 acres of timber are worked from one mill set and then the mill is moved. The job of moving the mill is easy. Mounted on its own wheels, it can be moved and set up again in 40 minutes time.

Three trucks haul the pulpwood from the sawmill to the railroad siding. Eighteen men work the mill, including tree fellers, skidders, men at the mill, truckers, and a foreman.

Wood blocks—a different shape for each candidate—were used recently in voting for officers of an association of blind workers.

Tornado Loss Is Surveyed

Field men of the Texas Forest Service and pilots of the Civil Air Patrol forest patrol unit were called on to make aerial and ground surveys of the damage caused by the recent tornado which struck East Texas. Three radio equipped planes and eight cars were used in the survey.

The tornado, which struck near Clawson in Angelina County and extended north into Nacogdoches County, caused varying degrees of damage over a strip 45 miles long and from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile wide.

Ninety percent of the timber in the tornado's path from the Angelina River to Nacogdoches was reported destroyed, most of it in a selection cut forest owned by the Angelina County Lumber Company. Officials of the company placed the damage at 2 million board feet and said that it would be salvaged for pulpwood where possible.

Other timber damage was reported as light.

Telephone Line Damaged

About a mile of Texas Forest Service telephone line was badly damaged near Clawson and other lines in various locations were temporarily out of commission because of fallen limbs across the wires.

The radio telephone system used by the Texas Forest Service in planes and cars helped to ease communication difficulties during the survey.

Some woods roads were blocked by fallen timber, but these were readily cleared by field personnel of the Texas Forest Service.

One truck was assigned to the Red Cross for the emergency.

Nacogdoches Receives Gift of Timberland

Members of the City Council, in behalf of the citizenry of Nacogdoches, have voted unanimously to accept a gift of 70 acres of timberland in the county from N. D. Naman, Houston philanthropist and former Nacogdoches citizen.

Mayor A. J. Thompson points out that the land contains numerous trees, and that it could probably be used as a community forest project in connection with the present community forest.

The possibility of using the new tract as an experimental station by the forestry department of Stephen F. Austin State Teachers College was also pointed out by Mayor Thompson.

Sweet Gum Has Trunk in Arkansas, Roots and Crown in Texas and Louisiana



TRI-STATE TREE—Just by way of variety we show this month one of our "Unusual Tree Department" photographs.

Believe it or not, this little sweet gum grows in three states. The trunk is in Arkansas and part of the roots and crown are in Louisiana and Texas. Guess we might as well call it the "Tri-State" tree.

The little concrete post on which the Texas Forest Service man has so firmly planted his foot marks the spot where the three states join. It is located on Highway 77 between Atlanta, Texas, and Rodessa, Louisiana.

We are still interested in big trees, so be sure and send us the dope on any large, unusual, or historical tree.

Booklets Available on Forest Insects

Three new two-color booklets which describe insects that attack Texas pine trees have been released this week by the Texas Forest Service and are available free of charge.

The bulletins, "Pine Tip Moth," "The Southern Pine Sawyer," and "Southern Pine Bark Beetles," were prepared to answer common questions asked by farmers and other woodland owners about pine tree insects. Full details with drawings describe the bugs and suggest methods of preventing and controlling attacks by them.

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Engelking Is Appointed New Farm Forester at Nacogdoches

Forestry assistance is now available to farmers and other small timberland owners in Angelina, Nacogdoches, Rusk and Shelby counties, through a new forestry office opened recently at Nacogdoches by the Texas Forest Service.

Truman G. Engelking, an Air Corps veteran and trained forester, has been appointed to head up the work. He will be located in the county agent's office at Nacogdoches.

The farm forestry project is being conducted in cooperation with the U. S. Forest Service and the Texas Extension Service.

Assistance Is Free of Charge

Assistance is available free of charge through the project to all small timberland owners on phases of tree marking, timber cutting, harvesting of forest products, tree planting, and general woodland advice.

Mr. Engelking attended forestry school at the Iowa State College. He has been associated with the Iowa Extension Service on farm forestry work and with the International Paper Company as forester.

He served with the armed forces for more than two years and was stationed overseas as a weather observer, where he attained the rank of staff sergeant. Since his honorable discharge from the army Mr. Engelking has been given a month's special training by foresters of the Texas Forest Service for the work he will now handle.

Texas Federal Land Has 654,872 Acres

Texas National Forest area now stands at 653,872 acres, according to A. P. Miller, U. S. Forest Service supervisor, Houston.

Four units comprising the Texas system of government-owned forests are as follows:

Angelina national forest, 151,717 acres; Sabine national forest, 184,443 acres; and Sam Houston national forest, 156,229 acres.

More than 35,000 acres of cutover land have been planted to pine trees on the various forests, Mr. Miller reports. Other improvements include look-out towers, telephone lines, roads, recreational areas, and timber improvement.

Twenty-five percent of the proceeds from the sale of timber on the national forests are returned to the counties in which the lands are located, for schools and roads.