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NOTE TO EDITORS: The pressing problem of future forests requires thoughtful attention on the part of the public. The President in his Proclamation designating American Forest Week has asked for everybody's help in furthering right action. This pamphlet may be of use to you in the preparation of editorials, feature stories, and in other ways, during the 1926 American Forest Week and through the year.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE



FORESTRY FACTS

A Compendium of Short Items, Paragraphs, and Handy Information for Use by Newspapers, Speakers, Teachers and Other Citizens of the United States Interested in Renewing and Perpetuating America's Great Heritage of Forests



AMERICAN FOREST WEEK

APRIL 18-24, 1926



HISTORY OF AMERICAN FOREST WEEK

The idea of devoting seven days in the year to forestry education originated on the Pacific coast in 1920. President Harding in 1922 and 1923 issued presidential proclamations which brought the Federal Government behind the idea. President Coolidge in turn gave the plan his sanction and issued presidential proclamations for 1924, 1925, and again this year.

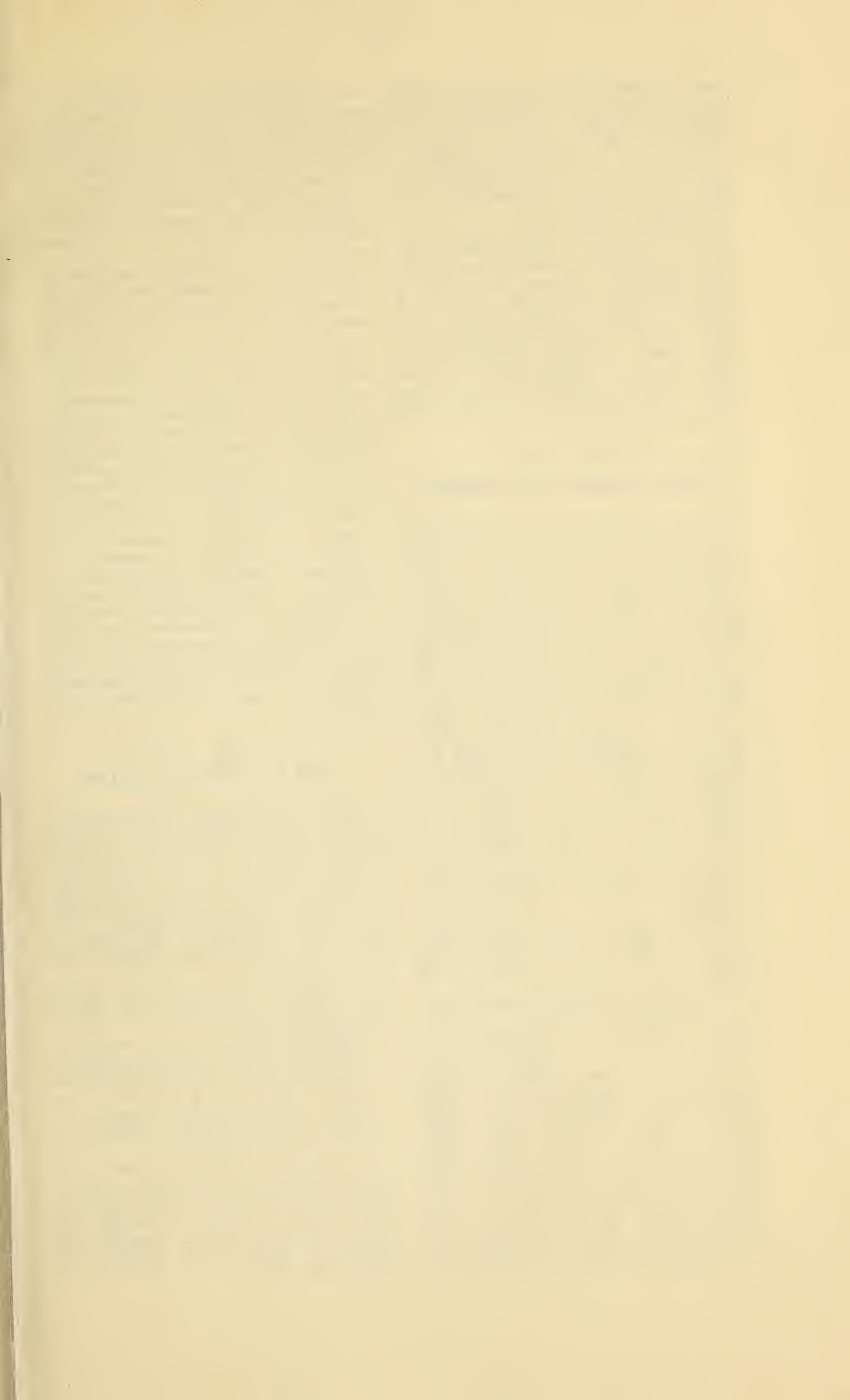
Out of the multifarious "weeks" this is the only one to which the Government has given such recognition and support for five successive years. Many governors have likewise issued special proclamations. At first, American Forest Week was called "Forest Protection Week," but the breadth of the forest problem led President Coolidge in 1925 to enlarge the scope of the undertaking and change its name to American Forest Week.

WHAT IT IS

American Forest Week is an annual call to all citizens, young and old, to take part in bringing about better forest conditions. The American Forest Week Committee, of which Hon. Frank O. Lowden of Illinois is general chairman, is composed of nearly 100 organizations representing about every conceivable form of interest—the Federal Government, State Governments, outdoor, wild life, and recreational interests, foresters and forestry associations, the lumber industry, large consumers of forest products, the industrial world in general, labor, groups interested in water resources, scientific and civic organizations, women's organizations, and a host of others.

American Forest Week is all inclusive, for its purpose is to give opportunity for every form of interest in





trees and forests to find expression, each in its own way. The end it aims at is that the general welfare may be promoted through the taking of common counsel, the formation of intelligent public opinion, and the stimulating of action, individual and collective, under the impulse thus given.

American Forest Week is not a tool for advancing the views or serving the purposes of any special group or organization. It does not identify itself with any particular measures or program, but seeks to make known facts and to promote discussion from every angle. It has no goal other than that which a rightly informed public opinion may of itself set up and seek. It is strictly and wholly educational in plan and purpose.

AMERICAN FOREST WEEK COMMITTEE

To promote extensive observance of American Forest Week and to place its conduct in charge of a body broadly representative of the public and of diverse fields of interest in trees, timber-growing, forest products, and forest uses of every kind, various organizations joined in 1925 to form the American Forest Week Committee. The sponsoring organizations in this movement were the United States Forest Service, the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, the American Forestry Association, the General Federation of Women's Clubs, the Concatenated Order of Hoo Hoo, and the Izaak Walton League. The participation as constituent members of a large number of other organizations was sought and obtained. By the time that the 1925 campaign culminated in observance of the week as proclaimed by the President, the number of organizations enrolled totaled 89. Virtually all of these participated in one way or another in the work of the committee.

Thus the committee is essentially a federation of organizations. All organizations desirous of advancing the forestry movement, except firms, corporations, and associations operated for profit, are eligible to join. There are no dues or assessments; no obligations of any kind beyond those voluntarily assumed by each constituent body. All that is asked is (1) interest and (2) readiness to take part in furthering the purpose of the week, in whatever way each organization finds most appropriate and feasible.

To provide a basis for later observance, after the 1925 week the 89 partici-

pating organizations were requested to send representatives to a meeting in Washington, at which a permanent plan for carrying on the work of the committee was adopted. The aims to be pursued were set forth as follows:

To promote the widest possible cooperation of all agencies willing to enlist in the work for the purpose specified.

To confine its field of effort as an organization to matters concerning the desirability of which there is general accord and to exclude propaganda designed to favor some special viewpoint.

To promote local discussion of forestry needs with a view to the formulation of such local forestry programs as consideration of the needs may lead to.

Direction of the affairs and activities of the committee was lodged in a board of directors, to be made up of representatives of influential organizations having sufficiently varied interests in forestry to insure a broad collective viewpoint that will command general public confidence and support. As permanent chairman the committee by unanimous vote chose Hon. Frank O. Lowden, of Illinois. It elected a board of directors of 11 members, including the permanent chairman *ex officio*. The list of directors, and also the officers of the committee chosen by the board at its first meeting, are shown in the appendix.

WHAT REFORESTATION MEANS

Reforestation means the renewal and perpetuation of tree growth. In the main, its object is to rear and harvest on the same land, in an unending round, successive timber crops. Unlike many natural resources, forests can be used and regrown forever and forever. Continuous production of tree crops on land best suited for that purpose is the aim of forestry.

President Coolidge, in a speech before the National Conference on Wood Utilization, said:

"Strange as it may seem, the American people, bred for many generations to forest life, drawing no small measure of their wealth from the forests, have not yet acquired the sense of timber as a crop. Immense stretches of cut-over land, mostly too rough or too sterile for tilling, have not awakened us to their vast potential worth as growers of wood. Fully one-fourth of our land area ought to be kept in forest—not poor dwindling thickets of scrub, but forests of trees fit for bridges and houses and ships."

A GREAT DOMESTIC PROBLEM

The United States is using up its timber supply four times as rapidly as that supply is being replaced through growth. The present rate of drain upon the Nation's forest resources is not likely to decrease. On the contrary, although our per capita consumption is now falling, our wood requirements will probably increase as our population grows.

This unbalanced condition between timber consumption and timber replacement creates a great domestic problem which can be solved only by larger timber crops. To produce adequate timber crops all of America's forest land—470,000,000 acres—must be put to work growing trees, and kept at work to their full capacity. That forest management is practicable has been demonstrated by owners of woodlands in all sections of the country. It is necessary to get all owners to undertake timber growing as soon as possible.

No less urgent is the problem of efficient land use. Waste and worthless land is worse than a dead loss. It is a drag on the community. Land skinning leads to declining industries, wealth, population, and public revenues. It depresses agriculture and causes social retrogression. Permanent prosperity must be based on permanent resources, fully and wisely used.

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

TIMBER GROWING BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

The Federal Government is and always has been far and away the largest forest owner in the country. Men still living can remember the time when most of the southern pine lands, a large part of the lake States forests,

and nearly all the timber in the far West was owned by the Nation. After many years during which these forests were unprotected, ravaged by colossal fires, plundered by timber thieves on a huge scale, and freely disposed of through great grants, through sale without regard to value, and through private acquisition both honestly and fraudulently under the various public land laws, 35 years ago Congress authorized the creation of "forest reserves."

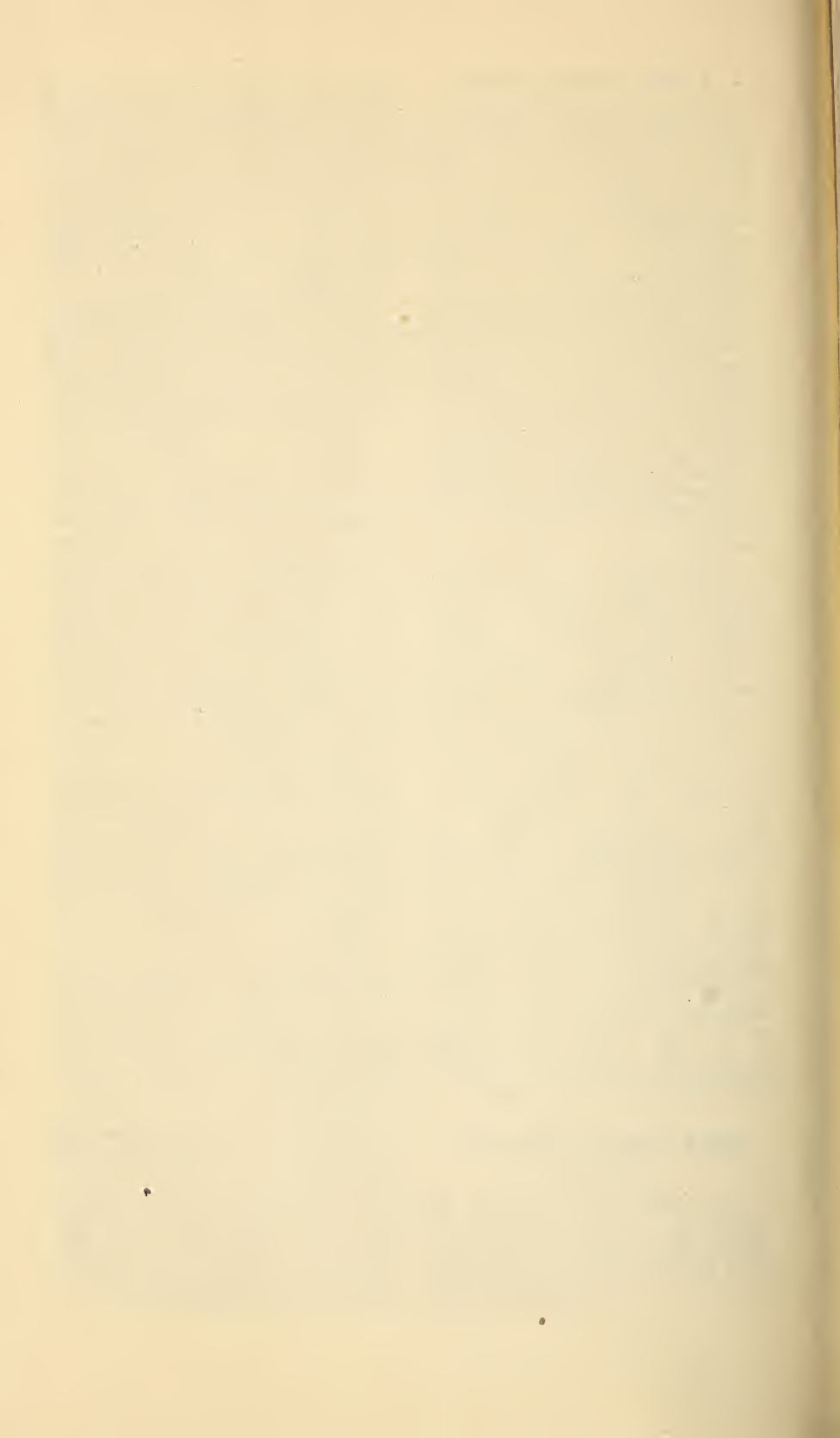
Twenty years later Congress authorized the purchase by the Government of privately owned forest lands on the watersheds of navigable streams. And in 1924 this authority was broadened to permit the purchase of forest lands for continuous timber production, anywhere in the United States.

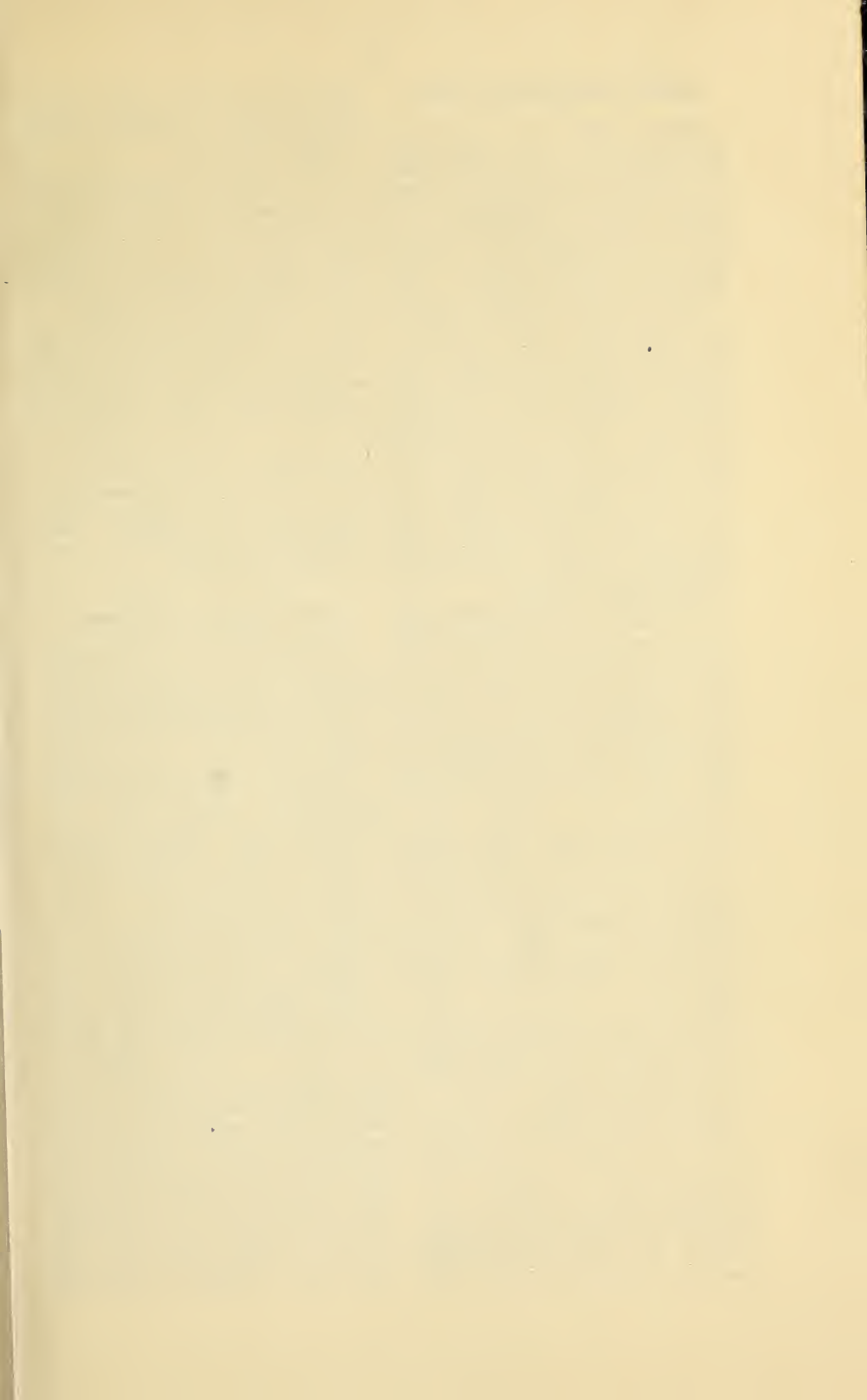
Under the law of 1891 and supplementary laws nearly all the remaining public lands best adapted to permanent forest use have been included in national forests and a means has been provided for completing the process. On the watersheds of navigable streams over 2,600,000 acres of private lands have been obtained by the Government, under an acquisition program for such lands which has in view the eventual purchase of between 3,500,000 and 4,000,000 acres more. Under the law of 1924 a purchase program for the lake States and the South has been formulated by the Forest Service through which 2,500,000 acres would be acquired in each region.

If this receives final sanction and the necessary appropriations are made for buying all the land included under the two acquisition programs, timber growing by the Federal Government in the United States, not counting Alaska, will eventually be in practice on about 95,000,000 acres, or about one-fifth of the 470,000,000 acres of forest land.

Besides their timberlands the national forests created from the public domain contain about 55,000,000 acres of brush and grass lands, of woodlands supporting sparse and inferior tree growth unsuitable for saw timber, and of rocky barren lands. Most of these lands are held primarily for watershed protection.

The cut of timber from the present national forests is about 1,000,000,000 board feet a year. Their expected cut when the forests have been brought up to their full sustained yield will be from 6,000,000,000 to 7,000,000,000 feet. The country now uses about fifteen times this quantity. On the average, the national forests do not contain the best lands for tree growing, which are in private ownership.





TIMBER GROWING BY THE STATES

Twenty States have established State forests; 14 of the States have also State parks; 9 have State parks but no State forests; and 25 States own forest lands which are not under either form of administration. All told there are about 5,400,000 acres of State forests, 132,000 acres of State parks, and 3,270,000 acres of other State forest land. The table on page — shows the situation State by State.

It might seem from these figures that timber growing has been rather widely undertaken by the States. In reality few States have definitely gone into it. A number of the State forests are the result either of gifts or of special purchases which do not indicate a general policy. Considerably more than half the total area of State forests is in New York and Pennsylvania. Nor does the establishment of a State forest always mean that timber crops will be grown and harvested. New York prohibits timber cutting on her 2,130,000 acres of State forests, so that they are really State parks.

Pennsylvania furnishes the outstanding example of timber growing. The purchase of forest lands was authorized in 1897 and has gone on until the State forests now contain 1,130,000 acres, the great bulk of which will be devoted primarily to wood production. A pending constitutional amendment, if approved by the people, will provide for a bond issue of \$25,000,000 with which to buy approximately 5,000,000 acres more.

New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, and Ohio are other States in the northeast which are consistently building up State forests for timber-growing through land purchase. The only State in the South which has as yet adopted such a policy is Texas. Wisconsin's 159,000 acres of State forests were mainly acquired by purchase.

Michigan's 410,000 acres of State forests, on the other hand, are primarily derived from tax delinquencies, and Minnesota's 381,000 acres chiefly represent lands granted the State by the Federal Government.

State timber growing on any considerable scale calls for reasonably solid blocks of land, not widely scattered small parcels. In South Dakota, Montana, Idaho, and Washington land exchanges between the Federal Government and the States have been put through under which scattered school sections within the national forests have been surrendered and in their

place the States have received blocks of forest land of equal value. State timber growing is getting its start in the West in this way.

A State policy of using tax-delinquent lands as a basis for similarly blocking out areas suitable for administration is one of the means by which in some cases timber-growing can be extended. The nucleus of New York's Adirondack State forest was furnished by 600,000 acres acquired through nonpayment of taxes by owners of cut-over land.

As the advantages of State forests, which are highly desirable from the standpoint of public recreation as well as for growing timber, become better understood their number and size will undoubtedly materially increase. In the course of time they are likely to become factors of real importance in the meeting of local timber requirements. Both for the inauguration and for the successful conduct of State timber-growing a competent State forestry department and a strong public interest are essential.

STATE FORESTRY DEPARTMENTS

Thirty-seven States now have forestry departments or corresponding agencies. Many of these State forestry departments are highly developed; others are just beginning their work.

The States which maintain forestry officials are:

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Maryland.

Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, and Texas.

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota.

North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, and Oklahoma.

Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Washington, Oregon, and California.

With the majority of these State forestry departments the most important duty performed is the maintenance of a system of protection against fire for a part or all of the forest lands within the State, irrespective of ownership. Where State forests are being built up, their administration and in some cases the work of buying the necessary lands rests with the forestry departments. Trained foresters are usually in charge of these departments, which are sources of general information on timber growing and the forest needs of the State, and which often give forest owners wishing to put their lands under management, advice and

assistance either directly or through cooperation with the agricultural extension organization of the State. A number of the State forestry departments maintain tree nurseries in which planting stock is produced for distribution to the people of the State.

The table on page 15 gives the more important statistics concerning State forestry work.

Thirty-two States, in cooperation with the United States Forest Service, now maintain forest-fire control systems to a greater or less degree. The amount expended last year varied from \$375,000 in Minnesota to less than \$20,000 in several States. Twenty-four States have special tax laws of various kinds to encourage the growing of timber crops.

THE OUTWARD SPREAD OF FORESTRY

Chief Forester Greeley in his annual report to the Secretary of Agriculture said the degree and breadth of public interest in forestry is unquestionably greater now than ever before in the history of the country, and that this outward spread of forestry is along constructive lines.

"Acceptance of the fact that forestry is unquestionably an urgent public need has become virtually universal," declares Mr. Greeley. "There is better appreciation that at any former time of what forestry actually is—use and timber cropping—not abstention from use and tree worship. And there is not merely a receptive readiness to learn more but also an eager desire for information on possibilities and practices."

Many forestry agencies are already organized to meet and take advantage of the opportunity presented by this outward spread of forestry. Among these are the Forest Service of the United States Department of Agriculture, the State forestry departments and equivalent State agencies, the State agricultural colleges through the extension foresters and county agents, and the forestry colleges.

The American Forest Week Committee, headed by Hon. Frank O. Lowden, of Illinois, is a federation of nearly 100 separate organizations which have associated themselves together for the sole purpose of focusing public attention upon forest conditions. With the support of President Coolidge and the various governors, the 1926 American Forest Week, April 18-24, should prove an important stimulus to this outward spread of forestry.

CHANGING ATTITUDE OF FOREST INDUSTRIES

Evidence that the possibility of growing successive crops of timber on private land as a business has aroused the interest and is receiving the attention of forest industries throughout the country is abundant and convincing, states Chief Forester Greeley in his annual report to the Secretary of Agriculture.

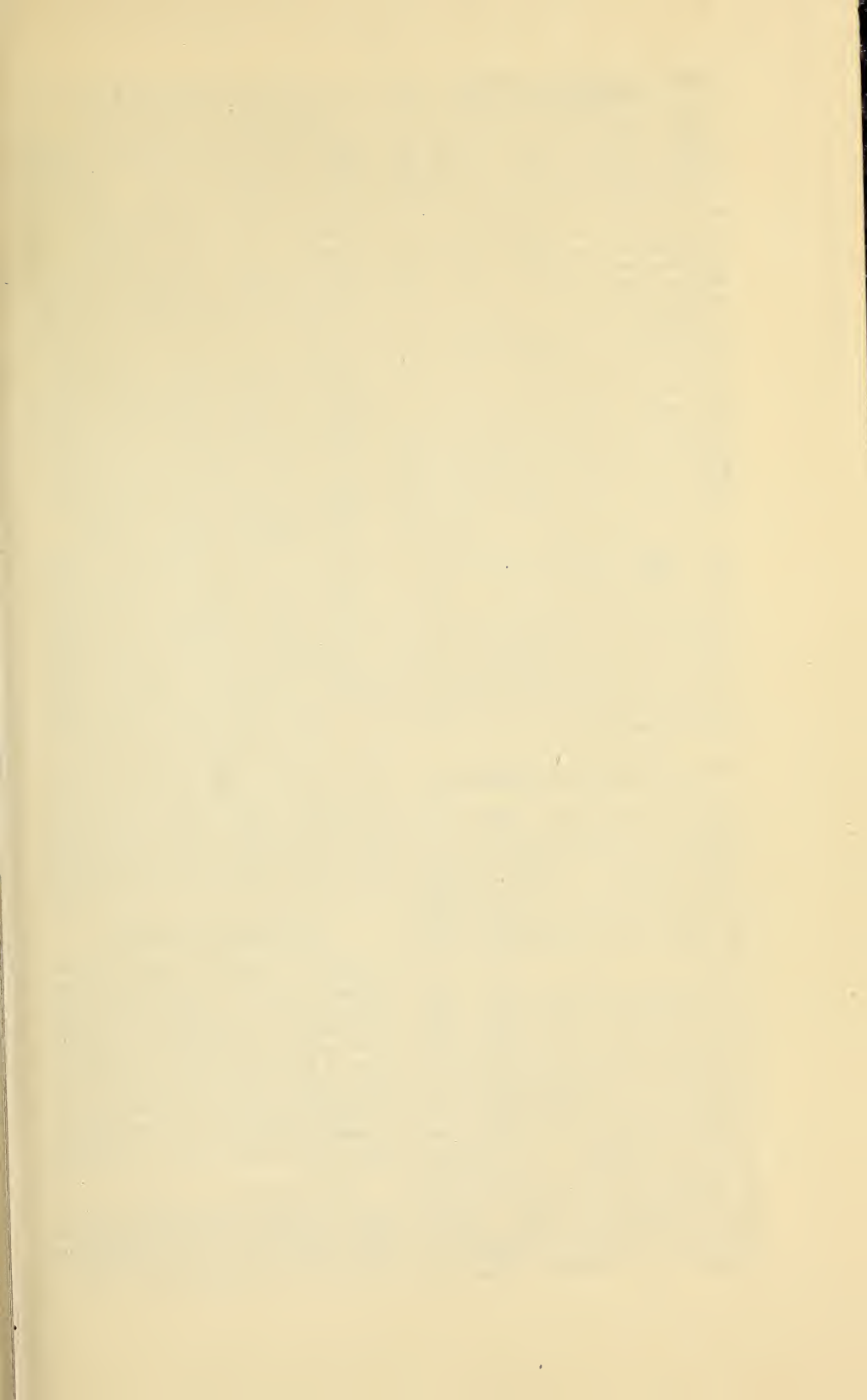
This interest in the management of land for continued production of timber is not confined to any one region of the United States, nor to any one group of forest industries. The economic changes that follow the depletion of virgin timber and the steady westward movement of the center of lumber production are two factors which have brought about the changing attitude of forest industries.

"The most significant change in our forest situation within recent years is the degree to which timber growing has become a matter of general interest and understanding and a use of the soil actually applied by private agencies," declares the Chief Forester. "National progress in forestry will from now on be measured, most of all, by the rate at which timber growing becomes part of every day land usage."

In New England, along the Appalachians, in the lake States, in the South, and on the Pacific slope, private land owners and lumber companies are engaged in reforestation practices. Timber-using industries, such as paper mills and manufacturing plants, have placed forest land under proper management to insure successive tree crops. Industrial research into the condition of logged-off land and possibilities of reforestation is being conducted on a large scale by associated timberland owners.

The rapidity with which forest industries and timberland owners place their lands under forest management will depend in great part upon the reduction of the forest-fire hazard and upon a solution of the tax problem as related to timber-producing areas. Since both of these points depend entirely upon public sentiment it is most opportune that American Forest Week, April 18-24, has been designated by the President of the United States as a time when all citizens shall give earnest thought to the renewal of one of America's priceless heritages—the forests.

American Forest Week, April 18-24, designated by proclamation of the President, is a time for public thought and individual action.



HOW THE NATIONAL TIMBER SUPPLY PROBLEM MUST BE MET

The timber-supply problem is primarily a land problem. Forest land should produce timber crops. The United States contains 470,000,000 acres of land which foresters classify as forest land and which will not be needed for other agricultural crops. If all this acreage were producing trees at maximum capacity the United States would have no serious timber supply problem.

Unfortunately, at least 80,000,000 acres out of the 470,000,000 is in a nonproductive condition. In fact, much of this idle forest land must be artificially planted if it is ever to grow trees again. To put all of the country's forest land at work producing timber requires, for one thing, adequate public systems of protection from forest fires. It requires also the adjustment of taxation values so that private land owners can afford to grow timber for a number of years during which no revenue can be expected. While to a minor degree public ownership and management of forest lands will be a means of meeting the country's needs for wood, the main solution will have to be found in the willingness of private owners to undertake timber growing. And that in turn is dependent on the commercial possibilities of timber growing and the public's attitude in respect to taxation and fire.

THE CLARKE-McNARY FORESTRY ACT

The Clarke-McNary Forestry Act, passed by Congress in June, 1924, marked a long forward step in the development of an American national policy of forestry. In its recognition of the national need of private timber growing, along with and supplementing public forest ownership, it went far beyond any previous Federal legislation.

It provides authority for nationwide cooperation of the Federal Government, States, and private owners in organized protection against fire of all forest lands in the United States, and under it Federal appropriations in furtherance of this cooperation may be made up to \$2,500,000 annually. The estimated annual cost of adequate protection for all State and private lands in the country is put by the Forest Service at \$10,000,000, and an apportionment of the cost under which the States and private landowners would together contribute three-fourths and the Nation one-fourth has been suggested as roughly a fair division. Under this

general authority \$635,000 has been appropriated for the year 1926.

The essential requirements in fire organization and protection methods to be followed by the cooperating States, in order to insure the objects contemplated by the basic policy, are under the law to be approved by the Federal Government. The law also provides for a comprehensive study of forest taxation by the United States Forest Service in cooperation with the States. This study is now being made.

Additional features of the Clark-McNary Act for the encouragement of private timber growing aim at the production and distribution by the States, with the help of cooperative Federal funds, of tree-planting stock for use in forest planting on farm lands, and at giving farmers practical instruction in forestry along extension lines. One hundred and fifty million acres of forest land, nearly one-third of the total in the entire country, is owned by farmers.

The Clarke-McNary law also provides means for bringing under management for timber production and other forest purposes the forest lands owned by the Federal Government but not previously included in the national forests, wherever this course is desirable.

Altogether, the law opens a wide door for extending the practice of forestry, particularly on private lands, through joint action by the States and the Nation to lessen the obstacles in the way. It is already bearing fruit in many States. The most essential matter now to promote progress in timber growing is for the States individually to recognize their own responsibilities and do their share, both in cooperating with the Federal Government to the full under this law and independently as their particular forest needs require.

THE FOREST FIRE MENACE

Fire is the greatest single enemy of the forests. The United States Forest Service places the annual number of forest fires in the entire United States at 47,000. The average area swept by fires each year stands at 14,600,000 acres of which 10,500,000 acres is forest land. The annual damage runs up to \$20,000,000, exclusive of damage to young growth, water shed protection, recreational facilities, and other damage upon which no exact money value can be placed.

The outstanding fact about forest fires is that 90 per cent of them are man caused. When the American people stop burning their wooded areas the solution of the Nation's timber supply problem will not be far off.

A FEW EASY RULES TO OBSERVE

It is not difficult for anyone to be careful with fire while in wooded areas. Here are simple rules which if observed will go far toward reducing the appalling number of man-caused forest fires reported every year.

1. Matches—Be sure your match is out. Break it in two before you throw it away.

2. Tobacco—Be sure that pipe ashes and cigar or cigarette stubs are dead before throwing them away. Never throw them into brush, leaves, or needles.

3. Making camp—Before building a fire scrape away all inflammable material from a spot 5 feet in diameter. Dig a hole in the center and in it build your camp fire. Keep your fire small. Never build it against trees, or logs, or near brush.

4. Breaking camp—Never break camp until your fire is out—dead out.

5. Brush burning—Never burn slash or brush in windy weather or while there is the slightest danger that the fire will get away.

6. How to put out a camp fire—Stir the coals while soaking them with water. Turn small sticks and drench both sides. Wet the ground around the fire. If you can't get water stir in dirt and tread it down until packed tight over and around the fire. Be sure the last spark is dead.

OUTDOOR GOOD MANNERS

It is too bad there is not some way to train the city dweller in the rules of the outdoors and the camp fire, just as he must, for the safety of life and property, learn the traffic and sanitation laws of the city. He should know that it is wrong and intolerable to throw down the lighted match or cigarette in the forest, just as well as he knows he must not throw tin cans and old clothing into the street at home. He should learn how to behave in the forest just as he learns it for the drawing room. The smoker would not throw his match or cigarette stump or empty his pipe on his host's rug or table cover, but, without giving it a thought, the same smoker will toss a burning match or ashes on the floor of his host—the forest—where it threatens property worth millions and even human lives.

American Forest Week, April 18-24, designated by proclamation of the President, is a time for public thought and individual action.

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

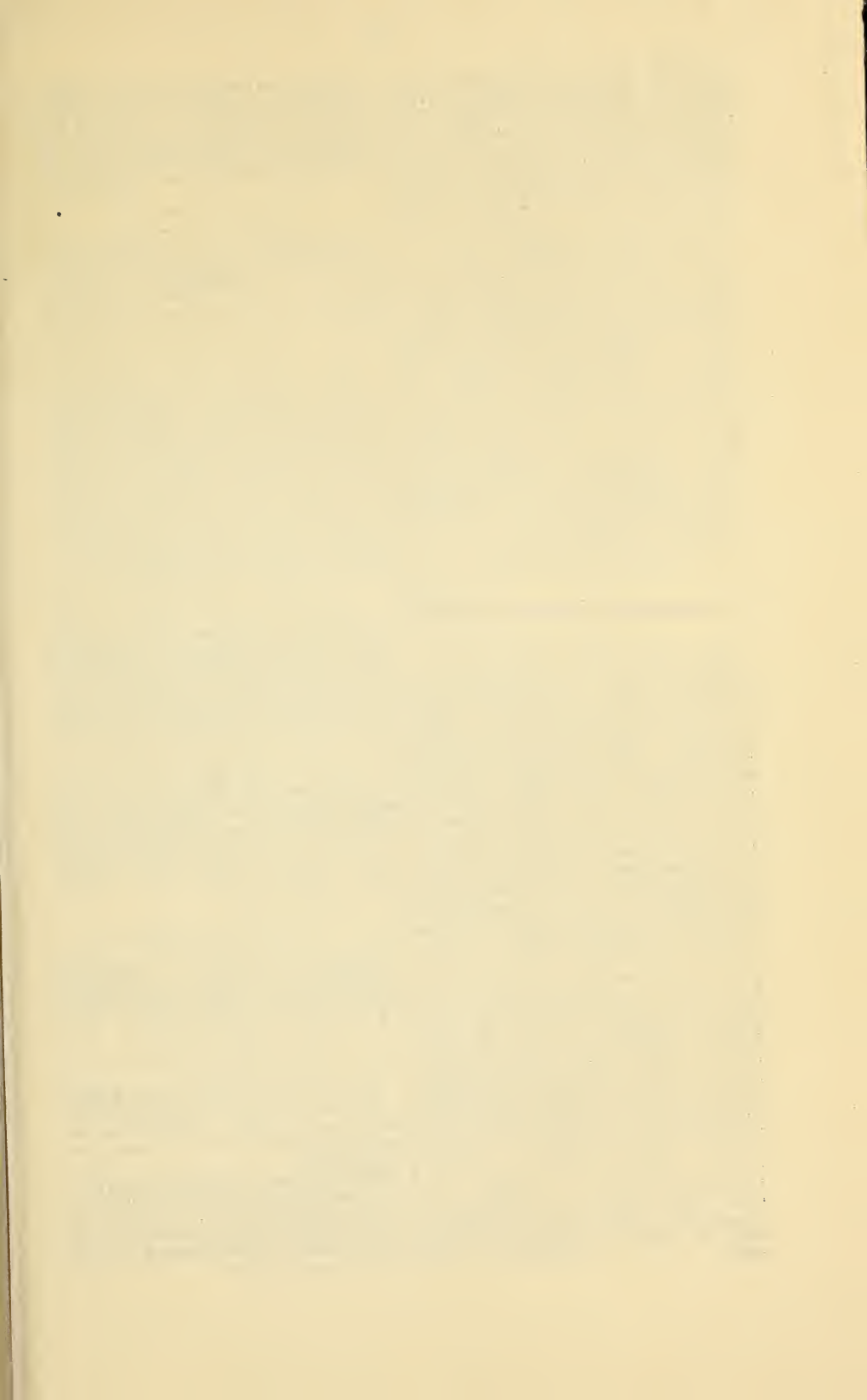
The United States consumes 8,000,000 tons of wood pulp every year—the heaviest consumption of all the world. Ninety per cent of all paper is made from wood. Paper prices have doubled in the last 10 years. Where is our neglect of forestry leading us?

Wood is the raw material for a group of industries which ranks about third in value of output among all the groups supporting the Nation's economic life. The existence of these industries is threatened by a growing shortage of wood.

FOREST ECONOMY UP TO USERS AS WELL AS PRODUCERS

The question of adequate supplies of lumber and other forest materials is one of economical use of material as well as of intelligent timber growing. The American people use from four to eight times as much lumber per capita as other great nations, and it has been conclusively shown by investigations that an appallingly large part of it is wasted in building and in remanufacture. It is not proposed that the people should deprive themselves of needed lumber, but simply that they do not waste it because it is relatively abundant. Waste results from buying sizes not adapted to the designated uses, from buying better qualities where lower ones would do just as well, from decay through neglect of paint and other preservatives and from fire losses attributable to defective construction. By economies of utilization and protection, the per capita consumption of lumber can be kept down without actual curtailment of use. In view of our rapidly growing population and the present over-depletion of the forests a use saving of 10 per cent, which is quite feasible, will contribute very materially to the task of getting our forests on a sustained-yield basis without restricting the real consumption of lumber.

It must not be inferred, however, that it promotes forest conservation to avoid the use of forest products. Forestry on private land is a business. It will not be conducted if there is no market for its products.



Two-thirds of the entire drain on the forests of the United States is lost during manufacture and use. The losses are of many kinds, ranging from material such as tops, branches, stumps, and inferior trees, which is thrown away because there is no market for it, to that which is manufactured inefficiently or is allowed to give way prematurely in service.

Decay, loss in logging operations, losses through mill waste, seasoning losses, an unnecessary multiplicity of sizes and grades of lumber and the failure of the public efficiently to use short and odd lengths are the principal ways in which lumber material is wasted. The general adoption of American lumber standards will result in 10 per cent more lumber from a given amount of timber. The Forest Service and the Department of Commerce working in cooperation with lumber manufacturers, distributors, and consumers have been developing these standards for several years. They soon will be in general use.

THE LOW GRADE UTILIZATION PROBLEM

One of the greatest difficulties encountered by the manufacturers of lumber in making the fullest possible use of forest material is that of finding a market for low-grade lumber. This low-grade lumber naturally commands low prices, but freight rates on it are the same as on the most expensive grades. The result is that, although such lumber is just as well adapted to a great many uses as the higher quality, the cost of transportation is prohibitive. Lumbermen have to leave considerable quantities of tree material in the forests because the expense of taking it out is more than the revenue that may be derived from it.

This is an instance of a physical waste that is not an economic waste, but it is nevertheless deplorable that means can not be found to use this material, especially in view of the fact that the total drain on the forests is now so much more than annual growth. The demand for the higher grades of lumber is sufficient to justify the cutting of a volume of timber that will supply it. Consequently, there is a large enforced waste of excellent material, which will continue until transportation rates are changed to meet this condition or until larger consumption or new forms of utilization near the forest can dispose of this waste.

Each year forest fires burn an area equivalent to a 10-mile strip reaching from New York City to Denver, and an area more than eight times the acreage of the French forests destroyed or damaged during the World War.

In the last five years forest fires have burned—more or less destructively and with much repetition—about 45,000,000 acres of land. Less than 25,000,000 have been cut over in the same time.

Sales of timber from all national forests are made on the perpetual production plan whereby new tree crops are grown to take the place of the old, and a sustained yield of a definite volume of wood is obtained each year from a given area. Branches, tree tops, and slash are cleaned up and burned so they will not form a fire hazard. The ground is left in a condition favorable to natural reforestation.

American character has been built upon a forest background. America's wealth has been largely derived from its forest resources. Both character and prosperity will suffer if the Nation's woodlands are allowed to dwindle away.

Why does such a large part of the public become so excited over the clanging of a gong announcing a fire in a town or city and only idly wonders why a heavy smoke pall blankets many sections of the country during the summer season?

President Coolidge, in addressing the National Conference of the Utilization of Forest Products, declared that "a tree saved is a tree grown."

With the destruction of the forests we are depriving our wild life of shelter and food, as well as despoiling the public's playground of its recreation possibilities.

With the loss of the forest cover, the rain washes great quantities of silt down the mountain side into the streams and rivers, often filling up reservoirs and channels and always increasing the cost of their maintenance.

Eight out of every ten fires need never have happened and will not happen once the public is brought face to face with the facts. American Forest Week is the time especially set aside to see that the facts are made known.

TIMBER—A PERPETUAL NATURAL RESOURCE

Timber is a great natural resource that may be forever renewed. Unlike petroleum, coal, and other minerals the products of the forest may be used on a perpetual supply basis if treated as timber crops. Our forests can be made to yield annually more material than they now do until the end of time. But it requires national foresight and cooperative effort.

Though China is the most densely-populated nation in the world, it has immense areas of land that are practically nonproductive. The forests of northern China were exterminated centuries ago but the land was useless for agriculture. It is desert now or little better. Climatic conditions in the forest regions of the United States are such that the forests may be restored—even on the worst “burns.”

American Forest Week has been proclaimed by President Coolidge as a time for concentration of public thought and the development of public opinion favorable to State and national policies that will perpetuate America's forest resources.

Every year preventable forest fires in the United States destroy or damage timber of sufficient amount to build five-room houses for the entire population of a city the size of Denver, Portland, Seattle, San Francisco, Atlanta, Louisville, Kansas City, New Orleans, or Washington, D. C. And still people wonder why timber owners hasten to cut ripe timber and hesitate to plant new forests.

Fifteen per cent of all the lumber manufactured each year is used to replace wood that has decayed in service. Architect, contractor, and lumber dealer can cooperate to reduce such losses.

Watershed protection is one of the chief functions of forest cover. The power of forest cover to check disastrous floods, maintain springs and brooks, protect reservoirs from excessive silt deposits, and prevent dry stream beds in periods of drought is well known.

PUBLIC OPINION ESSENTIAL

The best method of protection against forest fires thus far proved involves the use of strategically located lookout stations, telephone lines, and mobile forces of fire fighters which can be rushed fully equipped with tools to the threatened areas. Airplanes also have a well-defined place in a fire-fighting system.

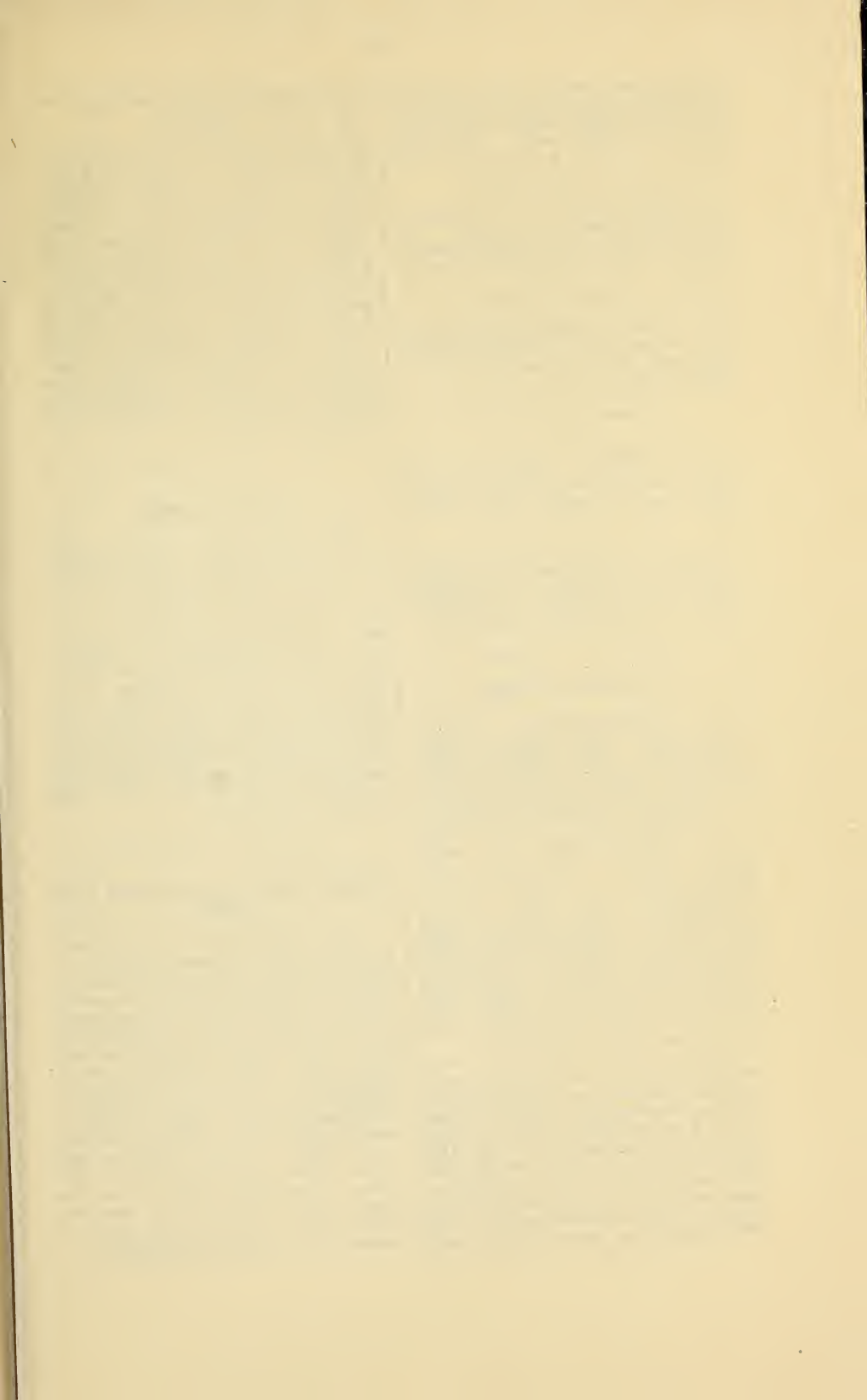
All successful methods of protection against fires must be founded upon basic organization, public cooperation, and sound forestry practices which leave cut-over areas free from slash and other inflammable material. No single agency is as important as public sentiment against woods fires combined with public cooperation.

Only one-fifth of America's forest land is owned by the public through the Federal, State, or local governments. The other four-fifths is owned privately. Farmers own one-third of all the Nation's forest land, mostly in the form of small woodlots. Taxation reforms are vital if this privately-owned forest land is to grow new timber crops.

Idle forest land means costly timber, declares William B. Greeley, Chief of the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture. “America's forest problem is largely a land problem. Idle forest land must be put to work growing tree crops.”

Millions of persons visited the national forests and national parks during 1924 for recreational purposes. This illustrates the extent to which the public is using its forests as wholesome playgrounds and what American Forest Week means to those who now seek and will seek America's forested land for recreational purposes.

Incendiarism, smoking, and camp fires were the three principal causes of man-caused fires within the national forests during 1925.



The primary reason for a constructive forestry policy is to supply enough timber and other forest products to meet the Nation's needs. Three lines of action are vital to meet the situation:

1. Promoting forest growth.
2. Promoting forest protection, principally from fire.
3. Promoting less wasteful manufacture and use of forest products.

The forest industries and the industries that derive their material from them are vitally interested in forest perpetuation.

Arbor Day, established 54 years ago by Gov. Sterling J. Morton, of Nebraska, will in many States be celebrated during American Forest Week.

There is no more reason for the usual forest fire than there is for the average grade crossing accident; all that is needed is a little thought and care.

THE REGIONAL FORESTS

The northeastern forests, which include the lake States and the higher Appalachians, were originally largely composed of eastern white pine, Norway pine, and spruce with admixtures of beech, birch, maple, hemlock, and other species. The central forests were characteristically oak, yellow poplar, chestnut, walnut, ash, elm, maple, hickory, red gum, and other hardwoods.

The southern forest region is mostly of yellow pine, chiefly longleaf, slash, shortleaf, and loblolly; but in the alluvial bottom lands are heavy stands of oak, hickory, ash, sycamore, soft maple, red gum, yellow poplar, etc., while the central hardwood forest covers the lower mountain slopes.

During the first 300 years of white settlement of the country the most popular of all these woods for lumber-making purposes was the white pine, which was found from Maine to Minnesota and along the crest of the Alleghenies even so far south as Georgia. The original forests of this magnificent tree are nearly gone, but there is a certain amount of replacement. Since 1900 the yellow pines of the South

have largely succeeded white pine in building and industry.

The Rocky Mountain forest is typically one of western yellow pine, so far as commercial importance is concerned. Among the other conspicuous groups are spruces, firs, western white pine, lodgepole pine, and aspen.

The Pacific coast forest boasts the largest trees and the densest timber stands in America. The bigtree and the redwood of California grow to more than 300 feet in height and 25 feet in diameter and are closely followed by the huge Douglas firs of Washington and Oregon. The Pacific coast forest also includes white and yellow pine, several species of true firs, western hemlock, Sitka spruce, red cedar, and Port Orford cedar.

PULP AND PAPER

The pulp and paper industry ranks next to lumber as a forest industry. It employs 150,000 persons and its output is valued at \$800,000,000 annually. More than nine-tenths of all our paper comes from wood pulp. As paper has become one of the indispensable commodities of civilized life it has created a new dependence on the forests. When it is considered how essentially paper enters into every general form of knowledge dissemination, instruction, and record it may be said that our civilization could not be maintained without the pulp that comes from the trees.

REDEEM IDLE FARM LAND WITH TREE CROPS

Several million acres of farm land that at present produces little or nothing of value could produce valuable timber if planted to trees. In addition, there are farming sections where the planting of trees in windbreaks, even on good agricultural soils, will afford much needed protection against the winds to crops and buildings and enhance the value of farm property.

The present rate of planting these farm lands is about 12,000 to 15,000 acres yearly. At this rate the job would not be completed for 600 or 700 years. What better argument can be offered for the observance of American Forest Week, April 18-24, by the wholesale planting of forest trees?

MANY STATES MAINTAIN TREE NURSERIES

Nineteen States maintain forest-tree nurseries that distribute planting stock to citizens at low cost. In a few States the only cost is the transportation of the seedlings from the nursery to the land owner who wants to increase the value of his land by planting tree crops.

New York State maintains the largest forest-tree nursery. This State had 10,000,000 trees available in 1925 and plans to increase this number to 40,000,000 trees by 1927.

Pennsylvania produced upwards of 10,000,000 trees in the State nurseries last year and expects to produce 20,000,000 trees by 1928 in order to keep up with the demand from farmers and small land owners.

Federal aid for State forest-tree nurseries can be secured under the provisions of the Clarke-McNary Forestry Act, passed by Congress in 1924. American Forest Week, April 18-24, is a time to bring tree planting to the fore.

AT LEAST 250 TOWN FORESTS IN THE COUNTRY

The Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture, is authority for the statement that not less than 250 cities and townships own and maintain municipal forests. The gross area of these town forests exceeds 500,000 acres. They are located in 26 States.

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

Municipal forests often provide local recreation areas. A few have begun to return cash revenues as well. As the years go by the cash revenues will be larger. These town forests are good investments.

As American Forest Week, April 18-24, has been set aside by President Coolidge as a time to think about America's forest problem, why not give some earnest thought to this matter of town forests?

Winnebago County, Ill., has 6 county forests varying in size from 8 acres to 325 acres.

Dodge County, Minn., has a 60-acre forest. It is the last remnant of the once extensive forests that covered the county.

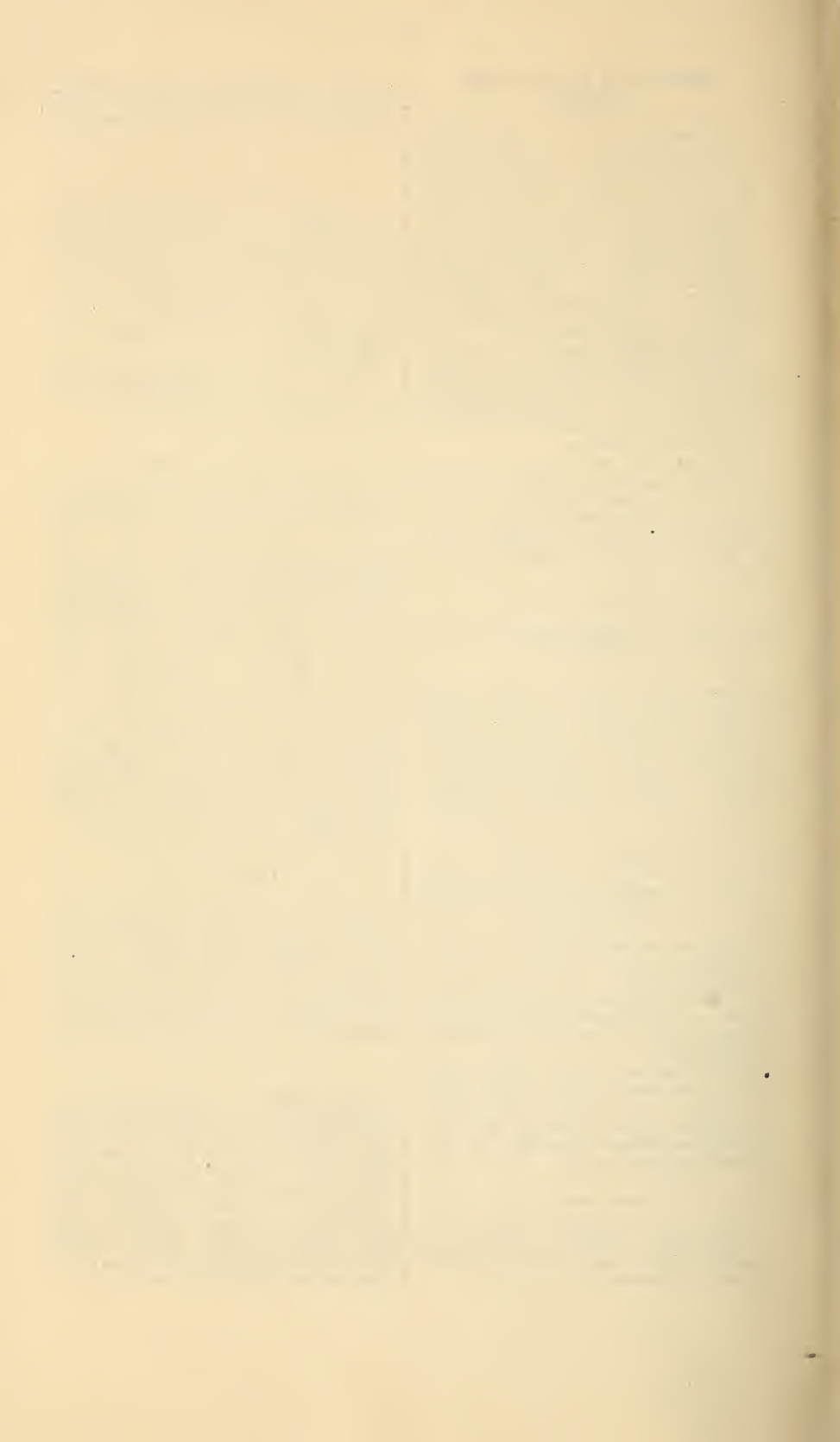
Thirty-two States are making definite efforts to protect private and public forest land from fire, the arch enemy of the forests. Under the provisions of the Clarke-McNary Forestry Act the Federal Government will actively cooperate with States and land-owners in protecting all forest land from fire.

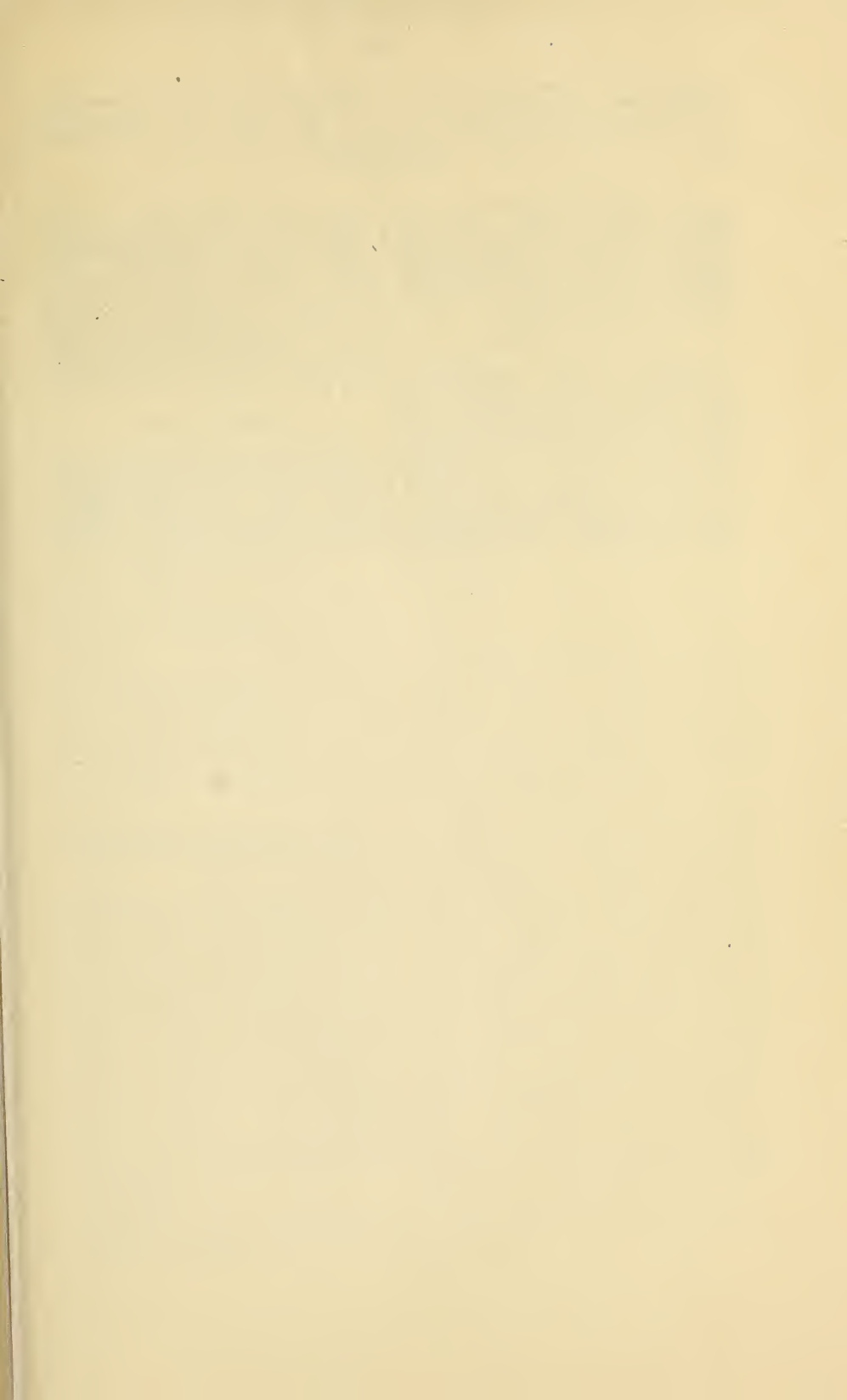
Is your State among the list of co-operators, or is it still drifting? American Forest Week, April 18-24, is a good time to look into this question.

The Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture, is authority for the statement that "no single agency is as important in the battle against man-caused forest fires as an awakened public opinion." President Coolidge has designated the week of April 18-24 as American Forest Week and has urged that every citizen give earnest thought to all phases of the forestry problem. The control of man-caused forest fires, which every year collect a toll of millions of dollars, is one of the basic problems which Americans must solve if the Nation is to have timber crops. Man-caused forest fires will diminish when all citizens become forest minded and when protective systems are installed in every State, county, and township.

The key to public education for the control of forest fires is the close correlation of the many agencies, both public and private, now ready to take the lead. The American Forest Week Committee, under the chairmanship of Hon. Frank O. Lowden, of Illinois, is a federation of nearly 100 such agencies.

Reforestation of privately owned forest land will be greatly aided by the revision of tax laws which will encourage rather than penalize the growing of tree crops. Trees are a long-time crop and, obviously, forest land should not be taxed on the same basis as land producing corn, wheat, and other short-time crops. Several States already have special tax laws applying to forest land actually producing tree crops.





Automobile tourists are lovers of wooded areas. A little thought and care on the part of automobilists will go far toward the prevention of forest fires.

The United States continues to consume its timber supply about four times as rapidly as that supply is being replaced. American Forest Week, April 18-24, is a time when all citizens should give earnest thought to the renewal of America's forests.

The forest problem is essentially a land problem. Every acre of forest land must produce its full share of timber. The United States contains over 80,000,000 acres of idle forest land, an area nearly four times as large as the State of Indiana. To make this idle forest land produce tree crops demands the cooperation of both private and public agencies. Each State and

community has its own responsibility. American Forest Week, April 18-24, is a time when these responsibilities should be squarely faced.

The use of forest land as outdoor playgrounds is wholly compatible with timber production and watershed protection. Every State, county, township, and municipality is interested in this question of recreational areas for the public. And so is every automobile owner. American Forest Week, April 18-24, should be taken full advantage of by every citizen interested in outdoor life.

Sportsmen should take a particular interest in American Forest Week, April 18-24, as the preservation of animal, bird, and fish life depends upon the preservation and restoration of America's great forests.

APPENDIX

AMERICAN FOREST WEEK COMMITTEE

Honorable Frank O. Lowden, Chairman.
Edgar P. Allen, Managing director.
Miller Hamilton, Secretary.
Arthur Ringland, Treasurer.
Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Mrs. John Dickinson Sherman, General Federation of Women's Clubs.
William B. Greeley, Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture.
Wilson Compton, National Lumber Manufacturers' Association.
R. S. Kellogg, National Forestry Program Committee.
Elbert H. Baker, American Newspaper Publishers' Association.
O. M. Butler, American Forestry Association.
Arthur Ringland, National Conference on Outdoor Recreation.
E. T. Allen, Western Forestry and Conservation Association.
Alton J. Hager, Concatenated Order of Hoo Hoo.
R. Y. Stuart, Association of State Foresters.

ORGANIZATIONS PARTICIPATING IN THE OBSERVANCE OF AMERICAN FOREST WEEK

Alabama Forestry Commission, American Civic Association, American Engineering Council, American Farm Bureau Federation, American Federation of Labor, American Forestry Association, American Game Protective and Propagation Association, American Institute of Park Executives, American Legion, American Nature Association, American Newspaper Publishers Association, American Paper and Pulp Association, American Reforestation Association, American Tree Association, Arkansas Honorary Forestry Commission, Association of State Foresters, Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, Associated Technical Engineers, Association for the Protection of the Adirondacks.

Biological Survey, United States Department of Agriculture; Boone and Crockett Club, Boy Scouts of America.

Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture.

California State Board of Forestry, Camp Fire Club of America, Colorado Agricultural College, department of forestry; Concatenated Order of Hoo Hoo, Connecticut Forestry Association, Connecticut State Park and Forest Commission.

Empire State Forest Products Association; Extension Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture; Friends of the Forest.

General Federation of Women's Clubs, Girl Scouts of America.

Illinois Forestry Association, Indiana Department of Conservation, Division of Forestry; Izaak Walton League of America.

Kentucky Department of Agriculture.

Maine State Forest Service, Maryland Forestry Association, Maryland State Department of Forestry, Massachusetts Forestry Association, Massachusetts State Division of Forestry, Minnesota State Forest Service, Missouri Forestry Association, Montana State Forestry Department, Motion Picture Theatre Owners of America, Michigan Forestry Association.

National Association of Audubon Societies, National Association of the Fur Industry, National Association of Manufacturers, National Board of Fire Underwriters, National Catholic Welfare Conference, National Forestry Program Committee, National Grange, National Highways Association, National Lumber Manufacturers Association, National Nursery Association, National Park Service, Department of the Interior, National Society of Colonial Dames of America, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, New Hampshire State Forestry Department, New Jersey State Department of Conservation, New York Conservation Association, New York State Conservation Commission, New York State Fish, Game and Forestry League; New York State Forestry Association, Inc., North Carolina Forestry Association.

Ohio Agricultural Station, forestry division.

Pennsylvania Department of Forests and Waters, Permanent Wild Life Protection Fund, Playground and Recreation Association of America.

Smithsonian Institution, Society of American Foresters, Society for Protection of New Hampshire Forests, South Carolina Forestry Association, Southern Forestry Congress, Southern National Highways Association, South Carolina Conservation Society.

Texas Forestry Association.
Vermont Forest Service, Virginia State Forestry Department.

Western Forestry and Conservation Association, West Virginia Forestry Association, Wild Flower Preservation Society, Wood Using Industries Association.

Young Women's Christian Association.

STATE FORESTRY ACTIVITIES

State	State forestry appropriation	Estimated yearly cost of adequate forest fire protection	Yearly expenditure in forest fire protection		State nursery forest tree capacity	State forests (acres)	State parks (acres)	Municipal town forests (acres)	State forester or similar officer
			By State and private agencies	By Federal Government					
Alabama.....	\$55,800	\$450,000	\$36,300	\$33,300	100,000	12,600	19,200	Page S. Bunker, Montgomery.	
California.....	87,600	405,000	126,300	30,000	156,300	12,600	7,600	M. B. Pratt, Sacramento.	
Colorado.....	5,000	60,000	23,500	4,100	27,600	7,000	23,600	W. J. Merrill, Fort Collins.	
Connecticut.....	145,000	60,000	23,500	4,100	27,600	1,900	15,500	A. F. Hawes, Hartford.	
Florida.....	15,000	450,000	10,000	8,000	18,000	8,000	160	B. M. Lufburrow, Atlanta.	
Idaho.....	47,500	334,800	155,900	24,800	180,700	1,200	30,600	Ben E. Bush, Moscow.	
Illinois.....	59,000	269,000	155,900	24,800	180,700	655,000	1,200	C. J. Telford, Urbana.	
Indiana.....	13,000	269,000	155,900	24,800	180,700	3,600	4,400	Charles C. Deam, Indianapolis.	
Iowa.....	15,000	225,000	12,000	12,000	24,000	3,600	200	Mark G. Thornburg, Des Moines.	
Kansas.....	60,000	342,200	80,500	25,300	105,800	2,200	3,600	Albert Dickens, Manhattan.	
Louisiana.....	202,000	450,000	176,100	33,300	209,400	100	800	W. R. B. Hime, New Orleans.	
Maine.....	32,200	66,000	14,000	4,000	18,000	3,800	14,800	Nell L. Violette, Augusta.	
Maryland.....	362,400	170,700	125,000	12,600	137,600	3,800	50,000	F. W. Besley, Baltimore.	
Massachusetts.....	324,400	501,100	269,200	37,100	306,300	410,800	1,035	W. A. L. Bazeley, Boston.	
Michigan.....	196,400	655,800	326,100	45,500	374,600	381,000	2,300	Marcus Schaut, Lansing.	
Minnesota.....	39,700	195,500	40,100	14,500	54,600	507,000	40	G. M. Conzet, St. Paul.	
Missouri.....	81,300	134,300	58,300	9,900	68,200	20,500	8,050	Frederick Dunlap, Columbia.	
Montana.....	234,800	82,400	77,800	6,100	83,900	19,000	35,200	R. P. McLaughlin, Missoula.	
Nebraska.....	2,800	18,900	2,000	1,400	3,400	16,000	700	Raymond J. Pool, Lincoln.	
New Hampshire.....	2,242,600	388,500	187,200	28,800	216,000	2,130,700	171,000	J. H. Foster, Concord.	
New Jersey.....	30,300	487,500	30,500	29,500	60,000	34,000	26,900	C. P. Wilber, Trenton.	
New Mexico.....	5,000	27,800	13,000	2,100	15,100	33,800	13,900	C. R. Pettis, Albany.	
New York.....	189,000	150,000	3,000	1,700	4,700	800	4,800	J. S. Holmes, Raleigh.	
North Carolina.....	42,500	410,900	176,500	30,400	206,900	9,500	15,000	F. E. Cobb, Botheau.	
North Dakota.....	630,500	393,300	181,300	29,100	210,400	1,131,900	100	Edmund Secret, Weoster.	
Ohio.....	17,700	14,500	8,300	1,100	9,400	61,400	13,900	George R. Phillips, Oklahoma City.	
Oklahoma.....	39,600	359,200	33,000	26,600	59,600	32,500	13,900	Leon D. Andrews, Harrisburg.	
Oregon.....	37,100	78,800	14,000	5,400	19,400	30,500	1,700	R. Y. Stuart, Harrisburg.	
Pennsylvania.....	24,800	364,600	27,000	27,000	54,000	160	4,963	Leon D. Andrews, E. Greenwiche.	
Rhode Island.....	17,000	425,000	224,000	31,000	255,000	68,600	3,700	Theodore Shoemaker, Custer.	
South Dakota.....	17,000	175,000	51,800	13,000	64,800	15,400	12,000	R. S. Maddox, Nashville.	
Tennessee.....	33,800	320,900	37,200	23,800	61,000	155,000	13,000	E. O. Steckle, College Station.	
Texas.....	37,100	78,800	14,000	5,400	19,400	30,500	1,700	R. M. Ross, Montpelier.	
Vermont.....	24,800	364,600	27,000	27,000	54,000	160	4,963	Chapin Jones, University.	
Virginia.....	160,000	425,000	224,000	31,000	255,000	68,600	3,700	George C. Joy, Okmulgee.	
Washington.....	45,000	175,000	51,800	13,000	64,800	15,400	12,000	A. B. Brooks, Buckhannon.	
West Virginia.....	33,800	320,900	37,200	23,800	61,000	155,000	13,000	C. L. Harrington, Madison.	
Wisconsin.....	33,800	320,900	37,200	23,800	61,000	155,000	13,000		

