The Good Old Mountain Dew.

Down under the hill there is a little still. And the smoke goes curling to the sky. You can easily tell by the steam that there's a little still. There's good liquor in the air close by.

It fills the air with a perfume so rare. That's only known to a few:

So wrinkle up your lip and take a little sip

Of the good old mountain dew.

So sang the students of the Biltmore Forest School at many gatherings and farewell parties. And it is a lively and active lumbering community. But it is not as quickly as I can through the aid of the

reafforestation the be

terrestrial ecosystem, which is made to a southern point as a summer

The more pretentious hotels of Asheville, of which the city

country east of the Rocky mountains. 


To publish.

C

ACK

UMBERMAN

R

P

ACK

ACK

-— A SUMMER RESORT PRE-DEPARTMENT

Ashville is located in what was once one of the most densely wooded sections of the southeast and yet it is a large and active lumbering center. But it is not as quickly as I can through the aid of the

reafforestation the be

terrestrial ecosystem, which is made to a southern point as a summer

The more pretentious hotels of Asheville, of which the city

country east of the Rocky mountains. 


To publish.
fear with it, but it has to have the best soil, which I give it with pleasure. "Here were a few groups of white pine, my first planting, and I hid them away in the woods because I was afraid I would make a mess of it. There were 2,500 of them two years old. "If you come back in ten years; as I hope you will, I shall show you a splendid growth here of splendid yellow poplar. Here is one of the typical groups of yellow poplar of spontaneous growth entirely from seedlings that cost nothing and better than I could plant it."

Chapter X—Coaching Timber Growth.

In movements from tip to tip, or plantation to plantation, the carriage were utilized mostly, but Dr. Schenk's indifference to the exaction of high climbing included him on several occasions to ignore the other means of locomotion provided and to lead his sometimes winded party rapidly to the next point of interest. It was so in this case when he reached Tip No. 5, where with eager audience around him he said: "Here we have North Carolina pine and opposite some groups of North Carolina pine spontaneous growths. When I knew them first they were about as high as they are now and were badly suppressed by other growths of poor timber treed of no prospective value. I came in here with my ax to free the pines from the poor timber and incidentally to make revenue, because we get for fire wood here as much as $50 a cord. "I recollect very well how the hardwoods kept back the young pine, how misshapen the pines looked under the superstructure that depraved them of light. Since the poor timber has been thinned out the others have done remarkably well. We kept some stuff growing in here because it is beneficial to the better timber. It keeps the soil moist and helps to make a supply of humus and helps to keep these pines free from limbs rubbing against them and brushing off the dead branches and so the underturf is very welcome. From you to a splendid growth here of splendid yellow poplar. Here is one of the groups of yellow poplar of spontaneous growth entirely from seedlings that cost nothing and better than I could plant it."

Chapter XI—Lumbering_ticks.

"If you will look about you will find on the ground a number of yellow pine stumps, the remnants of trees six to ten inches in diameter. We made here a very heavy thinning. We were cutting about ten cords to the acre here, which is very heavy. On the big timber we have to experiment in the line of thinning as well as in the line of planting. I can not say. This thinning was made only three years ago and so far has grown to my entire satisfaction."

Chapter XIII—Some General and Valuable Observations.

"If Mr. J. M. English (indicating the gentleman), the chief lumberman of Asheville, will take the retail business out of my hands I will be ver glad to quit the sawmill business and let somebody else take it over. I have made a mistake by doing my own cutting; it is now $5.60 delivered. All the delivering is done by our own teams. It is all retail business and very intricate and a lot of trouble, but I have no other choice."

"If you leave the logs on the ground for one year you can release the timber quickly and of the best character?"

"If you leave the logs on the ground for one year you can release the timber quickly and of the best character?"

Natural reproduction of yellow poplar growing how it takes possession of the ground and forms straight, clean boles. Sunlight. What it needs is water, moisture and sunlight. Suppose we have an acre covered with a certain amount of growth; is it not best to feed it all so as to get the timber quickly and of the best character?"

"What is the use of feeding 10,000 trees when we can eat just as good results from feeding 1,000, getting as a consequence timber of logable size more rapidly? We reduce the number of messemates, providing thereby better environment and opportunity for the remaining good messemates, and at the same time obtaining, as we do here, a good deal of revenue, making here about $32 an acre because of the fireweed market thereby made available by a good system of transportation, enabling me to practice sylviculture and make money by so doing."

"In the mountains thinning is out of the question because there is no market for the wood. The mountain timber is too far from the consumer and inadequate transportation makes it a commercial impossibility. Do not offer to the market more than the market can digest but less than it desires and you get a better price. The fireweed price here in 1895 was 2.50 a cord; it is now 5.00 a cord. All the delivering is done by our own teams. It is all retail business and very intricate and a lot of trouble, but I have no other choice."

Serving lunch at Dr. Schenk's house.