

Aug 5, 1935

SERVICE BULLETIN

In work with valuable trees, if a core shows a water-soaked or discolored zone, or has a fermented odor, the borer before use on the next tree can be dipped in alcohol, 20 percent formaldehyde, or lysol. Such a treatment will not completely sterilize it, but should kill practically all dangerous material.

YE EDITOR DISCOVERS

The Carl Schurz Memorial Foundation has established a fund to bring about better relationships between America and the German speaking nations. The plan of this organization is to select men in different fields of activity who would be capable of bringing back to their respective countries ideas that would benefit their homeland. Further, there is the idea of bringing about better understanding and international goodwill. The first time this plan was followed with reference to forestry was two years ago, when Ward Shepard made a tour of Central Europe. Last year a group, largely of lumbermen, visited the various Teutonic nations to observe forest practice as it is actually carried out on a scientific basis. This year a group of foresters, largely from the Forest Service, are to participate in the visit. Those selected include the following: L. F. Kneipp, Division of Lands; E. E. Carter, Division of Timber Management; C. L. Forsling, Director of the Appalachian Forest Experiment Station; H. L. Shirley, Lake States Forest Experiment Station; W. N. Sparhawk, Division of Forest Economics; and Aldo Leopold, University of Wisconsin.

The party is composed of men having divergent interests. Messrs. Carter and Forsling will be particularly concerned with forest management; Kneipp with recreation and land policies; Leopold with game management; Shirley with seed control; and Sparhawk with social economics. The group is leaving this country the first of August and will return late in the fall. After a short tour of Germany together, they will break up and each will visit those parts of the various countries which hold most of interest to him. Among the countries to be visited are Germany, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Switzerland, and Hungary. Members of the group may also visit some of the adjoining countries, such as Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, France, and Italy.

Educational facilities in the CCC camps are to be virtually doubled to take care of the increased number of young men entering the camps under the expansion program. A total of \$6,000,000 has been allocated for educational work in the camps. This allotment will provide necessary funds for maintaining instructional programs in the 2,916 camps which it is planned to operate under the expansion program. It will also permit the Office of Education of the Department of the Interior to increase the number of camp educational advisers to at least 2,200 and to appoint 76 district advisers to assist in the coordination of the program of instruction.

Howard W. Oxley, recently appointed educational director of the CCC, estimates that approximately 500,000 men will participate in the programs of instruction during the coming winter. The latest reports, he says, disclosed that 176,977 enrollees regularly and voluntarily participated in camp educational activities during May.

The first of the proposed Forest Service forest homestead projects has been submitted in final form to the Resettlement Administration. This is the so-called Oakridge project within the Cascade National Forest in Oregon. While planned ultimately as a one hundred unit project, the initial plan provides for the construction of only 50 homestead units.

The Oakridge project is situated at the point of concentration for approximately 15 billion board feet of National Forest stumpage, thus assuring a permanent supply of

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Sept. 30, 1935

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SERVICE BULLETIN

YE EDITOR DISCOVERS

An example of recovery of a sawmill ghost town after several years will be of interest to many in the Service. A lumber company which began operations on the Suwannee River near the Florida-Georgia State line in 1898 and established a modern, electrically lighted town of 1,200 people, nineteen years later, in 1917, after cutting all merchantable timber, was forced to declare itself bankrupt. The company town, with improvements, was sold at bankrupt sale for \$4,000. The inhabitants scattered, only a few score remaining to eke out a precarious existence. The settlement for a time was a mecca for hi-jackers, moonshiners, and rum-runners.

Then, in 1926, recovery started. A Georgia corporation purchased 210,000 acres of cut-over and other lands, the bulk of it from the former company; bought the town and renovated it; employed a forester; and began operations. A large number of crops of naval stores are now being worked, and the number can probably be doubled in the near future. In addition, there is considerable merchantable stumpage, which is also increasing under proper forest management. The town revived by this company will probably develop to half again the size that it was under the cut-out-and-get-out policy and will become a permanent, prosperous community.

E. E. Carter, who is a member of the group of foresters touring Europe under the sponsorship of the Carl Schurz Memorial Foundation, writes as follows from Switzerland:

"I have seen, when cold sober and serious:

"Cattle grazing on mountain slopes as steep as any we have in the National Forests, and where they have been grazing for 500 or 1,000 summers, with no erosion to speak of. Mouse-colored cattle at that.

"No over-grazing in a country so crowded that they mow the grass on the railroad right of way cuts and fills, for hay, by hand.

"Very few sheep in either Germany or Switzerland. The former is supposed to have a total of 3,000,000, but they are not where we have been.

"Game dominating silviculture in a country (Germany) that has to import 25 percent of its wood--dominating so much that they can't get natural reproduction even of conifers without fencing out the 'wild' animals. Domestic animals are excluded from the forests.

"'Wild' boar that let ten men come within 50 feet."

Additional Forest Service estimates for ERA funds were submitted to the Division of Applications of the National Emergency Council before the deadline established by the Council.

These total 33 regular projects in all Regions except Region 1 and Alaska and 9 Resettlement projects, involving in all \$37,850,506 at an average cost per man year of \$879, exclusive of the Resettlement cases. Probably because of the President's absence from Washington, the meeting of the Advisory Committee on Allotments, which was scheduled to be held on September 17, was postponed indefinitely. It is understood that a meeting will be held as soon as the President returns to Washington.

In addition to the projects submitted through the Washington Office, Region 6, in cooperation with the State WPA Director for Oregon, has submitted an application for approximately \$250,000 to be used in constructing a hotel near timberline on Mount Hood. The plan provides for the construction of accommodations for winter sports and other recreational facilities, as well as for the hotel buildings.

Follow-up questioning through the WPA has found that most of our regular projects are making good progress towards the Chief Administrator's office for final approval.

Aug 3, 1936

SERVICE BULLETIN

a success. Special thanks are due to Region 6 for their assistance and for a very attractive program issued for the meetings. The California Region was represented by Assistant Regional Forester W. I. Hutchinson and ECW Inspector Leon G. Johnson. - R-5 Bulletin.

FORESTRY EXODUS TO EUROPE

By John D. Guthrie, Washington

European foresters will see quite a few American foresters along their forest trails during the next few months. They will not only see them and welcome them but will have many questions to answer for the inquisitive Americans. The main objectives of this exodus are the 2nd International Forestry Congress to be held at Budapest, Hungary, September 10-17, and the International Union of Forest Research Stations in Hungary immediately prior to the Congress. The first International Forestry Congress was held in Rome in 1926, and was attended by some 12 American foresters and 8-10 American forestry students.

The reasons back of the 1936 exodus are the Oberlaender Foundation tours, which account for 5 foresters and 2 lumbermen, sabbatical leave for a forester or so, and a yearning to see something more of Europe's forests and forestry for the others. At the present writing 12 foresters and two lumbermen plan to attend the Budapest forestry congress. All foresters who are members of the Society of American Foresters will attend as delegates of that society.

The Congress is organized into 9 sections as follows: I. Forestry policy, economics, statistics and legislation; II. Forest management, research and education; III. Timber trade and forest products; IV. Forest utilization and industry; V. Mechanical and chemical technology of wood; VI. Silviculture and plant production; VII. Regulation of forest streams and forest and soil protection; VIII. Rural economy, Nature protection, Tourist recreation; IX. Tropical forestry.

Judging by the 1926 Rome meeting, there will probably be 50-60 nations represented by several hundred delegates. Several field trips are scheduled. American headquarters will be at the Grand Hotel Hungaria. It may be a "hot" meeting, as it is understood that paprika is the national dish of Hungary!

It may interest Bulletin readers to know who is going since all of the foresters are either now in the U. S. Forest Service or were formerly. Here they are:

1. F. A. Silcox, Chief Forester, Chairman of the American Delegation, and one of the four Deputy-Presidents of the Congress. He will spend several months making a study of special forestry subjects or subjects closely related to forestry and conservation. Oberlaender Foundation. Sailed in early July.

2. C. E. Rachford, Assistant Chief, who will accompany Mr. Silcox. Rachford is particularly interested in grazing and soil erosion and water control in mountainous areas, as well as other special subjects. Oberlaender Foundation. Sailed in early July.

3. Raphael Zon, Director of Lake States Forest Experiment Station, official American Delegate to the International Union of Forest Research Stations, but will also attend the Forestry Congress. Sails in early August.

4. John D. Guthrie, General Inspector, ECW, and Vice-Chairman of the American Delegation, will present a paper at the Congress on "The American Civilian Conservation Corps." Attended the Rome Congress in 1926. Will visit afforestation projects in England and Scotland prior to the Budapest meeting. Going "on his own" in August.

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5. T. R. C. Wilson. Section of Timber Mechanics, Madison Laboratory. To study European projects in his line. Sailed in May.

6. Hugh P. Baker, President, Massachusetts State College. Will be in Europe on other matters but will attend the Forestry Congress.

7. Ovid Butler, Manager of the American Forestry Association and Editor of "American Forests." Outside of the Budapest meeting he will spend some time in Germany, Austria, Denmark, Sweden, and Finland. Oberlaender Foundation. Sails on August 8.

8. Tom Gill, Forester for the Pack Forestry Foundation and Educational Board. Will spend his time mostly in Germany on special projects before the Budapest Congress. Oberlaender Foundation. Sails on August 8.

9. John Woods, Forester, West Coast Lumber and National Lumber Associations. Germany and Austria. Oberlaender Foundation. Sails in early September.

10. Shirley Allen, Professor of Forestry, University of Michigan. Sailed with family in June for extensive European tour. Sabbatical leave.

11. Nelson C. Brown, Professor of Forest Utilization, N. Y. State College of Forestry Syracuse. Will be in Europe and will attend the Budapest meeting. Sails in August.

12. Richard R. Fenska. Bartlett Tree Experts, New York. Will attend the Research Union and Forestry Congress. Sails in late August. "On his own."

13. Frank Kennett. Kennett Lumber Co., Conway, New Hampshire. Germany, Austria, and Czechoslovakia. Oberlaender Foundation. Sails in late August.

14. E. L. Kurth, President, Southern Pine Assn., Keltys, Texas. Germany, Austria, and Czechoslovakia. Oberlaender Foundation. Sails in late August.

15. Barrington Moore, Taunton, Somerset, England. There is a possibility of Moore's attending provided his health will permit. He has been ill for some time.

WILDLIFE ACTIVITIES ON THE NATIONAL FORESTS

By John H. Hatton, Washington

Until summed up and put down in black and white, I think few of us fully realize the large part being taken and the contributions that are being made by the Forest Service to the wildlife subject. Congressional committees appreciate increasingly what is being done and the general public are rapidly coming to appraise this work in its varied relations. We may sometimes shy at report requirements, especially when they ask for new details, but the data thus accumulated are invaluable not only from an informational but from a factual plan-building standpoint.

A large volume of detailed data was recently obtained from the field on the National Forest fishing resources. This was in response to a special request by Congressman Robertson, Chairman of a select committee on conservation of the wildlife resources, House of Representatives. These requests from those on the outside looking in help to adjust our information more in keeping with what people want to know on the subject. They also sometimes bring out needed changes in our methods of stock taking. The information has been summarized for the committee and will be printed.

There are approximately 70,000 miles of fishing streams on the National Forests. To these may be added many thousands of acres of natural ponds and lakes, and these in turn are supplemented with many artificial bodies of water suitable for game fish. Then, there are many thousands of miles of streams and acres of water in the foothill areas beyond and outside the National Forest boundaries. So far this statement is too general. It should be tied down to figures on actual numbers and miles and acres as in other phases of the study recently made, for instance:



SERVICE BULLETIN

CONTENT'S CONFIDENTIAL

WE ARE COMING TO RECOGNIZE AS NEVER BEFORE THE RIGHT OF THE NATION TO GUARD ITS OWN FUTURE IN THE ESSENTIAL MATTER OF NATURAL RESOURCES IN THE PAST WE HAVE ADMITTED THE RIGHT OF THE INDIVIDUAL TO INJURE THE FUTURE OF THE REPUBLIC FOR ITS OWN PRESENT PROFIT ***THE TIME HAS COME FOR A CHANGE AS A PEOPLE WE HAVE THE RIGHT AND THE DUTY *** TO PROTECT OURSELVES AND OUR CHILDREN AGAINST THE WASTEFUL DEVELOPMENT OF OUR NATIONAL RESOURCES. WHETHER THAT WASTE IS CAUSED BY THE ACTUAL DESTRUCTION OF SUCH RESOURCES OR BY MAKING THEM IMPOSSIBLE OF DEVELOPMENT HEREAFTER.

Robert Roosevelt

Vol. XX No. 18

Washington, D. C.

August 31, 1936

"IMPRESSIONS" IN GERMANY

Assistant Chief C. E. Rachford sends from Germany some interesting "impressions" which he received during his visit in that country.

From the time the party was met by Dr. Kartzke, representative of the Oberleander Trust in Berlin, on Monday morning until the following Saturday night, it enjoyed the greatest courtesy and consideration. Delightful trips were planned both to show places of general interest and to give the opportunity to study forestry conditions in Germany.

They met the Reich General Forstmeister, Dr. H. C. von Keudall, and his chief of research, Dr. Aberts. German foresters accompanied the party on a tour which included a visit to the forest school at Eberswalde, several forests, and a very delightful stay of 24 hours on the estate of Baron von Keudall. This estate covers between 7,000 and 8,000 acres which is under the most intensive management. The Baron, while not a forester, is keenly interested in forestry and practices it on his own land. They were entertained here "charmingly and simply", and were shown over the estate by the Baron himself.

On the forest land here, as well as on public lands, efforts are being made by various methods to convert the pure pine forest into a mixed hardwood-pine forest. Fencing is necessary to exclude deer from areas on which hardwoods are planted. "The reason for all this is the belief" *** "that the single crop has so depleted the soil of its organic matter that it not only fails to produce a good quality and quantity of pine but subjects the area to diseases and insects." Having been convinced that a change is needed, the Germans are working for this change with "energy and determination". Not all foresters, of course, agree with this rather radical departure from old practices, but there was no difference of opinion among those who accompanied the visiting party. The party saw Douglas fir 40 feet high, grown from seed from our Pacific Northwest, growing with oak, beech, poplar, locust, and other species.

In the Grinmiz forest which they visited there were buffalo, deer, elk, and many kinds of birds, but all under semi-domesticated conditions. Germans are very proud of their game, but the final balance between "deer and trees has not been attained," except where deer have intentionally been given first place. And in these instances they have many more deer than the area will support, which means deer must be fed in winter.

The party had a glimpse of the German organization which corresponds to our CCC. As the organization is a continuing one, all structures are of permanent form and very good. Service in these "work-duty" units is required, not voluntary.

In Berlin the party saw the castle of the former Kaiser, passed through the famous Brandenburg Gate, and saw what is left of the once magnificent avenue "Unter der Linden", from which the beautiful trees have been removed during the recent widening of the avenue. A trip was made to the country estate of Minister Goering which is located in a forest near a beautiful lake. The party saw the hunting trophies of the former Kaiser, now housed in one of the palaces of the former ruling family. A visit was also made to Potsdam, of which Mr. Rachford says: "A detailed description is impossible, first because of my limited vocabulary and, second, because of a luncheon engagement to meet Colonel Lindbergh. * * * our forestry friends arranged our attendance at the luncheon through diplomatic channels." On Sunday, July 26, the party left for Denmark.

THEN AND NOW

By David Lake, Lewis and Clark R-1

Thirty Years Ago

It so happened that I was a "homesteader" in the precreation days of the "Forest Reserves" on the north side of the Snowy Mountains. Living on the only route of travel to the mountains, I became acquainted with the early personnel of the Reserves.

It was back in 1906 that the first ranger came by my place. He announced that he was a "U. S. Forest Ranger." From my conversation with him, I learned that he knew something about his work, but much more about almost everything else. However, he managed to stay on the job almost a year. My first impression of the Rangers.

Twenty Years Ago

About ten years after my first meeting with a Forest Ranger, I received an appointment as Forest Ranger myself. Proudly I reported for duty at the Muir Ranger Station, but my altruistic dreams were soon shattered. I was confronted with a dilapidated, abandoned ranch headquarters, which was the Muir Ranger Station and my future home. The house was in an advanced state of decay; it had neither doors nor windows and only part of a roof. The cattle had been using it for a flyshed for some time. The other buildings consisted of a barn ready to collapse, a wagon shed with an unsafe rotted roof, a roofless cabin and a root cellar with a caved-in roof.

My prancing charger turned out to be a team of plugs, one of which was very lame. The office equipment consisted of four pasteboard filing cases and a typewriter. I made a stand for the Oliver and a stool to sit on.

I had three months in which to get fixed for winter and had no funds for hiring labor. Fortunately my uniform consisted of a pair of "levis," and my former occupation as rancher had prepared my muscles for hard work. It proved necessary for me to be freighter, laborer, and local gossip-absorber.

Not knowing my district, I found the sheep by trailing them and then found them off their range; in fact, off the district. By going over my permits, I found that one unit should have had 550 cattle but it actually had 1,000 on it. The dry-farmers were just taking the country up, and everybody wanted to place stock on the Forest.

Today

My worn-out Muir Ranger Station has developed into a steam-heated, electrically lighted, well-furnished two-room office in Harlowton. The team of plugs have evolved into a pair of V-8 Fords and the tumbled-down barn into a heated, brick garage. The "levis" have been replaced with the new uniform and my once hardened muscles have become soft. I have become a planner instead of a doer - and fortunately, I am adequately assisted by an assistant with several letters on his college degree. --R-1 Bulletin

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Robert R. Ransome

Vol. XX No. 20

Washington, D. C.

September 28, 1936

IN THE SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES

On July 26 the Chief Forester and Mr. Rachford left Berlin for Denmark, and for the next 3½ weeks traveled in Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and Finland, seeing the countries not only as foresters but from the personal standpoint of guests who enjoyed frequently the delightful hospitality of the people whom they met.

Denmark with its well cultivated farms, neat houses usually painted white with red tile roofs was a delight, except where some enterprising salesman had introduced Armco galvanized roofs. In fact, the whole atmosphere of country life reflects the determination to maintain comfortable homes, and all the Scandinavian towns, streets, and homes radiate cleanness.

Mr. Rachford writes that: "Insofar as conclusions on European forestry, so far as we have seen it, are concerned, there are none. But after we have digested the information we have received there may be some." But everywhere they traveled they met forest officials - missing some because of the summer season - and visited many State forests, nurseries, experiment stations, and farm forests. Sometimes conditions reminded them of those in the United States, sometimes the problems were being met more successfully than they are at home, sometimes not as well.

In Copenhagen, Mr. Rachford met Mr. Larsen, who spent some time at the Asheville Experiment Station, and other "delightful people" at the Danish forest experiment station. July 28 and 29 were spent visiting the forests on Sealand, the island on which Copenhagen is located. "Denmark is a country of islands," says Mr. Rachford. "She has been practicing forestry since 1810 and while most of her timbered areas are the result of reservations by the Kings, she has increased her forest area since 1810 by 100 percent, and now about 8½ percent of her entire area is in forests." On July 30, the travelers went by boat to Jutland, where they saw the work of the Danish Heath Society, the largest cooperative in Denmark, which deals only with plantations and windbreaks. Windbreaks are planted at reduced rates to farmers, and the Society is reimbursed by the State. On the northernmost point of Denmark (on Jutland), each farm had its windbreak, without which the sand would soon take possession of the area. Numerous plantations were seen, mostly of "Pinus Montana", but some spruce. With Mr. Hisleman, in charge of the Skagen Sand Dune District, they visited the largest plantation of spruce and pine. The ranger station was settled by Sheriff Christian Lund in 1803, who planted the first trees. Lund was an enthusiast but not any too honest, according to tradition, and shipwrecked vessels afforded him plenty of loot. When this was

called to the King's attention, he admonished Lund to: "Steal not too much but plant, plant." A monument to Lund commemorates his work.

On August 2 the foresters were in Oslo, Norway. Here they found that the Norway Forest Service, like our own, is a bureau of the Department of Agriculture. The Director was absent, but Mr. Kjoer, who spoke English well, extended every courtesy to the visitors. On a trip to a mountain overlooking Oslo, Mr. Rachford found that "the view from this point reminds one of Portland, Oregon. Stretched before you is the city and harbor, the latter dotted with *** islands. On all sides are vast forests of spruce instead of Douglas fir as around Portland." There was a delightful lunch here at the Legation with fellow countrymen.

The only glimpse of Norway forests was from train windows, but forest problems here are not unlike those in the United States.

In Stockholm, on August 6, Mr. Rachford found the length of the day "unbelievable." Leaving Oslo at 7:15 p.m., at 9:30 he was still looking out the windows at the forests, which reminded him of the Pacific Northwest. In Stockholm, they had breakfast "on the terrace or veranda of the hotel" which faces the palace across the Norrstrom River, a most beautiful setting.

After the usual call at the American Legation, the Chief and Mr. Rachford visited the Swedish Forest Service by appointment, where they were introduced to the Director by the spokesman, Mr. Lund, a distinguished scientist. The meeting was a very formal one, but Mr. Silcox brought it to life by making the statement "that we lost 13 billion feet of timber in one fire." "Impossible," said the incredulous Mr. Lund, "that is half the timber in all Sweden."

Mr. Olson, of the Swedish Forest Service provided escort for the two during most of their stay in Sweden. Mr. Rachford comments that: "We came to Sweden with the understanding that here was a country with a vast timber resource comparable to ours where we could gain information and profit thereby, on the systems used in getting right forestry practices on private land. *** Nearly 80 percent of the forests are in private ownership. *** Farmers' forests comprise 46 percent of Swedish forest land, an average of about 75 acres per farm. These areas are used by domestic livestock and the productivity from a timber standpoint is low. Conditions are bad on the whole. So on this point we can check a standoff between Sweden and the U.S." The forests of the landed proprietors are well managed, grazing has been regulated - "check for Sweden." "Company forests are managed by trained foresters *** and the areas are subject to inspection by the State," which "is decidedly in favor of Sweden." But the impression remained that private owners have an enormous influence on State regulations, etc., and that only careful inspection can determine whether the practices are all that statements indicate.

A very pleasant feature of the stay in Sweden was a visit with the family of Lagi von Wernstedt, an old friend of the Chief, and a member of the Portland office of the Forest Service. On the morning of August 7, Mr. Silcox and Mr. Rachford left Stockholm for Noerkeping, where they were met by a forest officer and Hjalmer von Wernstedt, brother of Lagi. With these two, a visit was made to a forest area of about 5,000 acres operated by a farmers' cooperative association. Later on, the party drove to the von Wernstedt estate. Of this Mr. Rachford, says in part: "Here we got a glimpse of how the large landed proprietor lives in regal style; how closely farm and forestry are tied together in Swedish economy and the lives of the laborers employed in field and forest. I can't begin to describe the beauty of the home and surroundings or the royal reception or entertainment accorded us."

Returning to Stockholm, more visits were made to State experiment stations and forests. Of Swedish forest officers, Mr. Rachford says: they are "most responsible people. They handle all administration including finances without bond. Everyone has his own bank account (State), receives and disburses money."

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An interesting visit was made to a wood cutter's home on Sunday when "the whole family was dressed in their best and cleanest bib and tucker. *** On this farm the renter has a couple of horses and four cows, pigs, chickens, etc." The farm "consists of 4 ha. farm land and 10 has. of grazing land, rented by the State for 200 k. per year. These farms are carved from the forest or are the result of drainage of swamps. Every person owning or renting a farm *** is guaranteed a number of days' work per year, the work being located on adjoining areas which makes it possible for the worker to stay at home each night."

On August 10, a trip was made through forests and by delightful forest farms, with a trip down the Averkalix River at 9:30 "with the sun still above the horizon." Then more trips through forests, sawmills, paper mills, inspection of river driving, gathering of information on a real cooperative effort, with lunches and dinners such as only Sweden can provide. Back in Stockholm on August 13, the party was met by Mr. Lund, who gave them more interesting facts about private forestry in Sweden.

Although the travelers left Sweden with regret, they had a delightful boat trip to Helsingfors, where they were soon greeted by a Finnish Forest officer. The day after arrival, a 200-mile trip was made through heavily timbered country dotted with farms and lakes. Finland has 60,000 lakes "and her water transportation is similar to Sweden. That is why they can log so cheaply and send so much paper to the U.S.," writes Mr. Rachford.

Unfortunately, the passports to Russia had to be used before August 20, which spoiled the plans of friends who had planned a 4-days trip for the visitors, and it was necessary to bid farewell to the pleasant Scandinavian countries.

"WHO READS GOVERNMENT REPORTS AND BULLETINS?"

By Eunice Skamser, Rocky Mt. Forest Exp. Station

The Service Bulletin containing a contribution with the above title from Region 5 arrived in the same mail with "Soil- The Nation's basic heritage", a publication by the Soil Conservation Service so arresting in its composition that it was impossible to put it aside until all of its pictures had been viewed. Of course association has created an interest for me in such things that is probably more vital than that of the average layman, but I believe that this publication would be avidly consumed by anyone having time to read it and the opportunity to see it.

The text is succinct and convincing; the illustrations are beautiful and graphic. The whole brought to mind two other extremely interesting governmental publications that were received in the past year.

The first publication that comes to my mind is the annual report from Italy, entitled "La Milizia Forestale, Anno XII". Without knowing more than a few Italian words, one can see that forestry is vital, diverse, and progressive in Italy. True, the garish colors of the section covers in this report were probably chosen with malice aforethought to appeal to the Italian public, but the message undoubtedly was assimilated thoroughly.

The other publication, "Little Waters - Their use and relations to the land", is probably known to most foresters who have had any occasion to seek references on this type of subject, and it conveys a message on water resources and erosion such as could be obtained in no other way. Not many of us have imaginations that will make scientific and statistical matter live if the author has not used his own imagination in anticipating the questions that the reader will want answered. I am speaking now for the layman.

There is a place and a need, of course, for purely scientific writing, but such publications are ordinarily wasted when they are sent to the general public. Most people are

Oct 26, 1936

small, whip-like saplings to full-crowned, full-boled crop trees. When carried out in its ideal form this method produces a stem the cross-section of which shows many very narrow growth rings in the center. As much as fifty years may be spent in developing the clean-stemmed sapling suitable for a crop tree. From this point on the annual rings become gradually broader and broader until the time for final harvest. When properly cared for, a 4-inch sapling at 50 years may develop into a 20 inch timber tree at 80 - 90 years.

The yield in cubic volume by this method is not so high as in the system described above, but the final crop trees produce a maximum amount of absolutely clear lumber. The time required to develop the sapling may be long, but during this period the soil is being occupied chiefly by other crop trees. As virgin timber becomes more and more exhausted it appears evident that there will be an ever enlarging demand for this type of silviculture to produce the clear lumber required by industry. Even more than the German "Dauerwald", this system requires a highly trained and very skillful man for its successful administration. It also requires a market for very small sized material as well as for very high quality material. - "Forest Research Digest", Lake States Forest Experiment Station.

MR. RACHFORD PICKS UP "NICK" CARTER'S TRAIL IN DENMARK AND SEES THE PLAINS COUNTRY OF HUNGARY WITH JOHN GUTHRIE

When Mr. Rachford was invited to register at the Danish Heath Society, he found the name "E. E. Carter" on the last line of the book. From that time on, his trail crossed that of "Nick's" several times. At one place he was asked for his opinion on a plantation of "western hemlock growing in a hardwood mixture of beech and oak", about which the Danish forester said, "no two foresters had agreed. *** About the hemlock." Mr. Rachford says, "I admitted I knew nothing *** but that it seemed to be doing well, and that except for pulp purposes we considered it an inferior species. *** Much to my surprise Dr. Mundt (the Danish forester) said that a forester from the United States stated about the same as I did except that he (the forester from the U.S.) seemed to know all about it. The man's name was "Carter."

As Mr. Rachford and John Guthrie wanted to see something of the plains cow-country in Hungary, they left the main party of the Oberleander tour at Budapest on September 15 with a party of delegates for a three days' trip by bus which took them into range country. They were the only Americans in the party and few of the members spoke English, but the informality of the trip brought about not only close personal contacts but several pleasant friendships.

An hour's travel from Budapest gave the party a sight of country life, with oxen plodding along the road or working in the field. The country and towns seemed to Mr. Rachford strikingly similar "to our own Southwest," except our people enjoy better living conditions. In front of the doors hung "rows and rows of red peppers and corn," and frequently could be seen an old woman "stirring a large kettle of the cooking peppers."

At Kekas, however, where they visited a state-owned forest and hotel, there were good meals and excellent service. The forest here was of "mixed hardwoods (mostly beech) severely damaged by frost." Many trees were dying and clear cutting was indicated. In another forest they walked through a mile and a half of beech and spruce. Coming into a little forest settlement, they were greeted by the townspeople, led by the schoolmaster, who had brought his pupils to give them a welcome in native songs, including the Hungarian national anthem. "Here," writes Mr. Rachford, "is a settlement *** which has been maintained for the past 100 years by the forest, which will continue to support it indefinitely."

On the morning of the sixteenth the party was conducted through a State forest which, according to the Germans and the Danes, had been too heavily thinned. It consisted generally

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of spruce, which is being replaced by hardwoods as cutting progresses.

In the afternoon the party got into the plains country, which, to quote Mr. Rachford, "reminds one much of our South Dakota country in topography. Rainfall about 400 to 500 millimeters, well distributed throughout the summer, keeps the short grasses as green as a lawn. Farming activities were being carried on as far as the eye could reach, and close at hand we could see the nearly white oxen pulling ploughs. We stopped at one farm where we got our first close-up of the saddle used by the Hungarian herdsmen. It is merely a thick flexible felt covered with thin leather.

"Farms are all in individual ownership - no fences - and all herds whether of sheep, cattle or horses are herded by men afoot, and barefoot at that - except for a mounted herdsman with his picturesque robe and accoutrements." In "one little town with the sun setting behind us *** the brilliance of the sunset was surpassed only by that of the stockings worn by men, women, and children, mounted on their wagons pulled by oxen and returning from the day's work in the field. The slow plodding of the oxen *** and the piles of green corn on which the people sat added just the touch to make a perfect picture."

On September 17, the party got into the real range country. "Short grass *** green as a lawn. Herds of cattle, sheep and horses could be seen in all directions - not a stone to be found anywhere. A herd of about 125 bulls, another of 100 steers, and still another of 125 brood mares were rounded up for our inspection. It was here we got our first close-up of the various herdsmen and saw the mounted ones race around a herd of horses. They are wonderful riders, using only their pads for saddles and without a cinch. Their lasso is a hemp hard-twisted $\frac{1}{2}$ inch rope coiled around the horse's neck with one end fastened to a leather 2 inch neck strap. **** It is evident that if they ever rope anything the horse must handle the situation with the rope tied to his neck strap. The long robes worn by these herdsmen are made of heavy wool *** and ornamented with the most elaborate embroidery. The robe is worn as a cape and the very large sleeves are sewed at the bottom and are used *** for carrying lunches, etc. To make the garb more picturesque the hat with its low crown and wide turned-up brim has a very colorful feather sticking straight up. **** The cattle are used mostly as oxen, the sheep approach the Karakul breed, and the horses are known as the Nonnis (?) breed. Every horse no matter how poor or old shows generations of good breeding. The herdsmen we saw were mounted on mares with suckling colts by their sides."

From the picturesque range country the travellers were going on to the beauties and sophistications of Vienna, to Czechoslovakia, to Munich, and several other countries, about which we hope to hear upon their return to the United States.

CANADA SHORT-GRASS PLAINS RANGE PLANTS LOSE N AND H_3PO_4 WITH MATURITY

By W. A. Dayton, Washington

Dominion Agrostologist L. E. Kirk of Canada, in an interesting paper, "Forage-crop production in dry-land agriculture and on ranges in western Canada" (Empire Journ. Expt. Agr. 3(12):320-330. Oct., 1935), has this suggestive note on western Canada short-grass plains range plants (the provinces covered being Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba):

"Chemical analyses of the native species show that they are high in protein when in the leaf-stage, and that at this time they contain also sufficient phosphorus and calcium to meet the animals' requirements. As the plants approach maturity there is a marked drop in nitrogen and phosphoric acid. As cured grass for late autumn and winter grazing, there is a deficiency in the phosphorus-content of these species. Calcium-content does not drop to any considerable extent. To overcome this lack of phosphorus in the native herbage some

Nov 23, 1936

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SERVICE BULLETIN

It is working out very well. If we are undecided as to the opening of a stretch of fire road and its reaction on the public, or if it is a question of setting aside a mountain glade for cabin sites or for use as a public camp and picnic ground, why that's what the FAC is for! It's their job to give us an expression of their group's opinion, and they do.

Altogether the Santa Barbara finds it a most useful and entertaining idea. The members of the FAC are each leaders in their group and are accustomed to handling mass opinion and focusing it down where possible to one point of attack or question. We tell them our plans and why -- they tell us theirs, and you would be surprised how frank people can be when seated round a table eating!

We contemplate forming similar committees in the other counties within the Santa Barbara National Forest.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE BUDAPEST FORESTRY CONGRESS

By John D. Guthrie, Washington

The Second International Forestry Congress was held at Budapest, Hungary, from September 10 to 17, 1936. Between 35 and 40 nations and dependencies were represented. In addition, delegates were present from five related international bodies such as the Institute of Agriculture, Committee on Wood (C.I.B.), Wood Gas, Travel Bureau, and Union of Forest Research Stations. The estimated number of delegates of various classes was 525, of which 14 were Americans. The heads of many of the forest services of Europe were present, including Sir Roy Robinson of the British Forestry Commission, Dr. E. D. Van Dissel, head of the Dutch Forest Service, and our own chief, F. A. Silcox.

Baron Clement Waldbott of Hungary was President of the Congress and the four Vice-Presidents were: Baron von Keudell, Director-General of German Forests; Sir Roy Robinson, Chairman, British Forestry Commission; Mr. F. A. Silcox, Chief, U. S. Forest Service, and M. Chaplain, Director General of the French Forest Service.

Mr. Silcox, among other nationals, made an address at the opening session, served on the Executive Committee, and took an active part in the deliberations of the Congress. Zon was selected as "rapporteur" (secretary) of the meetings of Section V, Wood Technology, and Guthrie as Vice-Chairman of Section II, Forest Management.

The correct list of Americans attending the Congress was given in the Service Bulletin of August 3, 1936, with the exception that Messrs. T. R. C. Wilson, Hugh P. Baker, and Barrington Moore were not present but Dr. H. I. Baldwin, N. H., and Julian F. McGowin, Smith Lumber Co., Chapman, Ala., did attend.

The Congress was preceded by a meeting of the International Union of Forest Research Stations to which Dr. Raphael Zon was the American delegate. The Congress opened with a meeting of all delegates. This was followed by meetings and deliberations of the 9 Sections which met simultaneously. There was a general closing session when the resolutions (32 in number) were acted on.

In contrast to the Rome Congress of 1926, no formal reports or papers were read but printed copies of all papers were available to all delegates on the first day of the Congress.

The number of delegates per country varied greatly. Several countries had only one, while some nearby nations had as many as 25 or 30. Chile, Brazil, and the Argentine were

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the only South American countries represented, and there were no delegates present from Canada, Mexico, Russia, or Japan.

French and Hungarian were the official languages, but interpreters were available at all Section and General meetings, though it must be said that the "English" of some of these interpreters sounded more like a foreign language!

Certain definite and important decisions were taken by the Congress. Among these were:

1. A permanent organization or committee was set up.
2. This is made up of one official or government representative from each interested nation.
3. The permanent headquarters of this committee or permanent organization would be in Rome, with the International Institute of Agriculture.
4. That annual or periodic meetings of this committee would be held not in Rome but in the various member countries.

Invitations for the next Congress were received from France, to be held in Paris in 1937, in connection with its International Exposition of Wood; and from Finland at Helsinki (Helsingfors) in 1940.

On the social side there was much activity. A formal reception to the delegates by the Regent of Hungary, Admiral Nicolas Horthy in the Royal Palace; formal dinners to the heads of the different delegations by Minister of Agriculture Daranyi, by Baron Clement Waldbott, President of the Congress, and by Dr. Cajander, head of the Finnish Delegation; the last was followed by a musicale at the Finnish Embassy.

There were several field trips participated in by the Americans; one to Lake Balaton, with its summer home development, and a 3-day trip to several forests, two government tourist resort hotels (built and managed by the Hungarian Forest Service), the Plains, the country of Hortobagy, cattle and horse raising region of Hungary. After the Budapest meeting most of the Americans visited forests and forest properties in Czechoslovakia, Austria, and Germany under the auspices of the Oberlaender Foundation.

The city of Budapest proved to be of great interest to all delegates. It is a beautiful and historic city, lying on each side of the Danube (which is not as blue as one had believed), and the hospitality of the Hungarians was outstanding.

DANISH ECOLOGIST QUESTIONS WORK OF HEATH SOCIETY

By Lincoln Ellison, Northern Rocky Mt. For. Expt. Sta.

The article in the Service Bulletin of September 28 about the journey of Mr. Silcox and Mr. Rachford to Jutland, and the work they saw of the Danish Heath Society brings to mind some paragraphs by the widely known Danish ecologist, C. Raunkiaer, on the same subject, but with a different viewpoint. I quote them because they bear rather directly on some of our own problems of conservation and because there is a prevalent and possibly unwise tendency to push in this country the introduction of exotic species. These paragraphs occur in the forepart of Dr. Raunkiaer's paper "Statistical Investigations of the Plant Formations of Skagens Odde."

"This disaster (i.e., disappearance of the heath) may actually take place. Many people make their living, at any rate in part, out of the dogma 'Where plough can't go, there trees shall grow'. The State assists them to make their living out of this dogma, and year by year the areas of heath in Jutland diminish. Heaths are afforested where afforestation will be profitable; but planting of trees takes place on some heaths where there is no prospect whatever of profit.