

Editorial Board: E. C. Branson, S. H. Hobbs, Jr., P. W. Wager, L. R. Wilson, E. W. Knight, D. D. Carroll, H. W. Odum. Entered as second-class matter November 14, 1914, at the Postoffice at Chapel Hill, N. C., under the act of August 24, 1912.

LUMBER PRODUCED AND CONSUMED

FACTS ABOUT LUMBER

Elsewhere appears a table in which the states are ranked according to the total amount of lumber produced for the year 1926. In a parallel column is shown the amount of lumber consumed by each state for the same year.

The leading lumber producing state at the present time is Washington, followed in order by Oregon, Mississippi, Louisiana, California (including Nevada), Alabama, Texas, Arkansas, Georgia, and North Carolina. The Southern states all rank high in lumber production. Of the first sixteen states in lumber production, eleven are located in the South.

How North Carolina Ranks

North Carolina now ranks tenth among the states in lumber production, according to the Forest Service of the United States Department of Agriculture. The production in 1926 was approximately nine hundred and seventy-one million board feet, or about three percent of the lumber produced in the United States. Our rank is slightly better than it has been in recent years, but not as high as it was about fifteen years ago when we stood fourth as a lumber producing state.

North Carolina consumed in 1926 about 676 million board feet of lumber, or 69 percent as much lumber as we produced. Probably it would profit the state more if all the lumber produced in the state could be processed at home. The states that export great quantities of logs and lumber in the rough do not profit much from the practice. Many states have exported great quantities of logs and rough lumber and have later been unable to supply the home demands. In many respects consumption of lumber is a better index of the value of lumber to a state than is production. It may not be especially good business for North Carolina to export great quantities of lumber in its crude shape, or to deplete our forest resources to such an extent that we will be short of lumber in the near future.

North Carolina exports lumber to 26 states, principally to Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Virginia, and Maryland. We ship to these five states about four hundred and fifty million board feet of lumber annually, or nearly one-half of all the lumber produced by the state.

North Carolina receives lumber from 24 states, principally from South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Florida. Approximately 63 percent of all lumber consumed in the state is produced at home. The remaining 37 percent is imported.

Of the lumber produced in the state 79.8 percent is softwood, and 20.2 percent is hardwood.

Of the lumber consumed in the state 67.8 percent is softwood and 32.2 percent is hardwood. Thus we tend to export softwoods and import hardwoods.

Southern Pine Leads

The most important single source of lumber is southern yellow pine which supplied nearly one-third of all the lumber cut in the United States in 1926. Douglas Fir ranks second, supplying 23.9 percent, and western yellow pine third with 8.6 percent. Southern yellow pine is now produced principally by Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, Texas, and Georgia. Douglas Fir is produced almost exclusively by Washington and Oregon. Western yellow pine is produced chiefly by Oregon, California, and Washington.

Washington is by far the largest single lumber producing state, but ranks sixth in consumption. California is first in consumption, but fifth in production.

Twenty states produce more lumber than they consume. Twenty-seven states consume more lumber than they produce. In Texas production and consumption are about equal. So far North Carolina has been a lumber exporting state, producing more than we consume, but gradually consumption has been creeping up on production, both because of increased consumption and of decreased production. It will probably be not many years before North Carolina will be consuming more lumber than we produce,

unless we pay considerably more attention to the conservation and development of our marvelous forest resources. North Carolina is naturally a forest state, but in order to reap maximum returns from our forests we will have to do more than just to let nature take her course.

SOUTH COMING BACK

I believe that the pine-forestry interests and the naval-stores industry in the South are now in a very encouraging situation. We have all quit regarding these industries as dying institutions. We all look upon them now as permanent industries, with opportunity for greater stability than they have ever had and for profits at least equal to what they have realized in the past.

The timber-growing idea has been grasped throughout much of the South. Public thought has come to appreciate how important forestry and permanent forest industries are to the economic progress of the region. Apparently farm forestry and industrial forestry are taking actual hold of the land more rapidly in the South than in any other section of the United States.

In their second-growth timber the Southern states have found a large fresh resource. And the discovery of industrial and economic value of this second-growth timber has led to the realization that the greatest asset of the forest industries of the South is the timber-growing power of their land.

The naval-stores industry has disproved some of our gloomy forecasts of a few years ago. The way in which Georgia has come back as a producer of naval stores during the last few years testifies to the immediate value and extent of this second-growth resource. The Carolinas are now beginning to show the same kind of comeback. In general, the naval-stores industry appears to be returning to its old fields of activity.

The South is, I believe, leading the country to-day in industrial forestry, by which I mean that the lumber companies, paper companies, and naval-stores operators of the South are showing the way in the adoption of methods of land management that take advantage of the timber-growing power of the soil.

In the matter of farm forestry and an understanding of the relation of timber growing to agriculture and in forest development generally we stand on solid ground in the South to-day. Reforestation is now generally recognized as essential to the creation of wealth from the soil and to healthy agriculture.

The profitableness of reforestation in the South is becoming more and more assured, largely because of an unusual combination of industries using forest products as a raw material; namely, the lumber, the paper, and the naval-stores industries. The utilization of pine trees and their products by these industries, combined with the advantages of soil and climate for rapid timber production, bids fair, in my judgment, to give timber growing an assured economic footing such as it has rarely obtained anywhere in the world.

It is very stimulating to me to note from year to year the remarkable progress made by the pine-forestry interests of the South, under enlightened and far-sighted industrial leadership. This progress under such leadership is one of the finest chapters in the story of forestry in North America.—W. B. Greeley, Chief, Forest Service, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

MILLIONS FROM FORESTS

North Carolina farmers have a turnover of 32 million dollars a year from the 10 million acres of forest land in this state, says H. M. Curran, forester of the state Department of Agriculture.

Around 14 million dollars' worth of forest products are used for home consumption each year, and in addition to the timbers used at home, around 18 million dollars' worth of wood in the form of logs, cord-wood, pulp-wood, poles, and other products, are sold each year, he states.

ELIOT ADVISES STUDENTS

The equipment a student should acquire in college for success afterwards, according to the late President Eliot of Harvard, is as follows:

1. An available body. Not necessarily the muscles of an athlete. Good circulation, digestion, power to sleep, and alert, steady nerves.
2. Power of sustained mental labor.
3. The habit of independent thinking on books, prevailing customs, current events. University training the opposite of military or industrial.
4. The habit of quiet, unobtrusive, self-regulated conduct, not accepted from others or influenced by the vulgar breath.
5. Retentive, reserved, not many acquaintances, but a few intimate friends. Belonging to no societies perhaps. Carrying in his face the character so plainly to be seen there by the most casual observer, that nobody ever makes to him a dishonorable proposal.

"In the point of acreage, this is North Carolina's most important crop and possibly the most profitable crop when costs are considered," he states, pointing out that this crop needs neither cultivation nor fertilizer, and that cutting the timber may be postponed indefinitely with an increase in its value while waiting.

"This important Carolina crop is bringing the farmer less than half its true stumpage value," he declares. "There are sections of the state where, he obtains full value for his logs. Nearness to a large pulp mill, acid factory, saw mill, veneer mill, or other wood-working plant, doubles the price of his products in many cases."

"The aim of the Department of Agriculture is to bring the farmer in direct contact with the mill buying his timber, and toward this end Mr. Curran states that he holds himself ready to assist farmers with marketing or with other problems.

"This is my message to North Carolina farmers: The kind and quality of wood you produce on your farms during the next 20 years will determine North Carolina's position as a permanent source of forest products.

"Every other forest region has seen its forest industry wax and wane. We are holding our own, though cutting less than half the amount once harvested. Your forest acres are capable of yielding this maximum cut perpetually, and you need not fear low prices in the future. You are favorably situated with reference to markets, transportation, rate of growth, and quality of timber."—News and Observer.

AUTO'S DREADFUL TOLL

During the first six months of the year 262 people in North Carolina were killed in automobile accidents, or an average of about one and a half a day, while an additional 2,088 were injured, according to figures compiled by W. C. Spruill, of the automobile vehicle bureau of the State Department of Revenue.

This toll of dead and injured may be largely attributed to recklessness and carelessness, said Mr. Spruill, pointing to figures in the June report to bear out his statement. Of the 338 cars involved in accidents, 303 were reported with defective brakes, six with defective steering mechanism, one with glaring headlights, two with punctures or blow-outs, and three with no headlights.

Exceeding the speed limit accounted for the largest number of accidents last month, 52 being attributed to this, and eight of the 37 deaths. Thirty accidents resulted from driving off the roadway, and four deaths. Twenty-four accidents and four deaths were caused by vehicles on the wrong side of the road; and 20 accidents and two deaths by drivers "cutting in."

There were 67 collisions with pedestrians, in which 14, the majority being children, were killed. Six chil-

dren playing in the street were killed and eight injured by automobiles. Eight pedestrians were injured and two killed while walking on the roadway. Five were injured and two killed while coming from behind parked cars.

Collision with trains accounted for three deaths during the month, ten others being injured. Sundays, with 55 accidents, led other days of the week in accidents last month. Saturdays, there were 51, and Fridays, 28. By far the greater number of accidents occurred in the late afternoon and early night between four and ten.

The killed and injured during the last six months were: January, 51 killed, 297 injured; February, 56 killed, 260 injured; March, 23 killed, 319 injured; April, 44 killed, 340 injured; May, 47 killed, 365 injured; and June, 37 killed and 295 injured.—News and Observer.

SCIENCE IN CUTTING WOODS

Woods meetings were held on 19 farms in 8 counties of New York State recently to demonstrate improvement cuttings of cordwood. In each case an extension forester from the state college of agriculture went over the woodland with the owner and marked a sample area. Such trees as soft maple, beech, ironwood and popple were marked to come out in order to give a better chance of development to valuable crop trees such as white ash, hard maple, black cherry, and basswood. Later the owner carefully cut and stacked the marked material keeping a record of the time consumed by the work. At a second meeting, widely advertised in the community, the cut-over area was inspected and its appearance was compared with that of the uncut portions of the woodland. The cordwood was carefully measured and its cash value in the woods was determined at a rate agreed upon by those present as reasonable. The average net return from the cuttings, which in each case left the woodland in better shape for future growth, was \$59.30 per acre. On G. F. Allen's farm in Ontario county the return was more than \$128 per acre.—U. S. D. A. Press Service.

QUALITY COWS PAY

As a livestock state North Carolina is short quantitatively and qualitatively. In 1920 there was only one state whose livestock value per farm was below that of North Carolina, and only two states in which a smaller percent of farms had purebred livestock of

some description. Exclusive of mules and horses, North Carolina ranks ridiculously low as a livestock state, probably at the very bottom among the states. Our livestock needs to be increased both quantitatively and qualitatively. The U. S. Department of Agriculture has the following to say concerning the value of quality dairy cows.

Analysis of more than 100,000 yearly individual records from cows on test in dairy herd improvement associations indicates that, on the average, cows that produced 100 pounds of butterfat a year returned \$14 each over cost of feed; those that produced 200 pounds, \$54 over cost of feed; 300 pounds, \$66; 400 pounds, \$138; and 500-pound cows returned \$178 over cost of feed. Thus a man milking a 500-pound producer would have more return than if he milked a dozen 100-pound cows, and this would take no account of the added labor of milking and caring for the larger herd or of the much greater expense of providing stable room for a herd instead of a single animal. The figures from returns are based on farm prices from all parts of the country, including whole-milk districts.

SAYS JAILS ARE SANITARY

"There is but one jail in all of North Carolina's 100 counties which does not come up to our minimum sanitary or structural requirements," declared Dr. Charles O'H. Laughinghouse, director of the State Board of Health, to the Duke University Summer School.

"And we don't mind that one jail very much because it is down in Pamlico county, where there is rarely any need to put it into use. People down there settle their fights out of court, and there's nothing to steal down there except mosquitoes."

All other jails in the state are far above the minimum standard for penal houses, said Dr. Laughinghouse, and after all, it's not such a bad thing to be in jail in this old state.

The board of health director pointed out that this was but one indication that this state is becoming more and more healthful, and that sanitary and living conditions in all walks of life have greatly improved in the last decade.—News and Observer.

PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF LUMBER

By States for the Year 1926

In the following table, based on Lumber, Bulletin No. 30, Bureau of Railway Economics, the states are ranked according to lumber produced for the year 1926. The parallel column gives the amount of lumber consumed by states for the same year.

North Carolina ranks 10th in lumber production with nearly 971 million board feet. We rank 19th in lumber consumption with nearly 676 million board feet. We consume 69 percent as much lumber as we produce. Of the lumber produced in North Carolina 79.8 percent is softwood and 20.2 percent hardwood. Of the lumber consumed 67.8 percent is softwood and 32.2 percent hardwood.

North Carolina ships lumber to 26 states and receives lumber from 24 states. We ship mainly to Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, and Virginia. We received lumber primarily from South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Florida.

S. H. Hobbs, Jr.
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Rank	State	Production 1,000 ft. b. m.	Consumption 1,000 ft. b. m.	Rank	State	Production 1,000 ft. b. m.	Consumption 1,000 ft. b. m.
1	Washington	7,546,239	1,540,760	24	Kentucky	216,759	451,460
2	Oregon	4,454,735	1,064,785	25	Missouri	178,668	758,672
3	Mississippi	2,894,994	491,133	26	New York	170,963	2,832,251
4	Louisiana	2,889,530	691,856	27	Oklahoma	149,929	447,315
5	Calif. & Nevada	2,187,959	3,661,067	28	Ohio	141,499	1,489,145
6	Alabama	2,105,122	847,446	29	Indiana	139,472	816,170
7	Texas	1,466,121	1,458,412	30	New Mexico	127,110	78,149
8	Arkansas	1,441,018	473,748	31	Arizona	115,232	79,269
9	Georgia	1,146,489	829,822	32	Vermont	111,638	96,599
10	North Carolina	970,965	675,698	33	Massachusetts	86,168	710,274
11	Idaho	947,471	224,848	34	Colorado	75,278	231,642
12	South Carolina	920,825	178,110	35	Maryland	68,444	434,666
13	Florida	920,655	682,845	36	South Dakota	49,281	137,723
14	Wisconsin	912,624	1,003,027	37	Connecticut	47,367	245,437
15	Tennessee	683,323	651,311	38	Illinois	38,357	2,325,194
16	Michigan	676,663	566,615	39	Wyoming	19,392	100,461
17	Virginia	663,344	1,613,888	40	Iowa	9,768	758,672
18	W. Virginia	588,788	290,955	41	Delaware	9,433	981,325
19	Minnesota	471,090	770,702	42	New Jersey	6,963	702,071
20	Montana	378,698	242,833	43	Utah	6,479	128,229
21	Maine	340,893	168,408	44	Rhode Island	5,425	130,211
22	Pennsylvania	318,797	1,971,208	45	Kans. & Nebr.	4,234	639,994
23	New Hampshire	243,007	192,998	46	North Dakota	—	129,970