early settlers destroyed most of

the virgin timber there in clearing

From 1900 the cut of all species

wes gradually increased, reaching

some 2 billion board feet in 1969

and 2 1-4 billion board feet in the

neak year, 1914. By this time a

large part of the rich accumulation

of virgin timber was gone, and

the forest industries began adjust-

ing requirements to the periodic

yields of second-growth timber.

This adaptability to changing con-

difions enabled them to continue

to flourish, for the second-growth

timber, although usually of lesser

most of the cut-over forest land

Naval stores, produced first in

Virginia soor after 1600 were

staple products of North Carolina

by 1700. Copper stills for the

distillation of turpentine were in

troduced in 1834. With the pas-

sage of the British free-trade law

of 1846 and the increasing use of

turpentine in the paint and var

nish industries, such emphasis was

porarily of secondary importance.

The naval stores industry grew ra-

pidly, except for the period of the

production between 1870 and 1880

In the last year of that decade

North Carolina exported nearly

half a million barrels of turpen-

longleaf pine logging, naval stores

production fell off steadily, dwind-

ling to an insignificant 160 barrels

The present-day forest resource

is one of North Carolina's most va-

luable assets. At a conservative

estimate, it has a stumpage value

of nearly \$400,000,000. The for-

ests of the state are also signifi-

cant from a regional and national

boundaries is 9 per cent of the

commercial forest land and 12 per

cent of the sound wood volume in

the South. Although North Caro-

line boasts only 4 per cent of the

nation's forest land and 3 per cent

of its wood, its forests are so fa-

vored by soil and climate that

they produce over 7 per cent of

the total annual growth of saw

timber. In 1938 North Carolina

and more operating sawmills than

any other state, and ranked first

in the South and fourth in the

The annual drain on the forest

resources of the state is greater

than the new volume of growth

This affords a serious forest man-

primary concern of the Division

of Forestry and Parks. The Div-

ision offers to forest land owners

in North Carolina technical forest

ry advice and assistance, through

its management foresters, district

foresters and assistant district for-

esters. These foresters are quali-

Two forest purseries are opera-

ted by the Division. One is near

Hendersonville, and one near Clay-

ton, in Johnson county. The com-

bined total potential output of

these nurseries is estimated to be

approximately 15 million trees.

Loblolly pine, shortleaf nine, long-

leaf pine, white pine, yellow popu-lar, black locust, red cedar and

black walnut are the principal

species raised. With approximate-

ly one million acres of forest land

annually, and allowing for about

1,000 seedlings per acre. Needless

to say if North Carolina is to hold

to its present forest industries,

idle land which is only suitable to

grow trees must be put into pro-

The forest fire control program

in this State has since its begin-

cooperative financial arrangement

between the Department of Con-

servation and Development, and

the boards of commissioners of

the several counties. The program

has gradually built up excellent

missioners and the citizens, to the

exists.

duction.

TREES

By JOYCE KILMER

A tree whose hungry mouth is prest

A tree that looks at God all day, And lifts her leafy arms to pray;

A tree that may in summer wear

Upon whose bosom snow has fain;

Poems are made by fools like me,

But only God can make a tree.

Who intimately lives with rain,

A nest of robbins in her hair:

Against the sweet earth's flowing breast;

I think that I shall never see

A poem levely as a tree,

nation in lumber production.

Within the state's

War, reaching maximum

But with the expansion of

quelity, has repeatedly restocked

of the State.

Civil

tine.

land for agriculture.

# State Continues Program to Referest Idle Acres, Seedlings Distributed

The pioneers who first fanded on the shores of North Carolina and other places on the coast of the United States probably never conceived of a tree planting program except possibly for a few fruit trees. The great expanses of forest which are mentioned in many old historical documents were usually considered a hindrance to progress instead of one of the basic raw materials for civilization.

These early settlers would be amazed at the tremendous efforts that are now being made to reforest many idle acres in this state. The interest has grown greatly from the planting of shade trees. dogwood and other ornamentals to the planting of millions of tree seedlings to reforest idle land.

In the state of North Carolina alone, plans are being made to increase the production of the state forest tree nurseries to a 15 million capacity annually as'soon as funds permit. This year three million seedlings have been distributed and the demand has exceeded the supply by at least one million tree seedlings.

The growing of these trees by the Division of Forestry and Parks of the North Carolina Department of Conservation and Development. is an intricate problem demanding highly technical skill. From the

Forest tree seedlings are available from the state for about \$2.50 per thousand, the cost of production. Applications for seedlings can be obtained from E. M. Foreman, county warden, Core Creek.

time that the unopened cones are collected in the early fall until the one year old little trees are shipped out, constant care and proapproximately one pound of seed

Special attention has been givlings, the tree that gave the state the slogan of tar, pitch and turpendisappeared from North Carolina, it is hoped that through reforestation efforts, millions of these small seedlings will be planted on idle land.

The interest in tree planting extends from grade-school childern will be effective. to adults of advanced years. The North Carolina Garden clubs last year planted 15,000 dogwood trees as a part of their program. The dogwood is by legislative action the state flower.

In North Carolina it is estimated that there are at least a million acres of idle land which should be reforested, and the sooner this is done the more prosperous our state will become, school forests are springing up all over the state

(Continued From Page One)

wants. And then they take the stranger's word for what the timber is worth. This is not only poor business, but it isn't even good common sense.

The North Carolina Forest service has many actual cases where they have come into the picture just in time to save the landowner hundreds of dollars and bave prevented the destruction of his timber land. In one notable case, a widow had been offered \$2,000 for all her timber-cut clean. Instead she had a forester mark her timber. She received \$2,000 for what was marked and still had 60 per cent of her stand left. In a few years she will be able to harvest another crop from the fine young stand left on her land.

Aiding Carteret county in the cost of protecting its forests are wo pulpwood companies which are the major landholders in the county: International Paper company of which Southern Kraft is a subsidiary and the North Carolina Pulp company.

International Paper company, with offices at Charleston. S. C. recently purchased the holdings of Cozier Wood Packing company in this county, increasing their holdings by about 1000 acres. Offices of North Carolina Pulp company are at Plymouth, N. C.

Careless smokers are the biggest single cause of forest fires in North Carolina. According to figures compiled by the North Carolina Division of Forestry and Parks, more than 900 forest fires were

started by careless smokers in 1947. North Carolina has more than 3400 manufacturing plants which depend upon trees for their raw materials. Yet last year careless people burned nearly one million dollars worth of valuable timber in the State.

The marketable pine stands in North Carolina are at least 12 per lower today than they were in

(Continued From Page One)

the direct supervision of a district forester, now blanket the State, except for a few counties lying in the Upper Piedmont Region. These Districts are broken up into a county system of fire control, whereby the county forest warden is responsible for his particular

The county forest warden is the key man in the fire-fighting organization. He issues all tools and equipment for fighting and inspects the same to see that they are kept in first class condition. He is expected to attend personally as many fires as possible during the day and night, and often he is fighting fires continuously without rest for several days and nights. He is responsible for the reports on all fires so that a record of damaged timber and land may be maintained.

the fire is a large one, heavier supply systems. equipment such as tractors and In 1943 there were 3,500 indusplows are taken to the head of the trial sible, he determines the extent of tries constitute an important posithe fire, and organizes the fire tion in the economy of the state. cording to the headway the fire got before it was detected.

Other than fire fighting, the fortection has to be maintained. One est warden is expected to turn in mary plants and secondary plants, bushel of unopened cones of the a certain amount of time on fire loblolly or old field pine produces prevention work. Signs must be and pulp industry were the highposted, schools must be visited, and from this pound of seed, five fire prevention booklets and leaf in the state. to six thousand trees are produc- lets must be distributed. Law enforcement activities also take a forests play such an important great deal of his time. He is the part n the economy of the state. en to raising longleaf pine seed man who must have the co-opera- forest stands generally are less tion of the people in his county if he is to be successful in his work. tine. Although this industry has Public opinion is the key to his success, and to the success of the forest fire prevention throughout the entire State. Unless the neonle want to keep fires from their forests, no amount of forest fire fighting or prevention methods

An integral part of the fire detection system in North Carolina are the more than one hundred lookout towers scattered throughout the protected areas, being located as to afford maximum visability. These towers, most of which are steel construction, are usually about one hundred feet in height, but even so, the number of towers has not reached the point of overlapping visibility from adjacent towers. Therefore auxand many land owners, large and iliary observation nosts have been small, are planting from one established at different stragetic to several hundred acres every points. The tower of the Dake Chapel in Durham, the top of the Court House in Carthage and many other prominent landmarks are used as observation posts.

Knowing that most fires are man-caused, the logical question asked the forester is "Why do people burn the woods?" A recent survey by the United States Department of Agriculture among the Southern woodland owners showed that the most common causes of wood fires were carelessness, indifference and lack of 1732 Governor Barrington wrote appreciation of the forest values destroyed. One out of five fires was set because of grazing, and nearly as many from attempts to kill snakes and insects. About seven 'per cent were attempting to remove the fire hazards near their homes and buildings. In Carteret county a few fires are known to have been set for spite and revenge and a great many fires are set to open up the woods to improve game habitats. Desire

the reasons for setting some fires. Thus we have a brief picture of what is happening in North Carolina in regard to the protection of her forests from the worst of all forest enemies. The people of North Carolina have been slow to realize the dangers that have resulted from this forest destruction They have been slow to see that such continued forest depletion will mean disaster to the economy of the entire State. There are too many people and too many indus-tries who depend wholly or partly on the forests and forests products for their very existence to take the matter of forest waste so lightly as it has been taken in the

for excitement and thrills were

Fortunately, there are more and more men and women be-coming forestry-minded, realizing that to delay good forestry practices any longer will result in a lower standard of living for all concerned. The General As-sembly, speaking for the people of North Carolina, took definite action toward establishing a more sound forestry pragram in the State. But unless every man, woman, and child in North Carolina becomes forestry-consciou we cannot continue to have the

By B. C. WINKWORTH . District Forester

North Carolina has a total forest area of approximately 18,400,-000 acres, which represents about 50 per cent of the State's total land area. Of this forest area, about one and a half million acres is in various forms of Federal ownership; the remaining 17 milion seres is very largely privately wined and is the forest area with which the Division of Forestry and Parks is directly concerned.

The above statement bears out the fact that North Carolina is a state where the forest resource has a decided influence upon the everyday life and well-being of most of the people. No other resource in the state has a closer tie with agriculture, industry, ployment, finance, transportation, public water supplies, and electric power production than the forest resource. Because it contributes so vitally to the welfare of the people and industry of the state, it should be recognized as an integral part of the whole economic and social structure of North Car-

In order to appreciate the real value of the forest resources to placed upon the production of nathe people of the state, a few fo val stores that lumber was temrest facts should be brought out. Of the more than 18 million acres of forest, about one half is on When a fire is reported it is in- farms, yielding more than 20 difvestigated at once. With such tire ferent products with a value of fighting equipment as knapsacks, over \$50,000,000 each year. Forests hooks. fire flaps rakes, help to protect the watersheds of water buckets and axes the fire over 100 hydroelectric developwarden goes out on his job. If ments and many municipal water

plants in North Carolina fire where a fire line is plowed classified as primary forest industo stop the blaze. As soon as nos- fries, and secondary forest indusfighting crew against it. This may In respect to employment, all fotake five minutes or five days ac- rest industries of North Carolina provided work for 71,000 persons in 1944. The workers were evenly divided between woods work, priand the wages paid in the paper est of all manufacturing industries

> Although it is so evident the than 50 per cent stocked. A special study of the loblolly pine type one of the best-shows only 30 per cent of the saw-timber area and 15 per cent of the undersawlog - size area satisfactorily stocked. Stands of the remainder are progressively poorer down to the treeless areas. Since quality is definitely tied in with tree size and thrift, the kind of trees making up the growing stock is of primary importance. In North Corolina it too often has been the practice to cut all the larger and better trees; where trees are left they are too often quite small, and

of poor form and inferior species. This situation calls for increasing the utility of the forest resource by improving the quantity fied to give land owners and and quality of the growing stock through better forest practices; ance in keeping their land producintensifying protection against tive by establishing good cutting fire, insects and disease; a reasonable program of State ownership practices are often referred to as of the poorer lands; and increased sustained-yield management, and forest research in timberland management, forest products utilization and marketing.

Forests have been a source of revenue and employment to the people of North Carolina from the time of the first permanent white settlement about 1650 somewhere east of the Chowan river. The seemingly boundless forest affected the everyday life and policies of the developing colonies. In to the Colonial Secretary in England that "Abundance of sawmills are being erected here by which the builders propose to carry on trade in boards and other sawed timber." And again he wrote of "granting 5,000 acres or more to each owner of a mill."

As early as 1750, long leaf pine lumber was exported from Wilmington to the West Indies and England. Exploitation of the forest resource did not begin on any scale, however, until after the erection of the first steam sawmill at Wilmington about 1818. From 1820 to 1880, lumber production ning been based upon a voluntary remained at a fairly even level. Then large scale logging began in the virgin longleaf stands of the tal Plain and in less than 20 years most of them were cut out. About 1900 the lumber industry turned to the loblolly and short- support among the County Comleaf pine stands, where operations have continued ever since. About this time, too, band-sawmills be are co-operating this fiscal year, gan to cut the virgin hardwoods. The goal of the Division is to have of the North Carolina mountains, all 100 counties placed under fire

Large sawmills were not establish. Making Reem for the Young 'Uns ed in the Piedmont because the



GOOD job of constructive forestry was done when the trees in this area were cut. Mature trees were cleared out, making room for natural reproduction of new growth from seeds dropped by the seed trees left standing. The tag on the tree in the foreground warns producers not to cut the tree. Some states require that at least four healthy seed trees per sere be left standing until the natural reproduction is at least 15 feet high.

(Continued From Page One)

Thursday will also be guest day. L. Ward, New Bern, member of tion, Dr. J. V. Hoffman, former Carolina State college, Ranger tan National Forest, and members of the Carteret county board of commissioners.

To be discussed Friday will be improvement of law enforcement during the past year, review of fire statistics, revision of tower maps for location of forest fires. and the forest nursery program. Late afternoons and will be devoted to recreation

### **Hungry Germans Continue** To Keep Dogs, Cats, Chicks

MUNICH - (AP) - Germans are hungry. They are crowded into agement problem, which together with the forest fire problem is the tiny living space. But they will not give up their pets. This was emphasized in a summary of the Manich city regulations which showed that 21,500 inhabitants of the city (population 700.000) have licenses to keep animals into their dwellings. In 1945, there were 6,000

Most popular are fowl, underindustry information and assiststandable in a country where it is smart to raise chickens to stretch the meager ration. Owners have and protection practices. Such listed 73,000 chickens, geese and other fowl. There are 31,000 rabmust be carried on to remedy the dogs in her kitchen. In the parlor bits. One aged woman keeps 15 over-all forest situation as it now of a villa is a horse. That's what the records say.

> protection and it is hoped that this will be achieved in the next few years. The need for 100 per cent control is evident from the fact that the average annual fire damnge to North Carolina's forest land is approximately \$1,000,000. These damages are quite conservatively estimated and in many cases of individual fires the damage was much heavier than these figures indicate.

needing planting and interplant-What the future has in store for ing it would take 67 years to do the forests of North Carolina dethe job, running our nurseries at top capacity of 15 million trees pends upon (a) the continued redjustment of the wood-using industries to the ever-changing timber supply and quality, and (b) the rapidity with which forest owners and operators will adopt better protection and management practices. The obstacles to a fuller utilization of much of the state's timber and of the waste from the timber operations are chiefly economic. Perhaps the most important of these is the cost of handling and transporting. None of these obstacles is unsurmountable and, with improved technological processes and equipment. uses which are now uneconomic may become good opportunities for new industrial development in the future.

extent that 78 of the 100 counties Clearly the forest-products in dustries constitute a valuable part of the economic structure of North Carolina. The forest resource upon which they depend is extensive. but unless the net growth of wood equals or exceeds the average drain, the industries must eventually decline for lack of raw material. The picture of North Carolina's resources and their effect on the lives of all its citizens is as simple as this; as much wood must be grown as is used. It is encouraging to note that the forest industries of the state are increasingly aware of the fact that better forestry practices must be extended throughout the entire state if these industries are to continue in business. The average citizen must also better realize his responsibility in this matter if he is to continue to have the standard of living, or even a better one, than he now enjoys.

Woodpeckers A Menace

OSLO - (AP) - The municipal authorities in the small community of Valsoyfjord, southwestern Norpatrol, James Stingley, forester in mission wires, have been damaged, tector who will determine whether in the act of damaging crops must charge of State College founds and are now to be replaced by new actual damage has been caused, be turned over to game protectors totes. The authorities are paying. If it is apparent that a permit to for disposal to charitable organizadean of the forestry school. North \$1 for every woodpecker killed. trap bears is justified, game pro- tions for use as food.

way, have declared war upon wood | are not able to apprehend and kill dangered. District game protectors peckers. The birds have conceas bears in the act of committing will make sure that adequate no-Among the guests expected are D. trated their efforts in an attempt damage to crops, special permits tice is posted around bear traps. to break down the electricity sup- to trap them may be issued. the State legislature. Sgt. Tom ply of the small community. The Farmers who wish to trap bears issued only to land owners or te-Brown, New Bern, state highway wooden posts, supporting the trans- must contact their local game pro- nants. All bears trapped or killed

Bears may not be taken in any manner other than provided for its clearly marked to prevent accithe law. In cases where farmers dents to people who might be en-

be disposed of in such other man-

depredations may be taken at any

time without a permit while com-

mitting, or about to commit, such

depredations. Any permit issued

pursuant to this section shall ex-

pire within four months after the

date of issuance."

Permits Needed

Farmers who are suffering loss

Resources commission necessary,

Patton said.

Forests: What They Mean to North Carolina Farmers Given OK Philippine Veterans Receive Homesseads

On Bear Trapping: MANILA - (AP) - Fitiping veterans who served with the American Army are being sent to the almost untouched wilderness of Mindanao island under U. S. Veterans Administration auspices to carve out new lives for themselves in the jungle

The VA announced that the first group of 24 ex-soldiers left in mid es to agricultural crops by bears, July from Manila to begin on theand who are unable to destroy farm training. The VA will probears in the act of committing davide subsistance allowances. The mage will be issued permits to set Philippines is giving the soldiers traps for them according to Execu- homesteads. It is a pioneer under tive Director Clyde P. Patton, of taking. the N. C. Wildlife Resources com-

Reports of bear depredations manager said: "It will be neveroming especially from counties in sary for them to build houses and the eastern section of the state roads and clear land to establish have made action by the Wildlife their community. They are taking farm animals, tents, carper ter tools and farm equipment. Mary are confidently taking their families."

Under state law, the Wildlife Re-Another hazard will be provided sources commission" . . . shall have by the presence in the nearby power to issue permits to kill any mountains of a gang of holdout species of birds or animals which Japanese stragglers who bave may become seriously injurious to been reported to have indulge I in agriculture or other interests in kidnapping and even some canniany particular community, or such birds or animals may be captured

alive by it or under its discretion Thirty technically trained forand planted in other sections of esters are employed by the North the State for re-stocking, or may Carolina Division of Forestry and Parks. These foresters are qualiner as it may determine: Provided, fied to give management advice to that birds and animals committing timber owners throughout the State

> tectors will recommend that a permif he issued by his district supervisor. Permits will be issued immediately and without charge by district supervisors.

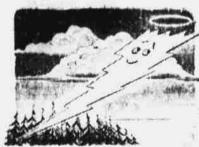
Locations of bear traps must be

Permits to trap bears will be

## Smokey, The Fire-Preventin' Bear, Asks...



"Who set the 200,000-home bonfire?"



Last year forest fires destroyed enough timber to build over 200,000 five-rapm homes! Who started the majority of these fires? . Not light-Lightning starts less than one out of ten.

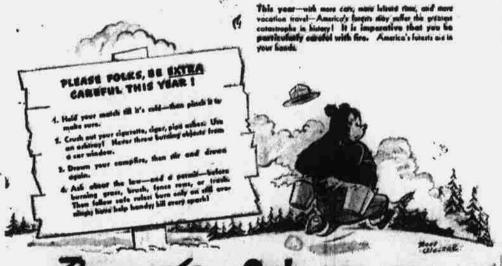


Then, is it criminals or crazy Brebagn? Not They started only a small fraction of the forest Bres that seared and borned over America's



auto accidents, etc.? No again. It's true that these start some fires, but compared to the big fire-starter, they are





Remember - Only you can

SCARBORO - SAFRIT LUMBER CO.

Lenexville Road