



FOREST OWNER

- the voice of 255,000 forest owners in New York
- representing an ownership of 11 million acres

I realize that I may not live long enough to reap any extensive financial return from the improving of my woodlands, but eventually my successors and the entire community will gain.

Right now I have the very real satisfaction of knowing that I am accepting and fulfilling the responsibility that comes to each person who acquires woodlands. A retired person needs interests and hobbies. Improving woodlands has become one of my retirement interests and hobbies.

Miles R. Jacobs

Vol. V

October 1967

No. 10

WASHINGTON COUNTY NOW GIVES OCCUPATIONAL COURSES IN CONSERVATION IN HIGH SCHOOL

The advent of Area Occupational Centers has given rise to conservation courses throughout the state. A course in Forestry and related subjects, relevant to the area where it is taught, is an integral part of these conservation courses.

In Washington County, our major emphasis is on the proper management of forest tracts. Some of the units of instruction include tree identification, silvicultural practices, Christmas tree management, log scaling, marketing pulp and lumber, elementary surveying, and timber cruising. Safe operation and maintenance of chain saws, and a safety program for woodlot operations are also stressed. During the 1966-67 school year, the conservation class participated in the following forestry projects: pruning and thinning of four acres of a 20-year-old red pine stand; the planting of 3000 trees on the school grounds; log scaling; and improvement of the school woodlot.

Student enrollment has increased this year by 14, making a total of 41. This number is divided into two sections, each group receiving two and a half hours of instruction five times a week. Some of these students have farm backgrounds, but many just come from rural areas, and are vitally interested in the outdoors. At the present time, students come from eight schools in Washington County.

Activities for this school year include the development of a manage-

(continued on next page)



"TREE MONKEY" - DEMONSTRATED AT NYFOA FIFTH FALL MEETING

A Swiss invention, the "Tree Monkey" attached to a tree, climbs in a spiral fashion, sawing off all limbs to a preset height, and returns to the ground—all in about two minutes. The time this monkey takes to prune to 17 feet is 3 to 5 times faster than hand labor. It was a dramatic conclusion to the Friday afternoon September 22 tour of the Arnot Forest.



Part of Washington County Class Using Cruising Sticks

(continued from page 1)

ment plan for a woodlot, enabling students to carry out the cutting, skidding, and marketing operations. Since conservation also includes areas of wildlife management and outdoor recreation, special attention will be paid to these fields in carrying out the management plan.

The conservation class at the Washington County center would welcome visits from the Forest Owners Association, so that they might observe firsthand the available equipment and facilities, as well as the presentation of instruction.

Donald P. Sipp
Conservation Instructor
Washington County Center
Argyle, New York

ALEX DICKSON ON SABBATIC

For nine months beginning in mid-September, Alex Dickson, Extension Educator in Forestry at Cornell University, will be absent from his office in Fernow Hall. Instead of conducting public meetings, writing articles, giving radio talks and answering the many inquiries that he receives, he will be concentrating on courses of study at the State University College of Forestry at Syracuse University, where he will be working towards a Ph.D. degree.

Since no replacement will be hired during this nine-month period, insofar as is possible, work normally carried out by him will be handled by his Extension Project Leader, Professor Fred E. Winch, Jr.

Alex will be back on the job at Cornell in June 1968.

Until August of this year Alex has been Chairman of NYFOA Committee on Publicity.

A cord of some seasoned woods will give as much heat as a ton of coal. Besides wood leaves only 60 pounds of ash while a ton of coal leaves 200 to 300 pounds.

THE DEER ARE WATCHING YOU - Part II.

Some of our members may be interested in these comments on a few of the things we have done in our spare time to help "Mother Nature" do a better job with our worn-out 200 acres in Broome County.

A poor pasture occupied a steep slope near the farmstead. It was bare and stony, with occasional rocky outcrops and criss-crossed with cowpaths. These and the woodchucks were doing a good job in the direction of uncontrolled erosion.

Today that slope is covered by a stand of larch, many 35 feet in height, a healthy growing forest. After careful cutting of access trails the crop trees were selected and pruned. In due time the tract will be thinned and, when the chosen trees are eventually harvested, the new soil which has been created should offer an excellent site for another plantation of suitable species or perhaps natural reforestation by nearby hardwoods.

In the meantime it is a joy to wander quietly through its shade, the soft layers of needles under your feet. Often you have a feeling that the deer are watching you; sometimes you are right. As you cross the margins of this new forest you may raise a covey of ruffed grouse. It is also encouraging to find here and there a few natural larch seedlings. Nature can be quick to take the hint!

Another larger old pasture was marked by patches of young hardwoods of varying age. There were a few hard maples of polewood size. The ash seemed to have suffered from cattle or deer at the seedling state. What took our eye was a piece of nearly two acres with a stand of soft maple, many of quite straight growth. Here we made our first crude hardwood thinning with a pruning saw. Years later we did a more thorough job, with the benefit of a chainsaw and the encouragement of the State forester. We now have a good stand to show for our efforts. It's only soft maple, but we salvaged what we had.

C. H. Pedersen

RD 2

Worcester, N. Y. 12197

Unlike most other migratory waterfowl, canvasbacks may winter in a different flyway each year. Shifts between the East and West Coasts are not uncommon, and there is one case where two banded canvasbacks from the same brood migrated to widely separated wintering grounds.

(Source: Outdoor News Bulletin

20 CORDS PER HOUR!

Continental Can Co., Inc. is using a Soderhamn semi-portable chip mill to process tree length pulpwood. The mill, which includes a "Cambio" D barker, an H-P Chipper with 18" capacity and a 385 h.p. motor can be moved on three lowboy loads. Relocation on a previously prepared site requires two days. Production of 20 cords per hour is expected.

(Source: American Pulpwood Assoc.)

Dear Floyd,

In reply to your request for a few words in regard to Woods Walk of May 27, would say that I enjoyed it very much, and that the Kernans were wonderful hosts.

Of course there was more to it - much more - than a nice social time. I learned something, and some things I may have known were brought back to me. It was interesting to compare our own woods to Mr. Kernan's. Mr. Kernan's plantation of red spruce is somewhat unusual but interesting.

Actually I had done quite a lot of work along the same line as Mr. Kernan's, as an employee of the N. Y. State Conservation Department in Forest District No. 1. I worked mostly in Otsego County but also did some work in Schoharie and Delaware.

I own 174 acres of land, about one half of which is hardwood, that was lumbered off about 45 years ago. This land is about four miles south of Cherry Valley. I was again impressed by the difference in soil conditions and plant growth that only a few miles make. On our land in the past, there was no chestnut, but red oak grows well and is plentiful. About two miles south there were a few chestnut trees and further south they became plentiful, but oak became almost non-existent. We have no red spruce, and none to the west as far as I know. A mile to the east are a few. Further east they become more plentiful and are quite plentiful in Schoharie County.

In closing, I wish to say that I appreciate your letter, and that the Woods Walk was worthwhile. With best wishes to you and Mrs. Carlson I remain

Sincerely,

(signed) John J. Ahern

The rate of water well construction is on the upswing, says the U. geological survey. About 1200 new wells are being brought in every day throughout the country. There were 14% more drilled in 1964 than in 1960, - nearly as many as in the peak period of 1950-52.



Part of Large Crowd that
Toured Cotton-Hanlon Mill
at Cayuta, New York on Saturday Tour

NEW AMENDMENTS ADOPTED AT ARNOT FALL MEETING

In a brief business meeting following the evening program held in the Lodge at the Arnot Forest Friday evening September 22, President Hanaburgh presented a ballot listing three proposed new amendments to the NYFOA By-Laws. Each amendment was overwhelmingly approved by the 63 qualified members voting.

The amendments (new material in parenthesis) as listed on the ballot, read as follows:

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors shall be elected (by mail ballot sent to all members two weeks prior to) the Annual Meeting (at which time the Directors elected shall be announced.)

56 Approve
7 Disapprove

4. Vacancies caused by death, resignation, or inability of directors or officers to serve shall be filled by the Board of Directors until the next Annual Meeting. (five (5) successive unexcused absences from Directors Meetings shall be interpreted as inability to serve.)

60 Approve
3 Disapprove

(HOUSE ORGAN)

1. The Association shall publish at regular intervals a newsletter or other type publication for the information, service and encouragement of its members.)

2. A qualified Editor shall be appointed by the President with the approval of the Board of Directors. The President may dismiss the Editor but only after the approval by the majority of the Board of Directors.)

61 Approve
2 Disapprove

5TH FALL MEETING AT ARNOT FOREST DRAWS LARGE ATTENDANCE (PART I)

There was a distinct coolness in the air as NYFOA members from all sections of the state gathered at Cornell University's Arnot Forest Lodge to hear President David H. Hanaburgh welcome more than one hundred participants to the 5th Fall Meeting.

But down at the end of the Lodge the cool of the Autumn day was dispensed by the flames in a big fireplace. Nearby Mrs. Luella B. Palmer, Treasurer and Membership Secretary, had set up the registration table where with the help of 2nd Vice President Emiel Palmer and Director Mrs. Alberta Best, members were greeted and name tags, programs and information dispensed. The glowing warmth from a big fireplace radiated friendliness, good cheer and a sort of communion always associated with a wood fire. The solar energy imprisoned years ago in the wood by trees of the Arnot Forest was now being released. From Friday noon to Saturday afternoon the fireplace provided a popular place for basking in the warmth of a wood fire.

Our compliments to the wood tenders at the Arnot Forest on Friday afternoon, Friday evening and all Saturday morning! The big woodpile sure melted away! But the wood fire was a real comfort!

Promptly at 1:30 under the guidance of Professor Fred E. Winch, Jr. who served both as guide and host, a caravan of more than 30 cars left the lodge to begin an afternoon tour of the 4,000 acre Arnot Forest.

Changes on Irish Hill

Oddly enough, the first stop was at the site of a cemetery, on Irish Hill. Now surrounded by natural woods and reforestation, the stop dramatically emphasized the theme of the 5th Fall Meeting "Century of Change: Forest Farm Forest."

Something more than a hundred years ago at this location on Irish Hill had been a community surrounded by many farms. There had been a post office, a church, a school, a store. In the passage of a hundred years only one farm remains, - its 150 acres now being offered for sale. The farm was a half a mile from the cemetery. Along with the head stones it was the second witness to the passing of a century, and with it the return of the trees once more to re-make the forest.

A short distance down the slope from the cemetery Professor Earl Stone, of Cornell's Department of Agronomy, standing in a small excavation pointed out the hard pan that limited red pine growth. Nearby Professor Robert Morrow pointed out the marked differences in height growth among conifers planted the same year, with larch in the lead.

In marked contrast to the relatively young reforestation area and formerly heavily cut over hardwoods, was the Ced Guise Grove named after Cedric H. Guise, first Director of the Arnot Forest and later head, Department of Forestry at the New York State College of Agriculture.

From a Floyd Carlson Forestry Journal radio interview with Ced Guise back in March 14, 1948, Professor Guise said regarding the Arnot Forest area "From the accounts of the old residents, the area must have been covered with a magnificent stand of timber. Vast amounts of logs were cut and hauled to a mill about five miles away located adjacent to the Lehigh Valley Railroad. In cutting, the Rodbourne's (former owners - logging 1873-1887) naturally took only that which was commercially salable. However, most of it was prime timber, with the result that they cut clear over large areas... the hardwoods were primarily what we term the northern hardwood -- beech, birch and maple, But there was also an appreciable mixture of white ash, black cherry, and basswood, to say nothing of a lot of chestnut."

On Friday afternoon at the Ced Guise Grove there was indeed evidence of "magnificent timber." Tall trees up to a hundred feet in height of sugar maple, white ash, 20 to 22" diameter basswood, white oak, black cherry, cucumber and hemlock were present in this grove named as a fine tribute to the leadership of Ced Guise and his work in helping to establish the Arnot Forest.

This forest cove, sheltered from the wind and favored by accumulating soil from higher surrounding slopes, has benefited likewise from favorable moisture and presence of good drainage. Professor Morrow first thinned the area about 1950. Diameter growth would have been better had it been thinned 30 years earlier. Most of the stand is estimated to be around 75 to 80 years old.

(continued on next page)



NYFOA Member Robert M. Sand, Forester, Cotton-Hanlon, Inc. mounts a low lumber pile to describe the 46 year growth since partnership was formed in 1921. Company is one of the largest hardwood manufacturers in the Northeast.

SHIFT SUGGESTED TO GRAZING, FORESTRY, RECREATION

A top-level commission has concluded that the United States has too many crop acres and that some should be shifted on a long-term basis to less intensive uses, such as grazing, forestry, and recreation, according to the Wildlife Management Institute. This and other recommendations resulting from a long-range appraisal of U. S. agricultural and related foreign trade policies was submitted to the President by the National Advisory Commission on Food and Fiber in July.

Many of the Commission's conclusions are exactly the opposite of gloomy predictions being heard from national and state-level agricultural and wildlife organization, who see the need for food destroying other land uses.

"New technology in agriculture is increasing both yields per acre and output per man-hour at a much faster rate than the increase in demand for farm products. As a result, the U. S. has more cropland than it needs, and more workers on farms than can earn incomes comparable to nonfarm workers," the Commission says.

"This excess manpower and the excess crop acres are the heart of the U. S. agricultural adjustment problem."

Many of the Commission's recommendations undoubtedly will take form in new legislation that may be developed to combat serious rural poverty, moderate social readjustments, and balance agricultural production and demand.

(Source: Outdoor News Bulletin Sept. 1, 1967)

FIFTH FALL MEETING (cont'd)

It escaped the severe forest fires that scourged the Arnot Forest in 1900 and again in 1911, ravishing almost half the area.

Recknagel Memorial Forest

The afternoon tour then moved to the Recknagel Memorial Management Forest dedicated August 29, 1964. This was "a grassy knoll when Professor Recknagel selected it as a planting site 25 years ago. The plantation now has some trees 45 feet tall and 10" in diameter. Five plots have been marked out. Crop trees are identified with a band of blue paint. Pruning and various degrees of thinning have been done in the different plots."

The educational exhibit, well protected with a large overhead shelter alongside the caravan circle where the forest owners parked their cars, was interpreted by Professor Alex Dickson. Here a number of excellently designed panel posters gave practical suggestions on planting, the suitability of different species to certain types of moisture and soil, the need for thinning, the importance of pruning and the results and benefits to be obtained.

Following a marked trail and stops labeled 1, 2, 3 and 4, NYFOA members saw results of the planting of red pine established by Professor Recknagel in 1940 and research work started in 1952 by Professor Morrow.

The first stop showed the unthinned plantation with crop trees identified. The next plot showed dead trees resulting from shallow soil and inadequate moisture for red pine in dry years. The third plot showed the effect of chemical thinning using 2-4-D with spaced ax cuts around the stem. The fourth stop revealed the dramatic diameter growth response, a 10' x 12' initial spacing brought about by an early thinning of the stand at 12 years of age.

Down the slope just beyond the red pine plantation, fertilization of a natural thicket of hardwoods made in 1963 showed visible results of improved foliage color and fast growth of maple. This compared with the unfertilized lighter, yellowish tinged foliage, and markedly slower growth of pine and hardwoods existing on the worn soils of a former abandoned field.

"Tree Monkey" Demonstration

Concluding the Arnot Forest tour was a dramatically striking demonstration of the Tree Monkey, a mechanical device for sawing and pruning limbs from straight stemmed plantation trees from 9" to 4" in diameter by clamping around the trunk, a device driven by four wheels. The device systematically rotated around the tree and with an assist from a skilled operator, climbed the tree to a pre-set height, then "reversed its field" and came circling down the trunk where its downward movement was stopped by an attendant cutting off the ignition. A Swiss invented machine, NYFOA members were informed that many of these machines are now getting into use on plantations (of the Weyerhaeuser Timber Co.) in the West, Lake States and in the East.

Cost of the machine is \$1,000. Weight is 110 pounds. Two men are required in its operation. Three men can keep two machines going.

The demonstration arranged for through contacts made by Professor Dickson lent itself also to unusually fine press coverage mentioning NYFOA with copies sent to 29 dailies. The Tree Monkey demonstration was covered by a WHEN-TV cameraman and was on the station's 11:00 p. m. news roundup.

THE PUBLIC DOMAIN

How did we get our land? Now when did we get it? Who did we get it from?

Answers are given in a new 16 page publication The Public Domain. It is cleverly handled with sketch maps and drawings. This 16 page capsule account of how the land of the United States was acquired is an exciting segment of our history. It explains in part how we have come to be what we are, - a great nation among the nations.

Of equal interest to school boys and girls, and adults, The Public Domain is available for 10¢, Supt. of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402.

The United States today is well along in the vast transition from the initial harvest of our forests into the new era of scientific tree farming. We are growing wood faster than we are removing it by harvest and losing it to fire and natural enemies. Yet far more wood will be needed in the future to supply our expanding population, and there will be less land on which to grow it.

(Source: Forest Industries Council)

Tree seeds are scattered abroad by wind, birds, animals, lakes and streams, heavy rainfalls, hilly terrain, or the ability of the seed itself to bounce.

WOODLOT SHOULD BE TREATED AS ANY OTHER CROP

Dear Floyd:

I am sorry to be so late in reply to your letter, but it seems that the days are too short. I sure enjoyed our woods walk over at Henry Kernan's but wish I could have stayed for the picnic lunch and discussion.

I might fill you in a little on my operation here and what I intend to work toward pertaining to the forestry aspect of it. The farm has been in the family for 99 years starting with less than 100 acres and adding to it eight times bringing a total of 555 acres. Of this 555 acres there are about 200 acres forested. I keep 115-120 head of Holstein cattle of which there are 76 milkers.

The fact that there are 200 acres out of 555 in woods is a good enough reason for my interest in woodland management. Back in the 1930's I became interested in maintaining good woodlots. Then we used only wood for fuel and, of course, cut only cull trees for this purpose. As time went on my father and I purchased adjoining land to be able to increase our dairy. Most of this new property included some woodland from which we cut mature trees for construction purposes.

In 1942 I purchased a sawmill and began sawing my own lumber and some custom sawing. Only timber which had been marked by trained foresters was cut. As these woods were thinned we favored our hard maples as we had always tapped and made maple syrup.

About this same time we bought a larger evaporator and was able to take care of more taps. Also during this time, as each parcel of land was purchased it seemed there was always some part of it so steep or out of the way that it was fit only for trees to grow. I set out Norway spruce, pine, and larch. Christmas trees have been harvested from some of these sites in the last 10 years.

I have carried out a complete wood lot management program on all of my woodlands as recommended by the N.Y.S. Conservation Dept. in conjunction with the Forest Practice Act of which I am a board member from our county, (Otsego).

I am greatly enthused by the rate of growth that can be obtained when trees are properly released of competitive growth. I have seen maple trees reach tapping size in 10 years, starting at 4 to 5 inches, when thinned.

I think a person who has a woodlot should treat it as another crop he

grows on his farm and spend more time in it. It has many advantages over most crops. You don't have to fertilize it or cultivate it, and one does not have to harvest it at a specific time of the year.

Another use I am about to try and develop from most of my woodland is recreational uses. I have built a large pond for swimming and fishing. I shall place some campsites with cabins in the nearby woods for season rent. These cabins will be built from my soft wood thinnings.

I am also setting out sugar maple in rows on some of my steep pasture land close to my sugar house. This will be for syrup production in the future. I wish more people would see what impact this could have on the maple syrup industry of the state in 20 years and set them, too. Perhaps there will be more interest now that we have got a setting project in the A. C. P. program this fall.

We tap better than 8000 taps each year. Of these 8000 about half are our own trees, the rest I rent. I also buy sap delivered from another 8000 taps. I usually make around 4000 gallons of syrup a year or better. This year was poor with only 2700 gallons.

I guess this about tells my operation here. I wish you could arrange a tour here sometime. In 1963 we had a very successful woodland workshop held in the fall with over 200 attending. Stop in yourself if you get this way. Best regards to Mrs. Carlson.

Sincerely yours,
(signed) Harold Tyler
Westford, N. Y.

United States newspapers consume 7 million tons of newsprint annually.

U.S. PLYWOOD PRODUCTION EXPECTED TO DOUBLE

Plywood production in the U.S. will more than double in the next 10 years, with Southern pine plywood likely to experience the most rapid growth rate.

According to a recently completed nine-month study sponsored by the Iowa Development Commission, total plywood production--both softwood and hardwood--is expected to increase from 15.5 billion square feet in 1966 to an estimated 33.5 billion square feet in 1975.

The plywood market study was carried out by a team of economic and technical specialists at Columbus, Ohio Laboratories of Battelle Memorial Institute.

(Source: Wood Preserving News September 1967)

NEWS OF YOU

Ronald Hay, Cooperative Extension Agent, 4-H, resigned this fall after 10 years service in Onondaga County. He has returned to the teaching field at a Norwich regional vocational high school.

Kenneth Fox of Fonda, Montgomery County, took first place for second and third cutting alfalfa at the State Fair this year.

Carl Saddlemyre of Owego, the Tioga County treasurer, was recently named to the State Pure Water Authority by Governor Rockefeller. The Authority will help local governments build sewage treatment facilities in compliance with the state's drive to end water pollution.

Dr. Richard V. Lea, former woodlands manager, Diamond International Corp., Ogdensburg, has been named by Acting Dean Edwin C. Jahn as Project Leader for a newly created Applied Forestry Research Institute at the State University College of Forestry. The Institute is designed to help solve a variety of practical problems for forest land managers and resource agencies in the state.

Some recent new members are:
(The County in parenthesis indicates the location of forest land)

Dr. Herbert B. Hudnut (Warren), Glens Falls

Donald Page (Oswego), Pennellville.

William R. Waddell (Warren), North Creek

John C. Fitzpatrick (Clinton), Dannemora

Harwood Simmons (no forest land), Pennellville

Mr. & Mrs. J. Donald Garnsey (Jefferson), Sidney

Mrs. Winifred La Rose (Warren), Lake George

David Earle MacLeod (Madison), Syracuse

Dr. & Mrs. John W. Abbuhl (Greene), Albany

DEMANDS FOR WOOD ARE HIGH

New Yorkers probably consume the equivalent of 1,200 million cubic feet of wood annually; but only one-seventh of this comes from New York forests. Sawmills, pulp mills, and veneer mills in New York use more than 150 million cubic feet of logs and bolts.

Paper mills, paper converters, and a great diversity of secondary wood manufacturers use an additional 750 million cubic feet of roundwood in the form of pulp, paper, lumber, veneer, and other material made of wood.
(Source: Timber Resources of N. Y.)

TAX FAX

"The owner of trees must have a reasonable tax on his timberland, or the timberstand will not be able to attain its productive age --

"Trees take years to mature into useable material for industry and the taxation burden compounds because of the constitutional provision that trees are realty and are subject to taxation every January 1. Trees are the only growing crop in Georgia so taxed. Trees are the only growing crop in Georgia that taxation compounds year by year on the growth of the crop.

"Twenty to forty years of invested time, taxation, capital and plain hard work can be wiped out in a matter of minutes or days, depending upon the hazards hitting the timberland owner. --- Yet the man who plants trees, trusts in the Grace of God, the elements, natural and man-caused disasters and hopes for the best.

"He can survive to see his trees mature into a merchantable crop if taxation will let him hold his timber long enough to reach maturity, and he is not forced to liquidate by an early disposal of his crop of trees. Fair and equitable ad valorem taxation for the timberland owner, appropriation adequate for the Georgia Forest Tree Commission will permit the small timberland owner to continue to produce the raw material needed to meet the growing demands of Georgia's forest industries.

"Our forestry growth and development of the past is only prologue to the magnificent future of tomorrow for Georgia. New industries, new jobs, new products, new markets,

WE ARE LISTED

Just received from the National Forest Products Association, 1619 Massachusetts Ave. N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036 is "List X" of Wood Industry Associations July 1967.

Along with the Association's concern with forestry, logging, fire protection, retail associations, wood products and utilization and lumber manufacturers associations is included a listing of the New York Forest Owners Association. Altogether this family of associations totals up to more than 200.

As a forestry association it seems we have many close and one might say, distant relatives ranging from those who grow the timber to those who manufacture furniture, cooperage, shingles, lumber, doors, heels for miladys shoes and those who sell the myriad products of forest growth - plywood, pallets, furniture, particle board, clothes pins and hickory handles.

Yes, indeed it is a big family! The Associations listed are found from Maine to Florida, across Canada to Alaska, Hawaii, Washington, Oregon and California and among other states, Georgia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Kentucky, Ohio and Illinois. Such a list reminds us that timber does occupy a third of the nation's land area.

new opportunities for greater economic growth are waiting to be nurtured and developed. We must all plant today so that there will be no shortage tomorrow."

(Source: Editorial, Winter 1967 TOPS Quarterly, issue of Georgia Forestry Association, Inc.)

NEW MACHINE DRIVES GUARDRAIL POSTS UP TO 30 PER HOUR

Not only has the speed of installation of woods posts been stepped up, but a newly designed machine can even punch a wood post through 4" of concrete with little difficulty and without damaging the post.

All this was dramatically proven at a demonstration of machine-installation of wood posts June 8, 1967 at the Forest Products Marketing Laboratory in Princeton, West Virginia.

The Forest Service's special interest is two fold: to gain more use of wood in highway construction, especially at the local level, and to achieve economy through the use of this abundant natural resource.

Driving rates with the new machine range from 15 posts per hour on a difficult site to 30 posts per hour on the easy sites.

Pressure-treated wood posts cost less to install than do steel posts but the time required to install wood by augering and hand setting was found to be more than twice the time required for installing machine-driven steel posts.

The installed cost of machine-driven wood posts is \$1 to \$3.25 less than the cost of driven steel posts.

For those interested write for "Way to Reduce Highway Guardrail Costs: Machine-Driving of Wooden Posts" available from: Information Services, Northeastern Forest Experiment Station, 6816 Market St., Upper Darby, Pa. 19082.

The oldest wooden building in the world has been standing for 13-1/2 centuries. It is the Horyugi Temple at Kyoto, Japan.



President: David H. Hanaburgh
Craft Lane, Buchanan, N. Y. 10511

Editor-Secretary: Floyd E. Carlson
College of Forestry
Syracuse, N. Y. 13210

Treasurer-Membership Secretary:
Mrs. Luella B. Palmer
157 Ballantyne Rd.
Syracuse, N. Y. 13205

F. FRANKLIN MOON
LIBRARY

MAY 29 1965

SUNY COLLEGE OF
ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE
AND FORESTRY

