NEW YORK FOREST OWNERS ASSOCIATION
GROWING TOMORROW'S TREES TODAY

FOREST OWNER

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

ATTENTION PLEASE

Next Annual Meeting will be Saturday April 6, 1968 at the Northway Inn Exit 36. Please note story on Heiberg Memorial Award. Your suggestions are needed.

Vol. 6 February 1968 No. 2

FOR SWEET SAP

Through the cooperation of Extension Service, the New York State Conservation Department, and the Northeastern Forest Experiment Station of Burlington, Vermont, a search is on to find sweet sugar maple trees the seed of which will produce a tree that will grow 12 inches in diameter in a 20 to 25 year period and produce two to three quarts of syrup per bucket instead of today's one quart.

A sweet tree, as defined in this search, must be one half percent sweeter than surrounding trees and exceed the average (about 3%) sugar content by thirty percent. Typical of the search for sweet trees are the results in St. Lawrence County where Don Huddleston, Extension Agent, and Frank Bassett, Forester, run refractometer tests on over 600 trees and found six trees that met the rigid specifications for a sweet tree. Only four of the six have stood up under a second year test.

Seed from the sweet trees will be grown in greenhouses at the Northeast Forest Experiment Station to observe rate of growth. At the end of two years sugar tests will be made of the sap to determine if the young trees inherited the high sugar quality of the mother tree.

New York maple syrup producers are following this experiment with great interest. An idea is developing in Lewis County that sugar bushes may be planted as successfully as an apple orchard. To be able to plant 4.5% sugar trees will do much to improve the income of those farmers who may wish to establish maple orchards.

(Source: NY ASCS News January 1967)

DO YOU HAVE FRIENDS WHO SHOULD BE MEMBERS OF NYFOA?

It took just a few minutes for Harry Ecklund to mail in the card quoted below:

"Dear Mr. Carlson:

I am sending in the name of a friend who has several farms and a great deal of wood land. He comes from a long line of conservationists. He should belong to the NYFOA.

Mr. and Mrs. C. David Sack
Hale Road
Bemus Point, N.Y. 14712

"Would you send him a kit of information. You may use my name. He is also a close friend of Asa Cheney, at Bemus Pt.

Many thanks."

Sincerely,
J. Harry Ecklund
RD #1
Gerry, N. Y. 14740

It's just these few minutes from members like this who care about forestry and conservation that can make NYFOA a really great organization for the advancement of forestry in New York State.

THINK! What about friends you know who are not only interested in forestry and conservation but would really like to become members of NYFOA? Will you take a moment to tell them about us?

"The tree casts its shade upon all, even upon the wood-cutter."
--Sanskrit proverb

DR. FARNSWORTH REQUESTS YOUR SUGGESTIONS FOR ANNUAL HEIBERG AWARD

Dr. C. Eugene Farnsworth, Chairman, Department of Silviculture, State University College of Forestry, was appointed Chairman of the Heiberg Awards Committee by President Hanaburgh at the last Board of Directors meeting. Director Dorothy Wertheimer is assisting him on the Awards Committee.

The founder of the NYFOA was the late Professor Svend O. Heiberg, Associate Dean of the College of Forestry. Based on his first-hand observation of how effective forest owner associations were in the Scandinavian countries, Professor Heiberg enthusiastically urged the forming of a forest owners association for New York State.

The Heiberg Award is given each year as a feature of the annual luncheon of NYFOA. It is made in recognition of outstanding service and progress in forestry. This year the Board of Directors broadened the award to include both individuals and groups, agencies or organizations.

As an NYFOA member please send your suggestion for the Heiberg Award for either an individual or a group or ganization or agency now. Address your suggestion to Dr. C. Eugene Farnsworth, Chairman, Heiberg Awards Committee, State University College of Forestry, Syracuse, N.Y. 13210.

Per capait a consumption of paper and paper board products alone is now at an all-time high rate of some 530 pounds a year in the United States.

63 Pinewood Drive
Levittown, Bucks' Co.
Pennsylvania 19054
January 19, 1968

Mr. Floyd E. Carlson
Executive Vice President
New York Forest Owners Association
College of Forestry
Syracuse, New York 13210

Dear Floyd:

Thank you for your letter of January 16 and the complimentary remarks about the hobby article in the December issue of R E A's Express News. As requested there are being sent to you today 50 copies. This magazine has a national distribution of about 35,000. It is sent to all R E A employes at their homes and is designed to tell them what is going on in Management, explain new programs and relate other items of interest about the Company. This publication is also sent to R E A's Board of Directors, all state regulatory bodies and all federal regulatory bodies such as, CAB, ICC and FMB, as well as certain interested shippers and a great number of retired employes of R E A.

As to the interest evoked by the article around the country based on comments made to me, I would like to say it was first one of surprise that there is such an organization as the NYFOA, that help is available from certain federal and state governmental agencies to grow trees and develop land, and finally that an office man would become involved actively in forestry and conservation.

Then there were many expressions such as: "... unusual, but evidently a pleasant and satisfactory hobby ... must give a sense of security... ties in with the big push toward expanding outdoor recreation ... sure like the idea of raising some Christmas trees ... something the whole family can enjoy... nice to pass on to the kids ... how did you find out about it... when do we get invited up!"

During 1968 we plan to apply for some road stabilization work, probably build a quarter-acre pond at a good site already recommended, and if possible, secure an electric line back to the cabin. The absentee owner, located 225 miles away from his property is certainly at a disadvantage and progress is slow, but in time and with perseverance, we are confident of bringing our various projects to fruition.

Sincerely,
(signed) Thomas C. Peebles

THOUGHTS IN A MAPLE GROVE
(June 1967) Part I.

This year's longest day was a sultry one on Quaker Hill. The clouds hung low; the air was still; and the leaves, having no sunshine to ward off, did little to make the woods cooler than the cornfields and pastures in the valley below. After two hours of girdling and felling trees, my helpers and I dropped axe and saw, and lay down to rest. Puddleby, the small terrier, left off yapping at a chipmunk and came to join us. Overhead was the low and hoarse chip-churr of a tanager.

The day recalled another one much like this, but twenty years ago. A forester acquaintance had walked through this same twenty-acre stand of hardwoods and had given me his thoughts of their worth and future. Then he had impressed me with his realism and his caution. Now I realize that he belonged to the know-nothing, do-nothing school, and was bursting with inaction and unenthusiasm.

"These hardwoods", he said, "are slow-growing and many are worthless. This place is not the one for management. Leave them alone; let the hemlock grow and the cows graze. After a time you can sell off a lot and use the money to buy another woodlot elsewhere. Do not bother to plant, prune, or girdle or thin. Time and patience are all that you need."

So many New York forest owners follow this theory that, by default, we are building up a huge wooden junkyard.

However, my woodlot was not acquired merely to walk about in. Without consulting or telling my acquaintance, I marked out thirty acres and began to cut away all but the very best trees. The latter were smooth, straight maple and ash. As their competitors fell and rotted away, their crowns filled in the open spaces and their trunks were no longer hidden behind the tangle of culls. Even the most casual visitor notices the contrast between these thirty acres and those stands which have received no attention. The latter shows no improvement in quality. In fact the large-crowned and crooked cull trees, left over from previous logging, have come more and more to dominate the stand by crowding out the younger and better trees. In no case has a noticeable change for the better come about merely by leaving the stand alone.

Meanwhile another theory of how to handle northern hardwoods had been seeping down to me from the literature of woodlot management. I am here calling this theory that of the selective harvest. Two basic ideas are involved; and both are, I have come to believe, false and misleading. One contends that carefully directed commercial cuttings alone can improve the woodlot with no out-of-pocket cost to the owner. They can do so by leaving the best trees for growth and by removing as many of the poor trees as a logger can be persuaded to fell. After about twelve years another felling can take place. Thus little by little and over many years a directed change for the better will come about.

Again and again I have had timber marked and sold according to this theory of selective harvesting. These sales have not been satisfactory. They have included the least in quality and volume that the logger would accept. As a result logging costs have been high and stumpage rates have been low. The object has not been to supply the market with a high-quality product, but rather with the poorest that it would accept. Trees below that limit of acceptance have remained in the woods, presumably waiting for the market to become more tolerant. Over the years outlets for pulpwood and charcoal wood have expanded, but not to the extent of offering any reasonable return to the landowner. I prefer to girdle or fell trees and let them rot in place than sell them for one dollar a cord.

In proportion to their number and size, the trees that have remained below the margin of marketability have become more dominant in the stands that I have logged with the purpose of selling the poorest trees and retaining the best ones. As a result, the stands have not improved but have become poorer in quality and composition. In no case have I been able to make a second cutting after twelve years, or even twenty.

The other idea basic to the selective harvest theory is that most northern hardwoods are tolerant of shade and therefore do best in an all-age forest. Again the idea is plausible and attractive, especially to those who dislike the abundant slash left by heavy cutting. To remove a tree here and a tree there seems better, with the smaller ones moving into the places of the larger ones in a steady surge of growth year after year.

Untold hours of walking and working in my woods have convinced me otherwise. Henry S. Kernan South Worcester, New York

RECIPE FOR TREE SEEDLINGS

January 7, 1968
Pleasant Lake, Pennellville, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Carlson,

This letter is concerned with the experiment that I am performing with seeds. During the month of December, I went to a grove of evergreen trees and collected some 3-1/2 dozen cones.

I extracted the seeds. I did this by placing the cones in an oven, for 3-5 min. at 100 degrees until they opened. Then all I had to do was to shake the cones until the seeds fell out. (In the first place, I did not know what type of tree, the seeds, & cones came from. I showed the cones and some twigs to Harry Mack. He said that they were White Spruce.)

I cleaned the seeds, filled a large plastic bag with dirt and some peat moss. On December 4, 1967 I placed the bag with 300-400 seeds in it, in a cold room, with the temperature ranging from 30°-40° (F).

On January 2, 1968 I went into the room to see how the seeds were and found out that 30-50% of the seeds had sprouted. I took the seeds from the dirt. Then I prepared 4 bread pans. In I put 3 inches of mixed peat moss and sand into the bottom of the bread pans. On top of the soil I placed 50-100 seeds. Then I placed 1/2-1 inch of sand on top of the seeds. The bread pans are 4" deep 5" wide, 8" long. After that I placed the pans and seeds back into the cold room. They have been in there for 6 days so far, and I am watching them very closely.

As of now I don't know what I will be doing with the SEEDLINGS after a year or two from now?

If you have any suggestion, I would be pleased to hear from you, or any of the NYFOA members. I hope within a few months I will be able to write a conclusion to my experiment.

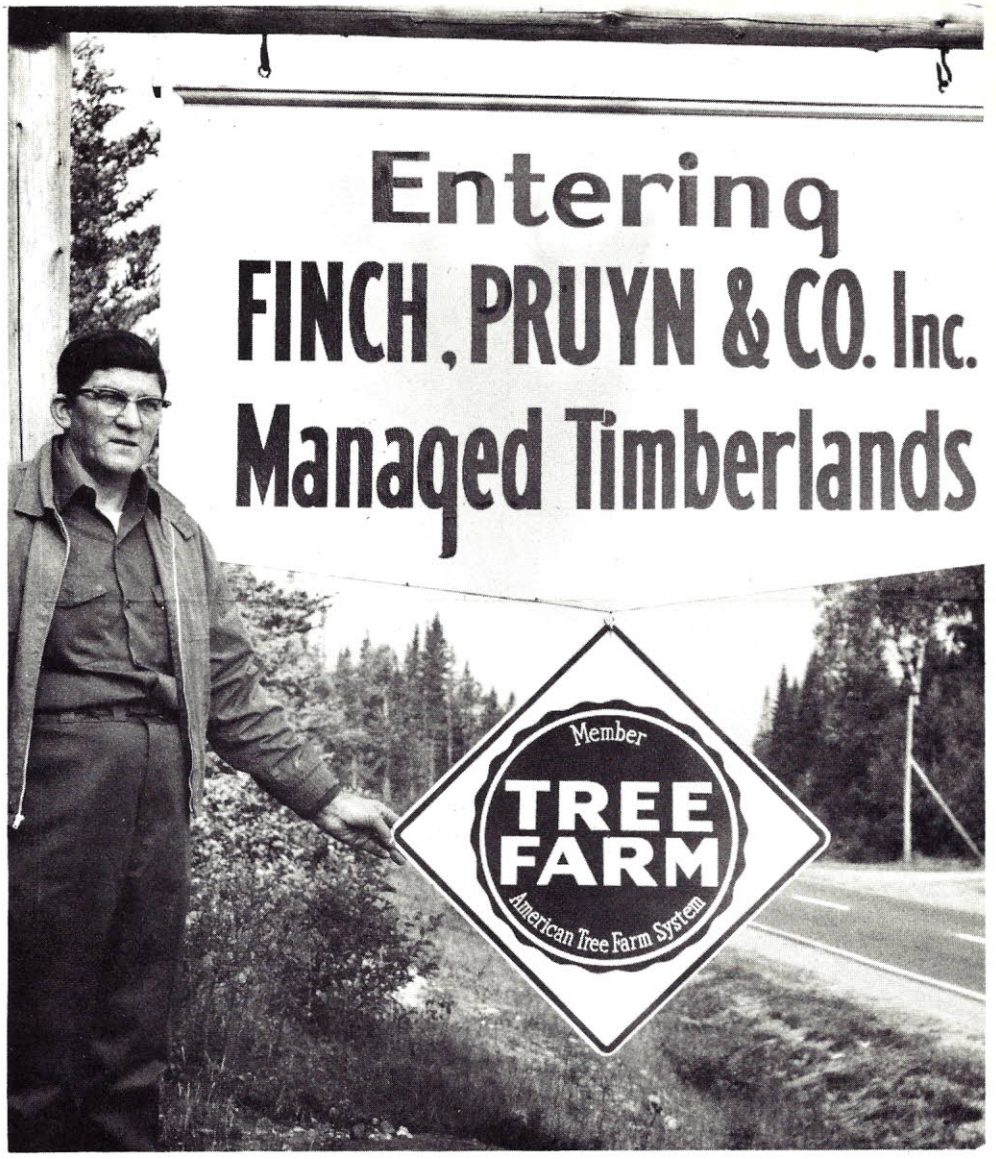
Yours in forestry,
(signed) Curtis Joseph Mills
Junior Member

Editor: Suggest that with the return of warm weather you find some open ground and plant the seedlings. If you have need and space for a windbreak, white spruce planted in 3 or more rows would provide a lot of comfort later on.

POLLUTION STUDY

U.S. Forest Service experiment in Berkeley, Calif. received $50,000 grant from U.S. Public Health Service to study effects of air pollution on forest trees.

Source: Forest Industries, Oct. '67)



(above) NORWOOD W. OLMSTED, Woodlands Manager Finch Pruyn Company, Inc. and Director NYFOA proudly posts new Tree Farm sign. The Company's newly certified Tree Farm is the largest in New York State. It is located in Essex County in the midst of the Adirondack Mountains.

The Finch, Pruyn Company's Tree Farm furnishes the raw wood material that puts 750 employees on the payroll in the business of making 100,000 tons of printing and converting papers annually. In addition the Tree Farm directly provides job opportunities for 100 others who supply pulpwood from the Company owned and managed Adirondack forests.

At the turn of this century, the population of the United States is expected to reach 300 million, with a corresponding increase in the need for wood products of between 70 and 114 percent.

DEER FOOD IN MOTHER NATURE'S PANTRY

The Conservationist for Dec.-Jan. 1967-68 carries an excellent article "Index Plants of the Deer Herd and the Condition of the Range" by Herbert E. Doig, Coordinator, Fish & Wildlife Management Act, New York State Conservation Department. There is a handsome centerspread of drawings in color of "Deer Foods of New York" by Wayne Trimm.

Included in the preferred deer foods are: white cedar, hemlock, maple, sumac, witch-hobble, highbush cranberry, wild raisin, apple, grey-stemmed dogwood.

When food is not so plentiful deer will browse on: white pine, red pine, ash, oak, birch, aspen, cherry and on the shrubs witch-hazel, hazelnut.

Signs that the cupboard is getting bare and the range overbroused are evidence of feeding on: red cedar, spruce, scotch pine, balsam fir, larch, beech, alder and hawthorn.

THE SNOW SLED IN NEW HAMPSHIRE - Part I

by Paul Doherty

There was a day when after the deer hunters left the forests of the Granite State the woods were quiet. With the exception of the sounds associated with logging and wood cutting, which in any given winter took place on a small per cent of the over-all land area, about the only sounds to be heard were the screams of the blue jay, the bark of the fox and the pounding and banging of the hardwoods during a severe freeze as the frost was driven deep.

Today, however, a change is taking place. The woods are no longer so quiet you can hear the stillness. The ridges and the swamps, the mountains and the valleys, the fields, ponds and lakes all ring with the roar of the high speed small gasoline engine. The era of the small over-the-snow machine is with us.

The coming of the snow machine was slow in the beginning. Only a few here and there the first winters, 1960-62, followed by a few more 1963-64, until 1965 when we really begin to see them in use in large numbers. Then came the snow season of 1966-67 when the sport really hit high gear. One estimate placed 4,000 in use throughout the state.

Everything indicates the winter of 1968 will establish new records for snow-traveling. Sales of all makes are running high, the total number of machines in use by the time spring breakup comes could reach 10,000.

Young and old, male and female, all have fallen under the spell of the winter landscape while riding one of these vehicles. Not only have the seasoned outdoors men; hunters, trappers, ice fishermen, timber cruisers taken to the snow sled, but hundreds of folks from every walk of life, people who before had little interest in the outdoors in winter, have found the sport of snow machining fun and interesting. The snow machine has truly made a boy out of the man. The snow sled is here to stay.

Like everything else in life, snow machines will bring problems. Whenever lots of people engage in a certain activity, problems will result.

With the small, fast, up-to-50-mph snow vehicle miles drop behind with lightning speed. In far less than an hour a man can be a lot further from home, or the highway, than he can snowshoe in a day. In big woods country this could spell trouble in mid-winter should mechanical problems arise.

Folks who are not active at work or play sometimes get into situations that tax muscles and heart. Thin ice can come up fast to the person who doesn't understand big lakes or beaver ponds.

Snow machine travel calls for common sense, both in operation methods and when traveling alone. The age old plan of being prepared is important and not going beyond one's physical ability should be remembered.

Land owners have complained about snow-machine use in some cases. Small trees can be damaged when snow conditions and depth is just right. Camps have been broken into, trash has been left behind from snow machine outings.

These are problems that snow machine clubs and individual users must face up to and try to prevent. Education is needed and necessary to insure that private land can be enjoyed and allowed. The owner of the over-the-snow vehicles must depend on the private land owner, in most cases, for his sport and enjoyment. Without free use of private land in winter the sport of snow machining would be dealt a heavy blow. The farmer, the large woodlot owners, the big pulp and paper companies are host to the snow sled; their rights must be respected, their property used with care if the sport is to grow and be popular.

(Source: Forest Notes, New Hampshire's Conservation Magazine, Winter 1967-68)

CHIP PIPELINES

Canada likely to have commercial wood chip pipelines in operation by 1980 said P. J. Manno of Stanford Research Institute at a recent Montreal meeting.

(Source: Canadian Pulp & Paper Industry, Oct. 67)

"City dwellers, whether the taxi driver on his day off, or the business man heading for a trip into the back-country of the West are not only trying to get away from the hot pavements and the gas fumes, the close confines of an apartment, the noise and the frustrations of city life. They are also responding to something in the human spirit which craves the peace and quiet, of the countryside, the trees mountains, lakes, and streams, a setting of natural beauty. They are looking for a certain quality of life."

(Source: Journal of Forestry Nov. 1967. Donald D. Stevenson, Chief Forester, Buckeye Cellulose Corp.)

CHANGES IN TIMBER PRODUCTION

and patterns of use, both in this country and abroad, have made worldwide developments much more important to the domestic outlook than they used to be. Although the bulkiness of most forest products in relation to their value still tends to discourage long hauls, there has been a shift to higher-priced products that is more favorable to trade over substantial distances.

Long-term prospects for a U.S. production large enough to support exports have improved greatly, partly because of different standards of utilization, partly because of better forest practices, and partly because better survey methods have established that the United States is a timber-surplus nation by a substantial margin.

In 1920 the national cut of all timber was believed to be five times as great as the annual growth.

In 1962, according to the most recent estimates of the U.S. Forest Service, annual growth was 60 per cent greater than the cut. Widespread fears that exhaustion of domestic forest resources was only a question of time have subsided.

On the other hand, U.S. timber imports have risen sharply in recent years and are expected to be important for a long time to come. This is true largely because the over-all excess of domestic growth over cut does not apply to all regions, species groups and size classes. Also, some observers wonder whether the current rate of increase in inventory will be enough to meet the expanded domestic requirements of the future at prices consumers are prepared to pay. In terms of wood equivalent, 1963 imports were 3.5 times as large as exports. Among the economically advanced nations, the United States is the only one with a current surplus of timber growth that is not also a net exporter of forest products.

(Source: Annual Report 1967 Resources for the Future)

"In the woods it rains twice."
--German proverb

ACCELERATED PACE OF BUILDING

President Johnson, when he signed the bill that created the Department of Housing and Urban Development, said: "By the year 2000 we must literally build a new America. We must create, in 35 short years, as many homes, schools, churches, hospitals, parks, roads, offices, warehouses and public buildings as we have since the Pilgrams arrived on these shores.

(left) Arnot forest visitors at NYFOA's Fifth Fall Meeting view pastoral landscape and Christmas tree plantation. (above) NYFOA Fall Tour members at Recknagel Plantation Memorial and Exhibit September 22, 1967.

TENDING THE FIRE

A man who has a fireplace need never be lonely. A fire, correctly tended, requires thought and attention; in return, it offers warmth, music and beauty. And the glow from the hearth means a glow in the heart.

There are utilitarian souls who assume that a fireplace is meant only to warm people. But he who tends a fire knows that it means much more. A man who cherishes his fire wants a deep bed of ashes; he wants a solid backlog of oak or hard maple.

A man who is fortunate enough to cut his own wood and has a choice, sees to it that he has several kinds. The resin of pine means quick, hot heat, yellow flames and a pleasant odor; cherry gives an orange-yellow flame; old apple wood means fragrance and a clear, bluish flame. Elm has deep russet flames and when the wood has been sacrificed, the log is a pattern of white ash in squares and rectangles. Gray birch disdained by many, burns with a gay, free action, and the lively gold and yellow flames seem to leap from the wood.

Don't poke your fire too much, but use judgment as you put on the logs. A moderately high fire creates its own draft. A good hearth tender uses his broom occasionally, but doesn't worry if a few ashes spill out.

Tending fire is for the patient man. It fosters deep thoughts and a contentment with the simple basic things in life. It is good to read that home owners are again asking for fireplaces. Mechanical heat has its good points and one wants it. But somehow, a home is more meaningful if flames paint a picture in a fireplace and a man has a chance to tend his fire.

Source: Forest Notes, New Hampshire Conservation Magazine Winter 1967-68)

NEWS OF YOU

William G. J. Jones writes that his property situated in the southwest corner of Yates County shows plantation growth of Scotch and red pine, larch, and spruce. All 6-8 years. He has also improved about 30 acres of hardwoods over a 6-year period. If anyone in that area is interested in looking at his property contact him for directions at 66 Glenmont Dr., Rochester, N. Y. 14617.

DeAlton J. Ridings, who has been commisioner of the Central N. Y. State Parks Commission since 1960, has been elected to the Cazenovia College Board of Trustees. He is also presently a director of the First Trust and Deposit Co. and former president and chairman of the board of Porter Cable Machine Co. of Syracuse.

Some new members include:

Charles Burger, Jr., New Rochelle, - a forest biology major in the College of Forestry.

Maurice B. Ireland (Chenango) - A farmer from Bainbridge.

Jack W. Cottrell (Madison) - A civil engineer from Manlius.

Kermit P. Smith (Onondaga) - Baldwinsville.

Mr. & Mrs. Russell W. King (No forest land) - Brant Lake.

Charles P. Meade (Tompkins) - Ithaca.

Mrs. Luella B. Palmer
Membership Secretary

Georgia leads the Southern States in pulp mill production capacity with Florida second and Alabama third.

RECORD DEER TAKE IN TEXAS

Texas, with an estimated 3.2 million deer yielded a record harvest in 1966 of 270,000 deer--50,000 animals over 1965. Hunters have failed to keep deer population in check. Deer numbers have increased steadily since the draught of 1957.

GROW AND PLANT TREES IN PLASTIC TUBES?

Last summer Dick Hansen, Northwest Paper Co. forester in Minnesota learned that Canadian foresters were applying a new approach to growing and planting trees.

In the spring of 1967 the Northwest Paper Co. planted 90,000 tubes under various conditions to observe the results.

Small plastic tubes split along the side and open on both ends are put in a plastic tray and fed a soil mixture with a seed placed in each tube. Seeds are covered with sand, the trays are watered, put in a greenhouse for early germination.

After germination the trees are moved outside to harden off.

They are then hand planted, tube and all.

Some of the advantages are: the trees can be produced in a short time; the roots are not disturbed in planting; plants can be set out all summer long; cost is only a fraction of present methods.

Planting is accomplished by dropping the tubes into a hole made by a 3" metal peg welded onto a garden hoe handle.

The heaviest wood in the world is native to the United States. Known as black ironwood, it is found, among other places, in the Florida Keys.

Photos this page courtesy of Douglas M. Payne, Dept. of Conservation, NYS College of Agriculture, Cornell University.

Editor's Note:
The following article might equally be titled LETS GROW WALNUT IN NEW YORK STATE. We have many areas where this most valuable timber tree, the Black Walnut, will grow.

LET'S GROW WALNUT IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

by Ingersoll Arnold, Director
State Forest Nursery

The State Forest Nursery located in Gerrish, New Hampshire is embarking on a program designed to aid landowners in growing Black Walnut trees. Black Walnut is by far the most valuable wood per board foot grown in the U.S. While New Hampshire is out of its natural range, there are several specimens of Black Walnut in the state which are producing nuts from which it is hoped future stands of Black Walnut will develop.

Because of the high value of black walnut wood, landowners can afford to and should practice cultural operations which will speed up growth and produce knot (defect) free, clear wood. Such operations as weeding, irrigating, if necessary, mulching to preserve moisture, pruning in particular and, most important, protection from insect and disease can be practiced to the extent of considerable investment to insure good quality product. One can well afford to invest in costly planting techniques and periodic application of fertilizers to insure high survival and rapid growth.

Black Walnut, however, cannot be planted on any old land. It requires a rather good soil, preferably a well-drained, sandy loam, but is not restricted to such soils. It will not, however, grow well in shallow ledgy, sandy soils nor can it stand too much competition from surrounding vegetation.

Persons interested in growing Black Walnut would do well to write the American Walnut Manufacturer Association, 666 North Lake Shore Drive, Chicago 11, Illinois and ask them for:

Growing Walnut for Profit, a publication of the American Walnut Growers Association.

More Walnut Timber Faster - by Stephen G. Boyce, Research Forester, Central States Forest Experiment Station, USDA, Forest Service, 111 Old Federal Bldg., Columbus, Ohio. R. D. Lane, Director by F. Bryan Clark.

Planting Black Walnut for timber, Leaflet No. 487, USDA Revised Sept. 1966, available from Supt. of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, 5¢ per copy.

These publications supply information on how to raise walnut.

Concentrate on growing large crowned trees with one good clean butt log, that is a tree 17' to the first limb. The large crown will make diameter growth rapid and the increased cost of producing a second or a third log is not commensurate with the income provided because it is extremely difficult to produce clear boles 2 or 3 logs up the stem.
(Source: Forest Notes, New Hampshire Conservation Magazine Winter 1967-68)

Farmers Home Administration

Makes loans to farmers, non-profit associations and rural communities and to sponsors of watershed projects.

EXPORT WOOD MARKET BASED ON SOFTWOOD

In both Western Europe and the western Pacific, the main export market opportunities appear to be based on softwoods. The greatest potential for such exports are to be found in North America and the Soviet Union. Thus, the external demands on North American timber will depend both on the magnitude of these market developments and the extent to which the U.S.S.R. participates in them.

The U.S.S.R. has the most extensive softwood forests of the world, but a substantial part of these forests is remote, difficult of access, and of questionable significance as a resource.

Through the very rapid expansion of its lumber industry in recent years the U.S.S.R. has become a major exporter of softwood lumber to Europe, while also reaching a high level of domestic consumption. This achievement appears to have involved very heavy cutting in the more accessible forests.

The extent to which a similar expansion will be achieved in pulp and paper in the future is one of the major uncertainties in world trade in forest products.

The evidence suggests that over the long term the U.S.S.R. may not prove to be a limitless source of softwoods, but rather that expanding domestic requirements will press heavily on the economic production possibilities.
(Source: Annual Report 1967 Resources for the Future)

World population is now growing at the rate of one million each week.

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Non-Profit Organization
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PAID
SYRACUSE, N. Y.
PERMIT NO. 387

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

Editor-Executive Vice President:
Floyd E. Carlson
College of Forestry
Syracuse, N.Y. 13210

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

MR. RUSSELL E. GETTY
GIBBS-INDIAN HILL ROADS
R.D. #1
MANLIUS, NEW YORK 13104