

# FOREST OWNER

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

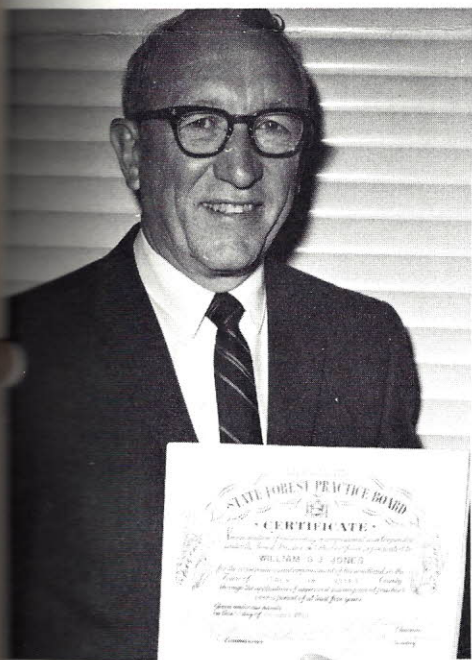
## SIXTH FALL MEETING SEPTEMBER 20, 21 IN ADIRONDACKS

September 20 will be a tour of the College of Forestry's Huntington Wildlife Forest of 15,000 acres near Long Lake with an evening program on its wildlife and forestry.

Saturday a visit to the new forest developments of Litchfield Park Corporation at Tupper Lake under President John Stock, and at Finch Pruyn & Co. forests under direction of 1st Vice President Olmsted.

Save the date! This promises to be a great experience!

STACKS



CHARTER MEMBER NYFOA  
WILLIAM G. J. JONES

### WOODS CONSERVATION AWARD

Bill Jones, KP Accounting is a man of the outdoors. More than that, he derives enjoyment from giving Mother Nature a helping hand.

Almost every weekend finds Bill and sometimes other members of his family driving down to Yates County, where he owns 170 acres of land, 70 of it forest. In keeping with the aims of conservation, he has spent much of his time improving the wooded area in annual increments by poisoning or removing those trees not wanted or harmful to others.

He now has 35 acres of young pines, hemlock and spruce, a large share of which was hand planted by his family and is now growing well. Much of this acreage has been sprayed with a port-

able spray unit. He has also planted several hundred bushes to attract wildlife and constructed four ponds that will serve as a boon to the birds. Another 40 acres are under cultivation and producing hay for a neighboring farmer.

"Makes a fellow feel good, in these days of massive earth-moving, to put some of nature's borrowed gifts back where they belong," he says.

And it made him feel good, really good, recently when the Forest Practice Board of the New York State Conservation Department awarded him an honorary certificate for the conservation and improvement of his woodland. (Source: Kodakery, Eastman Kodak Paper, May 23, 1968)

66 Glenmont Dr.  
Rochester, N.Y. 14617  
5/26/68

Mrs. Luella B. Palmer, Treasurer  
Syracuse  
Dear Mrs. Palmer:

Enclosed is my check for \$5.00 covering a family membership for my wife and myself.

I'm enclosing also a clipping from the weekly Eastman Kodak paper "Kodakery" which is mailed to some 60,000+ Kodak employees. The award is officially "Certificate for Outstanding Cooperator of the Year" for the District operating out of Bath, N.Y. - 10 counties and covers 5 years' activities.

I am especially proud of this award and of my family which contributed so much to the total effort.

Sincerely yours,  
William G. J. Jones

### 2nd WOODS WALK SCHEDULED FOR CHESTERTOWN JULY 20

Fred Najer, NYFOA Director and owner of four Certified Tree Farms, will be host for the second time to a Woods Walk on his Panther Mountain Tree Farm at Chestertown, according to Hendrik W. van Loon, Chairman, Committee on Woods Walks.

Woods Walkers will bring their own lunches as usual and meet at 12:00 noon at Fred Najer's home, Theriot Ave., about one block from the main traffic light in Chestertown.

The Woods Walk will take place in a natural stand of white pine, then through a belt of hardwoods and continue along the slopes of Panther Mountain where with a modest climb there is a fine view of eastern Adirondack country.

Fred, a retired lumberman, owns some 1200 acres of forest land. As usual, those planning on the Woods Walk at the Panther Mountain Tree Farm should notify Executive Vice President Floyd Carlson at the College of Forestry, Syracuse 13210 of their plans to attend and receive a sketch map with instructions on how to get to Fred Najer's home and the Panther Mountain Tree Farm.

### 3RD WOODS WALK SCHEDULED FOR CENTRAL NEW YORK, JULY 27

Hoyt Ackles, Cornell graduate in agriculture, who had a fascinating trip recently to New Zealand and Australia, is one of three brothers who own and operate a farm near Marietta, some 15 miles southwest of Syracuse, Rose Hill Road, - will be host for a (continued on next page)

(continued from page 1)

Woods Walk. Time is 10:00 a.m. Saturday morning July 27, as announced by "Piet" van Loon, Chairman Committee on Woods Walks for NYFOA.

In addition to having maintained a dairy and apple orchard, the Ackles Bros. have operated a woods that has been making a fine contribution to the success of their farming operations.

In a letter to the Executive Secretary who has known Hoyt some 25 years, going back to the Post War Planning days of Syracuse and Onondaga County following World War II, Hoyt describes his experiences and forest outlook in the letter below.

(As a reminder, send your reservation for the Woods Walk to Floyd Carlson at the College of Forestry, so NYFOA will know how many are planning to see the woods at Ackles Brothers.)

Dear Floyd:

Our woodlot is about forty acres, hardwoods with a few hemlock. It has been in our family for well over 100 years.

We are not professional foresters--but farmers with a dairy and apple orchard.

This woodlot furnished all lumber for a 40 x 100 ft. barn in 1903. It built a full size two story home in 1920. In 1950 we built our cold storage from lumber sawed in our mill. When building our new barn in 1959, after a fire, some more lumber was supplied but not time enough to cut all the lumber needed.

For many years we cut 250 and 300 cords of fuel wood for our own use, before the chain saw era. This was during the depression and before oil burners.

In the middle thirties we set out a three acre hardwood plantation in cooperation with Prof. Cope of Cornell. It's still growing after a poor start from severe cold weather and drought.

Part of the area was cut in the late thirties. After a severe windstorm in 1951 we sold as much down timber as possible.

Now under the Forest Practice Act (we have been members for many years) it was marked by forester Richard Garrett and is being cut by the Giles Lumber Co. of Locke, N. Y.

The last few years due to the pressure for more apples and a larger dairy, less time has been used in our woods but we still consider our woods an excellent asset in our farming operation.

Hoyt Ackles

## WEYERHAEUSER COOPERATES WITH SMALL LAND OWNERS ON TIMBER MANAGEMENT

A partnership in Pacific Northwest forest management was inaugurated recently with the signing of an agreement between a group of small woodland owners and Weyerhaeuser Company.

The agreement, involving Weyerhaeuser's Longview, Wash., area and the Forest Management and Sales Association of Chehalis, calls for a joint effort to improve tree farm management and domestic log markets for small woodland owners.

Weyerhaeuser Company will provide the members of the association with professional forestry and land management advice and will provide a market for a portion of the logs harvested from the members' tree farms.

Harry Morgan, Weyerhaeuser's vice president of Timberlands and Area Management, called the agreement "an important first step in long-range cooperation between independent timberland owners and wood products manufacturers in the Northwest.

"Under the terms and spirit of this agreement many of the advantages of intensive forest management which Weyerhaeuser is obtaining under the High Yield Forest management plan will be available to the small landowner." (Source: Wood Preserving News, April 1968)

## IMPORTANCE OF WOOD PALLET INDUSTRY

The use of wood pallets has grown rapidly since World War II and production has already exceeded the prediction of the Stanford report by a wide margin.

The estimated total number of wooden pallets produced in 1967 was 104,288,000 as compared to 103,782,000 wooden pallets in 1966. This is the ninth consecutive yearly increase. However, the increase amounts to only 0.48% which is the smallest increase in nine years.

The estimated wood pallet dollar value was \$360,628,000 for 1967 and \$347,941,000 for 1966 representing a net change in realization of 3.13%.

The wood pallet production in 1967 accounted for 7.32% of the total lumber production in the United States. (This represents 20% of the total hardwood production for 1967), 6.9% in 1966 and 6.8% in 1965. By far, most of the lumber used is hardwoods. However, there has been an increase in the use of softwoods due largely to the scarcity of available hardwoods in some areas of the U. S.

There is no question but that next to furniture, pallets represent the most important use of our hardwood timber. However some consider pallets to be equal to or more important than furniture because of the decrease in quality and size of available hardwood timber and the resultant increase in the production of lower grades of lumber.

(Source: Marketing Bulletin)

There are 1,594 water supply systems operating in New York State. The systems are managed by 1,217 municipal agencies and 377 private water companies.

## PINEBARK ABSORBS OIL IN WATER

Korsnas-Marma Pulp and Paper Co. reports that pinebark, stuffed into nylon net "sausage" booms, absorbs oil from water and the saturated bark can be used for fuel. Principal use is in sea waters to collect oil discharges from ships and industries. (Source: Pulp & Paper 4/29/68)

## MAN-MADE FORESTS

Here is a quote from a letter from a former classmate at the University of Washington, College of Forestry, Floyd Carlson received from Gladstone, Oregon.

"Flew to New Zealand for a couple of weeks. Here we saw the largest man-made forests in the world, mostly Douglas Fir and pine and the trees seem to grow faster here than on our own Westcoast, possibly because the rainfall is more evenly distributed and there is less fire hazard. Travelled for miles along forests planted like orchards during the great depression in 1930 to 1933. Logging is now taking place in these forests and a Jap ship was loading logs for Japan from this plantation stand and the logs were around 24" in diameter.

The Conservation Department, advises anglers, farmers and housewives--as well as hikers, campers, woodsmen and everyone else outdoors--to remember the danger of forest fires.

As a Department spokesman pointed out, no matter how dry the leaves and grass become, it still takes a spark to start a fire.

United States has about 8 percent of world forest area.

## SMOKE JUMPERS-1968

Between May 6 and July 5 approximately 195 Forest Service smokejumpers will complete training at the Aerial Fire Depot, 7 miles west of Missoula. The Forest Service's Northern Region includes approximately 27 million acres of public land in 16 National Forests in eastern Washington, northern Idaho, Montana, North Dakota, and western South Dakota.

Twenty Missoula-trained smokejumpers will be assigned to Fairbanks, Alaska, from May 31 through July 15 with the Bureau of Land Management. These smokejumpers will return to the Missoula base in July.

Last year Missoula-trained Forest Service smokejumpers made 1,687 jumps to 371 fires. Since 1940 Forest Service smokejumpers have made more than 70,000 parachute jumps on forest fires.

"These are exceptional young men," Bahm explained. "The Forest Service is very selective in accepting young men for smokejumper training. There were more than 400 applications from throughout the nation this year for the 70 vacancies at the Missoula Aerial Fire Depot."

"A great deal is expected of these young men. They must be resourceful, intelligent, and capable. They play a major role in the Northern Region's forest fire control program. Theirs is a demanding, exacting tradition."

We have shown that we can build a life of quantity in this nation, a society of abundance that threatens to suffocate us in 125 million tons of air pollutants a year and bury us under 1 billion pounds of garbage.

It is long past time for us to start showing we can also build a life of quality, a life that offers opportunity and something of grace for all, where human dignity, not expediency, is the touchstone.

Orville L. Freeman  
Secretary of Agriculture

## TERMITE STUDY IN INDIA

In India, the Forest Research Institute and Colleges, Dehra Dun, has been awarded a 5-year grant of 1,45,455 rupees (\$48,613 equiv.) to conduct an extensive survey of termites. The Indians will measure damage caused by each surveyed species and will test the natural resistance of different woods to termite destruction. Harmon R. Johnston, Forest Service, Gulfport, Miss., is the USDA sponsoring scientist.

## DIRECTORY WORKERS COMPLIMENTED

The Directory Committee deserve a vote of thanks from all our members. The double index and the added features numbered 4-8 are of great value. It should have been titled "1968 Directory plus Association Data."

## ANOTHER BOUQUET TO DIRECTORY COMMITTEE

Dear Floyd:

Just received the 1968 Directory NYFO Assoc., Inc. A very good job!!!

What about making up a sticker that could be applied to windows or windshields?

Sincerely,

Harry Southard

(Editor's Note: We think the sticker idea excellent! Will discuss this idea at Board of Directors Meeting July 13)

## PIRATES AND BOATING

### BOAT OWNERS TAKE NOTE

Boating is big business - and it's big business too for the pirates who are making the biggest haul in maritime history at the expense of the pleasure boatman, according to the State Conservation Department.

With more than 425,000 boats registered in New York State last year the losses to modern pirates approached a fantastic amount. In New York City waters alone the reported loss of boats, equipment and merchandise during 1967 amounted to \$31,826,745. No county in New York was immune to pirates in 1967. Even in centrally located Madison County, the loss was \$20,000. This year, with more pleasure boats than ever before on the water, the loss will increase unless boat owners take care to protect their property.

It may take a bit of an effort, L. J. Flowers, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation Law Enforcement, Division of Motor Boats admits, but a few practical steps can reduce the chance of theft to a minimum. Mr. Flowers suggests:

1. Use steel chain or cable and locks for mooring.
2. Keep docks and mooring areas, if possible, illuminated all night.
3. Install adequate locks on all ports, hatches, doors and windows.
4. Install a hidden switch in the electrical system.
5. Close the fuel line valve when you are leaving the boat unattended.
6. Stow all portable equipment out of sight in a locked compartment when the boat is unattended if it cannot be removed to safe shore storage.

## SHARING FOREST PLEASURES

The joys of forest ownership are enhanced by sharing with family, friends and others an understanding of the complex forest life. Such sharing evokes in children and adults alike a deep respect for natural phenomena and a desire to help to preserve our rich outdoor heritage. But many of us are puzzled about how to entice others into learning about the intricate pattern of life in the open. To help us go about it the National Audubon Society has just published its "Manual of Outdoor Interpretation" edited by the director of their Nature Centers Division, Joseph J. Shomon.

In this richly illustrated book of 104 pages fourteen authors, each a professional, outlines how his organization goes about it. Their subjects vary from exploring the underwater life of a coral reef to delving into the cracks of the sidewalks of New York. In fact the reviewer was more impressed with the chapters dealing with caves, underwater and city nature interpretation than with those covering parks, national forests and natural areas.

After all the way nature responds both to man's abuse and ministrations are important to preserve what we have and to upgrade what has been debauched.

Opportunities to see nature at work are and increasingly will be, far more widespread on well husbanded private lands than on our limited number of natural and wilderness areas.

Copies are available from the National Audubon Society, 1130 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10028 at \$3.00 each.

Hardy L. Shirley

7. Apply an identifying mark or the owners's or boat's name to all radios, electronic equipment, life preservers and removable equipment.

8. Keep a complete record at home of make, model, year and serial number of boat, outboard motor, radio, compass and electronic gear.

9. Immediately report any loss to the nearest law enforcement agency and to the Navigation Law Enforcement Bureau, Division of Motor Boats, State Office Campus, Albany, New York 12226.

These steps will make it more difficult for any would-be pirates to strip your boat - and make it easier to recover equipment which might be stolen.

It is the indifference and carelessness of boatmen that makes the work of the pirates easy.

Dear Floyd:

I was much interested in and a little disturbed by what Edmund N. Moot had to say in the Forest Owner for April, 1968, about certain wildlife problems at his Pinewald. Truly, I have trouble accepting some of his cause-&-effect ideas. They appeal to me as being both ecologically incredible and quite contrary to the evidence.

It certainly is true that there is a considerable and perhaps a rising Bobcat population in the high country south of Richmondville. Some of them might be expected to wander as far as the Pinewald area. But to say that they are the primary cause of a decline in Deer, birds and small game would grossly over-rate both their numbers and their skill as hunters.

Let us look at the facts in this situation!

This year, in all the area west of the Hudson River, we have record high populations of all species of small game except, perhaps, for Grouse, which is about normal. Snowshoe Hare, which are the normal prey of the Bobcat, are at an all-time high in Schoharie county. Grey Squirrels are so numerous that there is a proposal afoot to add one whole month to the 1968 open season!

Surely, this does not sound like decimation!

There is one firm record of a Bobcat having killed a Deer in this area-ONE! This was during the deep-snow winter of 1962-63. The victim was a fawn already half dead from starvation. Since the "one deer of either sex" season of 1956, which brought an excessively large herd down to normal, the legal take of Deer in the Town of Richmondville has been between 17 and 84, has averaged 46. The last two seasons, it was 56 in each.

In the face of a Deer population that can stand that sort of harvest, it is hard to see a case against Bobcat predation.

But there is another side to this coin. Some of us consider the Bobcat to be one of the "good guys."

At Cooxrox Forest, I have a more-than-adequate number of wintering Deer, an abnormally high Grey Squirrel population.

We also have a fair showing of Bobcats in the area--enough to be worth hunting. The Bobcat help keep down the pesky Porcupine, which is a major menace to my Larch plantations. I abate the obnoxious Quillpig by whatever means.

I surely appreciate whatever assist-

## NEWLY FORMED OTSEGO COUNTY CONSERVATION ASSOCIATION HAS FIELD TRIP TO WOODS OF NYFOA MEMBERS

Reported by Stuart S. Hunt, member of OCCA and NYFOA.

On June 8 the Otsego County Conservation Association enjoyed the first of several field outings planned for the year of 1968. This active group has more than 50 members who own forestland or are engaged in conservation activity within Otsego County.

This field trip was to the farms of Bill Powers and Alex Forster. The Bill Powers farm has been a study area for sixth graders. There are 15 to 20 stations for stops, each station tied in with some distinct phase of conservation.

The Alex Forester "Tree Farm" demonstrates what a private individual can do in the way of putting idle land to work growing Christmas trees, conifers for pulpwood and up-grading native hardwood stands.

After 30 to 40 members and guests arrived at Bill Powers' farm a 4-H lad put on a demonstration of correct methods of planting tree seedlings. It was interesting to note that he used a modified straight handled spade to plant the trees. (The reporter prefers a D-type handle Fox spade with the spade part cut to a 6-inch length). The spade makes a hole in which the seedling is easily inserted. When the earth around the stem is tamped down with the heel, the tree stands upright.

Next stop was a small acre-sized pond which had been built by a contractor for the land owner with the cooperation of the Soil Conservation Service. Two members from the SCS office at Cooperstown explained details of construction and cost of the pond.

From the discussion two points were clearly evident: first, it is best to contact expert advice furnished by SCS to the land owner at no cost; second, the cost per acre of water surface is between \$1000 and \$1500. Regardless of the number of acres, SCS will only reimburse the owner to the extent of \$500. Thus by far the greater cost of making a pond or lake falls on the owner, but the advice he receives is at no cost. SCS has established hundreds of such bodies of water.

ance I get from what Mr. Moot calls the "d... Bobcat."

Perhaps we should learn to read the wildlife story more carefully.

Cordially,  
David B. Cook

At the third stop the group was introduced to forest management practices in handling and harvesting typical woodlot stands. This stand was mixed hardwood and white pine often found in Otsego County. Here talks were given by professional foresters, one employed by the Phillips Lumber Company of Hartwick, N.Y., the other by a N.Y. State Conservation Department forester at Stamford, N.Y. It was recommended that inferior trees such as beech should be eliminated from the stand by chemicals. The remaining better hardwoods - cherry and red oak in this stand then have a chance to expand their crowns and so increase their growth rate.

At the fourth stop insect damage was observed and white pine weevil, Dutch elm beetle, eastern tent caterpillar and others were discussed.

The final stop on the Bill Powers' place involved the use of soil conservation practices on open farm fields. A SCS speaker gave a step by step story on how a SCS man and the farmer get together on plans for his farm. Most emphasis is naturally placed on a study of the soil and related factors such as type, drainage, slope and aspect. The farmer's wishes are taken into consideration; what does he want to do with his fields? After all data is assembled, a plan is drawn up. If the farmer accepts the plan, it is then up to him to put it into practice.

At the Alex Forster's farm we spread out our box lunches on outdoor tables or lawn and ate, and took time for a rest. Alex took us to his Christmas tree plantation nearby of white spruce, Scotch pine, with some Norway spruce and a few Douglas fir.

Here Alex showed us how he breaks off about one inch of the tender laterals on the Scotch pine and about the same length of the leader. At the "candle" stage of the new year growth, these shoots are so "green" that they can be snipped off by hand. Thus the Scotch pine are slowed down in height growth and put on a bushy form which makes the ideal Christmas tree. He works on the Scotch pine at the present time, but cuts back the spruces later in the season.

After a short walk to see the fish pond, everyone took off for their various destinations. We all had some new ideas on conservation and we thank our hosts for making their farms available for a most profitable outing.

The Forest Service operated 47 Civilian Conservation Centers in 1967 with an enrollment of 8,400.

## UNFAIR TAX ESCAPE OR TOWARDS EQUALIZING TAX TREATMENT? - Part III.

by Attorney Richard M. Bowers, member of the Forestry Committee of the Connecticut Forest and Park Association.

Our 1963 Legislature by introducing the more adequate, although perhaps more difficult, assessment provisions of P.A. 490 departed from the simple single-factor concept of assessments and moved towards more nearly fair and equal tax treatment of the forest, farm and open space land owner. Such owners for many years have paid an unfair and excessive share of taxes. Their taxes have been, and often still are, far more than the proportionate share of the cost of services provided by the taxing authority for their property.

One factor P.A. 490 does not contain, which perhaps should be considered, is a tax-recapture provision. One of the valid justifications for the fair market value, or ad valorem, assessment method arises out of the fact that land often increases in value through no effort on the part of the landowner. The ad valorem method allows the community to share in this increase in value. If assessments are to be geared largely to a service-required concept perhaps some recapture provisions should be added to allow the community to share in the value increase of the land if and when a sale or other commercial disposition of the land may occur in the future. Recapture provisions also will have the effect which would seem to be socially desirable of creating a deterrent to the owners removing the land from the forest, farm or open space category because of the reduced gain to be realized from sale or commercial development.

In summary, the enactment of P.A. 490 represents an advancement in assessment methods. These assessment methods now more equitably meet the needs of mid-twentieth century conditions in Connecticut. However, no statute can be the final word. New legislation, perhaps with recapture clauses, can be expected which will add to the improvements in our taxing and assessment methods made by P.A. 490.

New York State is a headwaters area. The 70,000 miles of streams in its river systems all flow outward.

## PRESSURE TREATED (PT) WOOD CAN SHARPLY REDUCE SECOND HOME PROBLEMS

By C. Miles Burpee, Consultant in Wood Preservation

Already more than a million families in the United States and Canada have built or bought modern leisure-time homes and more than 100,000 such homes are sold each year. For the most part today's second homes are a far cry from the rude shanties, hunting or fishing shacks or modest cottages of a generation or more ago.

Today's recreation homes usually have the same type equipment and conveniences of first homes themselves except, possibly, on a more modest scale. Good highways and transportation by air and water have opened up much greater recreation areas which present a broad choice of terrain within relatively easy commuting distances.

The time has long passed when most summer homes were intended for a few weeks' occupancy during school vacations and were designed and built accordingly. With today's faster modes of travel, longer week ends and more leisure time generally, the second home has come into much more use throughout the entire year.

### Lumber Reduces Upkeep

Since people in their leisure time usually seek as much relaxation and fun as possible, preliminary planning and design should consider modern building materials that, consistent with first cost, will provide long service life with a minimum of upkeep.

Many architects, designers and builders now prefer to use modern, pressure treated lumber and plywood both inside and out, primarily because of the natural warmth, beauty of grain, flexibility and serviceability of these products. (Source: Wood Preserving News, April 1968)

### ROLE OF THE WHITE BIRCH IN FORESTRY

by W. H. Brittain, Macdonald College, Quebec, Canada

It is a safe bet that few foresters have ever even considered the utilization of the white birch in reforestation. However, our own particular interest was excited by our experience in reforesting portions of the area which has become known as the Morgan Arboretum at Macdonald College. In this predominantly hardwood area, offering a wide variety of soil types, it was found that the survival rate of the white birch on all sites compared favorably with that of all other hardwood species. In freedom from mouse damage (frequently a serious plague in this area), it was in a class by itself. In tolerance of grass competition, it was second only to the white ash. The absence of a strong tap root as in the oaks, hickories and walnuts, simplified transplanting operations and being a highly intolerant species, it proved well adapted to reforesting old farm fields, which made up a considerable portion of the property. Although sometimes regarded as a slow growing tree, it was found that on favorable sites seedlings made surprisingly rapid growth. On one particular collection, for example, originating from a single individual catkin gained an average height of 13 feet after only five years' growth.

Our interest in this tree was further stimulated as a result of collecting trips across the length and breadth of Canada. The ubiquity of this species lining roadsides, lakes and streams, wherever one journeyed, was indeed impressive. Even when flying over the vast coniferous forests of our north, a sudden gleam of white here and there signaled the spot where this persistent species had infiltrated some break in the forest cover. In many of the far northern areas visited, it was the only useful hardwood present and its great adaptability, to so many sites, renders it worthy of consideration as a reforestation species in certain cases.

### CAPITALIZING ON THE APPEAL OF THE COUNTRYSIDE

It is time--past time--that we respond to the demands of the era and create a national plan to coordinate a total national effort--an effort using the combined resources of government and of business and industry, and using the creative energy and the will of a frontier heritage to remake the face of our land, and thereby its heart.

Why can't we create in the countryside new communities that offer their own source of employment, esthetic satisfaction, and social and recreational opportunities? (Source: Secretary of Agriculture, Orville L. Freeman)

FORMER BOARD MEMBER  
BECOMES CONSULTING FORESTER

89 Ludlow Street  
Saratoga Springs, New York  
June 12, 1968

Dear Floyd:

You suggested that I send in a couple of paragraphs about my experience in Forestry now that I am going into consulting work.

I have become a consulting forester. I have accepted and completed my first job, a severe trespass case in which a sizeable area of beautiful, mature hardwood was heavily damaged by an abutting property owner. The problem was to determine the extent of damage from the evidence on the ground. It was a most interesting project. It remains to be seen how the settlement will be made.

My qualifying experience in Forestry covers a period of forty-two years. From 1926 as a graduate of the Yale School of Forestry to 1968, I worked for five different organizations--three public and two private enterprises.

1926-1928\*New York State Conservation Department. In charge of Reforestation work in 5 northwestern counties--Lowville, Lewis County headquarters.

1928-1935\*Forester in charge of Roadside Development in Wayne County, Michigan and city of Detroit.

1935-1943\*Tennessee Valley Authority. Forester responsible to Division Chief for Reforestation in Erosion Control in parts of seven states.

1943-1963\*Manager of Pulpwood Procurement for most of that period at the Mechanicville plant of West Vir-

70 YEARS AND FREE FISHING

Almost 30,000 New York State residents 70 years of age and older received free fishing and small game hunting licenses during the 1966-67 license year according to the New York State Conservation Department.

Conservation Commissioner R. Stewart Kilborne said that in the 1966-67 year, 14,487 free fishing licenses and 15,041 free small game hunting licenses were issued.

Residents who have reached their 70th birthday can obtain a free hunting or fishing license by submitting proof of age at any license issuing agency.

UDALL PRAISES NATIONAL FORESTRY ORGANIZATION

In the June issue of NATION'S BUSINESS, Interior Secretary Stewart Udall, in a by-lined article, "The Physical Environment: If We Don't Control it, It may Control Us," praised National Forest Products Association as an "active force in encouraging the timber industry to adapt the farming approach to its work."

Udall said that "By planting a crop of trees, tending its growth, harvesting it at maturity, and then planting another crop, the industry not only makes an important contribution to natural beauty and conservation, but also insures itself a perpetual crop of timber."

(Source: Forest Products Newsletter June 14, 1968)

ginia Pulp and Paper Company.

1963-1966\*Retired forester, practicing forestry.

1966-1967\*Finch Pruyn Company-Timberland Acquisition.

My employment with the Tennessee Valley Authority and West Virginia

GOLD MINE OF TREE INFORMATION

It isn't often that we would be as willing to use a lavish term in describing a book but I think you would agree that the book Trees of the Eastern and Central United States and Canada, a paper bound publication authored by Dr. William M. Harlow, Professor of Wood Technology at the State University of New York College of Forestry in Syracuse deserves this kind of statement. In the book, 140 different trees "are described in detail with information on general appearance, habit of growth, leaf forms, flowers, fruit, twig appearance, bark and other features; a section on habitat, distribution by state, commercial use, wood lore and other information. It has more than 600 photographs and figures in its 288 pages. The price for this paperback is a modest \$1.35 and can be secured at most book stores or by writing Dover Publications, Inc., 920 Broadway, Dept. NS, New York, N. Y.

Dr. Harlow along with Dean Harwar of Duke University are co-authors of the most used forestry text book for the identification of trees in the United States. Trees of Eastern and Central United States and Canada has a carefully prepared, authentic, although abbreviated statement of most

every native tree to be found in New York State.

Pulp and Paper Company were among the longest and most interesting, the latter the most challenging.

My card is enclosed.

Most sincerely

Stanley W. Hamilton



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F. FRANKLIN MOON  
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MAY 29 1968

SUNY COLLEGE OF  
ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE  
AND FORESTRY

