Forest Working Plans

By W. K. Wildes, M.F.

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ANY disposition on the part of the owners either of forested tracts or areas suitable for reforestation must, in the large majority of instances, be prompted by the expectation of financial gain. A few cases where this does not hold, embrace land owned by the state, water companies in a few instances, clubs and a small number of individuals. To this latter group of owners, the income from their holdings is not as important as the purpose to which a well-forested and properly managed area will be put, whether it be for its utility or aesthetic value. The large majority includes lumbermen, and owners of smaller areas, who have made their investment upon a strictly business basis, and who expect a suitable return from the same. If the forester can show the possibility of such a return, and at the same time provide for the preservation and improvement of the stand, he then addresses the practical side of the practice of his art.

He may be dealing either with a large area, involving many conditions as to topography, character of timber, rate of growth, etc., necessitating different methods of cutting to obtain desirable reproduction, a future supply of stock, protection from windfall and fire, or, he may have simply a wood lot problem to solve. In either case, it is the results that owners are looking for, and not an opportunity to invest their time and money for the advancement of forestry for its own sake. It is here that the forester has an opportunity to show that his work and its results are eminently practical, that a desirable return is possible; both immediate from the sale of the product, and remote from the increased and accumulating growth, as well as the improvement of the quality of the timber, together with the growing and the reproductive capacity of the soil.

It is a planting proposition, the return is necessarily remote. If, however, it can be shown that an area, now producing 1 per cent. for example, is capable of returning 3 per cent. per annum, compound interest, at the final harvest in 40 years, after deducting with interest, the initial cost of stock and planting, together with taxes and fire protection for the full period, is it not good business policy for many owners, whether individual or company, to make such an investment? It will be argued that only owners that are able to hold an area permanently will care to wait 40 years for a return, and that very few individuals would consent to an investment in which the returns are deferred for so long a time. This is true in almost all cases. There are, however, conditions which make such an investment desirable. It is not at all uncommon for plantations to be made, protected, and allowed to mature, in order that the returns may be enjoyed by the next generation of a family, or have them take the place of a life insurance policy.

In practicing forestry, it must be realized at the outset that an investment either of money or marketable material left standing is necessary. The former includes the extra cost of marking the timber to be removed, care in protection of the young growth, fire protection, including piling coniferous tops and patrol, and a slight increase in the cost of logging per thousand feet, as the larger the amount of timber removed from a given area the less is the cost per unit. Unless a clear cutting system is employed, some marketable material must be left on the area cut over both for seeding and in some cases for protecting the seed trees from windfall. This comes under the latter form of investment namely, merchantable material. In return for this investment of merchantable material, the condition of the forest is improved. Instead of removing all of the valuable species and leaving the area to reproduce the undesirable and less valuable, the reproduction of desirable species is provided for, and the future value of the area increased.

For the successful operation of a working plan and the possibility of carrying it out for the full period specified, it is necessary for the forester and owner to meet on common ground. First of all, the forester must get the point of view of the owner, and arrive at a full understanding of his wishes and plans. This means that he cannot always provide for or obtain the results that may be most desirable from a scientific point of view. Many thoroughly desirable silvicultural operations must be ignored, for example, an improvement thinning may be scientifically necessary, but if there is no market for the material, and the owner does not wish to bear the expense, the operation must be delayed until the material reaches a marketable size. The first thing, then, is for the forester to meet the owner's wishes, making such scientific sacrifices as are necessary, and not making the plan as he, himself, would prefer.

He then should make a thorough study of the markets of the region and plan his cuttings accordingly. Different localities vary in their ability to absorb a wide range and class of material. Cord wood may have no value, or it may be worth 25 cents or $1 a cord on the stump, and so on up through the higher class of forest products. Failure to understand these conditions thoroughly, and the demands of a region, may mean the financial failure of a plan. Oftentimes these local conditions preclude the possibility of certain provisions highly desirable from a technical standpoint, but which for practical reasons are impossible. In other words, the practical must be given full consideration along with the technical.

With complete co-operation between forester and owner, and a disposition on the part of both to make the necessary sacrifices, together with an understanding on the part of the former of the really practical side of the problem, there should be less and less cause for the abandonment of the provisions of working plans made for definite periods.

The first working plan in Vermont under the state forest service, was made by the writer while engaged as assistant to the state forester. The area treated is owned by Dr. William Stanford Stevens of Albans, Vermont, and is located at Enosburg, in the same state. An outline of the work and its provisions follow.

The area involved embraces 900 acres, divided as follows:

Woodland, 360 acres; pasture land, 344 acres; meadow, 196 acres.

The conditions that led the owner to consider the possibilities of forestry were these: The area had been maintained under a more or less diversified system of farm management, and as the owner did not live on or near the property, he wished to be relieved of the care and attention that such an arrangement involved.

To accomplish this purpose it seemed best to bring the three classes of land under a definite and permanent system of management through the provisions and maintenance of a forest working plan.

The provisions follow:

1. To complete the treatment of the whole tract at the end of ten years.

2. All woodland to be treated is divided into ten equal areas, one to be thinned in the fall and winter of each year.

3. All pasture land is divided into ten equal areas, one to be planted in the spring of each year.

4. All meadow land will be maintained as such.

5. For each wooded area, the kind of thinning to employ is stated; also a rough estimate, together with net value, of the amount to come out.

6. For each area to be planted, the species are selected and the number necessary given, together with the total cost of the work.

The woodland is mixed, hardwoods consisting of sugar maple, yellow birch, beech, and a small percentage of ash, basswood, poplar, ironwood, cherry and elm, with young hemlock and spruce reproduction well established on a few sections. Sugar maple reproduction is especially good, and with ash and basswood is particularly desirable.

In treating this area either reproduction or improvement thinnings were prescribed, removing all undesirable and over-mature species and such mature species as seemed best for the requirements of the area. Thus only desirable species were left to reproduce as well as to become more valuable through increased growth.

In carrying out the field work for this plan, the area was first surveyed both by boundaries and types of land. It was necessary to ascertain the area of each, with the exception of meadow land, in order that the total could be divided into ten equal parts for annual treatment. Upon each wooded section the total stand of material was estimated, both in board feet and cords, the system of management and the character of thinning necessary was prescribed, and the material to come out the first year marked. Where a reproduction cutting was recommended, provisions for keeping out grazing were made.

Upon each section of pasture land the necessary planting and species were determined, together with the fencing required to prevent grazing and killing young planted material.

In the office, a map was prepared showing each class of land together with the specified area to be thinned or planted each year. For example, 1910-1911-1912, etc., denote the year in which the area is to be cut, which I, 1b, 1c; II, III, etc., denote the area and order of planting; I to be planted in 1910, II in 1911, etc.

In the written plan a complete statement of the treatment of each section, both cutting and planting, is given for each year. For example:

1910.

Woodland. 22 acres will be thinned, 1a being clear cut for planting.

Planting. 32.41 A will be planted with white pine, namely 1b, c, d and e. 1a is not to be treated; 1d has been staked out. The other acres have definite boundaries. On this area there is sufficient cord wood available to make its removal profitable.

1911.

Woodland. 20 acres will be thinned. Of this area 7.8 acres in the lot by the sugar-house have been marked for a reproduction cutting. Tract Vb will be clear cut for planting.

Planting. Tract II. 37.36 A will be planted with white pine. All apple trees, brakes and hard hack are to be removed.

OUTLINE FOR CUTTING.

Years.	Board. Feet.	Sale Price per M.	Cords.	Sale Price per M.	Total.
1910	30,000	$105.00	130	$39.00	$144.00
1911	22,000	77.00	240	72.00	149.00

OUTLINE FOR PLANTING.

Year.	Block.	Area, Acres.	Species.	Number.
1910	1 b	10.56	White pine	12,000
	1 c	2.38	White pine	2,400
	1 d	17.24	White pine	17,240
	1 e	2.24	White pine	2,688
		32.42		34,328
1911	11	37.36	White pine	37,260

(The acreage of woodland to be treated is cut down from the total 360 by the fact that about 16 acres was being cut over under a contract ..... previous to the adoption of this plan. It accounts for only 22 and 20 acres coming under management for the years given above, which is, of course, not one-tenth of the total area of woodland.)

It is estimated that the total receipts from the cutting, including the tract being cut under contract above mentioned, will pay the complete cost of planting and seedlings.

The plan just outlined means that at the end of the ten-year period the owner will have his woodland under a good system of forest management, and greatly improved over its present condition, together with 344 acres planted to Norway spruce and white pine, the cost of which being met as before stated by the returns from the area itself. The returns from thinnings which will be made on each section in the period from 1935 to 1945, making each section thinned 25 years old, will give a considerable return. At this time about 400 trees per acre will be removed. From 1950 to 1960 the area will be clear cut by sections and replanted. The total yield from this cutting should be at least 30,000 board feet per acre. The plan also provides for proper fire protection, which is absolutely necessary for the successful maturing of a plantation. It also states the conditions which any contractor must meet who makes the cuttings during the next ten years. These conditions follow:

1. All trees to come out are blazed and stamped with the letter "Y."

2. The contractor must take all marked and leave all unmarked trees.

3. Care in felling must be taken in order that young growth and reproduction will not be injured.

4. All sound logs 6 inches at the small end and over are to go into lumber.

5. Sound down timber and tops of felled trees are to be cut into cord wood.

6. Care must be taken in skidding logs not to injure standing trees and reproduction.

7. The contractor will be liable to a penalty of twice the value of any tree that is cut not bearing the official stamp.

8. All work is subject to inspection.

The state forester also agrees to mark the trees to cut each year.

While the owner himself will not enjoy this return, the plan offers an example of the instance cited previously by which an individual is willing to make a long-time investment in order to make it possible for the next generation in his family to enjoy the results.

Knew Sweets of Liberty

Negro Burglar's Touching Explanation of Why He Gave the Canary Its Freedom.

It should be premised that this story is absolutely true—even if it doesn't sound that way. A few days before Lieutenant Faurot, in charge of the finger print department at police headquarters, sailed for France, a big negro was brought in. He had been arrested on general principles by an alert copper, but the policemen had no charge against him that would stick. Faurot took his finger prints.

"Dis heah is all foolishness," said the negro. "I nebbah been arrested befo', and I dean like de way you all treat me. I'm er hard wukkin' man."

He gave his right name, too, and an address which proved to be accurate. But because the police still suspected him in spite of his good references they held him while Faurot went through the records of the bureau. Finally he looked up at the negro. "What were you doing out at Flatbush last Thursday night?" he demanded.

The negro wilted. He admitted that he had burglarized a house, when he was shown the finger prints he had left on a pane of glass. He told where he had pawned the silverware and jewelry he had stolen, but he still persisted that it was his first offense. And then Faurot asked him one more question. "Why," said he, "did you open the cage door and let that canary out?"

"Misteh," said the negro, "heah's where I weaken. I'll tell you the trufe. I done serve four years over in Pennsylvania, and I let that there little bird out because I don't want to see noffin behind the bars."—From the New York Letter to the Cincinnati Times-Star.

WHEN END OF WORLD COMES

Professor Lowell Predicts the Nature But Says Mankind Will Have Many Years' Warning.

Credulous individuals who are always fearful that some of the ends of the world predicted by sensational prophets may prove to be true, will find considerable comfort in the assertion of Professor Lowell that there is good scientific evidence for the belief that mankind will have many years' warning of the great catastrophe that is destined to put an end to all thing on this planet.

According to Professor Lowell's statements there is somewhere within the remote confines of space a great mass of matter—once a world, but now dead—that is hurling itself toward our sun. In time it is certain to reach the goal to which it is tending, and when the two come together the globe on which we live is destined to cease to exist.

Fortunately for our peace of mind, there is at the present moment no such dead world within dangerous proximity and yet any day it may appear. Any day the morning newspapers may announce that one of these dark bodies has come within the reach of the telescope—that it may readily be seen by the light of the sun reflected upon it.

While it would then be certain that the end of the world was in sight, there would still be ample time in which to prepare for the inevitable. If the first view of the intruder were caught at the eleventh magnitude—it could scarcely come much nearer without being detected—it would not be until 27 years later that it would become visible to the naked eye, and three years more would elapse before it appeared to us equal in size to a first magnitude star.

In two years and three months more it would have come as near to us as Jupiter, and by that time it would be far the brightest star in the sky. In fact, its effect upon the world would already be felt. Our seasons would change and the days would grow longer. Finally just 145 days later, those who were still alive would witness the beginning of the end. The stranger would not strike the earth, but would pass as close in its dash to the sun that the earth would turn and follow until together they would drop silently into the sun.

He Plays Games to Order.

An inoffensive, prosperous person is the game player, who is on hire in the streets of one of the old quarters of Paris. He is known in his trade or profession, but probably in years gone by there were many more of him. He is very clean and well fed looking, neatly though not richly dressed, and he walks about with a box under his arm, crying at intervals, "L'amateur, voici l'amateur!" His clients are the convalescent, the lonely, the infirm, and he carries with him a pleasant atmosphere of recreation; he is the professional time killer for those who are forced to be idle and inactive. This "amateur" is a game player. His box is filled with bedside games, such as draughts, cards, lotto, chess, though he is modest about his chess and does not offer himself as a champion. He haunts more especially the fascinating City Island, where are presumably old fashioned people who might be glad of an old fashioned hired companion for an hour of draughts or marble, to be played in their own sitting room instead of in the public, noisy cafe.—London Evening Standard.

Then and Now.

Prior to the last fifteen years, by the time people had attained their first quarter of a century, they considered themselves pretty much formed as to physical and mental characteristics. If they were ambitious and energetic, they perhaps carried on some kind of exercise for their physical well-being, and guarded against mental deterioration as they advanced in years by occasionally taking up new studies or reviewing old ones; as a dear old lady of my acquaintance at the age of eighty-nine began to review her algebra to keep her mind active.

Now everything is changed. We cannot settle down comfortably in the thought of anything in the regular routine of life which we may not be called upon to alter at a moment's notice. Most of us have found that few of our established habits are right, and that unless we are willing to be left hopelessly behind our associates we must turn over again all that we required in infancy, and that has since become a matter of automatic action.—From the Atlantic.

Vicarious Candy.

Down among the tenements of the old Greenwich village, where factories are becoming unpleasantly plentiful, a group of children was playing in a gutter. A passerby walked slowly, observing the active preparations of a "little mother," aged about seven, who was marshaling her charges into order, apparently in preparation for some urban excursion. Something had gone wrong and one small kid was bawling.

"Shut your noise, Tommy Higgins, and be good this minute!" admonished the motherlet, with a promissory smack. "If you don't stop like I tell you I'll leave you right here in the mud gutter. I'll wait to go wid us till yez closes yer noise and be's a good boy. Do you know where we're goin'? Well, we're goin' in the next block to the candy factory to smell the candies cookin'. And do yer know what they smells like? Well, it's chocolate creams an' pep'mints."

Dog That Guarded a Cat.

When my dog was a puppy I got a little kitten to keep him company. They got to be good friends, but as they got older the cat seemed to think she could take care of herself.

When the cat climbed a tree it seemed to puzzle the dog, and he would stand below the tree and look up at the cat and bark at her, as if trying to understand how the cat could get up into the tree while he had to stay on the ground.

When evening came the dog would hunt up the cat and carry her to the kennel where they slept at night. The dog kept one of his forelegs over the cat, and there she had to stay until morning. At last the cat was killed, but I have the dog yet.—Pur News.

REMARKABLE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA

Munyon's Stomach Treatment Performing Miracles.

MUNYON TELLS YOU HOW TO GET WELL FREE OF CHARGE

"A few days ago I received a letter from a young man, who states he is 23 years of age, and has occupied several important positions, but owing to indigestion and inability to sleep he has been unable to concentrate his mind upon his work and has consequently been discharged on the ground of neglect of duty. He goes on to say that he is a young man of steady habits, but for years he has suffered from dyspepsia, which has so affected his nerves that he is unable to sleep, and that it is not neglect upon his part, nor lack of interest in the business, but simply physical weakness. He asks my advice in this matter.

"For the benefit of a large number of these similarly situated I propose to answer this letter publicly, hoping that it may be the means of helping many who may be affected in this way.

"In the first place, the stomach must be made well before the nerves can be made strong. The nerves must be made strong before one can sleep well. No one is capable of doing his best who is in any way troubled with insomnia or any form of nervousness. The greatest generals have been men of iron nerve and indomitable will. They have had perfect digestion, being able to eat well, and digest all they ate.

"It is said that Napoleon lost the battle of Waterloo because of a fit of indigestion. Grant's enormous reserve power was due to a weak stomach. Abraham Lincoln said that he did not know that he had a stomach. Grover Cleveland, it is said, could work 18 hours a day, eat a hearty meal at 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning, go to bed and sleep soundly until 9 o'clock and get up refreshed, ready for a new day's work.

"Pres. Taft is another type of healthy manhood. Who thinks for one moment that he would be the President of the United States today had he been a dyspeptic or affected with some nervous ailment? I claim that two-thirds of all the failures in professional and business life are due to weak and deranged stomachs.

"No business house would care to employ a dyspeptic representative to sell goods for them on the road. One-half the men who stand behind counters to-day, earning from $12 to $15 a week, will never get beyond these figures, for the reason that they are physically weak. They lack the nerve power and commanding strength that come from a good, sound stomach.

"No one cares to hear a dyspeptic preacher. No matter how pious he may be, he is bound to reflect his bilious and jaundiced condition. He will unconsciously inoculate his hearers with his melancholy feelings.

"No one would think of entrusting an important legal case in the hands of a dyspeptic lawyer, any more than he would care to entrust his own life, or that of a dear one, in the hands of a physician who is nervous, irritable or a dyspeptic. Men must have good digestion, strong nerves and vital manhood in order to render a clean, clear-cut decision either in medicine, law or business.

"I believe that more than half of the divorces can be traced to ill health. I want every dyspeptic to try my remedy treatment; for it corrects nearly all forms of indigestion and nervousness. It makes old stomachs almost as good as new. Its marvelous power for digesting food and getting the best out of it makes for good rich, red blood. This, in turn, strengthens the nerves, builds up the general system, and will surely prolong life and make it a pleasure to live and do the things allotted to us."

Professor Munyon makes no charge for consultation or medical advice; not a penny to pay. Address Prof. J. M. Munyon, Munyon's Laboratories, Fifty-third and Jefferson streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

Swiss Woman Preacher.

Miss Gertrude von Petzold will probably be the first woman preacher in Switzerland, now that the synod of the cantons has decided that women may preach. She was formerly minister of the Free Christian church in Leicester, England, where she was born. She has also preached in this country.

A pitcher isn't necessarily broken when he is knocked out of the box.

IGNORANCE IS BLISS.

Miss Oldgirl—What do you think of Fred proposing to me when he hasn't known me a week?

Miss Frank—I think that's the reason.

When we look back now upon some of the things we used to worry about, we wonder what the lunacy commissions were doing all that time!

Cement Talk No. 8

The appearance of any place can be greatly improved by using *concrete* wherever possible. If you have a nice home, whether in the city or in the country, you can add greatly to its attractiveness by building not only the sidewalks, but the steps, curbs, fence-posts, cisterns, foundations, driveways, cellars and so on, of *concrete*. Build of *concrete* and use UNIVERSAL Portland Cement. *Concrete* is cheap, easy to use, clean, fire, rat and rot proof. *Concrete* is the simplest building material and the most durable. You need only UNIVERSAL cement, sand, gravel or crushed stone. But remember to use UNIVERSAL—it is the best *cement*. It is always of uniform color and great strength. Ask your dealer for it.

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ANNUAL OUTPUT 10,000,000 BARRELS

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from woman's ailments are invited to write to the names and addresses here given, for positive proof that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound does cure female ills.

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Philadelphia, Pa.—Mrs. Frank Clark, 3416 N. Allegheny Ave.

These women are only a few of thousands of living witnesses of the power of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to cure female diseases. Not one of these women ever received compensation in any form for the use of their names in this advertisement—but are willing that we should refer to them because of the good they may do other suffering women to prove that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a reliable and honest medicine, and that the statements made in our advertisements regarding its merit are the truth and nothing but the truth.