

Forest Service Has Offered Tips To Conserve Timber

Lumber Demands To Remain High Ten Or More Years Yet

Concluded from last week

Plans were made, following the end of the war, to construct two and three-quarter million homes by the end of 1947—a pace which is expected to last up to ten or more years. This, however, is contingent upon prosperity of all businesses, trades and professions.

Assuming that income and employment remain high, and forest products are available at reasonable prices, the estimated need for lumber will be 42 million board feet a year. With the pre-war annual output of 26 million, this will mean that almost twice the pre-war cut must be made.

Lumber output, due to strikes of the many industries, did not begin to reach the 31 million feet planned for 1946. It'll be difficult to push the annual output above 33 million board feet, annually for the next ten years. Likelihood is that the output will never be able to meet demand, to say nothing about building up the depleted stock piles.

Favorable prices, more labor, and more equipment may help. Eventually lumber production is going to be curtailed because of timber shortages. Timber reserves are declining.

In the west, many of the established sawmills will run out of logs in a few years. New opportunities are limited for large-scale operations.

In the north, timber depletion has shrunk the lumber industry to a small fraction of its former importance. Even in the south, the stand of fast-growing pines is not sufficient to maintain the present output.

One fact remains: We are not growing enough timber. We are no longer in an era of timber surplus. Now we must make the fullest possible use of what we have and can grow.

There is some waste of timber, which could be avoided by better cutting, marketing, and milling practices. Better protection of our forest capital against fire and pests is also needed. But in the long run we shall have to grow more timber than we do now if we are to supply the needs of a prosperous nation.

Meanwhile, the average farm or home owner is going to have difficulty getting all the timber he would like to have.

Before the war the United States exported lumber. In 1945 we imported more than twice as much as we exported. Exports in 1945 were only 1 1/2% of our total production. Little could be gained by shutting off this trickle of out-flowing lumber. Trade retaliation by other countries might cause even greater losses. Continued exports will help maintain other imports and to foster international good will.

Aside from the things that may be done by industry and other agencies, the Forest Service believes that it can help increase lumber supply by:

1. Pushing the sale of timber from the National Forests. To do this without sacrificing future production will require many more forest roads, especially in the extreme west, to give access to the large volume of timber that cannot now be reached.

2. Providing technical management and marketing service to small woodland owners. This'd encourage them to harvest the trees that are ready for cutting, and yet leave enough timber on their land for future crops.

3. Aiding and advising small sawmill operators in proper forest practices, milling operations, and marketing.

Lumber shortages will probably last a long time. As a nation we are still cutting and burning saw-timber faster than it grows. The big problem lies in the 4,200,000 small private holdings where cutting practices are usually poor.

With good management—found in many of the larger private timber holdings and in most of the public forests—we could eventually double the growth of saw-timber. We could grow all we need and still have enough to export plenty.

A full-scale program of building up and maintaining forest productivity is urgently needed. Educational efforts should be expanded. The Forest Service believes that the following steps are also necessary:

1. Increased public aids and services to private owners.

2. Public control of cutting and other forest practices on private forest lands.

Expansion and development of public forests—national, state and local.

This concludes the survey of the timber industry as it affects the southern part of Curry county, and what may be looked forward to, if properly developed.

County Serv Officer Up To State Solons

SALEM—A request for veterans' service officer in every county in Oregon to aid in the "re-adjustment of World War 2 veterans to community life" will be made before the 1947 session of the state legislature, as the result of a resolution adopted by the association of Oregon counties at its 41st annual convention at Portland last week.

The association resolutions committee, after considerable discussion, prepared and submitted a plan before the convention proposing the state, through its department of veterans' affairs, co-

operate with the counties in financing the county veterans' service officers, similar to the county agent set-up which members said had worked so successfully. This proposal was approved by the convention.

The resolution further proposes that the department of veterans' affairs set up a school to train the personnel and make appointments based on recommendations of local veterans' organizations and the county court.

George E. Sandy, director of veterans' affairs, spoke before the convention, pointing out that at present only 18 counties have appointed men to serve discharged veterans. He said that because of the valuable assistance they've rendered ex-service men, it is "essential" that all counties have similar centers where veteran population warrants.

In The Mailbox:

Editor, Pilot: Since we are settled at the farm, I would appreciate it if you would change our address to DeMotte, Indiana, instead of Knightstown.

We are in the northern part of the state again. Our weather for several weeks. It has been as high as 66 for days. This is "unusual" as you know—predictions for tomorrow are colder.

The country-side is beautiful to me as the golden beeches and oaks still hold their golden-brown leaves. There is a quietness and peace that seems to permeate the entire countryside. My thots are on the coast, though, many times. Kindly remember me to your

family and to the many friends. —Mrs. E. F. Duvall, DeMotte, Indiana.

Deputy Collector Lists Itinerary For January

The following income tax itinerary will be followed by the deputy collectors from the Coos Bay office:

- Reedsport, Douglas county, at Room 9, City hall, January 2.
- Myrtle Point, Coos County, at city, January 3.
- Brookings, Curry County, at Central Building, Jan. 6 and 7.

Gold Beach, Curry County court house, January 8.

Port Orford, Curry County Curry County Bank, January 9.

Bandon, Coos County, at hall, January 9.

Coquille, Coos County, at hall, January 10.

Coos Bay, Coos County, at 212 postoffice building, Jan. 13 to 15.

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Gaining Headway

New Line Construction Is Across Chetco River

Members of Coss-Curry Electric Co-operative are glad to watch the new line construction cross the Chetco River, thus a step closer to the time when the entire community will be served from California-Oregon Power Co. current. None will be more pleased than the co-operative, when "lights go on" all over the area, so long without any current.

Will Serve Outlying Streets In Brookings First

Upon reaching the Forest Service guard station, this line will be divided, one line to be built southward, while the other will be built past the greenhouse, up North Street, including Easy Street, westward to the highway. From each of these main lines, "feeder" lines will be constructed to the various property owners on either side of these lines.

Current Will Await Installation of Power Units

Perhaps these lines will be constructed before arrival of the new transformers which will be installed at the state line, and perhaps the transformers may arrive first. But in either case, use of the current will be determined by installation of these new units. Those temporary transformers at the state line are about to their load capacity, so but few units may added now.

City, Proper, Last To Be Changed To New Power

When installed, these transformers will be large enough to carry the entire current load of the area, and as lines are completed, service will be moved over to the new lines, with the city of Brookings, now being served by the local units will be last to be cut in on the new power lines. Day by day, following construction where new lines are cut in, the power load is reduced on the local generating plant, thus relieving some of the load.

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