itself is liberal in all its features touching the interests of any one who has determined to invest private capital in this new industry and become a timber grower.

ITS APPLICATION TO THE LUMBER OPERATOR

By John Schroeder

The public does not appreciate what it means to the operator to carry cutover land. In checking over some of our lands I find an example where we are paying one-third of the value of that land in taxes per year. This shows it would be suicide for the lumber operator to attempt to carry cutover lands over any definite period.

The Forest Crop Law has been explained quite thoroughly by Mr. Wengert. It has a cumulative effect that gives the lumber operator a breathing spell, so as to speak. It allows selective cutting and while selective cutting has not been carried on intensively, nevertheless it can be developed; it has been carried on in Europe for some time and I think that in time it will be worked out favorably here. This forest crop law will naturally interest the large operator rather than the small operator. He can reduce the fire hazard through selective cutting and will be better able to handle his brush disposal.

In a recent questionnaire sent out to lumber operators of the State, it was discovered that a great majority were interested in the forest crop law. Some of the questions in this questionnaire are as follows: The first was: How many were willing to enter land? And it showed a majority were. The next item asked for suggestions for improving the fire service and co-operation with the State organization. Some operators in Wisconsin have their own organization and all are willing to co-operate with the Conservation Commission; some suggested that settlers be given the opportunity to patrol the areas and another suggestion was made that the people in the cutover areas be educated along the lines of fire prevention. The question of natural reforestation was brought up in this questionnaire and it showed that except where the land has been burned over quite thoroughly natural reforestation would take place, if given the opportunity and fire were kept out.

In our own operations in Ontario we have observed White Pine come in as second growth—the fire was kept out as much as possible—and it proved that something could be done in this area. We
started cutting there about fifteen years ago and in going back over these areas which were cut twelve or fifteen years ago, we find remarkable second growth in practically all cases. Our company had five hundred acres in Vilas County on which we did selective logging in order to leave a fringe of trees around the lakes to beautify them and enhance their value. We left plenty of growth to take care of natural seeding and patrolled for fire. It worked out very well, both from a conservation standpoint and also from a financial standpoint.

I am sure that all lumber operators are very much interested in the forest crop law and are happy to have their greatest problem, taxation, in process of solution.

**ITS APPLICATION TO THE PULPWOOD OPERATOR**

*By W. R. Wheaton*

To date the Conservation Commission has applications on file for 61,555 acres of land to be filed under that law. Of this amount, 19% is by lumber companies, 47% by paper mills, and the balance of 34% largely by small land owners, who undoubtedly expect to market a large portion of the products of those lands, in the form of pulp wood. I know of 40-50,000 acres of land which will be filed in the near future by parties who expect to market the future products largely in pulp wood. Of this, approximately 10,000 acres will be filed by paper mills and the balance by pulp wood operators. The Conservation Commission expects that 100,000 acres of land will be filed under the law before the end of the present fiscal year, and I believe that that figure is a very conservative one. It would therefore seem that the pulpwood operator is receptive to the forest crop law.

Its appeal to the lumber man is very much the same. The timberland owner who files his land under the Forest Crop Law will sell part of his harvest to the pulp mill and part of it to the saw mill and to the box factories. The soft wood would go largely to the pulp manufacturer, the hard wood to the box manufacturer and the saw mills. And the lumber man sells a large percentage of his soft wood production to the pulp and paper mills. This continuous steady market for his soft wood influences his attitude toward the Forest Crop Law very materially.