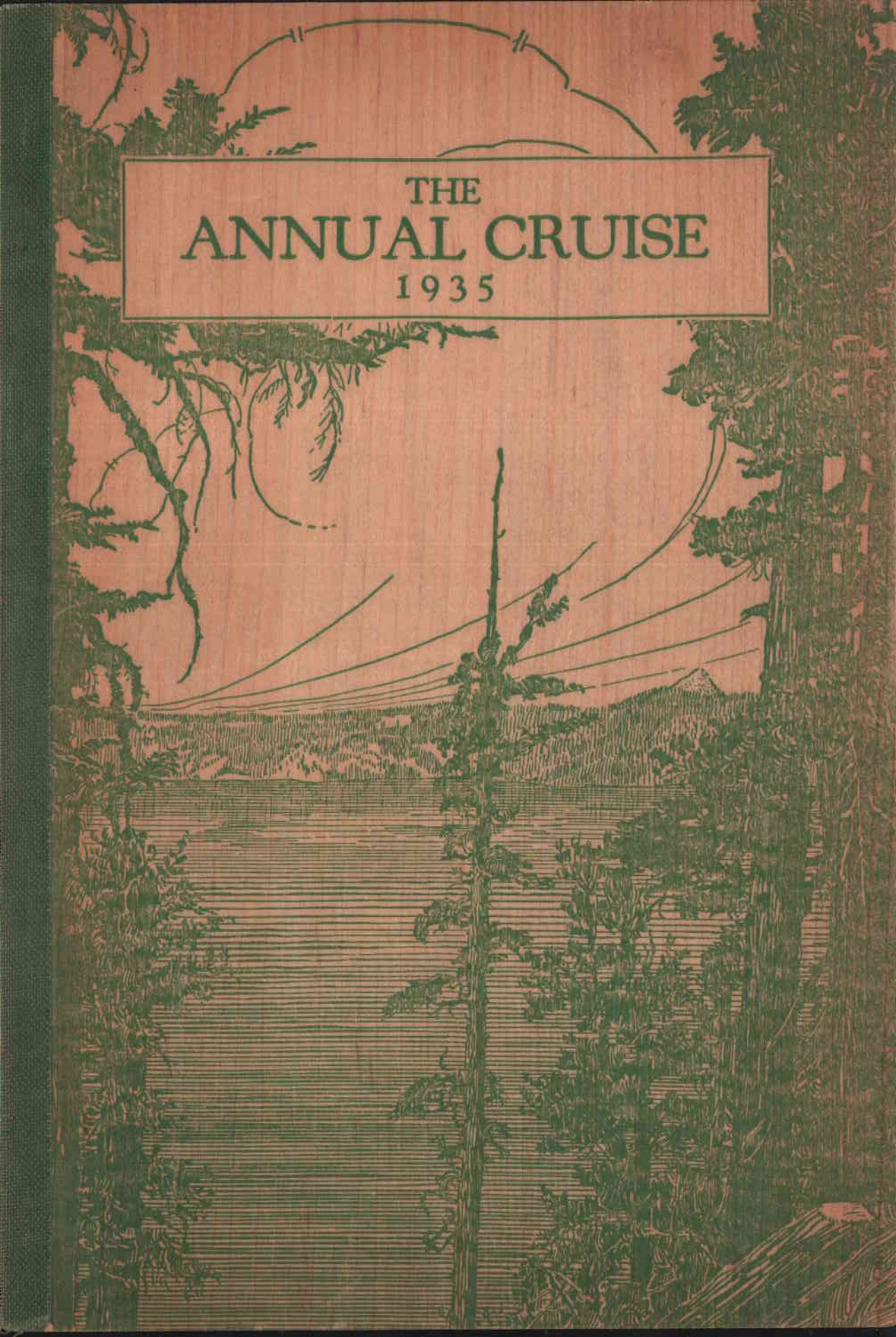
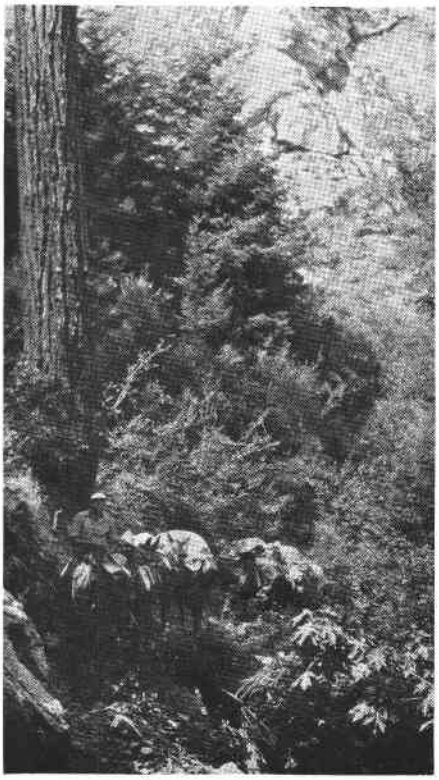

THE
ANNUAL CRUISE
1935

THE ANNUAL CRUISE

OREGON STATE COLLEGE
CORVALLIS, OREGON



Samuel L. Miller

VOLUME XVI
1935

Published Annually by
THE FOREST CLUB

In the passing of Fred J. Schreiner on November the sixteenth, nineteen hundred thirty-four, we student foresters have lost a brother, the world, a true forester. For seven years Fred, a graduate of Oregon State College, had taught his students not only the technicalities of forest engineering but the lessons of perseverance, cheerfullness and faith in a great cause. In the field or in the classroom Fred's life permeated the surroundings with the richness of wholesome living.

"A fitting tribute to a forester is the honor of having a beautiful mountain peak named in his honor—for his services to the state and to the group of men with whom he worked. Schreiner's Peak raises its head above the surrounding peaks in the Mt. Hood National Forest. Perpetually will this mountain look up to its mighty neighbor, Mt. Hood, and down on the lower tree-clad slopes of the Cascades. For his services in preserving these trees which he so loved, his name shall be remembered by men."

Inspired by his devotion to forestry, his faith in mankind, his loyalty to the school, the college, the state—we dedicate this volume to the memory of Fred J. Schreiner.

SALUTE TO THE TREES

Many a tree is found in the wood,
And every tree for its use is good;
Some for the strength of the gnarled root,
Some for the sweetness of flower or fruit;
Some for shelter against the storm,
And some to keep the hearthstone warm.
Some for the roof, and some for the beam,
And some for a boat to breast the stream;
In the wealth of the wood since the world began
The trees have offered their gifts to man.

But the glory of trees is more than their gifts;
'Tis a beautiful wonder of life that lifts
From a wrinkled seed in an earth-bound clod,
A column, an arch in the temple of God,
A pillar of power, a dome of delight,
A shrine of song, and a joy of sight;
Their roots are the nurses of rivers in birth,
Their leaves are alive with the breath of the earth;
They shelter the dwellings of man; and they bend
O'er his grave with the look of a loving friend.

I have camped in the whispering forests of pines,
I have slept in the shadows of olives and vines;
In the knees of an oak, at the foot of a palm,
I have found good rest and slumber's balm.
And now, when the morning gilds the boughs
Of the vaulted elm at the door of my house,
I open the window and make salute:
"God bless thy branches and feed thy root!
Thou hast lived before, live after me,
Thou ancient, friendly, faithful tree."

—Henry Van Dyke.

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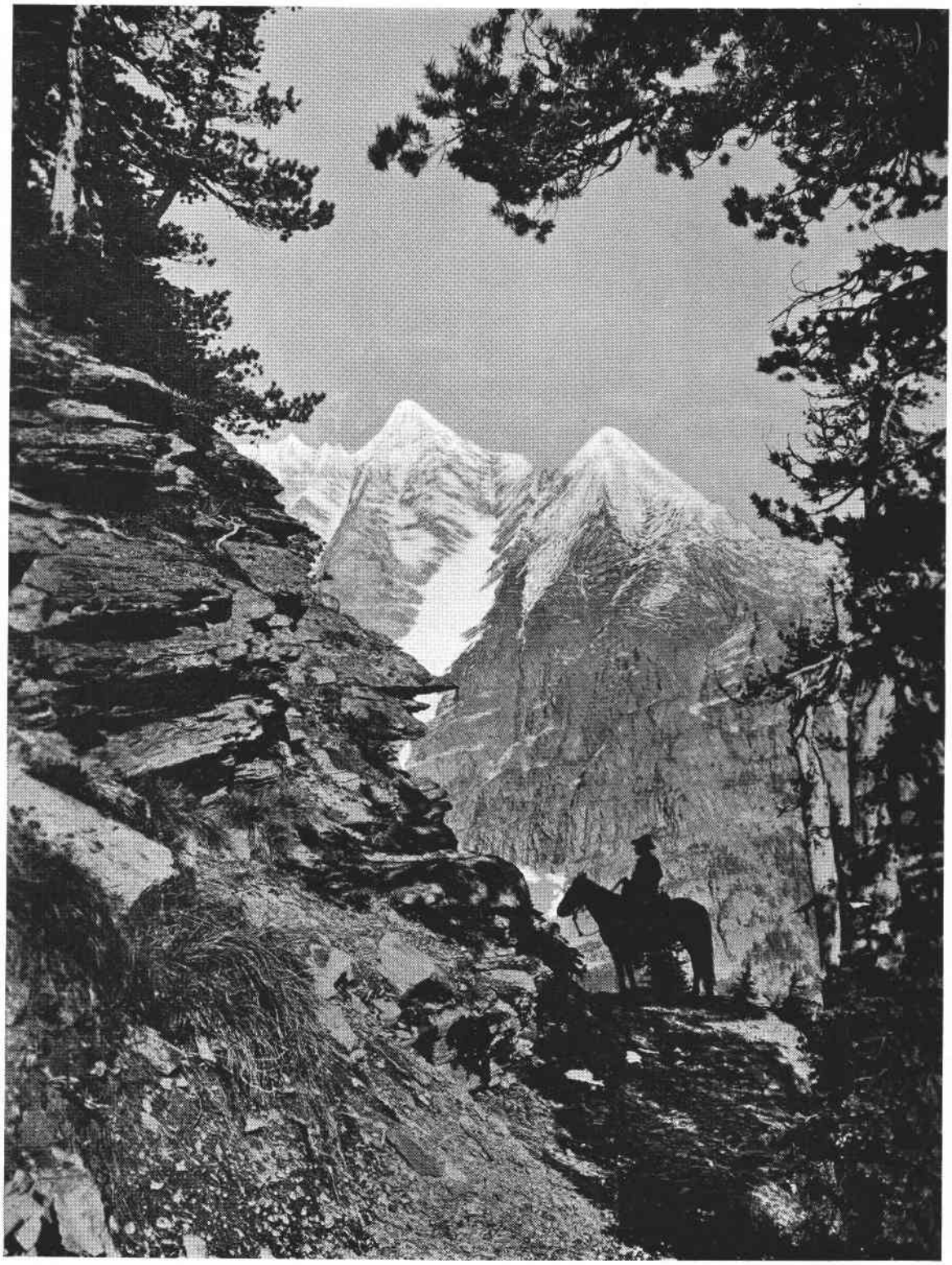


Courtesy "American Forests", the Magazine of the American Forestry Association; Photo by Hileman

FOREST FOLK

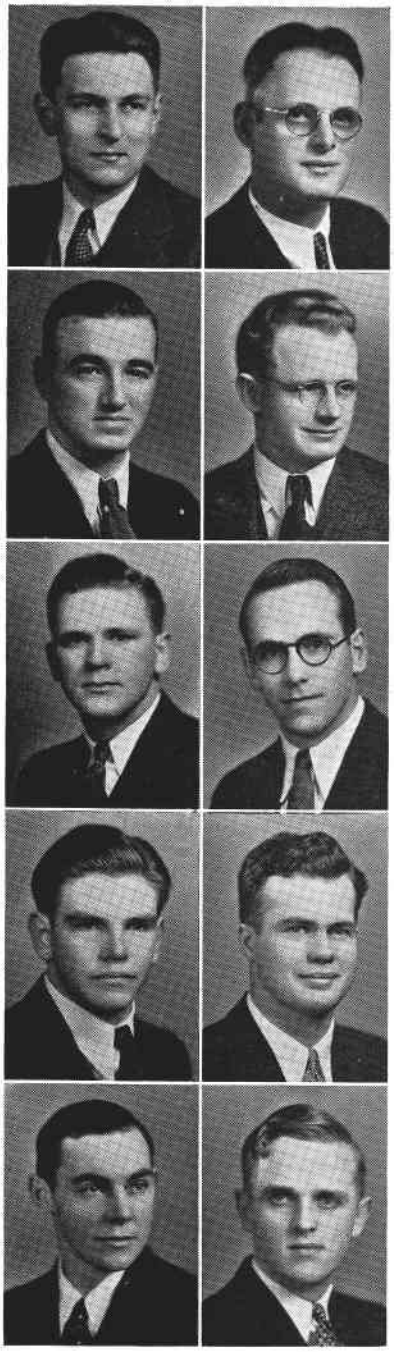
There's much to say, much has been said
In books of prose and rhyme,
About the Forest Service folk
Who guard our timber fine.
Their courage, wisdom, loyalty,
Their love of this great cause,
Does more to save our forests
Than many rules and laws.

In summer when the danger
Of fire is always near,
They give themselves unstintingly
Nor wait for words of cheer—
Just work from early morning
Till often late at night,
On Sundays, holidays, and all,
Where there is fire to fight.

And many other forms of work
Take energy and toil.
And when these various tasks are done,
They burn the midnight oil
To make reports and records,
Plans for the coming day,
That make both strength and money
Do the very most they may.

They work in many places,
These Forest Folk of ours.
Some work in city offices
And some in Lookout towers.
It matters not just where they are
Or what they may be doing,
Their work and aims are all for this,
To keep our Forests growing.

—A Supervisor's Wife.



AUFDERHEIDE, ROBERT
"Bob"
Salem, Oregon
Technical Forestry
Activities:
Xi Sigma Pi 3, 4
Experience:
Columbia Nat. Forest '33
ECW Foreman '34, '35
Olympic Nat. Forest '34

DUNFORD, LEVON
"Von"
Medford, Oregon
Logging Engineer
Activities:
Rifle Team 1, 2
Swimming Team 3
Hell Divers 3, 4
Xi Sigma Pi 3, 4
Annual Cruise Staff 4
Chairman Fernhopper Banquet 4
Glee Club 4
Experience:
CCC Crater Lake Nat. Park '33
Blister Rust '34

HOLMES, ELDON
"Bill"
Albany, Oregon
Technical Forestry
Activities:
Annual Cruise Circulation Manager 4
Arboretum Day Eats Com. 4
Rook Football
Experience:
Siuslaw Nat. Forest '31, '32, '33
New Mexico ECW '34

POLAND, EDWARD
"Ed"
Shedd, Oregon
Technical Forestry
Activities:
Rook Baseball 1
Forest Club 1, 2, 3, 4
Experience:
Willamette Nat. Forest '33
Nicolet Nat. Forest, Rhinelander, Wis. '34

RICE, NEIL
"Bull"
Port Orford, Oregon
Technical Forestry
Activities:
Rook Track
Varsity Track
Varsity "O" Club
Sigma Delta Psi
Experience:
Lolo Nat. Forest '31, '32, '33
Northern Idaho Fire Survey '34

BULLARD, HOWARD
"Howard"
Bandon, Oregon
Logging Engineer
Activities:
Crew 1, 2, 3, 4
Rowing Club President 3
Experience:
Coos County Road Dept. '29, '30
Willamette Valley Lumber Co. '31, '32, '33
Elliott State Forest '34

FARIS, THERONE
"Faris"
Roseburg, Oregon
Technical Forestry
Activities:
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Glee Club 3, 4
Fernhopper Banquet Committee 4
Experience:
Siuslaw Nat. Forest '31. '32
Fremont Nat. Forest '33
Umpqua Nat. Forest '34

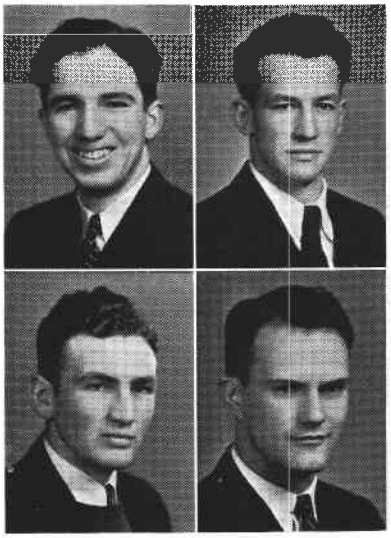
NANCE, MARION
"Nance"
Hood River, Oregon
Technical Forestry
Activities:
Xi Sigma Pi 3; Pres. 4
Phi Kappa Phi Freshman Award 2
Forest Club Secretary 3
Fernhopper Banquet Com.
Arboretum Committee 4
Phi Kappa Phi 3
Experience:
Mt. Hood Nat. Forest '31, '32, '33, '34

RASMUSSEN, BOYD
"Lefty"
Ontario, Oregon
Technical Forestry
Activities:
Varsity Baseball 2, 3, 4
Soph. Cotillion Comm.
Junior Prom
President's Banquet Com.
Arboretum Committee
Chairman Arboretum Day
Senior Man Student Coun.
Experience:
Whitman Nat. Forest '34

RICHEN. CLARENCE
"Rich"
Portland, Oregon
Technical Forestry
Activities:
Annual Cruise Staff 3; Editor 4
Forest Club President 4
Xi Sigma Pi 3, 4
Associated Men's Halls President 4
Blue Key 3, 4
Fernhopper Banquet 3, 4
Inter-honorary Banquet co-chair 4
Experience:
Mt. Hood Nat. Forest '32 '33, '34

SAUBERT, JACK
"Jack"
Florence, Oregon
Technical Forestry
Activities:
Xi Sigma Pi 3, 4; Historian 4
Forest Club Rifle Team Captain 4
Homecoming Committee 2
Sophomore Cotillion Committee 1
Rook Baseball
Forest Club 1, 2, 3, 4
Annual Cruise Staff 4
Experience:
Siuslaw Nat. Forest '33, '34

SLAYTON, TODD H.
"Todd"
Corvallis, Oregon
Technical Forestry
Activities:
Intra-mural Cross-country
All School Boxing, Middle Weight Champ
Experience:
Siskiyou Nat. Forest '31, '32, '33, '34



SCHROEDER, GEORGE H.
"George"
Corvallis, Oregon
Technical Forestry
Activities:
Glee Club 1, 2, 3
Xi Sigma Pi 3, 4
Forest Club quartet 3, 4
Forest Club chorus leader
Fernhopper Banquet 4
Experience:
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Blister Rust Control '27
Sugar Pine Lr. Co. '29,'31
Willamette Nat. Forest '34
Potato Seed Co. '32
Siskiyou Nat. Forest '33
Wilamette Nat. Forest '34

WHITEHOUSE, HAYDEN
"Whitey"
Astoria, Oregon
Lumber Manufacture
Activities:
Co-op Board 4
Junior Prom Committee
Junior Breakfast Com.
Fernhopper Banquet Com.
Experience:
Saddle Timber Co. '28
Eastern and Western Lumber Co. '29, '30

Family of Senioraceae, Key

Bob Aufderheide—1A, 2B, 3A, 5C, 4B, 6A (1).
Howard Bullard—1C, 2A, 3B, 4A, 5C, 6A (3).
LeVon Dunford—1C, 2C, 3C, 4C, 5A, 6B (1).
Therone Faris—1C, 2B, 3D, 4D, 5ABC, 6B (2).
Eldon Holmes—1A, 2A, 3E, 4A, 5C, 6A (2).
Marion Nance—1B, 2B, 3F, 4B, 5C, 6? (2).
Edward Poland—1B, 2C, 3G, 4C, 5C, 6A (2).
Boyd Rasmussen—1B, 2B, 3H, 4B, 5A, 6B (1-2).
Neil Rice—1C, 2B, 3I, 4B, 5C, 6B (1).
Clarence Richen—1C, 2B, 3J, 4B, 5C, 6A (3).
Jack Saubert—1B, 2B, 3K, 4B, 5C, 6B (1-2).
George Schroeder—1C, 2C, 3L, 4B, 5A, C, 6A (1).
Todd Slayton—1B, 2B, 3M, 4C, 5A, 6B (2).
Hayden Whitehouse—1B, 3N, 5B,A, 6B (1).

Explanation for Key to Family of Senioraceae

1. Attacked by the female of the species of Homo Sapiens.
   A. Has secummed (that is already living dioeciously).
   B. Seems to be somewhat resistant to attack, unless weakened by some primary enemy like (finance).
   C. Very resistant to attack (still in the state of monoeciousness).
2. Chief characteristcs in the class stand; Note: no stand tables were prepared so the rating is not infallible.
   A. Dominant.
   B. Codominant to intermediate.
   C. Suppressed.
3. Range (limits and some site factors).
   A. Salem and vicinities (range becoming rapidly limited).
   B. Bandon (buy the sea) an indigenous variety.
   C. Medford, southern Oregon extent unknown.
   D. Oregon, western half unlimited range.
   E. Albany and marshy spots inclined toward becoming limited in range.
   F. Hood River.
   G. Shedd has strong tendency toward limited range.
   H. Bend, indigenous to baseball diamonds, has been transplanted from the range of the sage brush and jack rabbits. Doing well here.
   I. Port Orford, a coast variety that goes east in the summer.
   J. Portland seems to thrive well here but branching habits are unknown.
   K. Florence, a strictly coast variety of limited range, but lately has been tending to migrate considerably.
   L. Corvallis transplanted from the Redwoods, range now is limited to the highway between Corvallis and Salem.
   M. Corvallis, an exotic from Minn., seems to be doing very well here.
   N. Astoria, coast variety, it is rumored that his range is becoming limited.
4.
   A. Likes to argue on either side of a question just for fun, or
   B. Only takes part occasionally, when especially takes issue with the subject, or
   C. Rarely, if ever, argues.
5. More or less inclined to be musical?
   A. Irritates a wind instrument including vocal cords.
   B. Subject to spells upon instruments that require pounding motions.
   C. Ability on either or both of above unknown.
6. Ability and social accomplishments.
   A. Doesn't do well in mixed stands, because
      (1) Enjoys wedded bliss.
      (2) Soon will enjoy? wedded bliss.
      (3) Not natural habitat.
   B. Does well in mixed stands, such as
      (1) Dances.
      (2) Library.

EDITORIALS

BUILDING THE "CRUISE"

Volume XVI of the Annual Cruise has been the result of untiring effort on the part of an inexperienced editor and staff to make this issue worthy of the volumes which have preceded it. Although many difficulties and obstacles have confronted the staff from time to time, we have attempted to publish a book truly representative of the school.

Through the hearty response of alumni and students to subscription sales the circulation of the annual has increased to five hundred copies. Usually, in reply to our request, along with the "inclosed one buck" has come news of the professional activities of the "grad". This contribution to the alumni section has helped in tying the bond of fellowship between the student in the school and the "grad" in the field.

The contents of Volume XVI will be covered by wood—a three-ply veneer of Port Orford cedar (Chameacyparis lawsoniana). After careful consideration the decision was finally reached that the cedar cover would be a suitable and an appropriate one for the "Cruise".

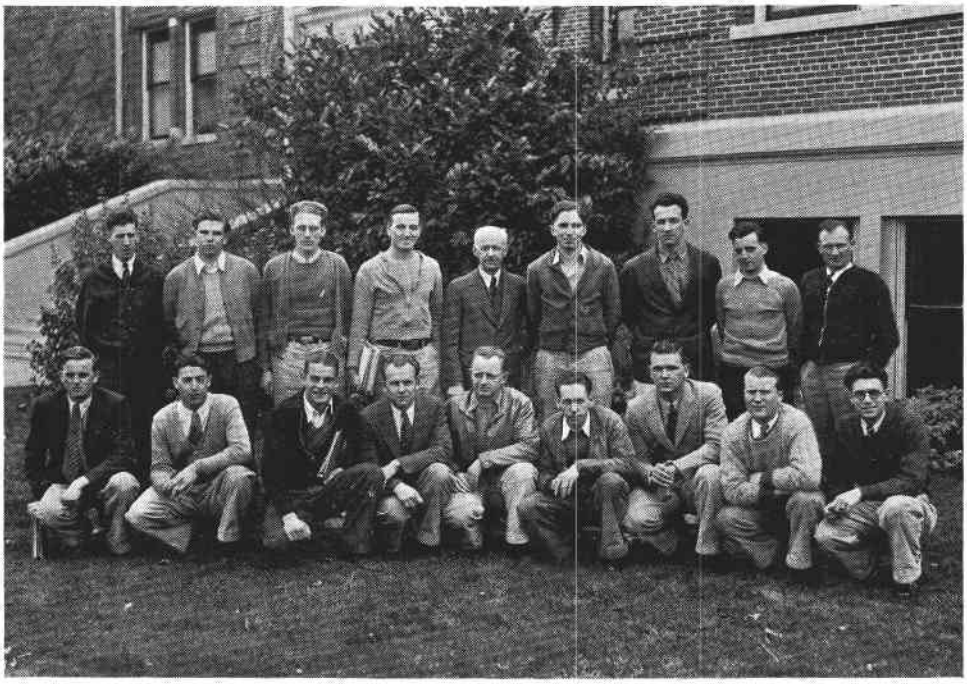
The articles in the feature section have been written by prominent foresters in the profession. The editorial staff wishes to thank these men who have, upon request, willingly submitted the features in the annual.

The editor would like to take this opportunity to commend the staff for the service and enthusiastic cooperation which they have given throughout the year. If we have accurately portrayed student activities to the "grads" and general public and have published an annual worthy of the school, we will have accomplished our purpose.

GENIUS AND COMMON SENSE

Men give me credit for some genius. All the genius I have lies in this: when I have a subject in hand, I study it profoundly. Day and night it is before me. My mind becomes pervaded with it. Then the effort which I have made is what people are pleased to call the fruit of genius. It is the fruit of labor and thought.—Alexander Hamilton.

You will go in the direction of your mind. If you think failure, you will probably fail. If you think success, you will do a greater task, be a bigger man, rise to the requirements. Your mind is the compass of your career.—Selected.



Upper—Rogers, Poland, Larsen, Dunford, the Dean, Saubert, Schroeder, Turner, Wilson. Lower—Richen, Javete, Heintz, Johnson, Faris, Kimmey, Holmes, Reed, Hagerdorn.

THE ANNUAL CRUISE

Volume XVI

Editor ..... Clarence Richen

Manager ..... Waller Reed

EDITORIAL STAFF

Assistants — Edward Marshall, Laurance Chapman; Seniors—Therone Faris, Le Von Dunford, Jack Saubert; Alumni—Norman Larson, Robert Snyder; Humor — Emil Johnson, Oscar Heintz; Art—Ray Kimmey, Louis Javete; News Features—Howard Rogers, James Snyder; Poems — Bernard McClendon, Del Turner, George Schroeder.

MANAGERIAL STAFF

Circulation — Eldon Holmes; Advertising —Jack Hagerdorn, Rex Wilson; Subscriptions—Roger Sherman, Wes Richardson, Ernest Taylor, Howard Rogers, Darrow Thompson, Charles Loomis, Ed Schroeder, Ham Johnson, Marion Nance, Miles Compton, Emil Johnson, Robert Mealey, Howard Collins, Kenneth Burkholder, Louis Minton, Louis Javete, Bob Snyder, Charles Lord, Ralph Charleston.

WHAT IT TAKES!

Having weathered the storms of depression during their college career, fourteen seniors will receive a degree in forestry this spring. In the course of attaining a college education they are rewarded for true perseverance in watching the silver lining of "better times" envelop the dark overhanging clouds of depression.

These men, our seniors, have recently secured employment as junior foresters pending certification in regions six and nine. The staff of the "Cruise" and the members of the Forest club wish to congratulate these men who by perseverance have attained their goal.

OUTSIDE LOOKING IN

From behind the big gates which hold back the flood of a year's anticipation, foresters from all over the northwest have been boomed down the river to arrive at the big mill pond, the Oregon State forestry school, today in readiness for the "fernhopper" banquet. More than 500 men interested in all phases of the forestry game are expected to sit down to the sumptuous spread, and the stories they are likely to spin will fly faster than calked boots in a log-rolling contest.

The annual event, of which this is the eighth, is recognized as the outstanding forestry event in the northwest. In fact, it is estimated that no larger gathering of persons interested in this type of work has been brought together in this country.

The spirit which binds these men is that of mutual love for a great game. The state college school signifies what the men of the wooded trails have to tie to, and the students and faculty men are but one necessary unit of the industry, one that provides—future workers and at the same time makes experimental advances.

The old river will be flooded again next spring to carry another bunch of foresters down to the mill pond, but for tonight we wish these men to find a new spirit of fellowship in their relations with each other and with our important school of forestry.—Barometer Editorial.

MISTAKES

When a plumber makes a mistake, he charges twice for it.

When a lawyer makes a mistake, it is just what he wanted, because he has a chance to try the case all over again.

When a carpenter makes a mistake, it's just what he expected.

When a doctor makes a mistake, he buries it.

When a judge makes a mistake, it becomes the law of the land.

When a preacher makes a mistake, nobody knows the difference.

When an electrician makes a mistake, he blames it on induction; nobody knows what that means.

But when an editor makes a mistake—good night!

How do you do?
Some pay their dues when due,
Some when overdue,
Some never do—
How do you do?

SELF EDUCATION

For self-education consists in a thousand things, commonplace in themselves—in adding to what we are by nature something of what we are not; in learning to see ourselves as others see us; in judging not by opinion but by the evidence of the facts; in seeking out the society of superior minds; in a study of the lives and writings of great men; in the observation of the world and character; in receiving kindly the natural influences of different times of life; in an act or thought which is raised above the practice or opinions of mankind; in the pursuit of some new and original enquiry; in any effort of the mind which calls forth some latent power.

—B. Jowett.

De thunder always growlin'—
"Got one mo' cloud to climb!"
De lightnin' don' say nuttin'
But he git dar eve'y time!

So, lissen now, believers,
En hear dis sayin' true;
De less you talks erbout it
De mo' you gwine ter do!

From the Files

SAM'S SAD STORY

By Charles Freeland, '38

Sam Smith stopped swimming. Sam's sight, sweeping seawards, saw some society swells swimming. Sam saw Sadie Simpson swimming. Suddenly Sadie stopped swimming; spasmodic splashing started.

"Succor, succor," screamed Sadie.

"Save Sadie, someone," shouted Simpson Sr.

"Sure," smiled Sam. Soon, Sam supported Sadie's sinking shoulders.

"Stop struggling, Sadie," Sam said sofly. Still Sadie struggled spasmodically.

"Stop, Sadie! Stop!" said Sam, socking Sadie smartly. Sadie swooned. Sam, seizing Sadie's shoulder straps, swam shorewards. Suddenly swimmers separated Sam-Sadie. Sly Steve Slone, seeing Sadie swooned, supported Sadie's slumping shoulders. She seeing Steve's solicitious smile, simpered, "Steve, sweetheart, savior."

Sam, seeing Steve spoofing Sadie, sprang Sadie-wards, said, "Sadie." "Scram, sap," Steve snarled. "Sadie," spoke Sam.

"Steve said scram," Sadie said.

"Sap," supplied Steve.

So Sam socked Steve, strode sullenly seawards, swam slowly, slowly, stopped swimming, said "Sap," sunk.

S'all.

RULES FOR SLEEPING PORCH CONDUCT

1. Alway go to bed without any suspicion that your bed has been tampered with. This adds to the sport of the occasion when you find something wrong with your bed.

2. When you do find something wrong with your bed, try to figure out who did it and then fix someone else's bed up also. This spreads the sport around and with luck you may be able to get every one on the floor in on the fun. Then try other floors.

3. If you don't succeed the first time try something else. Variety is the spice of life.

4. Always make your bed in the morning as this makes it easier to do things to it.

Suggested List of Activities

1. Short sheeting.
2. Take springs out of beds.
3. Throw bed out of window.
4. Hide bedding.
5. Change beds around.
6. Throw bedding in middle of room and stir well.
7. Set alarm clocks for 2:37 A. M.
8. Fill bed with filbert shells, crackers, grapenuts, hairpins, Airdale gristle, mutts with teeth, bear traps, codfish, catsup, etc.

Signed,

Joe College.

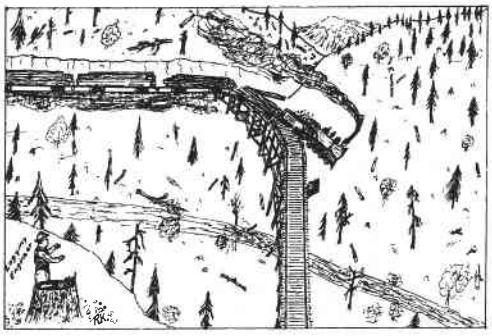
Geology Prof. (explaining the movements of the heavenly bodies): "Perhaps it would be clearer if I let my hat represent the moon, but first, are there any questions?"

Rushing: "Is the moon inhabited?"

Jones: "My brother says there is no such thing as back seat driving. He says that he has driven a car for 10 years with someone always in the back and never a word has been spoken to him."

Brown: "What kind of a car does he drive?"

Jones: "A hearse."



L. E.—It's That Damn Decimal Point Again!

The Largest Forest Club in 28 Years

STUMP DODGERS SNOOSE

YEAR'S REGISTRATION REACHES 260

CRUISE HITS TOP

The circulation of the "Annual Cruise" has increased 250 per cent in the last year according to Clarence Richen, editor and acting manager. Grads in all regions of the United States have sent in requests for copies. One subscription was purchased by Hugh Nicholson, ex-'34, who is residing at Natal, South Africa The nine shilling money order from Africa was met with quite some concern by the Cruise managerial staff.

The outstanding inovation in the makeup of the book is the Port Orford cedar veneer cover It is a three ply, slash grain veneer with a bond paper center to give it strength and pliability.

Art Wirch, the appointed editor of the annual, accepted a position with the game survey party in Montana last summer and was unable to return to school last fall. Richen, who had been appointed the manager took over the responsibility of editing the yearbook.

Waller Reed, a senior in logging engineerng, accepted the position of manager but left shortly after Christmas for Rolla, Mo. on a technical foremanship appointment.

FERNHOPPER POW-WOW

Before the largest meeting ever held of the forest club, Ole Fuller of the Forest Service "Showboat" gave an illustrated lecture at the cabin on the Peavy arboretum. Reels were shown of scenes throughout Oregon. He was assisted by Merle Lowden, '32, M. S. F.

F. W. Andrews of the Pacific Northwest Forest Experiment station told about the map making work in connection with the timber taxation studies. He spoke of the work of the forest survey and stated that its completion was a matter of a short time.

Albert Arnst, '31 in forestry, of the Forest Service regional office, gave a lecture winter term and demonstrated the use of the panoramic camera in connection with fire protection work.

Vondis Miller, M.S.F. '31, spoke on "Incendiary Fire Problems" while on transfer from the Siskiyou forest to the supervisor's staff of the Mt. Hood.

ROOKS ON TOP

George W. Peavy praised the rooks for the good grades they turned out winter term. Those with high grade points were Carl Ehelbe, 49 grade points; Sam Taylor, 47; E. Taylor, 51; F. Scott, 50; E. Wyman, 51; and Lisle Walker, 51.

SOCIETY COLUMN

Brian Flavelle, ex-'37 in forestry, returned to the campus a wild looking character. A great crisp curly, jet-black wave of beard covered his face from on ear to the other, and wagged playfully from his chin.

A "right noble" looking moustache completed the facial arrangements while long hair to the shoulders completed the rear view. Flavelle had raised the beard on Sanger Peak in the Siskiyou national forest. He was taking his beard home to his brother in Washington, D. C., to paint. From there he plans to visit his parents in New Jersey returning after Christmas by way of the Panama canal, to re-enter Oregon State next fall.

C. J. Budelier, '17 in forestry, began his duties as instructor in forest engineering winter term. It is reported that he has brought many years' experience in woods work to practice and has kept the (honorable or ornery?) sophomores in their place. With the 130 rooks taking engineering spring term he will be assisted by Larry Chapman, senior in logging engineering.

Bill Cummins who was helping with both field and drafting work left on a J. F. appointment for South Dakota at Christmas. Bradley Peavy is assisting both in the office and in the field.

Graduate students have been necessary in other courses. Miles Compton has been helping in mensuration, while Waldo Petterson, Fred Lemery, Joe Lammi, and Robert Lewis have been assisting in other capacities

READY-AIM-FIRE

Jack Saubert, captain of the forest club rifle team, has nineteen men working under him. Matches are planned with several schools, among them Iowa State college.

Those shooting are Bill Kalibak, George Moody, Verlin Roberts, Dale Blachy, Roland Jahnehe, Foster Wentz, Bob Rushe R. Neale, R. L. Ulrich, Le Von Dunford, Todd Slayton, Homer Millard, Clayton Weaver.

GRADS RANK HIGH

Twelve men have received junior forester appointments under the last exam August 2, 1934. Joe Lammi was the high point man in the exam with a grade of 80.80. Other successful candidates were Kermit Linstedt Dick Bottcher, Rae Philbrick, George Burnett, Waldo Petterson Merle Lowden, William Cummins, Richard Kearns, Henry Tiedemann, Ralph Horn, and Robert Lewis.

Uriel Corbin, Archie Strong and Waller Reed left the first of the year on foreman jobs in the Lake states.

138 ROOKS — DEAN PLEASED

Registration passed all previous marks ths year when a total of 260 registered the first of October to give the school fifty more men than it has ever had before.

In the rook class there were 138 students as against 30 for last year, of the upperclassmen 112 against 71 of last year, and of the graduate students 10 as against three of last year.

An unusually large number of students transferred from other schools. Universities of Oregon, Tennessee, Utah, Wisconsin, Ohio, and Indiana, Willamette and Taylor were represented.

Twenty-three foresters returned to school after absences of a year or more. The men had been working in the state forest service, the Indian service, the forest pathology office, the ECW program, the Weyerhauser Lumber company, the blister rust, and the U. S. forest service.

The men who have returned to complete their four years of forest training are: Robert Snyder, Lincoln Chapman, Lawrence Jefferson, George Schroeder, Willard Wright, James Snyder, Horace Miller, Wayne Weeks, Melvin Crawford, Austin McReynods, Howard Bullard, Sam Mamnano, Forrest Jones, Ed McLean, Hans Rhiger, Francis Jepson, Victor Barth, Homer Carson, Ray Kimmey, George Sterba, Lawrence Chapman, Spencer Moore, and Ivan Crum.

OFF THE HOOD

Twenty-one foresters were in the employ of the Mt. Hood forest last summer. The late Fred Schriener visited most of the men while engaged in his work of lookout orientation.

The Mt. Hooders were: Rex Wilson, Ivan Nicholas, Harold Gustafson, Bob Rushe, Frank Wheeler, Wilbur Cooper, Bill Demme, Frank Kincaid, Howard Stoop, Howard Collins, Don Dahrens, Marion Nance, Albert Davies, Clarence Richen, Earl Mills, Bob Ellis, Roger Sherman, Marion Whiting, and Robert Morrow.

Mountains Named for Oregon Staters

That Pikes Peak on the Mt Hood national forest be renamed Schriener Peak has been suggested by the Mt. Hood force. The late Fred Schriener spent last summer on lookout orientation of the Mt. Hood forest.

Pernot Mountain on the Deschutes forest was named for Jack Pernot, '10 in forestry, who died on the Deschutes in the summer of 1914.

Patronize Annual Cruise Advertisers.

On the Front

One out of 9.641 students on the college campus are "fernhoppers". With more than 225 foresters as members of the Forest club a new all-time record membership has been established. The club is noted for its "up-an'-at-em" spirit, its friendly cooperation and worthwhile endeavor (a characteristic of previous years).

This year the club has been handicapped by not having a fall arboretum day. To supplement this the meetings have been well arranged with plenty of entertainment, excellent speakers and good enthusiasm.

The eighth annual Forest club banquet with more than five hundred attending, was in all respects a success. The development of comradeship and lasting friendship of Forest club members and "grads" was evidenced in their cooperative effort to honor the Dean for his twenty-five years of service to the school.

Although club activities have been hampered somewhat by large numbers and inadequate space to accommodate membership, the spirit which has made others on the campus grudgingly say, "it is the most active club on the campus," will stimulate the club to a goal of even greater attainment in the future.

Note (to the grads): No longer can the Gaboon Chairman use the opened south window of the meeting room upstairs while relating tall tales of our patron saint—Paul, today with the lobby—and stairs jammed with "fernhoppers" he uses a special gaboon, if any!

FOREST CLUB OFFICERS

First Half-Year

President	Clarence Richen
Vice-President	Arthur Wirch
Secretary	Ed Marshall
Treasurer	Louis Javete
Auditor	Del Turner
Yell Leader	Oscar Heintz
Sergeant-a'-Arms	Bob Rushing
Critic	Prof. E. G. Mason
Gaboon Chairman	Howard Stoop

Second Half-Year

President	Laurance Chapman
Vice-President	Ham Johnson
Secretary	Tennessee Moore
Treasurer	Harold Gustafson
Auditor	Emil Johnson
Yell Leader	Oscar Heintz
Sergeant-at-Arms	George Schroeder
Critic	Prof. E. G. Mason
Gaboon Chairman	Bill Demme

PLAY BALL

The Forest club can boast of many fernhopper athletes in varsity sports.

On the baseball squad the foresters are represented in Boyd Rasmussen, star varsity southpaw who has registered many a victory against conference opponents the last three seasons; Bill Kalibak, a sophomore pitcher; Don Dahrens, shortstop; Albert Davies, third.

In track Neil Rice, hurdle star; Howard Stoop, high jumper; and Del Turner, long distance runner, cover the cinder paths for the college.

Bob Rushing, also a football player as well as a weight man in track, Glen Moody and Tommy Swanson, show their wares on the gridiron.

Linc Chapman, Ray Stewart and Bill Demme are varsity material on the swimming team.

DOUGH RAY ME

George Schroeder's singing foresters, a fernhopper chorus, has sung over radio station KOAC on the "Foresters on the Air" program many times this year. Besides offering entertainment at Forest club meetings this group arranged and presented many old time favorites for the banquet in March.

Members of the singing "fernhoppers" are George Schroeder, leader; Darrow Thompson, Ken Wilson, Ray Oglesby, Gerald Polley, Laurence Chapman, Therone Faris, Todd Slayton, Del Turner, John Prideaux, Ed Hitchings, Crans Fosberg, Albert Davies and Dick Kelly.

Stewart, to his girl while they were in Wagner's.

He: "How would you like a 'nut sundae'?"

She: "Fine."

He: "At what time shall I call Sunday?"

Inside Dope on Whistle Punks

(Extracts from an article "Whistle Punks" by Stewart H. Holbrook in The Oregonian, September 23, 1932).

"Despite his lowly job there is nothing groveling in the average punk. In fact, when placed alongside a real good punk, the so-called tough kids of the Bowery and the gamins of Paris are like so many cherubim. Punks are the hardest kids ever; or they want to be. They are so tough they won't even read the Police Gazette, and to hear one talk you would suspect that he liked nothing so much as a keg of iron bolts soaked in gasoline, wood alcohol and snuff."

. . . . when he is going good he can outcurse any Irishman speaking of the king of England. When he spits, it is what learned men term a cosmic disturbance . . . . yes, the punk is hard."

"Although but 18 years of age, the punk often calls the camp foreman 'boy' and gets away with it. Of an evening when some of the old-timers are doing a bit of stove logging in the bunkhouse, the punk horns in with some of his experiences. And his talk . . . . is well interspersed with those good old Anglo-Saxon words of four letters. The subject of his tales is always the same: how he told the hooker to go to hell, or the timekeeper where to head in, or how he once drank a whole quart of moon at one sitting."

"The punk's literary tastes are simple. He likes the pulps, so long as the story opens with a shot being fired, and 'The Life and Battles of Jack Dempsey'. In his suitcase he is likely to have a pamphlet purchased clandestinely from a newsagent on a railroad train. It concerns the life and works of a somewhat frail yet beautiful lady known as Mayme, no last name given. It was never entered at the post office as second-class or other matter. He also reads the 'funny pages'."

"Just plain snuff is hardly enough for the punk who is monumentally He. Not at all. He first fills his lower lip with the snuff and then wads in a bite of chewing tobacco. On Sundays he does even better, smoking a cigarette at the same time. He blows smoke out of his nose and mouth and he regrets that he cannot also blow it out of his ears. If a punk ever succeeds in accomplishing this feat he will be the punk of punks of all time. "The punk's boots always have the longest and sharpest calks in camp. If calks were made six inches long he would have them. When he stags his pants, he stags them four inches higher than anyone else. When he paints his slicker to keep out the rain he paints it red. His bunk is the dirtiest on the claim and the cuspidor beside it is a keg sawed in two.

"In all these things the punk is colossally he. Yet there is another side to this most masculine youth. He likes choc'lit bars! Yes, sir, those bars of candy so popular with children and young ladies. The choc'lit bar is his one vulnerable spot. One moment he may be telling how he would like a good solid meal of canned heat, or making a cynical reference to the forebearers of the camp push; but expose him to a soft brown bar of chocolate and you have taken the wind from his sales. He is ashamed to take it, but he is helpless. Youth cannot rise above its 18 years."

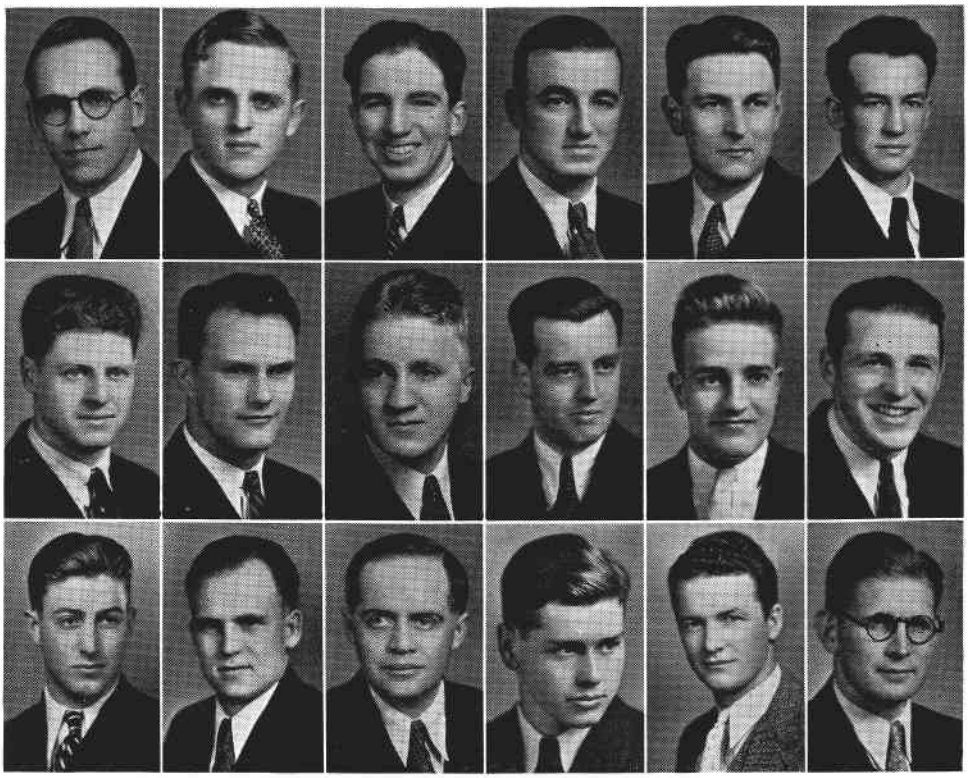
(Suggested by Larry Chapman, compiled by J. O. Lamni from the article by Stewart H. Holbrook).

WE WONDER

1. If Starker likes California.
2. If Mase ever answered a direct question.
3. If Pat ever got through a whole hour without assigning a problem.
4. If Bill Baker ever went on a field trip without his trusty old hod.
5. What Bude thinks of Central United States in comparison to good old Oregon.
6. Where the President-Dean and son got such manly voices (the writer would like to get one for himself).

Boyd Rasmussen's theme song: After the ball was over—the catcher's head, I went to the showers.

The ANNUAL CRUISE



Top Row—Nance, Richen, Saubert, Dunford, Aufderheide, Schroeder. Middle Row—Chapman, Whitehouse, Lammi, Turner, Thometz, Marshall. Bottom Row—Javete, Johnson, Lord, Moore, Gustafson, Fridley.

XI SIGMA PI

Zeta Chapter, Oregon State College

Installed 1921

XI SIGMA PI OFFICERS

Forester ..... Marion Nance
Associated Forester ..... Clarence Richen
Secretary-Fiscal Agent .... Levon Dunford
Historian ..... Jack Saubert
Ranger ..... Professor Baker

Active Members:
Robert Aufderheide
George Schroeder
Laurance Chapman
Haydon Whitehouse
Joe Lammi
Delbert Turner
Anthony Thometz
Edward Marshall
Emil Johnson
Louis Javete
Vernon Fridley
Spencer Moore
Harold Gustafson
Charles Lord

Faculty Members:
G. W. Peavy
T. J. Starker
E. G. Mason
W. J. Baker
H. R. Patterson

Xi Sigma Pledges Nine

One senior and eight juniors attained the highest recognition which the school of forestry can offer in their election to the ranks of Xi Sigma Pi, national professional fraternity in forestry. Xi Sigma Pi recognized and selected Delbert Turner, Anthony Thometz, Edward Marshall, Louis Javete, Emil Johnson, Vernon Fridley, Charles Lord, Harold Gustafson and Spencer Moore for membership to the Zeta chapter because they have maintained high scholarship and have shown qualities of cooperation and leadership.

On the evening of March 12, 1935, the initiation of the nine neophytes was conducted under the supervision of Ranger William Baker and Forester Nance. After the ceremony the newly-elected members were guests of the chapter at a banquet in the Corvallis Hotel. The speaker of the evening was Doctor Hodge, consulting geologist on the Bonneville Dam project.

Since its establishment at the University of Washington in 1908, Xi Sigma Pi has increased to nine chapters installed in various forestry schools in the United States. Zeta chapter of this professional fraternity was organized on the campus of Oregon State college in 1921. In the fourteen years of its existence in the school of forestry 150 men have been admitted to active membership.

One of the greatest accomplishments of Xi Sigma Pi this year has been the development of a bulletin board sheet on which are typed forestry items of interest and entertainment. Largely through the efforts of Joe Lamni, graduate student, and Professor Starker, there has appeared on the bulletin board in the lobby of the building each week a forestry item sheet which has met with enthusiastic approval by the 265 foresters in the school.

AWARDS

In receiving the paperweight given each year by Xi Sigma Pi to the student maintaining the highest grades during his freshman and sophomore years, Louis Javete attained the most coveted scholastic award offered to juniors by the Zeta chapter of the professional fraternity. His name joins those engraved on the bronze plaque in the lobby of the building.

Marion Nance and Waldo Petterson were pledged last spring to Phi Kappa Phi, all college scholastic honorary.

Three prizes awarded to winners in the Charles Lathrop Pack Contest have not been announced as yet. These prizes are given each year to students writing the best forestry article suitable for publication. The winners of last year's contest were Sam Warg, first prize; Clarence Richen, second; and Del Turner, third.

Each year the Mary J. L. McDonald Fellowship in Reforestation and the lumber seasoning research fellowship is awarded men whose scholastic achievements have been outstanding throughout their college career. The students receiving the fellowships will be announced during the month of May.

A CHALLENGE

Where's nothing so contagious as enthusiasm; it moves stones, it charms brutes. Enthusiasm is the genius of sincerety, and truth accomplishes no victories without it.—Lytton.

The declared purpose of Xi Sigma Pi is centered on the promotion of scholastic achievement, the upbuilding of the forestry profession, and the advancement of close fellowship among men engaged in forestry work. The spark which will instil in the minds of the 265 student foresters enthusiasm for the Forest club, the college, and the forestry profession should come through aggressive effort on the part of the members of Xi Sigma Pi to enthusiastically carry out the declared purpose of their organization.

In the election of nine men to the Zeta Chapter this year it is the hope of the graduating and faculty members of Xi Sigma Pi to see the newly-elected members put to active use, in accomplishing the ideals of the organization, the qualities of scholarship, cooperation, and leadership for which they were recognized.

BULLETIN BOARD ITEMS

This Bulletin Board, sponsored by Xi Sigma Pi, will have from time to time short forestry notes for your information and entertainment.

The world's tallest living thing is a coast redwood (Sequoia sempervirens) in California—364 feet high.

The world's largest Douglas fir (Pseudotsuga taxifolia) was found near Mineral, Wash., and fell recently. Its dimensions were: circumference at breast high 49 ft., diameter 15.4 ft., height to a broken top 225 ft., age 1020 years.

The Wood Products department of the School of Forestry has the best kiln-drying equipment of any forest school in the United States, and has aided in solving many of the kiln-drying problems of the lumber industry.

The experimental dry kiln of the school of forestry, located directly south of the college heating plant, is large enough to handle all ordinary sizes of commercial lumber. Only three forest schools in the United States possess similar equipment, and of these Oregon State's is the most complete.

A time-honored tradition of the School of Forestry is for the grads to send in from the field interesting forestry material such as wood samples, cones, etc. The school recently received several old forest sign boards, both wood and metal. Wood signs were much superior to the metal, having withstood the elements better and being readable long after similarly located metal signs had become illegible. Samples may be seen in the Forest School museum.

Oregon State fernhoppers are employed in such far-away places as India and the Philippine Islands, as well as the nearby Canadian Provinces and the various States of the United States.

Statistics show that forest fires cost the United States the equivalent of $180,000 per day. Forest insects and diseases cause losses of $200,000,000 per year. (Authority: Charles Lathrop Pack). The job of the forester is to reduce these losses!

1000 tons of paper are used each year to print the postage stamps used in the United States.

THE FORESTER

An Essay

The forester is an amateur woodsman with a college education.

There are two classes of foresters. One class believes in keeping abreast of those broad dynamic movements of the present day that challenge the best efforts of the nation's thinkers. The other class fights fire, builds truck trails, plants trees, and wears old clothes.

Some foresters have offices, some live in Washington, and some work in the woods. Lots of foresters spend practically their entire lives in God's great out-of-doors. They love to hunt and fish. They would, too, if they only had time.

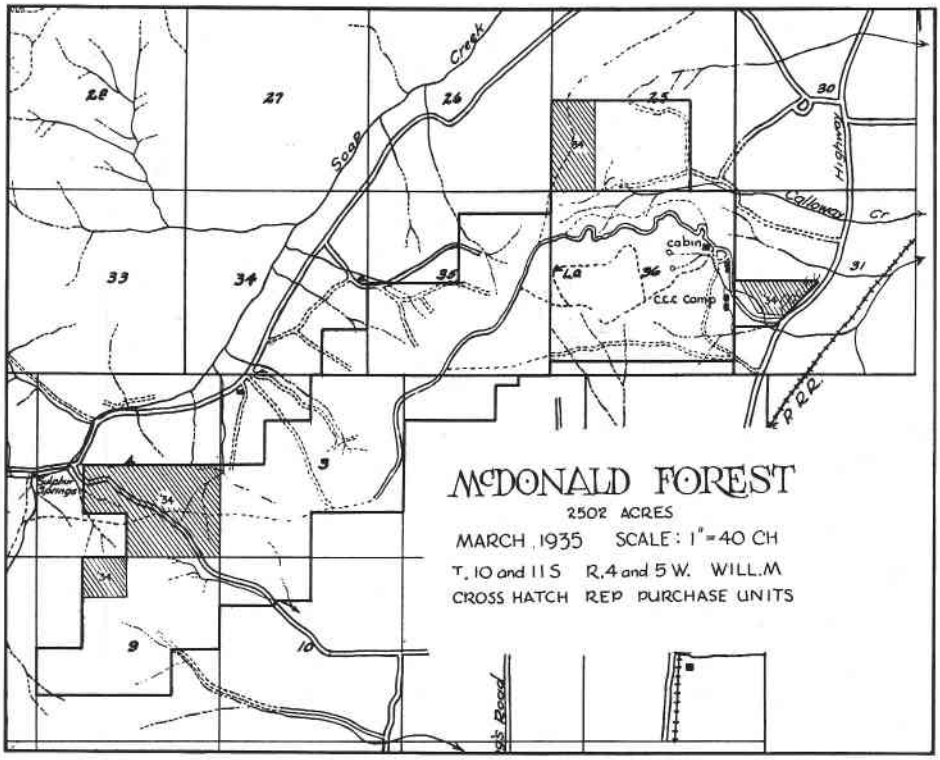
It used to be said that a forester's best friends were his horse and his axe. Today a forester has no need for a horse, and he might cut himself with an axe. Years ago most every forester wore a big Stetson hat, and carried a gun on his hip and a flask in his pocket. Nowadays big Stetson hats are only worn in the movies, and you hardly ever see a forester carrying a gun.

An interesting thing about a forester's life is that he meets all kinds of people from hobos to multimillionaires. It is not uncommon for a forester to have the privilege of personally doing favors for a millionaire tourist. However, there is no record of a millionaire tourist ever doing a favor for a forester. But even if they don't make much money it's nice steady work, and they have lots of fun.

Another satisfactory thing about a forester's career is that he is his own master, absolutely independent and answerable to no one for his professional conduct. That is, except to his wife, ladies' garden clubs, sportsmen's associations, nature lovers, newspaper editors, and local politicians.

Forestry is a very pleasant profession because it is so easy to get ahead. Many foresters graduate from college with only a few debts and immediately get a job and a wife. In about ten years time in addition to the same job and the same wife they have more debts and five kids. That's why foresters are so happy.

—Henry E. Clepper.



The Arboretum Moves On

By Howard Rogers

"Well, dawgonne," said Budelier, "the CCC's have torn all our hub stakes out with the grader. We'll have to run back with stadia."

Such is the change of life that has come over the arboretum. New lands, new projects, new ideals have helped towards its conceived purpose.

Most spectacular of new projects has been the CCC work carried on at present by a fifty-man veteran spike camp. Camp building, road work and roadside clearing, have been the main projects, thus far. The present camp is to be replaced shortly by a 200 man camp of enlisted men.

Previous to the work of the CCC was that of the FERA and the CWA workers. At the turn of 1933 into 1934 about 40 Corvallis men carved by hand in the winter rains a road up the canyon sides to the ridge top. Then FERA student workers and fernhoppers hooked up the work along the ridge top to Vineyard hill.

Culverts, drainage ditches, graveled surface, and clearance to thirty feet on each side have made it into a real forest highway. Sharp pitches are being removed and more construction is planned to make a road system that eventually will open all parts of the forest to ready access for promotion and use.

Trail building, planting of thousands of seedlings, fence building, and stand improvement work are gradually shaping the rough slopes into a unified whole.

(Continued on page 49)

"Afloat in a Showboat"

By Merle S. Lowden
United States Forest Service

Most forestry minded residents of the Northwest have no doubt at one time or another, attended one of the cooperative forestry "showboat" programs or at least have heard of the work the forest "circuit riders" are doing in the interest of conservation. To spend a time with these traveling troupers in Oregon and Washington, to learn their methods and approach, to meet the forestry officials and the citizens of the two states and to tell them of forestry is an opportunity that an embryo forester is lucky to receive. Not only is it an opportunity but it borders on being a thoroughly worthwhile and exciting adventure.

Bringing a message of forest conservation and a panoramic view of our greatest resource to thousands of young "tree-troupers" in the CCC camps of the two states is indeed an adventure. Especially was it so this past summer and fall to one taking his baptism in the sea of oratory and who had been thrown into this unknown world of tears and bouquets to "sink or swim" as the Indian babes of former times were supposed to have been forced to do.

But as all things have their compensation so did five months of hard work and some embarrassment on the "showboat" bring its share of worthwhile rewards. No better experience can be gained than when one must stand before his equals and convey ideas that are familiar to him but probably entirely foreign to his hearers.

Thus your correspondent was truly fortunate this past year in being able to spend five months with the forestry lecture truck traveling in Region Six of the Forest Service. The main effort during this time was expended in the CCC camps of the two states although many schools were visited and given the vital message of preserving our forests. Fairs, luncheon groups and other organized meetings also came in for attention.

Equipped with movie projectors, a baloptican for showing lantern slides, movie reels and colored slides and a crew of two, the "showboats" covered the Northwest from the vast stretches of sunbaked Grand Coulee to the windswept beaches of Puget Sound and from the winding Roosevelt highway along the Oregon coast to the picturesque lakes and mountains of the Wallowa country. More than 15,000 miles of highways and byways were traveled and more than 200,000 people contacted in some manner by the forest nomads between July 1 and December 1 of last year.

Often we hear it said that public sentiment is the most powerful force in America. If this sentiment is so powerful —and we have every reason to believe it is—then surely it is important that this sentiment be based on facts and wise deliberation rather than false impressions and idle rumors. To give the "Army of the Forest" and the people of Oregon and Washington a true picture of our forests and their importance and the keeping of them is and has been the main objective of the "showboat" campaign.

As fire is the greatest obstacle to forestry and the greatest enemy the woodsman has, so was the instilling of "fire care" ideas the biggest task of the traveling troupers. Personal care with fire while in the woods and the spreading of this education to others was the theme the crew endeavored to imbed in the minds of those who saw their program, and others who viewed the exhibits the showboat crew assisted in putting on.

Nearly two complete circuits of the state of Washington were made by the "showboat" truck operating there last summer. Leaving Portland July 5, the "showmen" visited the Naches camp on the Snoqualmie forest, then to Lake Cle Elum camp and on up through the Chelan and Colville forests. Then, to Spokane for three camps in that territory, back across the Grand Coulee country to Icicle Camp on the Icicle river and over Stevens Pass to the Mt. Baker forest. From the Mt. Baker forest, the troupers visited

four State Park camps around and in Puget Sound, then two Snoqualmie forest camps were interspersed between two in State Parks. The last leg of the first circuit was around the Olympic Peninsula with its tall fir forests, snow-crested Olympics and beautiful blue-clear Crescent and Juinalt Lakes.

Perhaps to give only the itinerary of this sojourn makes it seem drab but those who have visited Washington's recreation regions know differently. The breathtaking dry falls of the Columbia—40 times greater than Niagara — the frothy waters of Tumwater Canyon, the inspiring tiny Methow valley, the bewitching and fascinating Mt. Baker lodge country which was used this winter for the locale in the filming of Jack London's "Call of the Wild" and the ghostly larch forests of the Colville are anything but dreary or monotonous.

But while visiting these enchanting places, the forestry troupers were doing far more than just viewing scenery. Each night of the first five in the week, a program was put on at a CCC camp. These consisted usually of a short introductory talk explaining the showboat work and its sponsors — the Forest Service, the State Forestry Department and the private forestry organizations—two reels of appropriate forestry films and a slide talk on forest values. The CCC query of "What, No Mickey Mouse?" caused but little consternation as it was always the aim to carry out the Forest Service thought of "serious men on serious business."

In all, the response by the enrollees and camp overhead personnel was most encouraging. Many said the only fault they could find with the program was that it did not come often enough. Often many people from the surrounding country attended the show at the camps. Many times the showmen did their part following a ball game or local entertainment or preceding a dance or church service.

Wherever they went, the showboat crew tried to instill a forest consciousness among those with whom they came in contact. Local newspapers were contacted in many places to tell them of the work the CCC's were doing in their territory and of the "showboat" tour itself. Many supervisors, rangers and numerous forest guards were visited by the troupers.

Round two of the camps followed immediately the first circuit and covered much the same territory although the Olympic Peninsula was not visited the second time. The crew assisted in the preparation of forestry exhibits at the Western Washington state fair in Puyallup in September and the Pacific International Livestock Exposition at Portland in October. Then came a period spent visiting the schools in Portland giving them the message of preserving Oregon's "greatest God-given heritage."

Showboat touring is interesting, exciting—sometimes slightly embarrassing—but in all hard but undoubtedly highly profitable work. Profitable from the standpoint of the individual in that he gets valuable experience unobtainable anywhere else and valuable to the Forest Service in that if properly accomplished it gives the public a much better view and deeper interest in what is being done to give "the greatest good to the largest number over the longest period of time."

The real value, however, of the showboat work will only be known in the years to come when it is observed that the public has the understanding of our work and our hillsides have continued green and productive.

AULD TYME BAND

A "Turkey in the Straw" band made its first appearance on the campus this fall with Haydon Whitehouse, leader; Charles Schroeder, Gerald Polley, Cogburn, Crawford, Stallard, the musicians.

Whitehouse's band has played many times over KOAC, at Forest club meetings and on other occasions. They received much favorable comment for their playing at the banquet.

Johnson: "I took my girl out walking the other night and when right in the middle of the trestle she became so frightened that she threw both arms around my neck."

Stoop: "What did you do?"

Johnson: "Walked back and forth across the trestle all night."

THE FIR

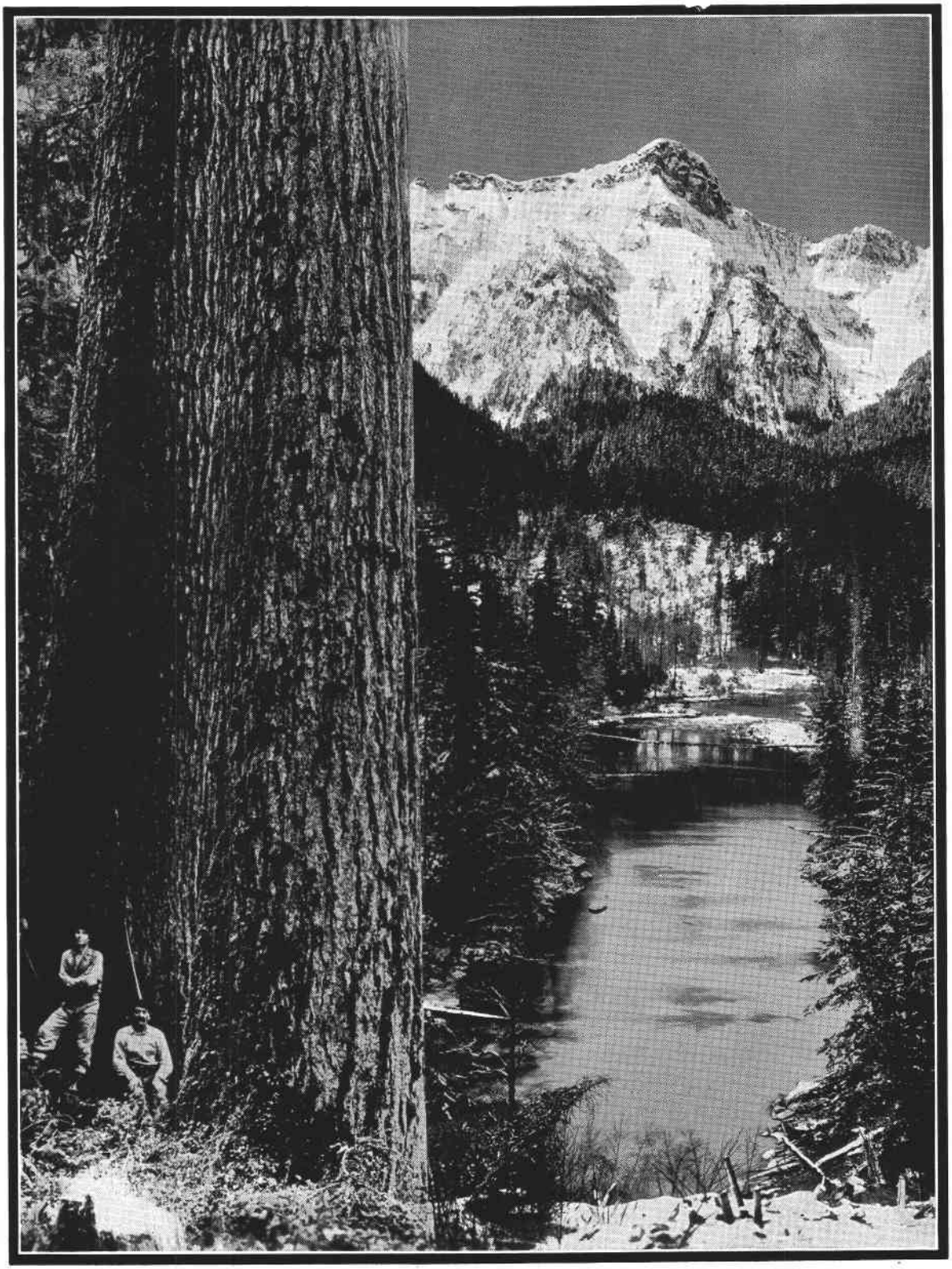
It's quite a tree we have, the fir;
It's quite a wind we have to stir
The firm green boughs of this fine tree;
And make it hold its sides with glee.

And it is quite a sight, to see
A tall and stately old fir tree
Calm and peaceful as a queen;
Majestic, powerful, virgin, clean.

I hope the campfire's flickering light
Won't creep upon our woods at night;
Our trees despoil; their children kill;
And leave our uplands barren, still.

Oh, friends, I hope I never see
A writhing, tortured, fire-smirched tree,
Struck to the heart; its black bark loose;
Limbless; gone beauty, value, use.

—Lisle Walker, '38.



Courtesy "American Forests", the Magazine of the American Forestry Association

Tractor Trails---Where Do They Lead?

By Axel J. F. Brandstrom *and* E. F. Rapraeger
Pacific Northwest Forest Experiment Station

Logging technic in the Douglas fir region changes from year to year as new equipment is introduced and better ways of performing a task are discovered. The primary aim of most changes has been to increase the profit margin by lowering production costs. Since the turn of the century, when machines displaced animal power, changes have occurred in rapid fire order. Though the old timer fondly recalls the heyday of bull teams and ground leads, to the young man these are methods of historical interest. Overhead systems with logs transported on cableways are his conception of modern methods. And now, strange to say, logs are again being hauled over the ground as in pioneer days, except that oxen are supplanted by the modern tractor and a tractor trail replaces the skidroad.

Perhaps no subject is of greater interest to the Douglas fir logger today than tractors and their many uses when properly equipped with arches, drum attachments or bulldozers. Though tractors have been used extensively in the neighboring pine region since 1928 for yarding logs, roadbuilding and other jobs incidental to a logging operation, the Douglas fir logger's interest became pronounced only a year or two ago when the Diesel tractor of 70-80 horsepower was made available.

Many of the tractors in present use are equipped with double drums or bulldozers and used in construction work, particularly railroad grading. A good combination for most railroad jobs is a revolving shovel, hauling equipment and two tractors, one equipped with double drums and the other with a bulldozer. The drum tractor is mainly used for clearing right-of-way and the bulldozer for moving earth in preparing the subgrade. Earth moving is divided between shovel and bulldozer, the shovel taking the side hill casting, hard pans, rock work and deep cuts which entail hauls in excess of 300 or 400 feet. That the bulldozer is an economical earth mover is a generally accepted fact. In scratch work, or in cuts and fills involving short moves, they are particularly efficient.

The use of tractors for logging is probably of greater interest to foresters than their use on construction jobs. Of prime importance is the tractor's ability to yard logs economically either as a cold deck unit, as a stump-to-track hauler, where ground conditions hamper the arch, in combination with donkey engines and skyline swings. By its mode of operation the tractor also breaks less timber--an important consideration in many situations. And last but not least, is the fact that the tractor is the first machine since bull team days which constitutes a practical means of bettering forestry practice along the lines of tree and group selection. It is an unfortunate fact, attested to by the present depauperate state of cutover lands, that, up to this time, logging technic and forestry practice have not been bedfellows. And whether the tractor becomes a trump card for forestry or merely another log-getter depends, as in the past, upon the vision displayed by foresters and timberland owners.

Logging tractors are equipped with double drums or fairlead arch-drum (single or double) assemblies. The arch tractor moves through the woods on trails of its own making or on those built beforehand by a bulldozer. Logs are direct yarded to the arch for short distances (60-80 feet) from either side of the trail. Sometimes the arch tractor is used only for roading, that is, it yards no logs but picks up logs from a colddeck or from piles assembled along the trail by a bunching tractor.

Arch logging is adapted to ground which slopes toward the landing since grades against the load seriously hamper it. On the haulback with an empty arch, grades should seldom hamper it. On the haulback with an empty arch, grades should seldom exceed 25-30 per cent though in special cases, a few short

pitches up to 35 per cent, may be allowed. On steep slopes the road should be located so that it remains within the grade limits specified. The grade need not be uniform nor need the trails be built to very high standards of alignment and curvature. Sharp curves and kinks which are likely to cause hang-ups, and sharp turns on steep slopes which are likely to cause accidents, should of course be avoided. Though secondary trails can be laid out by eye in the field, a good map should be depended upon for projecting the primary roads and also for showing the location of the loggable timber.

Soft ground or slopes too steep for arching can often be logged with drum tractors or a combination of arch tractors, drum tractors and donkey engines or skidders. The drum tractor is rigged to a tree high lead fashion and used for direct yarding or cold decking. Small settings 2 to 5 acres in extent can be economically logged with this machine and group selection practiced. Short yarding distances are entirely practical since so little time is consumed in moving and rigging-up.

High lead logging with drum tractors is not affected by wet weather and can be carried on at any time of the year. Arch logging, however, often becomes difficult or comes to a standstill when the ground is soft. Whether the arches can be used during the summer only or the year around depends on local climate, soil conditions, gradients. and how well the operation is planned to shift from road to road. In adverse situations, it is possible to extend the arching season provided the miry soils are reserved for summer logging and the firm, well-drained soils for the spring, autumn and winter seasons.

When speaking of tractor logging, a picture of selective logging with its forestry implications immediately comes to mind. Since tractor yarding costs are not materially changed by taking light cuts, his method of logging lends itself to windfall salvage, stand improvement cuttings, severance cuttings of high-grade trees for economic reasons, and removal of the unfit according to silvicultural dictates. Though clear cutting, using overhead systems, has become a tradition, it has been recognized, nevertheless, that selective cutting can be soundly practiced particularly in the uneven-aged spruce-hemlock forests of the coastal fog belt. Likewise in the Douglas fir type, wherever the range in the intrinsic worth of the stumpage is great and the silvicultural factors are such as to permit, selective logging is often justified.

It is beyond the scope of the present paper to prescribe selective logging procedures applicable to the Douglas fir forest. It might be pointed out, however, that the old growth forest is far from homogeneous. Nature, in growing her even-aged forest has produced one which is highly variable as to size, quality, vigor, and value. In it are valuable trees and valueless trees, trees with vigor and slow growing trees approaching decadence; in the overstory are Douglas firs and in the understory, hemlocks and balsam firs; some of the trees are ripe for cutting, some are over ripe and some are immature. Some admittedly could never be profitably logged, either with tractors or donkeys under any combination of value-production cost relationships which have so far existed. In this mature forest, however, lie many opportunities for selective logging (stand management and selective utilization) if developed along sound economic and silvicultural lines. In the immature and medium-aged forest lie still better opportunities for stand management aimed at avoiding the heterogeneity and waste which will likely occur if nature is allowed full sway.

As time goes on, a better knowledge of tractor logging will be obtained and what should be done and not done with this type of equipment. As many of the problems of rough country logging are solved, arch tractors will be used under conditions where today they are considered impractical. It is also likely that improvements will be made in equipment. Perhaps a 100-125 horsepower tractor will be designed, or developments may center around the arch to make it lighter in weight but equally sturdy. Changes have occurred in previous decades and they may confidently be expected in the next decade. It would be difficult to conceive otherwise after becoming acquainted with the ingenuity of the Douglas fir logger.

A Good Man-made Shelterbelt—Courtesy "American Forests"

The Shelterbelt Project

By Paul H. Roberts
Acting Director, Lincoln, Nebraska

The Shelterbelt Project, although appealing to popular thought and imagination primarily as a forestry undertaking, is in reality a phase of rural development and rehabilitation. It has for its background the settlement and agricultural history of an important area of our western country dating back 50 to 60 years or more to the 70's or 80's and earlier. It will build on the natural forests existent in the region and on the local, federal, and state encouragement, successes and failures in tree planting. It will also draw upon a wealth of soil data, meterology, and other science, ready for local application. It is a constructive attempt toward renewal of interest in forest-human relations at an exceptionally opportune time in this country.

The Shelterbelt Project is not a project within itself. It will be a part of an advanced program of land-use planning, soil conservation, better applied agriculture, and settlement welfare, which the recent lean years and depression have so strongly emphasized as necessary in the nation's rural economy.

Climate

The zone of the shelterbelt does not contact what is popularly known as the arid west. Its western margins have been drawn to approximate the range of about 18 to 20 inches annual precipitation. This has been considered as about the average minimum requirement for successful tree growing. There have been rather extreme departures from this average amount of precipitation and this was especially true of 1934, which recorded large deficiencies. Also there has been successful tree culture where the annual precipitation is less than 18 inches. But we get into more uncertainties in such areas. Drouths comparable to the proportions of the 1934 drouth have occurred before. Forty years ago, a similar one visited the plains region in Nebraska.

However, there is no reliable basis for dating such severe drouths in the future. It is recognized that drouth must be considered a factor in the shelterbelt states as well as in other states and the best accumulated experience must be drawn upon in growing trees or other crops. Nearly 70 per cent of the precipitation in the shelterbelt states is in the form of rainfall and occurs within the principal growing season, that is, from April to August. Thus the moisture comes when it is most needed. In that respect the

Shelterbelt States have an advantage over some other sections of the country.

In appraising the shelterbelt possibilities, first consideration is being given to the testimonials and records of the plains settlers themselves, who have had practical experience in establishing plantations, who have profited by the services of groves and shelterbelts, and on whose farmsteads today we have the living monuments to their foresight and industry throughout all the shelterbelt zone. Also the work of State and Federal experiment stations is being largely drawn upon, some of which have been dealing with tree culture for more than forty years. Much has been learned about the hardiness and adaptability of species, which dispenses largely with the "trial and error" methods of early homestead planting or planting under the timber culture act of 1873.

Approval of Project

The shelterbelt project was approved by President Roosevelt on July 11, 1934, as a means of relieving the naturally unfavorable drouth and wind conditions in parts of the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma and northern Texas. It was felt that the Government should lend its encouragement and assistance and systematic direction in improving those conditions, affecting as they do, some of the most important agricultural and livestock sections of the country. The investment, it is confidently believed, will bring returns in human benefits and in the economy of the shelterbelt region that would be incalculable, and which will also accrue directly or indirectly to the country at large.

Scope of the Project

In its preliminary outlines the planting zone will extend from Canada on the north to the vicinity of the Red River in Texas on the south, a distance of approximately 1000 miles. In width 100 miles has been designated, but this does not mean a solid belt of trees 100 miles wide and 1000 miles long which would retire from cultivation and other uses 64,000,000 acres of settled country. The plan is to grow trees on approximately one-fortieth of the entire area, or 1,600,000 acres. The planting will take the form of strips taking about 16 acres out of each section with a protective margin on each side of the strips to be cultivated and kept clean of weeds making a total of about 10 rods per strip or 20 acres per section. The direction the strips will take, whether north and south, or east and west, will depend upon prevailing winds and local conditions. No rigid scheme can be carried out with geometrical precision. There are favorable places and unfavorable places to plant trees in any region.There

(Continued on page 51)

TREES AND SHRUBS
To Be Used in the Plains Shelterbelt Project

Species	North Dakota	South Dakota	Nebraska	Kansas	Oklahoma	Texas
Blue Spruce	x	x	x	x		
Caragana	x	x	x	x		
Russian Olive	x	x	x	x		
Green Ash	x	x	x	x	x	x
American Elm	x	x	x	x	x	x
Chinese Elm	x	x	x	x	x	x
Burr, Post Oak	x	x	x	x	x	x
Cottonwood	x	x	x	x	x	x
Hackberry	x	x	x	x	x	x
Chokecherry	x	x	x	x	x	x
Plum	x	x	x	x	x	x
Haw, Buckthorn	x	x	x	x	x	x
Buffalo Berry	x	x	x	x	x	x
Sumac	x	x	x	x	x	x
Willows (moist sites)	x	x	x	x	x	x
Red Cedar	x	x	x	x	x	x
Ponderosa Pine	x	x	x	x	x	x
Lilac		x	x	x	x	x
Honey Locust		x	x	x	x	x
Black, Texan Walnut			x	x	x	x
Russian Mulberry			x	x	x	x
Austrian Pine			x	x	x	x
Osage Orange				x	x	x
Black Locust				x	x	x
Chinaberry					x	x
Apricot, Pistacia					x	x
Pecan					x	x
Arizona Cypress					x	x

The CCC and Forestry

By Jno. D. Guthrie
General Inspector, ECW

"I sing the hopes of Youth regenerate.
I sing of Youth that walks erect and straight,
And, smiling, faces what it feared before."—John Urbanek.

The Emergency Conservation Work Act of March 31, 1933, is destined to be a milestone in American forestry progress. It is predicted that is will rank historically along with other Congressional Acts importantly affecting forestry in the United States. These are the Acts of 1876 making the first forestry appropriation, of 1891 creating national forests, of 1905 transferring the national forests (forest reserves) from the Interior to the Agriculture Department, the Weeks Law of 1911 (and its amendatory Clarke-McNary Act of 1924), and the McNary-McSweeney Forest Research Act of 1928.

The Emergency Conservation Work Act was one of the results of the depression; perhaps the American people will in the end gain much more from the depression, grievous though may be its effects otherwise. Perhaps this nation-wide depression will have brought home to us all that we have immense undeveloped natural and material resources, as well as mental and spiritual resources which needed only hard times to bring to mind. This Act of March 31, 1933, was a most unusual legislative document in these days of unusual happenings. It recognized that there was a tremendously big job to be done to improve, protect, and develop the forests, waters, and soils of this country. This was a job which had been waiting for many years, which in our struggle of rugged individualism we had either forgotten or never realized. It was a turning of the public attention back to stable things—more stable than the banks and stocks and fly-by-night securities—the forests, the streams, and the soils. Moreover, it set up a co-operative organization unheard of in American government, in that it provided that four Federal executive departments should work out the details of the plan, and then carry the plans out to execution. Not only were these four departments to work together, but they were to work with the various branches of government of 48 different States and several Territories. And then importantly, it recognized that the youth of America was an invaluable asset, that it must be helped through vigorous outdoor work in the country's forests and fields.

The speed with which the big CCC machine was started was unprecedented. Suffice to say, that the War Department took the lead, as it should have, and surpassed even its World War records in mobilization of man-power. The Labor Department set its machinery going in practically every county in this country, while the Agriculture and Interior Departments busied themselves with plans of work, locations for camps, and tools and material needed to put the men to work.

A Great Experiment

It was a great experiment in Federal cooperation, in youth salvage—and before the first six months were up, nearly everyone realized that it was working, that it was to be a success. And so a second six months was authorized, and another, and another, until as the end of the two-year period authorized by Congress expired (April 1, 1935) the people of the United States not only realized but stated in no uncertain terms that the CCC was a success, of all the various unemployed relief efforts—and that it must go on.

Of course there were the critics, from the very beginning. It couldn't work, it had never been done before, it wouldn't do in this country, etc. There were hitches here and there, there was an outbreak yonder, some of the boys kicked over the traces, the pacifists said it was militarism, a superintendent here proved unsuited, and Army officer there couldn't fit his ideas into this tree trooper army—but the CCC went on.

Raw, undeveloped, underfed, green,

sullen, silent, or noisy boys came from city streets, from city slums, from small towns, from the farms, from the mountains, the prairies, the woods, and the fields—all poured into the conditioning camps. Bewildered, suspicious, untrained, unsocial—they were all fed and cleaned, reclothed, and rebuilt during a brief two weeks. Many a rough corner was rubbed off, many a sensitive sore spot was cured up, many a backward nature blossomed out, at the conditioning camp and then away went the companies here, there and yonder, to some far off tent camp maybe across the continent. Once in camp there began that melting-pot process which inevitably occurs in any group of youths—company spirit, camp spirit, gang spirit, esprit de corps—whatever you may call it. Out of a lot of discordant parts there was being welded a unified whole. It is a process known to every officer of the Army or to any man who has ever had anything to do with organizing or training men or boys in camp.

Never shall I forget the looks on the faces of the several groups of boys I talked to at a conditioning camp near San Antonio, Texas, in those first few weeks. I made them no speech, but simply tried to give them some idea of what they might expect when they got out to camp, whether in eroded field, in the green forest, or in some wayside park. At first there was wonderment, suspicion, sullenness, then there began to appear a trace of interest, and by the time I had finished my short talk, there was almost an eagerness in the youthful faces. Never have I had better attention from any group.

Different Kinds of Work and Camps

During 1933-34, there have been CCC camps in every State of the Union. A very wide variety of conservation work has been carried on, in fact they are all reported under at least 59 different headings on the weekly report forms which must be sent in from every one of the 1600 camps. For instance, here are some of the main lines of work:

Telephone and fire break construction, roadside clearing for fire prevention, building of fire lookouts, forest stand improvement, truck trails, pack and foot trails, foot, horse, and vehicle bridges,

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Courtesy "American Forests"—Photograph by Gabriel Moulin

No Trees for Old

By R. W. Cowlin
Pacific Northwest Forest Experiment Station

Logging in the Douglas fir region of Oregon and Washington dates back over a century to the establishment in 1827 of the first sawmill in the Pacific Northwest by Dr. John McLoughlin, the Hudson Bay factor. Although definite figures are not available, it is established that during this period some 8 to 9 million acres of forest land were stripped of their forest cover. A considerable portion of this denudation was incidental to agriculture, and also much of the logged-over land was converted to agricultural use. Results of the Forest Survey of the Douglas fir region completed in 1934 give accurate information on the extent and condition of the forest area logged over and not put to other use. It amounts to over five and a quarter million acres, most of which was logged in the past 30 or 40 years. Exact dates of logging are available only for the past 15 to 20 years, but the history of the earlier cut-over lands may be traced by the age of the forest stands now occupying them.

The Forest Survey divides the cut-over lands in two broad categories; those logged before January 1, 1920, and those logged since that date. The first class includes 3,214,435 acres or a little less than 60 per cent of the total. The older-logged lands are further segregated into those not restocked and those restocked. Six hundred sixty-five thousand, five hundred fifteen acres, amounting to 21 per cent of the land logged before 1920, are not restocked, (areas less than 10 per cent stocked were classified as non-restocking) and 2,548,920 acres, or 79 per cent, are restocked.

This 2,548,920 acres supports stands of coniferous second growth ranging in age from one to a hundred years or more, largely even-aged and varying in density of stocking from 10 to 100 per cent. The older stands are not all the result of clear cutting in the beginning of the period, but are largely the result of culling operations in a two-aged forest, the old-growth trees being removed, leaving the advance growth. The acreages in the older-age classes are relatively small as can be seen from the following table which segregates these stands into 10-year age classes and three degrees of stockings, good (70-100 per cent stocking), medium (40-69 per cent stocking), and poor (10-39 per cent stocking).

It is natural that the 10-year age class should have the largest acreage, for it occurs on the lands logged in the years immediately preceding 1920 when operations in this region were expanding rapidly. Moreover, this age class, ranging from 1 to 15 years, has a wider range in age by 50 per cent than all the other age classes except the last. The next three classes are fairly equal in acreage but the five following age classes show a rapid and consistent decline in acreage. The last class, which includes all ages over 95 years and up to about 140 or 150 years, is larger than the preceding class.

About 35 per cent of the total area is well stocked, 46 per cent is medium stocked and 19 per cent is poorly stocked. The several age classes exhibit fairly definite trends in stocking. The 10-year age class is below average, but commencing with the 20-year class, stocking conditions improve until the 50-year class is reached which falls below the standards of the two preceding classes although better than the 10-year class. The 60-and 70-year classes are not quite up to the standard of the 50-year class. The 80-year class is below average and is nearly equally divided between the three degrees of stocking.

The 90-year class shows somewhat erratic tendencies due probably to the small acreage involved. The last class is in the poorest condition. The progressive betterment of conditions for the first four classes is expected because second growth stands tend to approach normal stocking as they advance in age, but the older-age classes apparently depart from normal behavior. Several reasons may be advanced in explanation of this condition.

First, as was pointed out earlier, many of the stands in the older-age classes are not the result of clear cutting but were originally young stands mixed with a scattered stand of old trees which were logged. The removal of the old trees left holes in the stand and lowered the density of stocking. Secondly, many of the even-aged second-growth stands, 50 or 60 years or older, have been lightly logged for piling or cordwood.

The following tabulation summarizes the condition of the lands logged prior to January, 1920:

Well stocked	900,038 acres	28.0%
Medium stocked	1,166,438 acres	36.3%
Poorly stocked	482,444 acres	15.0%
Non-restocked	665,515 acres	20.7%
	3,214,435 acres	100.0%

The poorly stocked lands are far from satisfactory, and if the acreage in this class is added to the non-restocked, it makes a total of over a million acres of land that are in an unsatisfactory condition. The areas cut before 1920 have had ample time to restock, and further improvements in condition at the best will be slow. This record leaves much to be desired, and it is evident that if this land is to be restored to its former productivity, considerable attention must be given to methods of securing and maintaining quicker and more positive regeneration.

In spite of this disappointing showing of the older-logged lands, the condition of the recently-logged lands suffers by comparison. According to the forest survey 2,160,038 acres of the Douglas fir region have been logged since January, 1920. Originally, no attempt was made to further classify these lands as they were in an unstable condition due to the periodicity of adequate seed crops, the practice of slash burning, the high fire hazard, and the nature of the logging practice in this region. Further, they could not be accurately mapped as restocking or not without an inordinate amount of field work.

However, it was decided later to obtain statistical information about the areas cut over prior to the period of general seed crop failure, which began in 1924. To obtain this information, a linear survey was made of the areas logged from 1920 to 1923, inclusive, using the stocked quadrat method and spacing the transects at two-mile intervals or at the rate of 1 mile of strip for every 1,289 acres. At one chain intervals on these transects of four 13.2-foot quadrats were examined and classified as stocked or non-stocked upon finding or failing to find one well-established seedling within the boundaries of the squares. Approximately 201 miles of effective strip line were

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Table 1—Age and Stocking of Second Growth Coniferous Stands Occurring on Areas Cut Over Prior to 1920

Age	Degree of Stocking							
	Good		Medium		Poor		Total	
Years	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%
10	319,954	29.8	456,827	42.5	297,695	27.7	1,074,476	100
20	131,168	35.7	181,615	49.4	54,618	14.9	367,401	100
30	169,672	40.7	210,974	50.6	36,460	8.7	417.106	100
40	177,854	48.4	160,530	43.8	28,695	7.8	367,079	100
50	44,967	38.0	56,124	47.4	17,315	14.6	118,406	100
60	28,160	27.9	51,173	50.6	21,719	21.5	101,052	100
70	15,572	30.0	26,802	51.6	9,544	18.4	51,918	100
80	11,045	31.1	12,631	35.6	11,820	33.3	35,496	100
90	315	9.7	2,360	72.9	563	17.4	3,238	100
100	1,331	10.4	7,402	58.1	4,015	31.5	12,748	100
Total	900,038	35.1	1,166,438	45.8	482,444	18.9	2,548,920	100

MAN'S CODE

Have you ever been out in the high, high hills
When the wind blows cold at night?
Have you ever braved the call of the wild,
And quaked by your camp fire light?

Have you ever answered the silent call
When it whispered, it's time to go?
Have you ever bucked a blizzard storm,
Or fought through the frozen snow?

Have you ever paddled on unnamed lakes,
And panned on unknown streams?
Have you ever followed the cry of gold,
And found it, in your dreams?

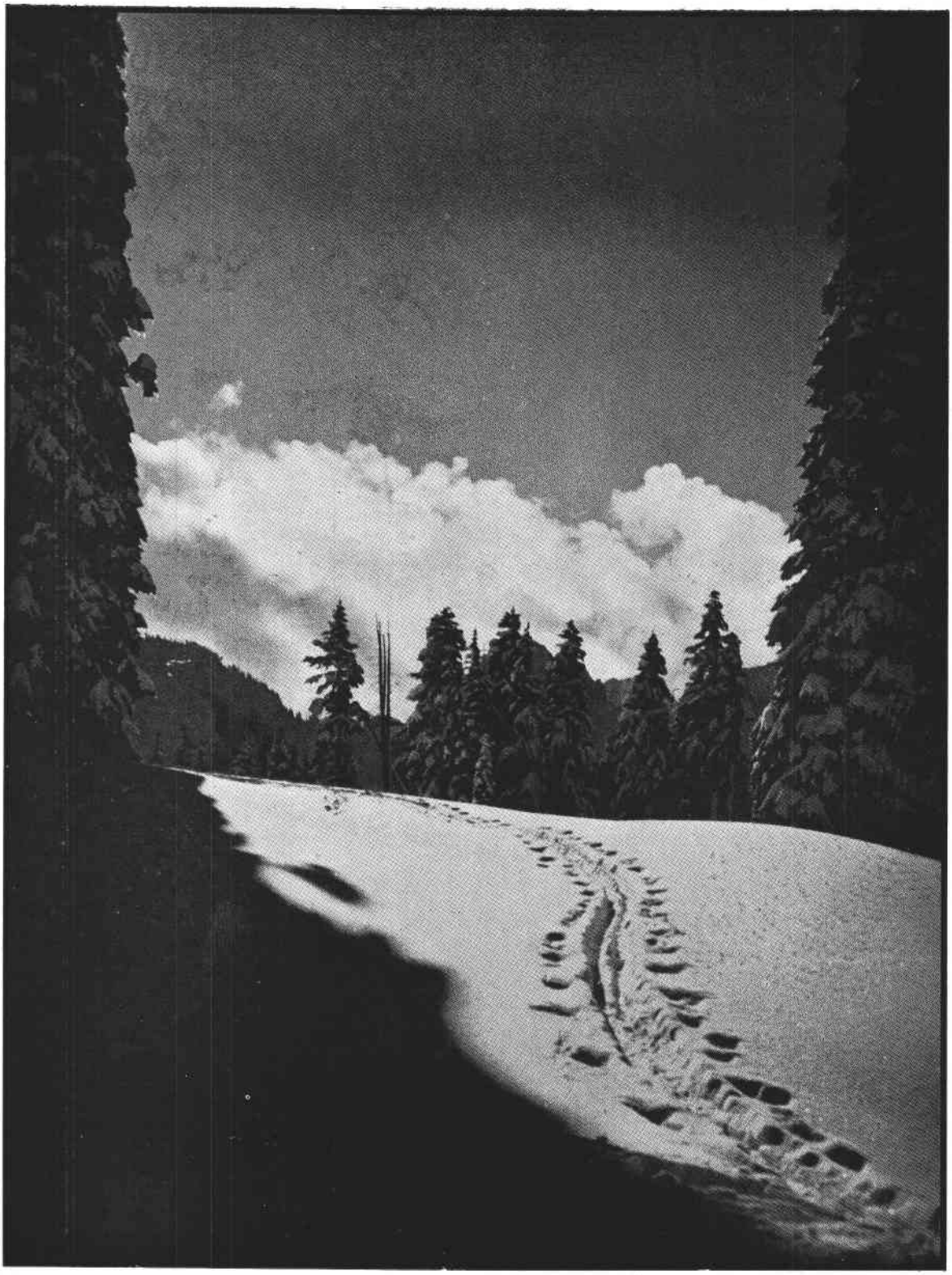
If ever you've fought and struggled for wealth,
Or clawed at the frozen muck,
You have tasted of real and genuine life,
You shouldn't complain of your luck.

'Cause life is only the things we get
From this earth as we hurry along,
The men that fought for the things they got
Are the only ones worthy of song.

It's easy to drift with the noisy mob
As they float on their useless way,
But the man that fights to the bitter end
Will win, and live his day.

Should he be killed, what then?
The earth won't pause in its whirl.
It can not spare time to bemoan his death,
Yet he is the best in the world.

For he battled the odds to his last thin notch,
And lost in his last big game.
He died with a smile on his clean-cut face,
A miss to his final aim.—"Mack" McClendon, '38.



Courtesy "American Forests", Magazine of American Forestry Association. Photograph by Victor Sheffer

WORD FROM THE WOODS

The material in this section has been gathered from letters received from the fellows who have gone from the school of Forestry to the great open spaces and the tall timber.

Ernest Wright, F-'23, Junior Pathologist in the R. O. since 1927 has been promoted to associate Pathologist and transferred to Lincoln, Nebraska. He will be succeeded by J. L. Mielke, '25, now assistant Pathologist in the R.6 office.

Gustav W. Hult, F-'15, is Forest Engineer for the Western Pine Association in the Eastern and Southern Pine regions. His work consists in educating the operators in better forest practices so as to leave the cut-over lands in a productive condition for future growth. They are also cooperating with public and private agencies in protecting the private holdings from fire and destructive beetles. This program also includes studies for the purpose of encouraging sustained yield operations and selective logging.

George L. Burnett, F-'34, is on the Harney National Forest, S. D. He is supervising the thinning of Ponderosa Pine reproduction and the clearing of roadsides and streams.

Norman R. Hawley, F-'29, is marking timber (short leaf pine) at Hot Springs, Ark.

Henry L. Homolac, F-'33, is foreman in a CCC camp in Michigan. The work consists mostly of game conservation, thinning and some planting. In the winter when the lakes are frozen over, they take advantage of the ice to place refuge shelters for the small fish. The shelter, lowered through a hole cut in the ice, is made of brush and the stems of small trees which is made fast to the bottom.

The thinning is being done on stands which run around 4000 stems per acre. These consist mostly of cedar and spruce. They are being thinned to 2000 stems per acre.

Our Patron Saint

Allen C. Smith, L. E. '30, has been logging superintendent for the Coos Bay Lumber Co. for the past year and a half. He invites the senior loggers to the camp where there will be some very interesting equipment to be seen and the construction of a 400 men camp, which will be completed about the last of May.

Clarence Strong, F-'24, has recently been promoted to Forester in charge of all planting in Region 1, United States Forest Service, with headquarters at Missoula, Montana. Formerly Strong was in charge of the Blister Rust Office in Spokane, Washington. The promotion carries with it a very substantial increase in salary.

Homer Hartman, F-'30, who was an assistant to Mr. Strong, has been promoted to Associated Forester, which also entails a very material salary increase.

The past two summers Mr. Hartman has been in charge of 36 NIRA camps and 14 CCC camps in Idaho, doing Ribes eradication work in connection with the Blister Rust Control organization.

Harold R. Wing, F-'32, has a temporary appointment as forester in the Indian Service and has been chief of party of a timber reconnaisance survey crew for five months. At present he is working up a series of forestry lectures to be given at the eight ECW Indian camps on the Colville and Spokane Reservations.

Lectures include everything from wood identification to mapping.

Claude Orin Morin, F-'33, is assistant to the camp superintendent, Mountain Camp, Mountain, Wisconsin.

Art Wirch is working on a game survey in the Gallatin N. F., Montana, adjoining Yellowstone N. P. He and his crew of eight CCC boys work on a game and predatory animal census, take snow measurements and photographs, and have some of us turning bright green with envy at their ski exploits. As if these duties were not sufficient, Art is also a successful prosecutor of game law violators in the country of elk, moose, and mountain sheep.

Kermit Linstedt, F-'33, is engaged in recreational improvement at West Boundary Ranger Station in the Willamette National Forest. His forte seems to be the landscaping of ranger stations and the construction of such minor buildings as accompany forest camps.

Joe Steel, F-'22, sent in his buck. He is working for the Moore Dry Kiln Company.

Chet Bennett, F-'30, is district ranger at Bly in the Fremont National Forest, Oregon. He says that some of the 4-H boys in his neighborhood will be first-class fernhoppers in a few years.

Max H. England, F-'28, is another fellow in the far-flung ranks. He is Agriculture Inspector for San Diego County, California, and is concerned with keeping bugs and disease out of citrus and avocado trees.

M. L. Holst, F-'28, is engaged in decorating the Siskyou N. F. with radio antenae to facilitate fire control. In his spare time he runs a good-sized ranger district. Holst says that his young son is named John Monterey—a fact which the Dean missed in his news letter.

Estevan Walker, F-'32, is technical foreman in camp McComb on the Hiawatha National Forest, Michigan. He says that they are engaged in a forestry inventory, preparatory to the completion of plans to insure restocking of logged-off lands, now barren or covered only with valueless brush.

U. L. Corbin is working for the service in the Chippewa National Forest, back at Big Fork, Minnesota. He finds time, in addition to his regular duties as technical foreman, to teach forestry to a class of sixty, all of whom take particular interest in the Pacific Coast and its silvical problems.

Ed Smithburg, F-'32, says he's fixed for a while as assistant ranger on the National Forest at Laona, Wisconsin.

Hugh Stewart, F-'33, writes from Cable, Wisconsin, to tell of the joys of timber surveys in winter-time. Some of his time is devoted to stand improvement, and some to planting projects. All travel since November has been on snowshoes.

William K. Tinsley, F-'34, is Technical Foreman in the Marquette National Forest, Michigan. He is doing stand improvement work, and says that it is necessary to supervise the field work on snow shoes. Many O. S. C. boys work here, but Michigan and Syracuse prevail in this area.

Edwin Mowat, F-'24, of the Intermountain Experiment station, wrote early in March to Prof. Starker, in search of capable men to fill varied technical positions. He says Joe Libby, Jay Hann, and Jack Miller are working in various parts of Utah.

Waldo I. Peterson, F-'34, Assistant Ranger, U. S. F. S., Kenton, Michigan.

"There's no getting tired of the job here. The Senior Ranger and I do all the inspecting of CCC camps in our district. Last week I and another Ranger did two days of check cruising in acquisition. I am summarizing fire plans and equipment for the coming season. One order for equipment for the coming fire season included 30 half ton pickups, 5 60 cat tractors, 3 5-ton trucks, and much more. A one million dollar purchase case is not unusual. Our purchase unit extends 60 miles west of the present forest boundary."

Pete also mentions that Samuel Rotschy and Ivan Nicholas, both Oregon State grads, are on his district.

Ralph Apperson, F-'32, writes from Rosebud Indian Agency, Rosebud, South Dakota, about what is going on in the various Plains Reservations under Emergency Conservation Work. Among the best projects are truck trails for fire protection; telephone lines for fire and range protection, spring development,

stock watering reservoirs, building fire breaks, and numerous small projects. At the present time much emphasis is being placed on the removal of pine beetle infested Western Yellow Pine trees. This timber is of very little commercial use, but is very valuable as a ground cover and for fuel.

Ralph says that the Indians are much in favor of the program and are very responsive to the new ways of taking care of their forests and range lands.

Some of the fellows in the field have been contributing to our growing forest museum. Professor Starker is anxious to obtain more and to make the following acknowledgments with thanks to the donors:

M. L. Holst—Cones of Scotch Pines and Austrian Pines planted in the Siskiyou N. F., 1911. Signboards of wood and of metal, showing superiority of former in exposed localities.

Phil Johnson—Collection of cones, foliage, and photos of high altitude pines of California.

Ed Joy — Cones of Pinus flexilis and Pinus Aristata from Colorado and Wyoming.

Lee Hunt—Fruit stalks of Yucca and Century plants from New Mexico.

Best forestry school joke of 1935:

Slayton: "Say, Prof., do you know that a Redwood bear tree is the same as a Douglas fir wolf tree?"

Prof. (a bit skeptical): "You had better read from the reference in which such a statement was made."

Slayton, paging through the bulletin and reading slowly: "The California redwood b-e-a-r-s—seed prolifically."

WHO'S NEXT?

MARRIAGES

Henry F. Drews. '31—Marjorie Stearns Naylor of Portland. 1934.
Herbert E. Staples '33—Myrtle Ellen Hall of Tillamook. April 28. 1934.
Kenneth J. Lane '30—Anna Waters of Epworth, Ga.. February 11. 1934.
Robert Aufderheide. ex-'34—Murial Rowe of Salem. April 11. 1934.
Floyd Willert '23—Elizabeth Mary Tudor Hibbert of McMinnville. Ore., May 31. 1934.
Ellis Cummins '31—Ruth Pepper of The Dalles in June. 1934.
Everald E. Nelson '32—Gladys Beaty of Corvallis, February. 1934.
Robert P. Beal '33—Constance LaMotte, 1934.
Gerald Burwell '31 — Marie Eileen Falls of Marshfield, February 22. 1935.
Hugh Stewart '33—Miss Lenora Loftus. December 22. 1934.
Lawrence F. Hamilton '31—Miss Vera Mae Kempton, December 28. 1934.
Norman R. Hawley '29 — Miss Margaret Sara Steckle. February 16. 1934.
Walfred Moisio, '32—Miss Thelma Bandy, 1935
Ivan H. Jones. ex-'30—Miss Mildred Nye. November 18. 1934.
Wm. E. Califf. ex-'30—Miss Katherine May Foulke. November 21. 1934.
J. R. Stevenson. ex-'33—Miss Louise Hay. October, 1934.
Emmett R. Calvert '33. 1934.
Elmer E. Miller '30, 1934.
Gail C. Baker '33. 1934.
Simeri Jarvi '32. 1935.

HERE AND THERE

In rounding out a well balanced publication often some good news material escapes the eagle eye of the editor. To avoid this the files have been thoroughly wracked and here is what has been found.

Art Wirch, ex-'35, writes for Missoula, Montana, "Through the kindness of some forester friends here at the Montana University I have been able to attend some of the Forestry Club functions. This surely is a live-wire organization, compared to what the "fernhoppers" have been in the past. I need only to mention that the treasurer's report during a regular meeting of the club involved figures such as $2300. Just the other night they had what they call the 'Fall Hike'. As at O. S. C., the foresters here are head and shoulders above any other department on the campus. They have a 20-man rifle team and some trophies in the club room which speaks well for their ability."

Fernhopping is a good racket these days. All the local lads have jobs promised them this summer!

Engravings by
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In Memoriam

Returning after a summer in the woods we were saddened to know that Robert Stanley Lewis had taken the trail over the great divide. Bob, shortly after graduation, had accepted a responsible position with the Ochoco National Forest. Before reporting on the job he was overcome by a sudden illness necessitating an operation. He failed to respond to the operation.

In the course of his four years on the campus Bob had made many friends for his infectious smile and stimulating cheer in the forest or on the campus enriched the lives of his classmates. Determination to achieve, devotion to forestry work, faith in others had left an inerasable mark in the minds of friends whose lives have been enriched by his living.

MEMORIAL UNION

Eighth Annual Homecoming of Foresters

Eighth Fernhoppers Banquet

Five hundred and three foresters celebrated at the Eighth Annual Fernhoppers banquet on March 21, 1935, the twenty-fifth "anniversary" of George W. Peavy as dean of the school of forestry. The attendance of the 503 foresters, loggers, lumbermen, and students at the annual Homecoming of Foresters was the largest ever registered in the annals of Forest club history.

The banquet got under way in the usual spirited "fernhopper" fashion with the mass singing of "Down Under the Hill." Following the dinner course and songs by Schroeder's quartet, Sinclair A. Wilson, a member of the first graduating class of 1910, introduced Dean Peavy as the speaker of the evening. The Dean declared that in speaking at this annual "convocation of foresters of the northwest" that he was deliberately establishing a precedent that would enable him to speak once every twenty-five years in the future. He discussed in his subject of "Under the Greenwood Tree" the progress of forestry during the thirty years since he has been actively connected with the profession, giving the significant achievements accomplished during that period. He listed these achievements as the creation of national forests, development of a national forest consciousness, carrying out the immense CCC program and the adoption of sustained yield management by the federal government and some private interests.

After the Dean's speech a program featuring all-fernhopper talent was given including songs by the "singing foresters," old time music by Whitehouse's band, a skit entitled the "Sleepy Hollow Lookout" by neophytes of Xi Sigma Pi, bone-twisting tumbling acts, a boxing burlesque, musical duets and mass singing.

During the course of the program the Dean announced that his first graduating class was present at the banquet one hundred per cent. The men who received a degree in forestry in 1910 were T. J. Starker, professor of forestry, S. A. Wilson, senior forest economist of the Pacific Northwest Forest Experiment, and H. D. Gill of J. K. Gill Company, Portland.

The climax of the evening of good fellowship and entertainment was the presentation to the Dean of "a cabin in the woods." In presenting the cabin, which was made possible through a fund contributed by graduates, undergraduates, foresters and friends of the Dean, Lynn Cronemiller, class of '14 and state forester, stated:

"This group that has gathered here tonight knows you as a man, as an educator, an executive, a friend and a true forester. And to the true forester, especially one who spends much of his time in the office, there is that ever-present desire for a sanctuary, a cabin in the woods, where he can get away from the cares of his daily labors and the rush and noise of the city to some delightful spot where he can spend peaceful days and restful nights. This gift is an expression of our love and respect, and appreciation of the constructive work which you have accomplished in forestry and in commemoration of your twenty-five years as head of the school of forestry at Oregon State College."

When the Dean stood to express his appreciation for the gift, he received a hearty and great ovation from his friends in recognition of his splendid service to the school, the college and to the forestry profession.

The lingering notes of taps fading into the distance marked the end of the most successful banquet since its inauguration eight years ago. The affair's success evidenced by the satisfied contentment of those attending was the result of untiring effort on the part of LeVon Dunford, chairman; Eldon Holmes, Ray Kimmey, Louis Javete, Emil Johnson, George Schroeder, Hayden Whitehouse, Boyd Rasmussen, Ham Johnson, Bob Snyder, Therone Faris, Ed Marshall, Howard Rogers, Bill Demme and Anthony Thometz, assistants; Clarence Richen, Lawrence Chapman, retiring and newly elected presidents of the Forest club; and the help and advice of faculty and students.

Professor • Dean • President

In introducing Dean Peavy at the Eighth Annual Fernhoppers Banquet, Sinclair A. Wilson, a member of the first forestry graduating class in 1910, sketched the following autobiography of the speaker of the evening.

In the middle of the land that is called by its inhabitants Michigan, and by strangers the Land of Cities and Farms and Treeless Forests, is a lad sawing and hewing and whistling and singing on his father's homestead. 'Tis a goodly place and the soul of this youth is filled with the joy of living and of doing. Though his chores are many and his day long, he initiates many a move and carries on with enthusiasm. At the evening fireside, family all about, he tackles his lessons, or reads of adventure, or harkens to the welcome visitor with his tales of other worlds.

The horizon broadens with the advancing days and he sees, though dimly then, a larger woodlot and a greater field. Spurred on by ambition, winged with initiative and pulsing with enthusiasm, he goes through grade and high school and through the ever-widening avenues of liberal arts at the great university of his native state.

Thence into the field of education and letters pouring out and giving unto others warmth from the fine glow of his knowledge and his spirit. Then it was that he began sending young men and women into the walks of life as apostles of good will and loyal service under the flag of high ideals.

A greater light came into the morning skies—the light of forestry. It opened up a full broad horizon, a field of great and lasting service for this nation and its people, and our subject sawed and hewed through the shackles of traditional occupations, moved his wife and hostages of fortune to Ann Arbor and there won his Master's degree in Forestry.

Next we find him with the U. S. Forest Service in the East, the South and then the West: in the forests of the hills and valleys and ever and anon working up into the lofty places where he can survey the skies above and the plains below without that feeling of restraint which binds dwellers of the city. Perhaps the same impulse moved him to these places that moved Henry Van Dyke to say, "There is an inward impulse in man that draws him to a hilltop for his place of devotion and sanctuary of ascending thoughts."

In January of 1910 this college sought and placed him in charge of forest education. Again he began sending out his line of young men into the walks of life and now this line forms an uninterrupted procession 25 years in length. His School of Forestry is known throughout the length and breadth of the land. Emerson said, "A great institution is but the lengthened shadow of a single man." That single man is the speaker of the evening.

Recognized as both educator and administrator, he was chosen last year to be president of the college, a recognition well earned, an even greater field and woodlot with still broader horizons. The procession of youths to whom the avenues of thought have been opened continues in increasing numbers under his guiding hand, spurred by his initiative and imbued with his enthusiasm. And I take it that as we say so will these others say "when we met you we were looking down, when we left you we were looking up."

I take great pleasure in calling upon Professor—Dean—President George Wilcox Peavy to address you this evening.

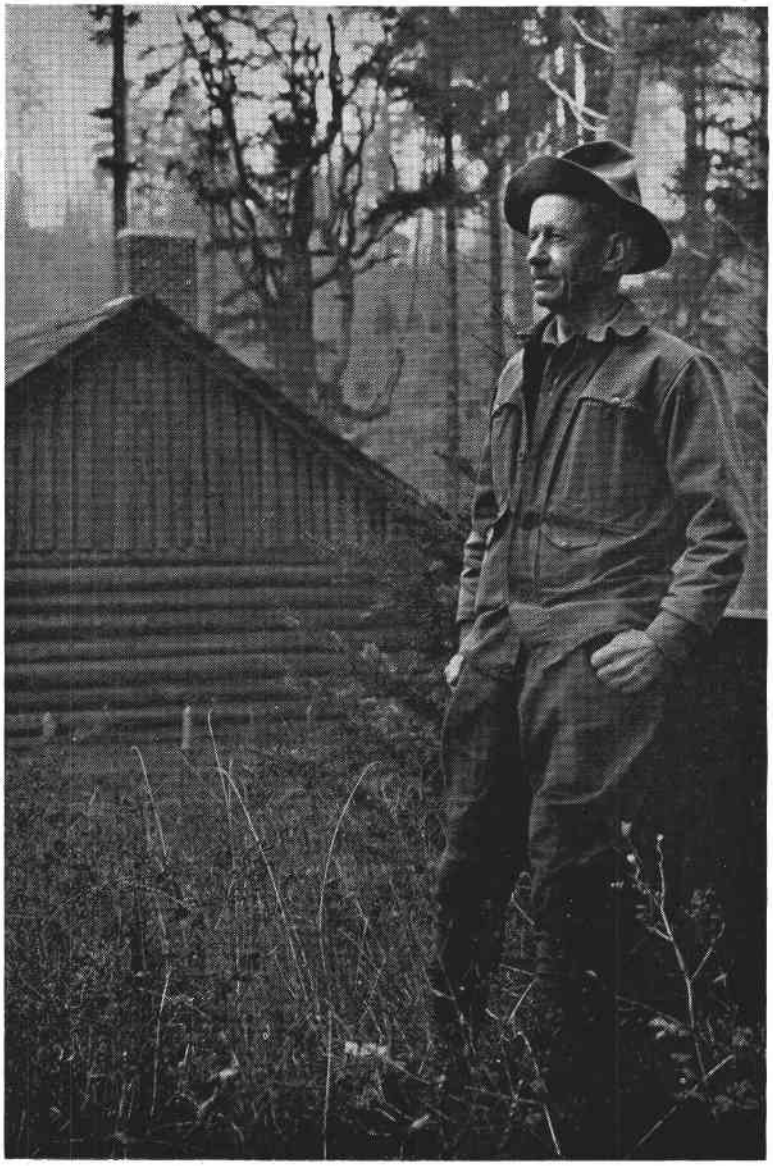
Aufderheide (inquiring of the cook at a CCC camp at which he and his partner had just eaten): "What recipe did you use for those biscuits?"

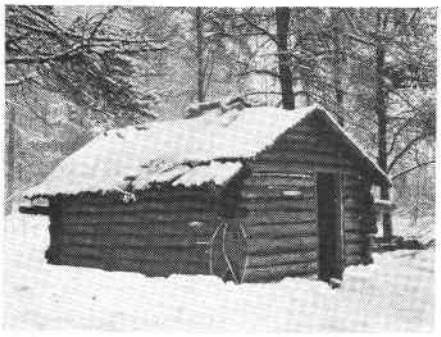
Cook: "Why do you want to know?"

Aufderheide: "We want to settle a bet. I've bet a dollar that you use two cups of sawdust to one cup of cement. My partner bet that you use 50-50."

Prof. Starker: "Say, don't you fellows think that I get tired repeating the same things term after term?"

Faris (in a very small tone): "What about your jokes, Prof.?"





HIS CABIN IN THE HILLS

When cares beshroud you like a pall,
  And days are gray with myriad ills,
You turn your back upon it all
  And seek that cabin in the hills.

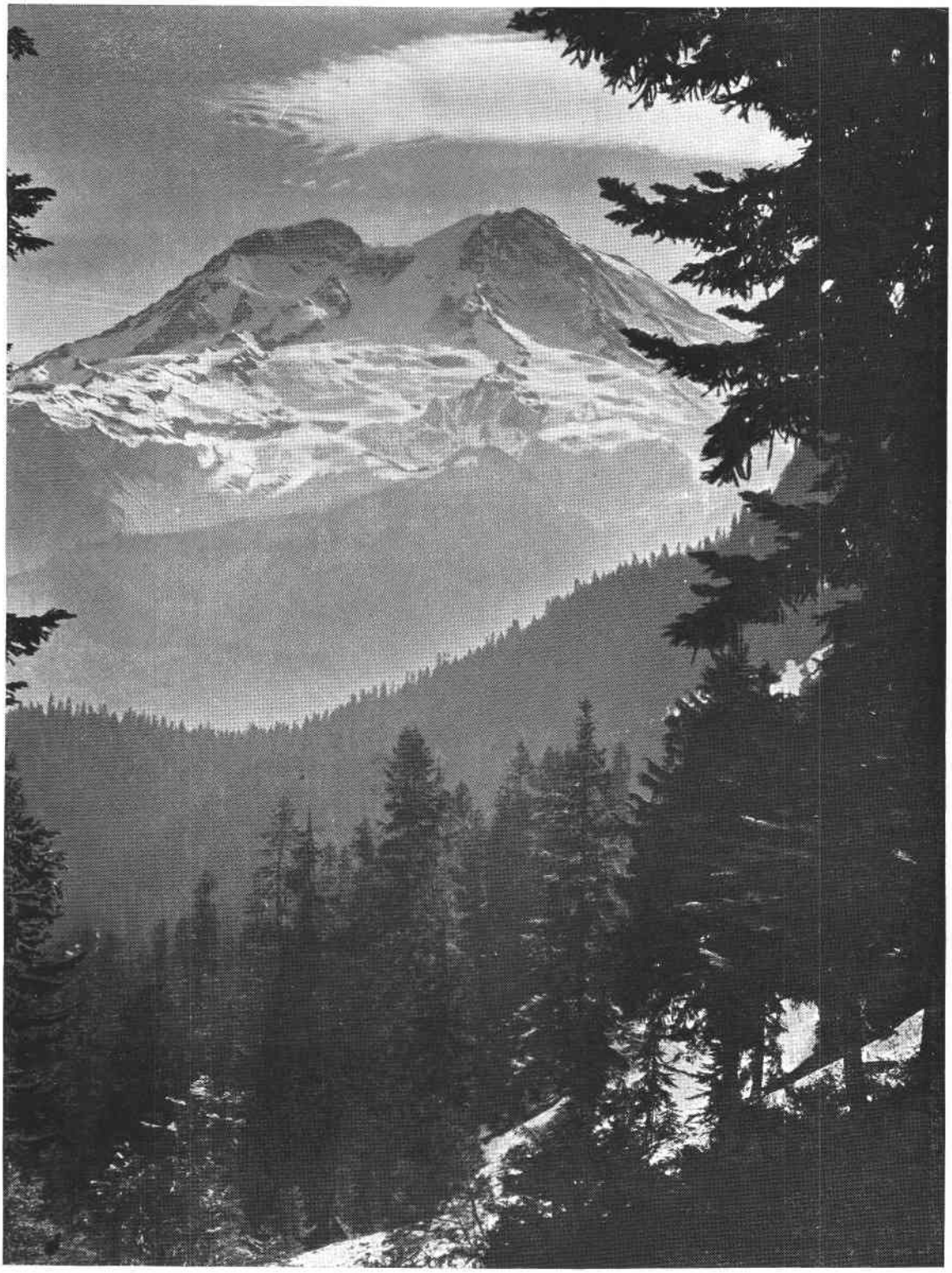
When fear of adverse days ahead
  By some dark alchemy distills
Deep in your soul a nameless dread,
  You need that cabin in the hills.

'Tis there you'll find your antidote
  For worry of the sort that kills—
Heartache and strife are both remote
  From that sweet refuge in the hills.

Within its walls true peace you'll find;
  Each restful day and night instills
New strength to cope with humankind—
  Strength born of God's eternal hills.

O, friend of ours, this word to you
  As summer brings her endless thrills;
Would you your shaken faith renew?
  We'll build that cabin in the hills.

An adaptation of Addison N. Clark's poem, "My Cabin in the Hills", as read by Lynn Cronemiller, class of '14, in the presentation of a gift to Dean George W. Peavy at the Eighth Annual Fernhoppers Banquet.



Courtesy of "American Forests", Magazine of American Forestry Association

ALUMNI DIRECTORY

If there are any additions or corrections that need to be made to the Alumni Directory. please send them to us. The best available list was used in making the following directory. but still there are some addresses incomplete because of lack of more definite data. Let us know where you are and what you are doing. especially when you make any changes.

1910

GILL. HAROLD D.—B.S.F.. J. K. Gill Co.. Portland. Ore.
PERNOT. JACK F.—B.S.F.. Deceased 1914.
STARKER. THURMAN J. — B.S.F.. Professor of Forestry. O. S. C., Corvallis. Ore.
WILSON. SINCLAIR A.—B.S.F.. M.S.F.. O. S. C.. '30. Senior Forest Economist. P.N.W.. Forest Experiment Station. New U. S. Court House, Portland. Ore.

1911

BARBUR. HAROLD H.—B.S.F.. 784 E. Franklin St.. Portland. Ore.
EBERLY, HOWARD J.—B.S.F.. District Forester. New Orleans. La.
NILSSON. ADOLF—Siskiyou N. F.. O'Brien. Ore.
RAITHEL. WILLIAM F.—No address.
TOTTEN. BENJAMIN J. — B.S.F.. R. F. D.. McMinnville. Ore.

1913

DUTTON. WALT L. — B.S.F.. Forest Supervisor. Whitman National Forest. Baker. Ore.
TURLAY. HAROLD S. — B.S.F.. Manager Uptegrove Lumber Co., Astoria. Ore.

1914

CHRISMAN. ROBERT—B.S.F.. Box 1085. Portland. Ore.
CRONEMILLER. LYNN F. — B.S.F.. State Forester. Salem. Ore.
EMERY. LEE E.—B.S.F.. McMinneville. Ore.
EVENDEN. J. C. — B.S.F.. Forest Ent.. U.S.F.S.. Coeur d'Alene. Ida.
FREYDIG. PAUL E. — B.S.F. and B.S.L.E.. '17. Hobart. Tasmania. Australia.
HEYES. MARSHALL C. JR. — B.S.F.. Deceased 1918.
MILLER. CARL N. — B.S.F.. Cashier Wallowa National Bank. Enterprise. Ore.

1915

ANDERSON. EDMUND G. — B.S.L.E.. Deceased 1923.
BATES. EDWARD G. — B.S.F.. Superintendent Elco Dairy. Rt. 6. Box 1160. Portland. Ore.
BLACKDEN. RALPH S. — B.S.F.. 4116 Sherman Way. Sacramento. Calif.
CHAMBERLAIN. WILLARD J. — B.S.F.. M.S.F. (O. S. C. '16), Ph.D. Stanford '28. Professor Entomology. O. S. C.
CHAPLER. RAYMOND H.—B.S.F.. Oregon Forest Fire Assn.. Porter Bldg.. Portland. Ore.
CHASE. ERNEST—B.S.F.. Deceased. 1935.
CULVER. BENJAMIN C.—B.S.F.. 926 Vine Ave.. Park Ridge. Ill.
DEUTSCH. HENRY C. — B.S.F.. 814 Clackamas St.. Portland. Ore.
WENDOVER. ROYCE F. — B.S.F.. Philippine Cutch Corp., Zamboanga. Mindanao. P. I.

1916

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BRETT. MAJOR SERENO — Fort Shafter. Schofield Barracks. T. H.
HOLMES. FREDERICK—Harbor Pier No. 24. San Francisco. Calif.
HULT. GUSTAV W.—B.S.F., Western Pine Assn.. Klamath Falls. Ore.
LOOF. HANS W.—B.S.F.. 5517 33rd St.. N. E.. Seattle. Wash.
SHUBERT, BEN—U.S.F.S., 1615 Hayes St.. Boise. Ida.
WILSON, DAVID M. — B.S.F., Gen. Mgr.. Phil Transfer Co., Portland, Ore.
WOODS, LEROY—B.S.F., Fort Hayes, Columbus. Ohio,

1917

BLACKDEN. EARL B.—B.S.F. Killed in France.
BUDELIER. C. J.—B.S.L.E., Instructor. School of Forestry, O. S. C.. Corvallis. Ore.
CRAWFORD. JAMES A. — B.S.F. No address, Wash.
CRONEMILLER. FRED P.—B.S.F.. U.S.F.S., San Francisco. Calif.
FERTIG. CHARLES A.—B.S.L.E.. Rt. 1. Warrenton, Calif.
JACOBY. CARL C. — B.S.L.E.. Pacific Spruce Corp.. Toledo. Ore.
JONASEN. OLAF B.—B.S.L.E. No address.
LUNDEEN. ARTHUR R. — B.S.F.. Westport Lbr. Co.. Westport. Ore.
McCOLLUM. JOHN E.—B.S.F.. 505 J. St.. Sacramento. Calif.
O'NEIL. WILLIAM J. — B.S.L.E.. Camp Superintendent. CCC. Ely. Minn.
PATTON HARRY C.—B.S.L.E.. Hammond Lumber Co.. Portland. Ore.
PAULSEN. EDWARD M.—B.S.L.E., Assistant Director. Transient Camps. Spaulding Bldg.. Portland. Ore.
STEPHENS. JAMES T.—B.S.L.E. No address.
WAKEMAN. WILLIAM J. — B.S.L.E.. Chief Engineer. Consolidated Timber Co.. Glenwood. Ore.
WOODS. LEROY—B.S.L.E.. First Lieutenant U. S. Army. Fort Hayes. Columbus. Ohio.
WRIGHT. MARK F.—No address.
YATES. LLOYD D.—B.S.F.. 703 S. Central Ave.. Glendale. Calif.

1918

BYERS, OSCAR L. — B.S.F.. 3924 N. Montana Ave.. Portland. Ore.
ELOFSON. H. W.—B.S.F.. Wenatchee N. F.. Wenatchee. Wash.
HAZELTINE. CARYL F. — B.S.L.E.. Fort George Wright. Spokane. Wash.
JOHNSON. WILLARD — B.S.L.E.. O & C Power Co.. Roseburg. Ore.
McCOLLUM. CHARLES A.—B.S.F.. National Supply Co.. Rouston. Texas.
WILMONT. RICHARD K.—B.S.L.E. Deceased.

1919

THOMAS. HERBERT F.—B.S.L.E.. Cobbs Mitchell Co.. Valsetz. Ore.

1920

ALSTADT. GEORGE J.—B.S.F.. Clyde Equipment Co.. Portland. Ore
BRENNAN. A. F. — 1104 Washington St.. Boise. Ida.
HOLMES. J. F.—B.S.L.E., Woodland. Calif.
MASON. EARL G. — B.S.F.. M.S.F.. (Yale '24). Professor O. S. C. Forestry School.
MATTHEWS. DONALD M.—B.S.F., M.S.F.. (Yale '24). 3417 N. E. 11th St.. Portland. Ore.
REGNELL. LLOYD C.—B.S.L.E.. Bureau Public Roads. Portland. Ore.
SHEN. PENG FEI — B.S.F.. Canton Agricultural College, Canton, China.
SMILIE. ROBERT S.—B.S.L.E.. Logging Machinery Co.. 82 2nd St.. San Francisco. Calf.
STORM. EARL V.—B.S.F.. 2063 E. 39th St.. S. Salt Lake City. Utah.

1921

COMAN, ELIS S.—B.S.F.. Covina. Calif.
HAYSLIP. EARLE E. — B.S.L.E.. Mgr. Standard Oil Co., Gresham. Ore.
REALY. ROGER L.—B.S.F.L.. North Bend Timber Co.. North Bend. Wash.
KOLLER. FRANK O.—B.S.F.. 1654 Wabash. Portland. Ore.
LUEBKE. GEORGE B.—B.S.L.E.. Logging Engineer. Crossett-Western Co.. Knappa. Ore.
MEDLEY. JAMES W.—B.S.F.. care of Bureau of C. & R.. Navy Dept.. Washington. D. C.
NETTLETON. HARRY I. — B.S.F.. M.S.F. (Idaho '26) U. S. I. S.. Spokane. Wash.
RICKSON. CARL A.—B.S.F.. Siletz. Oregon.
YOUNG. ELLSWORTH S.—B.S.L.E.. Chas. R. McCormick Lumber Co., Port Ludlow. Wash.

1922

CHAPMAN. EARL R.—B.S.F.. Whittier, Calif.
FUGH. PAUL C.—B.S.F.. M.S.F., (Cornell). Ph.D., Harvard. No address.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

To those who have kindly assisted in the "building" of the Annual Cruise, the staff wishes to express its sincere thanks and gratitude. We extend our appreciation also to advertisers who, through willing cooperation, have made this yearbook a financial success.

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Mary Lou Tilton, for cheerful support and assistance.

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GRIFFEE, WILLET—Assistant Secretary Western Pine Assn., 510 Yeon Bldg., Portland, Ore.
KENYON, EDGAR C. — B.S.F., 1569 S. Crescent Heights, Los Angeles, Calif.
KERR, CLAUDE — B.S.L.E., Ouachita National Forest, Rot Springs, Ark.
KNAUFF, WILLIAM J.—B.S.F., Camp F-16, U. S. F. S., Ely, Minn.
MELIS, PERCY E.—B.S.L.E., Indian Service, 424 Federal Bldg., Spokane, Wash.
MOWAT, EDWIN L.—B.S.F., M.S.F., (Yale '27), P. O. Box 669, Ogden, Utah.
PETERSON, HAROLD—B.S.L.E. No address.
REYNOLDS, LLOYD J.—B.S.F., English Instructor, Reed College, Portland, Ore.
STRONG, CLARENCE C. — B.S.F., U. S. F. S., Missoula, Mont. (Asst. Regional Forester).
TOUSEY, REGINALD F.—B.S.F. No address.

1925

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McDANIEL, VERN—B.S.F., M.S.F., '31, O. S. C., Oregon Forest Nursery, Rt. 1, Corvallis, Ore.
MIELKE, JAMES L. — B.S.F., Forest Pathology, 85 Second St., San Francisco, Calif., M.S.F., O. S. C. '33.
MORSE, CLAYTON—B.S.F., Building Supply Co., Inc., Newport, Ore.
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ROTSCHY, SAMUEL — Kenton Camp, Kenton, Mich., M.S.F., Yale, '27.
SPAUR, GEORGE—B.S.F., 930 Jackson St., Roseburg, Ore.
STREHLE, JOSEPH—B.S.F. No address.

1926

BURSELL, HOMER G.—B.S.L.E., 1511 E. Sherman Ave., Portland, Ore.
CASE, PAUL C.—B.S.F., M.S.F. (Yale '27), Santa Barbara Nat. Forest, Pozo, Calif.
FISCHER, ERNEST E.—B.S.F., 1543 S. E. Pershing St., Portland, Ore.
GIBSON, ROY C.—B.S.L.E. No address.
HALL, CHARLES W. — B.S.L.E., 1106 N. Baker, McMinnville, Ore.
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JONES, SIDNEY C. — B.S.F., M.S.F. (Iowa '27), Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.
LEWIS, TREVOR R. — B.S.L.E., 1712 S. 8th St., Tacoma, Wash.
McGUIRE, KELLEY B.—B.S.F., Logging Superintendent, Caspar Lumber Co., Caspar, Calif.
OBYE, HERSCHEL C. — B.S.F., Regional Office, C. S. F. S., Branch of Engineering, Portland, Ore.
PIEPER, PAUL S.—Snoqualmie N. F., Skyomish, Wash. (District Ranger).
ROSENCRANS, CHARLES R.—B.S.L.E. Deceased 1927.
SHAVER, JAMES D.—B.S.L.E. Deceased.
ZOBEL, LOUIS R. — B.S.FG., Principal of High School, Prospect, Ore.

1927

BAGLEY, JOHN H. — B.S.L.E., Public Service Commission, Salem, Ore.
BAKER, WILLIAM J. — B.S.F., M.S.F. (O. S. C. '28), Professor of Forestry, Corvallis, Ore.
BRANDEBERRY, J. K. — M.S.F., O. S. C., '29, U. S. F. S., San Francisco, Calif.
CRAVEN ALEX R. — B.S.F., 1360 Clayton St., Denver, Colo.
CRAVEN, MILTON — B.S.F., U. S. F. S., Myrtle Point, Ore.
FEHREN, RICHARD B.—B.S.F., M.S.F. (Yale '28) 436 Shorehaven Drive, Eaglehurst, Erie, Pa.
FOX, CHARLES W.—B.S.F., M.S.F. (O. S. C. '28), General Manager International Cedar Corporation, Marshfield, Ore.
GARMAN, ERIC H. — B.S.F., M.S.F. (Yale '28), F. S., British Columbia, Victoria, B. C.
HANN, JAY B. — B.S.F., Senior Forest Ranger, Evanston, Wyo.
JOY, EDWARD L.—B.S.F., Blister Rust Control, 618 Realty Bldg., Spokane, Wash.
LIBBY, JOE A. — M.F.S. (Yale '32), U. S. F. S., Logan, Utah.
LINDH, OTTO C.—B.S.F., U. S. F. S., Branch of Forest Mgt., Portland, Ore.
LUND, WALTER H. — B.S.F., 518 Federal Bldg., Seattle, Wash.
OLSEN, ALVIN C. — B.S.L.E., California Fruit Growers Supply Co., Hlt, Calif.
PARKER, ALVIN L.—B.S.F., Shasta Nat. Forest, Ydalpom, Calif. (District Ranger).
SCHREINER, FRED J. — B.S.L.E. Deceased, November 16, 1934.
THOMPSON, PAUL L. — P. O. Box 285, Rogue River, Ore.
WILKINSON, JOHN C. — M.S.F., U. of Montana, '30, Willamette N. F., Eugene, Ore. (Supervisor's Staff).

1928

BAILEY, SHELBY—B.S.L.E., Lakeview, Ore.
CUMMINGS, LAWRENCE J.—B.S.F., M.S.F. (Yale '31), U. S. F. S., Missoula, Mont.
DANIEL, CLARENCE M.—B.S.L.E. No address.
DENNEY, W. R.—U. S. F. S., Ojai, Calif. (District Ranger).
ENGLAND, MAX H. — B.S.F., Agricultural Inspector, Escondido, Calif.
HALSEY, WILLIAM W.—B.S.F., Yakima Indian Agency, Toppenish, Wash.
HENDERSON, JOHN M. — B.S.L.E., First Lieutenant, Sacramento District CCC, Sacramento, Calif.

THE ARBORETUM MOVES ON

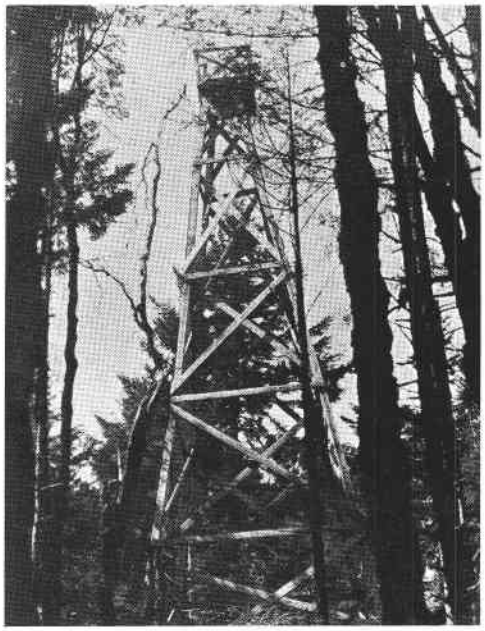
(Continued from page 21)

Recent land acquisitions have turned hopes into realities. The arboretum and the McDonald Forest now cover 2,502 acres, having nearly every type of second growth Douglas fir existent. Some of the new lands are logged but are the raw material for work of the future. The generosity of Mrs. Mary J. L. McDonald has been largely responsible for the new acquisitions.

The established plantations on the arboretum have flourished. Ponderosa pines on the first bald spot are as high as a man, and the Douglas firs in the north burn are poking through the brush.

Through all the activity on the school forest the keynote has been cooperation of widely separated groups. The ridge road was laid out by "fernhoppers", put up the canyon by Corvallis PWA town men, then out on the ridge by foresters and general student FERA work and is now being finished by the CCC.

And so the hills, fog-soaked in winter, seared as a desert in summer, reflect a purpose continuous in the development of an outdoor laboratory and experimental forest in meeting the needs of forestry education.



Arboretum Lookout

HOLST, MONTEREY L. — Staff, Siuslaw N. F., Eugene, Ore.
HORTON, LYNN A. — B.S.L.M., Cleveland N. F., Idyllwild, Calif.
HUTCHINSON, ROBERT D. — Box 102, Warner, Alberta.
MILLER DOUGLAS R. — B.S.F., 102 Administration Bldg., Government Island, Oakland, Calif.
PAINE, PHILIP L. — B.S.F., Assistant Supervisor, Chelan N. F., Okanegan, Wash.
PRICE, CURTIS E. — B.S.F., Idaho Nat. Forest. McCall, Idaho. (Deputy Supervisor).
RAWIE, CARL D. — B.S.F., Supervisor, Tongue River Indian Reservation, Lame Deer, Mont.
RICHMOND, HECTOR A.—B.S.F., Dominion F. S., P. O. Box 308, Vernon B. C.
ROUNSEFELL, HARRY N.—B.S.L.E., U. S. F. S., Hebo, Ore.

1929

BYRD, ADOLPH C. — B.S.F., Hines Lumber Co., Hines, Ore.
EICKWORTH, LORANCE W.—Oregon-Pacific Co., Inc., North Bend, Ore.
GRANT, JAY F.—B.S.F., Rt. 2, Springfield, Ore.
GRAW, JACK—U. S. F. S., Delta, Colo. (District Ranger).
HAWLEY, NORMAN R. — Technical Foreman, Ouachita Nat. Forest, Hot Springs, Ark.
HERZOG, THEODORE H.—B.S.F., Herzog Lumber & Door Co., 1660 E. Firestone Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.
JANZEN, DANIEL H. — B.S.F., U. S. Biological Survey, East Lansing, Mich.
JOHNSON, PHILLIP C.—B.S.F., M.S.F. (O. S. C. '31), 341 Giannini Hall, Berkkeley, Calif.
LIBBY, JOHN W.—B.S.F., Fort Berthold Agency, Elbowoods, N. Dak.
LLOYD, LESLIE D. — B.S.F., M.S.F. (Mich '31), 332 Giannini Hall, Berkeley, Calif.
McKINNON, FINDLEY S.—B.S.F., (M.S. Harvard '32), B. C. Forest Service, Victoria, B. C.
McPHERSON, LESTER — U. S. F. S., Curlew, Wash. (District Ranger).
McREYNOLDS, KENNETH P.—U. S. F. S., Medford, Ore. (Assistant Forest Supervisor).
NEWTON, PHILIP A.—B.S.F., U. S. F. S., Asheville, N. C.
PEPOON, GEORGE W.—B.S.L.M. No address.
POWERS, FLORIAN E. — Idaho N. F., McCall, Ida. (District Ranger).
PRICE, PERRY H. — B.S.F., Science Instructor, High School, Goshen, Ore.
SCRITSMIER, HAROLD F. — B.S.L.E., Coos Bay Lumber Co., Powers, Ore.
STINGER, CHARLES R. — U. S. Indian Service, Neah Bay, Wash.
TAYLOR, HERBERT G.—B.S.F., 303 E. 46th St., Portland, Ore.
VARNEY, PRESTON B.—B.S.L.E., 2025 Hudson St., Longview, Wash.
VOORHIES, GLENN—B.S.F., M.S.F. (O. S. C. '30) Pacific Spruce Corp., Toledo, Ore.
WEAVER, HAROLD — Indian Service, Federal Bldg., Spokane, Wash.

1930

ANGUS, C. B.—Drewsey, Ore.
BENNETT, CHESTER A. — U. S. F. S., Bly, Ore. (District Ranger).
BONNEY, MAURICE C.—U. S. F. S., Russellville, Ark.
BROWN, RALPH G. — B.S.F., U. S. F. S., Wenatchee, Wash.
CHILDS, THOMAS W.—Botany Dept., U. of Penn., Philadelphia, Penn.
CRAWFORD, RALPH W.—B.S.F., District Ranger, Wenatchee N. F., Leavenworth, Wash.
DeHEGY, ORELIN F. — B.S.L.M., 903 Julian St., San Jose, Calif.
HARTMAN, HOMER J.—Associate Forester, Spokane, Wash. Home in Jacksonville, Ore.
ILER, JAMES C.—B.S.F., Malheur N. F., Seneca, Ore.
KALLANDER, HARRY R.—Forester in charge of beetle control, U. S. I. S., Warmsprings, Ore.
KEARNS, RICHARD S. — M.S.F., (O. S. C., '31), N. W. Forest Experiment Station, New U. S. Court House, Portland, Ore.
LANE, KENNETH J.—U. S. F. S., John Day, Ore.
MANLOVE, WILLIAM B. — B.S.F., Rt. 2, Ellensburg, Wash.
MILLER, VONDIS E. — B.S.F., M.S.F., (O. S. C. '31), Mt. Hood N. F., Portland, Ore.
MILLER. ELMER E.—B.S.F., Harney N. F., Custer, S. Dak.
MILLER, SAM L.—B.S.F., State Forester's Office, Salem, Ore.
NEWTON, PHILLIP A.—U. S. F. S., Asheville, N. C.
RAINWATER, THEODORE H. — B.S.F., Deputy State Forester, Salem. Ore.
RAMSEY, FRED B.—U. S. F. S., Cle Elum, Wash. (District Ranger).
RUHMANN, WILLIAM — Chief Engineer, Algoma Lumber Co., Algoma, Ore.
SCHLEGEL, FRASER W.—U. S. F. S., Hevener, Okla.
SMITH, ALLEN C. — B.S.L.E., Coos Bay Lumber Co., Powers, Ore.
VAN WAGNER, RALPH M. — B.S.L.M., Los Angeles County Forestry Department, Newhall, Calif.
WELTER. NICHOLAS—Ft. Apache Indian Reservation, McNary, Ariz.
WHITLEY. DAVIS—B.S.F., Rt. 2, Box 265, Sanger, Calif.

1931

ARNST, ALBERT—B.S.F., U. S. F. S., New P. O. Bldg., Portland, Ore.
AYDELOTT, OWEN L.—B.S.L.M., Garibaldi, Ore.
BLOMSTROM, ROY — B.S.F., 102 Adams Bldg., Government Island, Oakland, Calif.
BOWERMAN, HAROLD R.—U. S. F. S., Cascadia, Ore.
CUMMINS, E. E. — Federal Land Bank, Spokane, Wash.
CUMMINS, WILLIAM F. — B.S.F., Harney N. F., Custer, S. Dak.
DREWFS, HENRY F.—Brice Creek Camp, Cottage Grove, Ore.
ELLIS, HAYLEN P.—B.S.L.E., Washington Pulp & Paper Co., Neah Bay, Wash.
EVENDEN, ROBERT M. — M.S.F., '32, Potlatch Forests, Inc.. Lewiston, Ida.
FERGUSON, ROLAND H. — U. S. F. S., Stuart Nursery, Pollack, La.
FRENCH, NORMAN H.—B.S.L.E., Forest Experiment Station, Berkeley, Calif.
HAMILTON, L. F.—U. S. F. S., Miami, Ariz.
HITCHCOCK, ELMER G. — Santa Barbara N. F., Jamesburg, Calif.
KIMMEY. JIM W.—B.S.F., M.S.F., (O. S. C., '32), P. O. Box 4137, Portland, Ore.
LINDH, A. G.—U. S. F. S., Rolla, Mi.
MANSFIELD, H. ROBERT—U. S. F. S., Portland, Ore.
McCREADY, ALLAN A. — U. S. F. S., Laconia, N. H. (M.S.F. Yale, '33).
NETTLETON, ROYAL M. — U. S. F. S., Three Lakes, Wis.
NICHOLAS, IVAN J. — U. S. F. S. (CCC), Mass City, Mich.
RUST, WALTER J.—U. S. F. S., Zigzag, Ore.
WIEST, RAYMOND—Ryderwood, Wash.
WESSEL, LOUIS—B.S.F., Gunflint Camp, U. S. F. S., Grand Marais, Minn.

1932

APPERSON, RALPH O.—Rosebud Indian Agency, Rosebud, S. Dak.
BERGER, PHILLIP K.—U. S. F. S., Federal Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.
BOWNE, WALTER B. — U. S. F. S.. Manistique, Mich.
CLARK, CLEON L.—B.S.F., U. S. F. S., M. R. B. No. 3, Box 11, Bend, Ore.
CORY, HENRY NEWELL—U. S. F. S., New P. O. Bldg., Portland, Ore.
DOYLE, JOHN B.—707 Brent Ave., So. Pasadena, Calif.
FOWELLS, HARRY—B.S.F., M.S. (O. S. C., '33), 331 Gianinni Hall, Berkeley, Calif.
GUSTAFSON, WALTER A.—1432 Wilder St., Chicago, Ill.
HANSON, ORRIE W.—U. S. F. S. (J. F. Appt.), Charleston, S. C.
HORN, RALPH—U. S. F. S., Technical Foreman, Grand Marais, Minn.
HUNT, LEE O.—B.S.F., M.S. (O. S. C. '34), May Hill, N. M. (U. S. F. S.).
JARVI, SIMERI—Assistant Ranger, Siuslaw Nat. Forest, Mapleton, Ore.
JOY, FRED L.—U. S. F. S., Hot Springs, Ark.
LADD, CHARLES H. — B.S.F., Surveyor, State Board of Public Roads, P. O. Box 199, E. Greenwich, R. I.

THE SHELTERBELT PROJECT

(Continued from page 29)

are areas in which soil conditions are not favorable. Present plans provide for planting the more favorable sites first. The soil drying and other effects of the unprecedent drouth of 1934 makes necessary this plan until conditions for growing trees and other crops become more favorable again. Due heed will be given unfavorable past experience and advantage will be taken of all favorable data and experience of which there is a wealth, sufficient to lend full confidence to the undertaking. At the same time studies will be made and experiments will be conducted on the less favorable areas where the development of new species or methods give promise of success.

Organization

Six States: North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas are included in the shelterbelt zone. The administrative headquarters has been established in the Sharp Building, at Lincoln, Nebraska. The principal offices or branches are: Director, Public Relations, Operation, Planting and Nurseries, Lands and Fiscal. Appointments have been made for a State Director of each state. These selections have been made with special reference to the qualifications and experience of the appointees for the states concerned. They are: Francis Ezra Cobb, Bottineau, for North Dakota; A. L. Ford, Brookings, for South Dakota; Clayton W. Watkins, Lincoln, for Nebraska; Charles A. Scott, Manhattan, for Kansas; George R. Phillips, Oklahoma City, for Oklahoma; and John D. Jones for Texas, permanent headquarters not yet selected. The shelterbelt area in Colorado is limited and a State Director is not planned for that state at this time.

1935 *Planting*

Planting in the spring of 1935 will be necessarily limited. There is a deficiency of planting stock which is being largely acquired from commercial nurseries this year. Seventy-five miles of shelterbelt planting, however, is now planned for 1935 and will be distributed as evenly among the states as the availability of suitable stock permits. The 75 miles projected will provide approximately 10,000 man-days of work for local labor. Fence construction, preparation of ground, nursery production and cultivation will be required in addition to the actual planting of the strips. Large quantities of seed have been collected for nursery planting in 1935 sufficient to provide for about 100,000,000 seedlings for 1936.

Lands are being selected and covered by preliminary agreements and leases with purchase options which will lodge control of the lands planted and the direction and follow-up of the work in the Government. Farmers who do not wish to enter into such agreements will not be urged against their desires.

Species of trees have been tentatively selected among those that have proved hardy and successful over long periods of experimentation and experience. These are indicated on the accompanying diagram by states as well as the position the different species will occupy in the shelterbelt strips.

LEISHMAN, MILTON—2901 1st Ave., So. Seattle, Wash.
LEWIS, ROBERT O. —B.S.F., U. S. F. S., Cass Lake, Minn.
LOVIN, CLARENCE V.—B.S.F., U. S. F. S. (Blister Rust Chief), Loretta, Wis.
LOWDEN, MERLE S. — B.S.L.M., Umpqua Nat. Forest, Roseburg, Ore. (M.S.F., '33, O. S. C.).
MOFFITT, JOHN D. — B.S.L.M., Whitman N. F., Baker, Ore. (District Ranger).
MOISIO, WALFRED J. — U. S. F. S., Blooming Rose, Mo.
NELSON, EVERALD E. — B.S.F., M.S. (O. S. C. '34), Potlatch Forests, Inc., Lewiston, Ida.
NOGERO, ALEXIS T.—U. S. F. S., Federal Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.
PARKER, EDGAR J. — Technical Foreman. CCC, Mack Camp, Mack Minn.
PARKER, JOHN R.—M.S.F. (O. S. C. '34), U. S. F. S., Forest and Range Experiment Station, Berkeley, Calif.
PARKER, VELDON A, — U. S. F. S., Pittsville, Calif.
PATCH, DENNIS W. — B.S.L.M., Instructor at High School, Halfway, Ore.
POWELL, HAROLD G. — U. S. F. S., Technical Foreman, CCC, Soperton, Mis.
FUHN, WALTER—U. S. F. S., Georgetown, Calif.
SMITHBURG, EDWARD J.—U. S. F. S., Laana, Wis. (District Ranger).
STEWART, LORAN L. — B.S.L.E., Willamette N. F., Eugene, Ore.
TEDROW, MAURICE L. — Rogue River Nat. Forest, Medford, Ore.
WALKER, ESTEVAN A.—U. S F. S., Camp McComb, Hiawatha Nat. Forest, Munising, Mich.
WING, HAROLD R.—Colville Indian Reservation, Nespelem, Wash.

1933

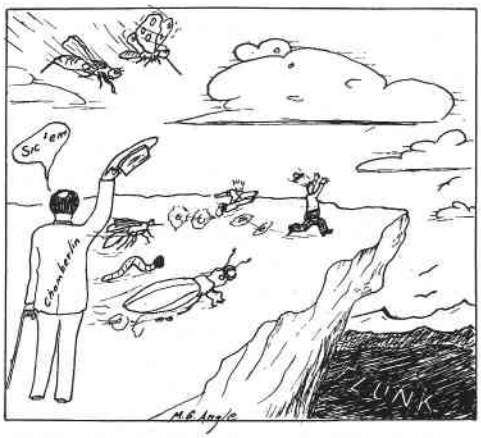
ADAMS, ROBERT S.—Lakeview, Ore.
BAKER, GAIL C.—U. S. F. S., Kerby, Ore.
BEAL, BOB—Ranger, Yellowstone N. P., Wyoming.
BROWN, CARLOS T. — Hemlock Ranger Station, Cascade Locks, Ore.
BROWN, CAROL I. — U. S. F. S., CCC Camp, Medford, Wis.
BURWELL, GERALD L. — Walker's Ranch, CCC, Reedsport, Ore.
CALVERT, EMMET R. — U. S. F. S., Munising, Mich.
COURTNEY, ROBERT F. — U. S. F. S., 45A Airport Camp, Miami, Ariz.
DILL, HERMAN—U. S. F. S., Nursery, Manistique, Mich.
HOMOLAC, HENRY L.—J.F., U. S. F. S., Polack Lake Camp, CCC Rapid River, Mich.
LUCAS, H. A.—U. S. F. S., Assistant Ranger, Jonesboro, Ill.
MOORE, MERLE S. — U. S. F. S., Wenatchee, Wash.
MORIN, CLAUDE ORIN—U. S. F. S., CCC, Mountain, Wis.
PARKE, WILLIAM NORWOOD—U. S. F. S., 2024 Emerald St., Eugene, Ore.
RAPRAEGER, HAROLD A. — U. S. F. S., Hot Springs, Ark.
REIERSTAD, ROLF R. — U. S. F. S., Gunflint Camp, Gran Marais, Minn.
RETTMAN, ARTHUR A. — U. S. F. S., McNary, Ariz.
SPANGENBERG, NORMAN F.—U. S. F. S., Miramonte, Calif.
STAPLES, HERBERT E.—Hillsboro, Ore.
STEWART, HUGH J.—U. S. F. S., Cable, Wis.
TIEDMANN, HENRY — M.S.F., (O. S. C. '34, U. S. F. S., CCC, Roubaix, S. Dak.
WESSELA, CONRAD P. — Blister Rust, Prospect, Ore.
WHEELER, WALLACE—U. S. F. S., CCC, Hebo, Ore.
WILLISON, HERBERT—M.S.F., (Yale '34), Duke, University, Durham, N. C.

1934

ARMSTRONG, TOM—1450 San Pasqual St., Pasadena, Calif.
BISHOPRICK, STANLEY — Bishoprick Timber Co., P. O. Box 72, Seattle, Wash.
BOTTCHER, DICK—Recreation, Columbia, N. F., Vancouver, Wash.
BURNETT, GEORGE L.—U. S. F. S., Gunnison N. F., Gunnison, Colo.
CHESTER, CHARLES E.—I.E.C.W., Warm Springs Indian Reservation, Warm Springs, Ore.
CHURCHILL, GEORGE W. — U. S. F. S., Glide, Ore.
COMPTON, L. MILES—Instructor, School of Forestry, O. S. C., Corvallis, Ore.
COOPER, HORACE—U. S. F. S., Chelan Nat. Forest, Winthrop, Wash.
EASTON, M. W.—M.S.F., (O. S. C. '35), 620 N. 13th St., Corvallis, Ore.
FORSE, HARRY — Assistant Engineer, Bloedel, Stewart & Welch Co., Franklin River, B. C.
HATHORN, JESSE—E.C.W., Foreman, U. S. F. S., Raco, Mich.
LAMMI, JOE—J.F., U. S. F. S., Lakeview, Ore.
LEMERY, FRED O—U. S. F. S., Grants Pass, Ore.
LEWIS. ROBERT S.—Deceased, June 26, 1934.
LINDWALL, VICTOR—720 San Pascual St., Santa Barbara, Calif.
LINSTEDT, KERMIT W.—U. S. F. S., Signal, Ore.
McCABE, FRANCIS R.—M.S.F., 137 N. 26th St., Corvallis. Ore.
MILLER, JACK M.—U. S. F. S., Ogden, Utah.
PETTERSON, WALDO I. — U. S. F. S., Kenton Camp, Kenton, Mich.
PHILBRICK, JOHN R.—Umpqua N. F., Roseburg, Ore.
TINSLEY, WILLIAM K.—U. S. F. S., Recreation Assistant, CCC, Strongs, Mich.
UPHAM. A. C. — Recreation Assistant, Malheur Nat. Forest, John Day, Ore.
WARG. SAM—U. S. F. S., Winter, Wis.
WEISGERBER, JOHN E.—U. S. F. S., CCC, 721 West Plains, Mo.
WHITFIELD. NORMAN C. — 8435 Glisan St., Portland, Ore.

1935

AUFDERHEIDE, ROBERT—B.S.F., 16 Fisher Apt., Salem, Ore.
BULLARD, HOWARD—B.S.L.E., Bullard's, Bandon, Ore.
CORBIN, URIEL L.—B.S.F., U. S. F. S., Stokes Camp, Big Fork, Minn.
DUNFORD, LEVON — B.S.L.E., Rt. 1, Box 294, Medford, Ore.
FARIS, THERONE—B.S.L.E., Roseburg, Ore., Melrose R. F. D.
HOLMES, ELDON—B.S.F., Rt. 4, Albany, Ore.;
NANCE, MARION — B.S.F., 822 June St., Hood River, Ore.
POLAND, EDWARD—B.S.F., Shedd, Ore.
RASMUSSEN, BOYD—B.S.F., Ontario, Ore.
RICE, NEIL—B.S.F., Port Orford, Ore.
RICHEN, CLARENCE—B.S.F., 1915 SE 34th Ave., Portland, Ore.
SAUBERT, JACK—B.S.F., Florence, Ore.
SCHROEDER, GEORGE — B.S.F., 335 N. 10th St., Corvallis, Ore.
SLAYTON, TODD—B.S.F., 1021 Jefferson, Corvallis, Ore.
WHITEHOUSE, HAYDEN—B.S.W.P., Rt. 1, Box 604, Astoria, Ore.



To the Aspiring Rook Fernhopper Who Thinks an Increment Borer Is a Forest Insect.

Waller Reed, who recently accepted a job in Missouri, sends in a word by saying, "The forests here, if you can call them forests, are made up of various hardwoods of oak, elm, hickory and one conifer, shortleaf pine. The pine is favored mostly in the young stands as the hardwoods are about 90 per cent rotten before they reach merchantable sizes. The pine grows fast and produces excellent lumber. The soil is thin and rocky with little or no humus. We had four forest fires yesterday (this letter was written in February). The fires are all small and merely surface fires, but are very damaging to young trees."

H. Johnson: "Do you believe that we will be able to use anything that we have now, in our second life?"

E. Holmes: "Sure. For example—you'll be able to use that book your Uncle gave you."

Johnson: "What book?"

Holmes: "That one entitled 'What to Do in Case of Fire.'"

Is this correct? See the Dean!

Summer Employment Application

Name: Bob Rushing.

Corvallis address: Waldo Hall.

Home address: Snell Hall.

What did you do last summer: Loafed.

Type of work: Relaxed.

Have you applied for work this summer? Hopefully.

What is your prospect of securing work? Very poor.

Do you want to work in the woods this summer? Hardly work.

Preferred location: Prone or sitting.

Do you expect to return spring term? If they let me.

Remarks: Good at figures; poor at shoveling.

THE CCC AND FORESTRY

(Continued from page 31)

stock driveways, tool houses and boxes, developing public campgrounds by clearing, putting in water, fireplaces, tables and shelters, range and drift fences, spring, well and stock tank development, tree seed collecting, forest nurseries and planting, control of insect, rodent and fungous attacks, surveys such as topographic, timber, range and ground water, ponds for fish and birds, dams for recreation, landscaping, emergency landing fields, and erosion and flood control.

The camps are classified according to the character of the principal work to be done. There are the F camps, camps on the National Forests; S camps on State forest lands; P camps on privately-owned forest lands; PE camps are soil erosion prevention (gully-choking, the boys call it) on farm lands, and a large number of TVA camps; all these under the direction of the Department of Agriculture. Under the Interior Department are NP camps on the National Parks, SP camps on the State Parks, NM camps on the National Monuments, historical monuments and parks, and SES camps on large erosion projects. There are smaller numbers of MP camps on military and naval reservations, BF camps on Federal bird refuges.

Value of the Work to Conservation

An attempt has been made to evaluate the work done during the first 16 months by the CCC. This in round numbers amounts to $236,108,245, but is no true estimate of the future and lasting good which these 360,000 youths have done for American conservation. How can you place a ready cash value on the good of clearing or thinning of thousands of overcrowded forests, either young or old? How can you figure in dollars the stumpage values of millions of feet saved from fire by the construction of many miles of truck trails and telephone lines? Or stumpage values of timber saved from blister rust and pine beetles? How can you figure the saving of soil values by the hundreds of thousands of small dams built on the farm fields of the U. S.? How can you place a money value on public health through recreation now available on the thousands of small State Parks developed all over this country? The figure quoted above is merely the present values of the improvements constructed, such as truck trails, telephone lines, dams, areas planted, etc.

Values to the Youth of America

It is totally impossible to put down any money value for the return of American youth of what they have gained through six months, 18 months, or two years in the CCC. The returns in physical building or rebuilding of over 800,000 young men is an incalculable amount. You can put down the average increase in weight per man, you can find their increased height—but these are only a small part of the answer. The restoration of their spirit, that indomitable charm of youth, of restored faith and confidence in themselves, in their fellowmen, and in their country, are far beyond calculation in any form of values we know of. And yet we know such very tangible returns have been made, for we have seen it with our own eyes a hundred times and more.

These boys will carry with them things of the mind and of the spirit that no man can see nor calculate; nor take away from them; something which will be to them a priceless heritage as long as they live—a new idea of what their country is, what its resources are, of how they may be conserved and developed, and above all, the realization that they bore their part, a man's part, in this great public service to the people of America.

Umpqua National Forest

U nder sunny skies of blue,
M iles and miles of trees,
P erfect in their beauty stand
Q uietly mid softest breeze.
U mpqua! Land of Douglas Fir,
A ncient monarches thou dost hold.

N ow sheltered safety in thy bounds,
F orest life, of wealth untold.

—A Supervisor's Wife.

This Little Log Went to Market

An estimated life of 650 years. This spruce tree cut 7 logs with a total scale of 54,000 board feet. The butt log shown in the picture measured 11 ft. 9 in. in diameter and scaled 10,000 feet. Logged by the Crown-Willamette Paper Co., near Astoria, Oregon,

With a Caterpillar 75-Diesel Tractor

Loggers and Contractors Machinery Co.

PORTLAND — SALEM — THE DALLES

At the annual Homecoming of Foresters this year many of the supervisors of national forests in Oregon were attending. P. A. Thompson of the Willamette, G. E. Mitchell of the Siskiyou, V. V. Harpham of the Umpqua, R. S. Shelley of the Siuslaw, A. O. Waha of the Mt. Hood, and others were present.

C. M. Granger, in a letter from Washington, D. C., states: "Every time I think of the Pacific Northwest I get homesick and even more so when such particularly pleasant recollections as those concerning your annual entertainment are brought to my attention. Only three thousand miles of wide open spaces keeps me from joining you and requires me to send my greetings and best wishes for a highly enjoyable and successful time by this extremely unsatisfactory method of Uncle Sam's mail."

Received a letter from George Burnett today saying that he is now in charge of a ranger district on the Gunnison National Forest in Colorado. Just the other day he was in South Dakota. How come, George?

NO TREES FOR OLD

(Continued from page 33)

surveyed, scattered throughout 15 of the 38 counties of the region. A total of 64,400 quadrats, 13.2 feet square, were examined and classified. These data were grouped into four-chain units of 16 quadrats for office analysis. Those units having 12 to 16 quadrats stocked were classed as well-stocked, those having 7 to 11 quadrats stocked were classed as medium-stocked, those having 2 to 6 quadrats stocked were classed as poorly-stocked, and those having 0 to 1 quadrats stocked were classed as non-restocked. The results of this analysis showed the area to be 11.7 per cent well-stocked, 17.1 per cent medium-stocked, 29.3 per cent poorly stocked, and 41.9 per cent non-stocked. It is a logical assumption that the areas logged after 1923 are in a worse condition. However, assuming that the above figures apply to all the lands logged since 1920, about a million and a half are non-stocked or poorly-stocked. This added to the older-logged land in a similar condition or restocking makes a total of over two and a half million acres of land of which a million and a half acres are non-productive and a million acres are producing far below their capacity. This includes some of the most accessible and best-growing sites in the region, the land which should be put to work first. This land probably averages between site II and site III and could produce, if 75 per cent stocked, from 400 to 600 board feet per acre, depending upon the degree of utilization. Carrying the calculations to a conclusion, over a billion feet of timber is lost annually in this region because of the failure of these lands to produce a reasonable per cent of their full forest productive capacity.

Heintz: "Speaking of cars—I had a car for six years and didn't pay a single repair bill."

L. Chapman: "Yes, I know. The garage man told me."

In the parlor there were three,
She, the parlor lamp and he.
Two is company no doubt,
So the little lamp went out.

Turner to Marshall. "So you married a stenogropher?"

Marshall (benignly): "Yes. When I dictate she takes me down."

Here's a letter by Simeri Jarvi stating that 17 hungry men will be present at the Annual Banquet representing the Siuslaw National Forest.

Before we forget, we must mention the "Fernhopperette Banquet" which was attended by almost 50 wives of forestry men in the region. Mary Lou Tilton expects even a greater turn-out next year.

Forest club politics came to the front this year with the organization of the Stump Dodgers Party. Their slogan asked club members to "vote a straight ticket—avoid a straight jacket rule." The three plank platform of the Stump Dodgers were listed as follows:

Plank No. 1—4x8 Douglas Fir.

Plank No. 2 — Special Gaboon for Snoose Chewers!

Plank No. 3—Let the Foresters enforce the school traditions with calked boots and pole-axes.

Three-ply veneer covers of Port Orford cedar are a product of J. E. Eckersley Company, Seattle.

More than 450 letters and 275 postal cards were sent from the "Cruise Room" this year. About 225 letters, one telegram and 15 cards were received—all in the six months job of publishing the annual.

Thometz: "Are you married?"
Howard: "Yes, I have an average wife. You know, an average wife is one who loves and respects her husband but still has a feeling that she might have done better."

Rice: "Does bigamy mean that a man has one wife too many?"
Javete: "Not necessarily; a man can have one wife too many and still not be a bigamist."

The Forest Products Laboratory has developed a method of plugging the pores of Red Oak to make it usable for beer barrels, supplementing the decreasing resources of the commonly-used white oak.

BULLETIN ITEMS

Wood is very important in some industries. Note that the railroads of the United States use 100,000,000 new wood ties every year. The telephone and telegraph industry uses five million poles every year.

The Clarke-McNary nursery at the Arboretum is now producing 800,000 seedlings and a total of over a million young trees. The nursery distributes seedlings at cost to the farmers of Oregon.

Research of the School of Forestry has shown red cedar shingles to be superior to any of the common composition (tar paper, asbestos, etc.) roofing in fire resisting and weather resisting qualities.

Paper pulp was first made by the Chineese many centuries ago. The chinese process: Wood from mulberry tree (barked), boiled in lye water, pounded in stone mortars, shaken to interlock the fibers, and pressed into sheets.

New shirts are procured by some natives of India by stripping off a hunk of bark from one of the native trees, and cutting holes in it for the head and arms.

Recent figures show that Oregon has 26 per cent, over one-fourth, of the total remaining softwood timber in the United States, and is the leading state in timber resources.

Oregon ranks number 2 in lumber production, the State of Washington leading.

The number of trees cut from the forests of the United States each year would in growing cover an area equal to the combined area of Massachusets, Connecticut, and New Jersey.

Fernhopping is a good racket. All the local lads who passed the recent Junior Forester exam have had offers for Forest Service appointments!

A few years ago one mahogany log was sold in the Liverpool market for $10,000.

Fernhoppers can learn many highly interesting things about our Forest School by alert observation!

The maple trees at the Arboretum entrance were planted as fence posts of a "stake and rider" fence in 1876, taking root to grow into trees.

Every four years enough newsprint is made to reach to the sun and back in a strip as wide as a newspaper.

The City of Amsterdam, Holland, stands on 4,000,000 fir piles of German, Russian, and Norwegian origin.

"Moonshiners" in the southern mountains are said to find rhododendron roots excellent fuel for their liquor distilleries because they make no tell-tale smoke for revenue officers to see.

The Pacific Coast has 62 per cent of the remaining saw timber in the United States. The South is next with 12 per cent.

The commercial forest area of the United States is 495 million acres, one-third of it being in the South, and a much smaller proportion in the Pacific Coast region.

Over 81 per cent of the dwelling houses of the principal American cities are of wood frame construction, according to government statistics.

A tree that cannot be cut into boards is the palm tree. The outside of the tree is too hard and the inside too soft to make lumber.

Only 25 per cent of the forest is made into lumber, the rest being waste. All but 28 per cent of the individual tree is wasted!

The most northerly tree in the world is a small northern white birch, found in Lapland which lies within the Arctic Circle.

The coldest place in the world is Cinekon, Siberia, where a temperature of -85 degrees F. was recorded on January 4, 1930.

The remaining supply of Douglas fir of saw timber size exceeds the supply of all species of pine combined.

The Douglas fir region did not become the leading lumber producing region until about 1928.

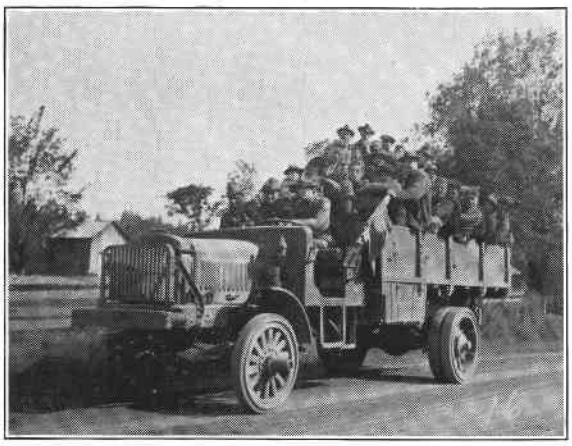
The hottest place in the world is Azizia, Tripoli, where the mercury climbs to 136 degrees F.

One of the big reasons for Japanese military operations in Manchuria and the establishment of the state of Manchukuo is probably the fact that this region has almost 9,000 000 acres of forest land and over 150,000,000 cubic feet of standing timber.

The Pacific Northwest is the scene of the nation's largest annual log drive—genuine river driving. This spring about 20,000,000 feet of white pine will be floated down the Clearwater River in Idaho by Potlatch Forests, Inc., a Weyerhaeuser Company.

Forest Finance sharks may be interested to note the following fact: One penny at 5 per cent simple interest in the year 3034 B. C. would now be $2.49. The same penny invested at 5 per cent compound interest would now total $1,329,212 followed by 96 ciphers!

Do You Remember, Grads?



The following was contributed by a rook forester in the General Forestry class (thanks, Rook!):

Prof. Starker: "What did Herty do for the forest industry?"

Rook (brightly): "He provides clean sheets and an eight-hour day."

Note: Herty devised the cup-and-gutter turpentining system).

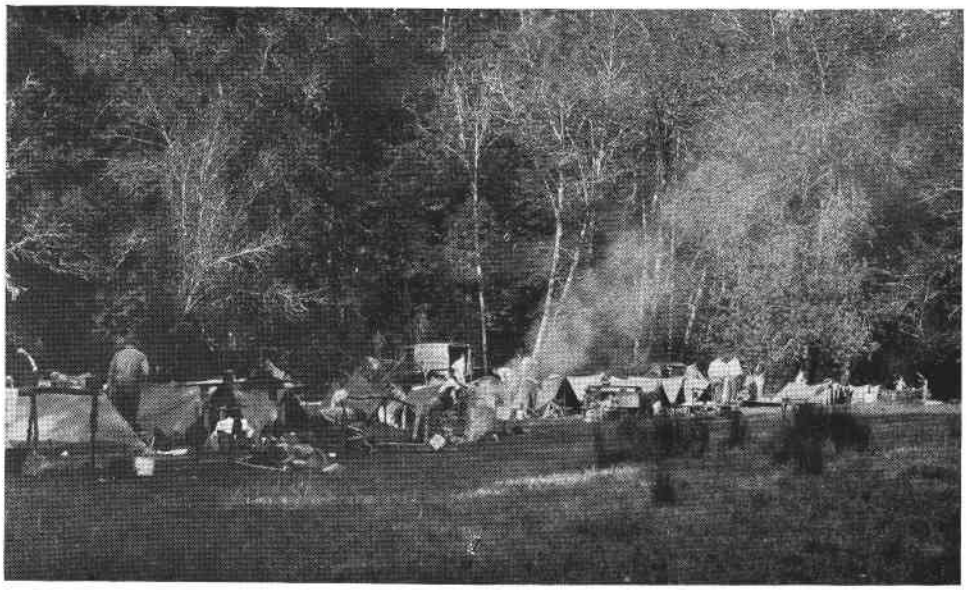
Wood pipe, 14 feet in diameter, said to be the largest in the world, is in use in Montana.

SKIS

I think that I shall never see
A stick so tricky as a ski.
Steer the darn thing as I will
It always rides me to a spill.
It lies all quiet 'till I'm on
Then without notice we are gone.

Down, down we run, I'm filled with glee,
My God, I'm sunk. Here comes a tree!
But it's got me telemarked—I'm back for more,
Those are my waxed skis by the door.
Only God can make a tree,
But who in hell first made a ski?

—Bert Harwell, Park Naturalist,
Yosemite National Park.



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