The 1939 Gopher Peavey

Published Annually by the

FORESTRY CLUB

University of Minnesota
ST. PAUL, MINN.
Foreword

Happy days are here again! The Civil Service has been given once more. The hurricane has blown a bunch off the eligible list, and the Supervisors are taking down their back hair and admitting they are in need of some new blood! What more could a forester want? Just one thing -- the PEAVEY! And here it is.

The 1939 Peavey Staff.
Dedication

This book is affectionately dedicated to our Chief, "Doc" Schmitz, to whose ever ready tact and tireless energy more than anything else, we owe our wonderful new building and our steady progress. May he live long and prosper.
Dedication of Green Hall

With a full-day program, Green Hall—forestry building was dedicated November 18th, 1938. No such program of this nature could have had a more learned group of speakers than had Green Hall on that day. This was due to the crowning achievement of the Forestry Department. It was the culmination of years of effort to provide forestry education at the University of Minnesota, and in whose honor the new building was named.

To Dr. Henry Schmitz, Director of the Division of Forestry, whose wisdom, far-sightedness, and tireless efforts won the approval of the people of the State, we extend our thanks. We only hope that we may do our share to make something of the new equipment, and the ideals for which Green Hall stands.

At ten o'clock in the morning, the dedication ceremonies under the genial hand of Dr. Schmitz were under way. The various speakers were given in the $250,000 Building's auditorium which was crowded with the people. First speaker on the program was the Honorable Fred I. Brown, vice-president of the Board of Regents, whose topic was "The Development of Forestry and the University." James W. Snyder briefly ran through the history of the lumbering industry in Minnesota, stressing the need for sound scientific work in forestry to maintain the work so nobly started early in the career of Samuel B. Green.

Professor H. H. Chapman, the New Haven Professor of Forest Management at Yale University, spoke on...
Dedication of Green Hall

by Carroll Mattlin

With a full-day program, the new forestry building was dedicated Friday, November 18th, 1938. No building of this nature could have had a more learned group of speakers and guests than had Green Hall on the first day of its official recognition. How proud Professor Samuel B. Green would have been had he been here to witness the crowning achievement of the Forestry Department. It was he who started forestry education at the University of Minnesota, and in whose honor the new building was named.

To Dr. Henry Schmitz, chief of the Division of Forestry, whose unceasing and tireless efforts won the confidence of the people of the State, may we extend our thanks. We only hope that we may do our share to show how deeply we appreciate this building, its equipment, and the ideals for which it stands.

At ten o'clock in the morning, the dedication ceremonies under the guiding hand of Dr. Schmitz were well under way. The various addresses were given in the $250,000 Forestry Building's auditorium which seats 400 people. First speaker on the program was the Honorable Fred B. Snyder, vice-president of the Board of Regents, whose topic was "The Division of Forestry and the University." Mr. Snyder briefly ran through the history of the lumbering industry in Minnesota, stressing the need for constructive work in forestry to maintain the work so nobly started early in 1890 by Samuel B. Green.

Professor H. H. Chapman, Harri man Professor of Forest Management at Yale University, spoke on "Samuel B. Green's Contribution to Minnesota Forestry." No one is better qualified to speak on a subject of this nature, for not only was Professor Chapman a student in forestry at Minnesota during its infant days, but he was closely associated with Professor Green. Professor Green was instrumental in the appointment of a state fire warden after the disastrous Hinckley fire in 1894, and also in having the land set aside, later called Itasca State Park and the Cloquet Experimental Station.

"Forestry and the Graduate School" was the title of the talk given by Guy Stanton Ford, President of the University of Minnesota. President Ford stressed the importance of the interlacing factors in the graduate school, and the fields open to men interested and capable of furthering their knowledge in the line of forestry.

Mr. F. A. Silcox, Chief Forester of the United States Forest Service, spoke on "How Can the Division of Forestry be of Greater Service to the United States Forest Service." Mr. Silcox presented the trends in present day forest activities and laid great emphasis on the need of coordinating chemistry and business administration with forestry. Increasing use of wood in the manufacture of benzene, rubber, and clothes brought about by chemical research has brought this problem to a head.

The lumber industry was represented very ably by Mr. I. N. Tate of the Weyerhauser Sales Company. His topic was "How Can the Division of Forestry be of Greater Service to the Lumber Industry?" Some time ago, his first remark, "We who are about to
die salute you" may have had some meaning but not today. Mr. Tate painted a true picture of the industry as seen through the eyes of a lumberman. In speaking of the purchase of lands by the government for state parks, he called attention to the fact that in Cook County, Minnesota, large owners paid forty-five per cent of the taxes that would, if taken over by the State, have been tax free. It is true in Minnesota as in Idaho that the second-growth timber is of inferior quality, and something must be done to improve this condition. He sees as a salvation for the lumber industry, increased use of lumber and better sales.

"What do you say we tramp down to the cafeteria and have lunch? The afternoon session will start at one forty-five o'clock. We mustn't keep them waiting."

At two o'clock Dr. Schmitz again called the meeting to order and introduced the first speaker of the afternoon, Mr. Ellery Foster, State Forestier, who discussed the ways in which the Division of Forestry can be of greater service to the Minnesota Conservation Department. He pointed out the ways in which the concepts of forestry have changed in the past years. The marketing of timber by farmers from small woodlots has been gaining importance and is destined to become even more so when the farmers learn methods of improving their yields. The Agricultural Division is assisting in this way.

"Forestry and the Minnesota Department of Agriculture" from the standpoint of the Department of Agriculture was discussed by Dean Coffey of the University staff. Dean Coffey brought to mind the numerous ways in which the two departments are tied together, both working for the good of the other.

Dr. Clyde H. Bailey, vice-director of the Minnesota AgriculturalExperimental Station, then spoke on "Forestry and the Minnesota AgriculturalExperimental Station." He pointed out the need for trees in shelter belt projects, windbreaks, and as a source of fuel on every farm in the State. The two divisions have been more closely united in the past few years because of the work done by the government in reclamation projects.

The last speaker on the afternoon program was Dr. E. M. Freeman, Dean of the College of Forestry, Agriculture, and Home Economics. Dr. Freeman spoke on "Forestry Education and the Educational Program of the College of Forestry, Agriculture and Home Economics."

After the last speech, Green Hall was opened for public inspection and students acted as guides for those who as yet had not had the opportunity to see the building. Of most interest was the large museum and exhibition room on the ground floor—and little wonder. Dr. Bailey of the Forestry faculty has taken great pride in this room, and because he is an expert on pulp and paper products, has been able to set up some very interesting exhibits. His laboratory on the same floor is the best equipped for his work in the country, and no one can say he is not proud of it.

The greenhouse at the south end of the building was also closely inspected. Many nursery problems that before had been hard to solve because of the cramped quarters and lack of facilities will now be solved in this modern conservatory.

Graduate rooms, main offices, and the auditorium were outstanding on the second floor for interest. The auditorium is well equipped for running sound and silent films and has been used a great deal for purposes.

Well-lighted laboratory library on the third floor received special attention. The library is very complete and we affords a wonderful opportunity for study amid pleasant surroundings. Latest editions of research papers are available, and current literature is provided to date.

The fourth floor and the basement store of ground floor are occupied by the State Forest Experiment Station.

After all the guests had had an opportunity to see through the building and inspect the efforts of the various departments, the annual Fall...
H. Bailey, vice-director of the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station, then spoke on "Forest-Station." He pointed out the many ways in which trees in shelter belt planting break the wind and as a source of beauty in the farm in the State. The experiments have been more closely observed in the past few years because of government projects.

Speaker on the afternoon was Dr. E. M. Freeman, head of the College of Forestry, Agriculture and Home Economics. Dr. Freeman spoke on "Forestry Education and Forestry Educational Program of the College of Forestry, Agriculture and Home Economics."

In his last speech, Green Hall was opened for public inspection and served as guides for those who had not had the opportunity to visit. Of most interest was the museum and exhibition room on the ground floor—and little wonder! Bailey of the Forestry faculty has great pride in this room; for he is an expert on pulp products, has been able to prepare very interesting exhibits. A forestry on the same floor is the result of his work in the laboratory. And no one can say he is not doing a good job.

The forester's house at the south end of the college was also closely inspected. Forestry problems that before were difficult to solve because of the unsatisfactory methods and lack of facilities are being solved in this modern college.

The library on the third floor commanded special attention. The library, which is very complete and well appointed, affords a wonderful opportunity to study amid pleasant surroundings. Latest editions of research work are available, and current literature is up to date.

The fourth floor and part of the ground floor are occupied by the Lake States Forest Experimental Station.

After all the guests had been shown through the building and the various departments, the annual Forestry Club and Alumni Banquet was held in the ballroom of the Minnesota Union. A very delicious dinner was enjoyed by everyone. Later in the evening as the after-dinner smoke rose, Mr. C. F. Forsling, Assistant Chief of the Branch of Research of the United States Forest Service, gave a short talk on the field of research as an opening for serious-minded foresters and those more capable in that line. Our own Charles F. Shearer gave an impromptu pep talk and made the fellows realize just how much they owed the State for the splendid building built for them.

So home to bed with the knowledge that now we've got it, let's see what we can do with it!
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FORESTRY

1. Doctor A. J. Bailey
2. Henry Hansen
3. Dwight Benda
4. Dr. Henry Schmitz
5. Professor R. M. Brown
6. Professor E. G. Chevney
7. Professor J. H. Allison
8. Doctor L. W. Rees
GEORGE W. ABEL  
"George"  
Superior, Wisconsin  
General Forestry  

WAYNE ACKERMAN  
"Acky"  
Aitkin, Minnesota  
General Forestry  
Forestry Club; Voyageurs; Xi Sigma Pi; Foresters Day 1938-39. Field Experience—Superior National Forest 1933-34; Lake States Forest Experiment Station 1934-37; Lake States 1938.

JOHN T. ADKINS  
"J. T."  
Minneapolis, Minnesota  
General Forestry  
Forestry Club. Field Experience—Kaniksu National Forest; Chippewa National Forest; Minnesota Conservation Department.

EDMUND ANDERSON  
"Andy"  
Parkville, Minnesota  
General Forestry  
Forestry Club; Rangers Club.

DANIEL M. BENJAMIN  
"Dan"  
Minneapolis, Minnesota  
General Forestry  
Forestry Club; Linnaean Club; Peavey Staff. Field Experience—George Washington State Forest 1936; MVC Co. 1938.

BENNIE G. BENSON  
"Bennie"  
Stoughton, Wisconsin  
General Forestry  
Forestry Club; League of Evangelical Students; U. of M. Band. Field Experience—Madison Forest Products Laboratory 1936.
JOSEPH J. BLAISDELL
"Joe"
Minneapolis, Minnesota
General Forestry
Forestry Club. Field Experience—Water front director, Camp Wells, Big Lake, Minnesota, 1936-37.

GEORGE H. BOYESON
"Gawge"
St. Paul, Minnesota
Range Management
Forestry Club; Voyageurs; Delegate to Montana Conclave. Field Experience—1937 Range Research, Northern Rocky Mountain Experiment Station.

DAVID L. BRINK
"Dave"
St. Paul, Minnesota
Forest Sciences
Forestry Club; Xi Sigma Pi; Tau Phi Delta; Alpha Zeta; Linnean Club; Phoenix Society; Gobblers; Ag. Student Council 1938; Forestry Day Association 1936-39. Field Experience—Alaska Glacial Survey 1936; Potlatch Forests 1938.

C. EDWARD CARLSON
"Ed"
Stillwater, Minnesota
General Forestry
Forestry Club; Xi Sigma Pi; Alpha Zeta; Gopher Peavey Board. Field Experience—Soil Conservation Service 1937; Division of Forestry, U. of M., 1938: Division of Game and Fish, Minnesota Department of Conservation 1938.

JOHN J. CONNORS
"Junior"
Minneapolis, Minnesota
Forest Technology
Forestry Club.

EARL B. DAHL
"Earl"
Minneapolis, Minnesota
Wildlife Management
Forestry Club; Game Managers Club.
HARRY J. DAVIS
"H"
Red Wing, Minnesota
General Forestry
Forestry Club; Xi Sigma Pi; Foresters Day 1939.
Field Experience—Wisconsin Conservation Department 1936; Chippewa National Forest 1937; Tahoe National Forest, California 1938.

ROBERT C. DOSEN
"Bob"
St. Paul, Minnesota
Commercial Lumbering
Forestry Club; Tau Phi Delta; Gobblers; Y. M. C. A. Field Experience—U. S. Forest Service; Weyerhaeuser Timber Company; Thilmany Pulp and Paper Co.

ROBERT V. DUNNE
"Bob"
St. Paul, Minnesota
Commercial Lumbering
Forestry Club.

WALTON H. DURUM
"Bill"
St. Paul, Minnesota
General Forestry
Forestry Club; Hamline College.

CLARENCE T. EGGEN
"Bing"
Kellimer, Minnesota
General Forestry
Forestry Club; Voyaguers; Treasurer 1939; Bemidji State Teachers College 1935.

ALFRED E. ENGEBRETSON
"Alf"
Hudson, Wisconsin
General Forestry
Forestry Club; All "U" Touchball Team 1936; Pioneer Hall Touchball Champions 1936-37. Field Experience—Superior National Forest 1936.
WARREN C. ENSTROM
"Duke"
Bovey, Minnesota
General Forestry
Forestry Club; Gobblers; Tau Phi Delta; Rangers Club. Field Experience—Oliver Iron Mining Co.; Minnesota State Forest Service.

JOHN ERCEGOVICH, JR.
"Johnny"
Gilbert, Minnesota
Grazing
Forestry Club; Rangers Club.

OSWALD H. ESTERL
"Orrie"
Park Falls, Wisconsin
General Forestry

KENNETH B. GARBISCH
"Ken"
Waltham, Minnesota
Commercial Lumbering

DONALD N. GREGG
"Don"
St. Paul, Minnesota
General Forestry
Forestry Club; Tau Phi Delta; Gobblers; Punchinnello Players; Foresters Day Contest Chairman 1935; Exhibits Chairman 1936-37. Field Experience—Kaniksu National Forest 1935; Superior National Forest 1936; Columbia National Forest 1937-38.

GEORGE M. E. GUSTAFSON
"Gus"
Superior, Wisconsin
General Forestry
Forestry Club; Cosmopolitan Club; Y. M. C. A.; Intramural Football.
EDWARD G. HENRY
"Green"
St. Paul, Minnesota
General Forestry
Forestry Club; Field Experience—Superior National Forest 1936-37; Cloquet Forest Experiment Station 1938.

LOUIS B. HOELSCHER, JR.
"Lou"
St. Paul, Minnesota
General Forestry
Forestry Club; Y. M. C. A.; Gamma Delta; Delegate to Montana Conclave 1939.

WAYNE W. HOLBERG
"Wayne"
Minneapolis, Minnesota
Commercial Lumbering
Forestry Club; Field Experience—E. C. W. 1936.

RICHARD D. HULTENGREN
"Dick"
St. Paul, Minnesota
General Forestry
Forestry Club; Intramural Sports.

PHILIP R. JAHN
"Uncle"
North St. Paul, Minnesota
General Forestry
Forestry Club; Voyageurs; Xi Sigma Pi; Alpha Zetas; Students' Day Association 1936-37; Chairman Dedication Banquet 1938; Peavey Board 1939; Editor of Peavey 1939. Field Experience—George Washington State Forest 1934-35; St. Joe National Forest 1937-38.

CLIFFORD C. JOHNSON
"Cliff"
Alexandria, Minnesota
General Forestry
Forestry Club.
HERBERT G. JOHNSON
"Herb"
Minneapolis, Minnesota
Grazing Forestry Club; Linnaean Club. Field Experience—Barberry Eradication.

RUSSELL G. JOHNSON
"Russ"
Duluth, Minnesota
General Forestry
Forestry Club; Y. M. C. A.

VICTOR E. JOHNSON
"Vic"
St. Paul, Minnesota
General Forestry

ROY W. KESKITALO
"Keski"
Virginia, Minnesota
General Forestry
Forestry Club; Rangers' Club.

ERICK P. KIENOW
"Boss"
Milwaukee, Wisconsin
General Forestry
Forestry Club; Voyageurs; Alpha Zeta; Foresters' Day Association 1936-37-38-39; Freshmen Corporation Steward 1936; Junior Corporation Steward 1938; Student Council 1936-37; Honor Case Committee 1937; Chairman 1938; Y. M. C. A.; Punchinello Players; Sophomore Class President 1937; All University Sophomore Vice-President 1937. Field Experience—Itasca Park Biological Station 1936; Lake States Forest Experimental Station, Dukes, Michigan 1937-38.

DONALD E. KJELDSEN
"Don"
Minneapolis, Minnesota
General Forestry
Forestry Club; Scabbard and Blade. Field Experience—E. C. W. 1935.
MILTON KRAL
"Milt"

Cudahy, Wisconsin

General Forestry

Forestry Club; Field Experience—Chelan National Forest, Washington; Milwaukee Regional Planning
Department, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

CHARLES J. KRUMM

"Chuck"

Manitowoc, Wisconsin

Game Management

Forestry Club; Xi Sigma Pi.

JOHN KRESSNICK

"Kris"

Eveleth, Minnesota

General Forestry

Forestry Club.

FOREST J. LANE

"Forest"

Hopkins, Minnesota

General Forestry

Forestry Club; Field Experience—CCC 1936; Deschutes National Forest 1937-38.

GOODMAN K. LARSON

"Lars"

Madison, Wisconsin

Game Management

Forestry Club; Tau Phi Delta; Gobblers; Scabbard and Blade; Game Managers' Club; Bird Club; Cadet
Officers' Club; Forestry Club Vice-President 1939; Y. M. C. A. Cabinet vice-president 1937; Foresters'
Day Association 1939; Field Experience—E. C. W. Brule, Wisconsin 1938; R. Q. T. C. Camp Fort
Sheridan, Ill.

TAUNO LEINO

"Pee-Wee"

Hibbing, Minnesota

General Forestry

Forestry Club; Rangers' Club. Field Experience—Kabetogama State Forest 1936-37.
J. Glenn Liden
"Jay"
Minneapolis, Minnesota
Commercial Lumbering
Forestry Club; Voyegeurs; Gymnastics. Field Experience—Lake States Experimental Station, Chippewa National Forest 1937.

Hillard M. Lilligren
"Ozark"
Minneapolis, Minnesota
General Forestry
Forestry Club; Tau Phi Delta; Gobblers.

Loren A. McDonald
"Ojibway"
Park Falls, Wisconsin
General Forestry
Forestry Club; Tau Phi Delta; Silver Spur; Xi Sigma Pi; Gobblers. Field Experience—Lake States Forest Experimental Station 1937-39.

John R. McGuire
"Ace"
Milwaukee, Wisconsin
General Forestry
Forestry Club; Voyegeurs, Xi Sigma Pi. Field Experience—Wisconsin Conservation Department.

Edwin K. Miettunen
"Mate"
Soudan, Minnesota
General Forestry
Forestry Club; Lodgers' League; Rangers' Club. Field Experience—Oliver Iron Mining Co. 1937.

Lyman C. Miles
"Lye"
Minneapolis, Minnesota
General Forestry
Forestry Club; Photographic Editor Peavey 1939; Intramural Tennis. Field Experience—Chequamegon National Forest 1936.
WILMAR H. MONSON
"Bill"
Wausau, Wisconsin
Commercial Lumbering

ROBERT N. MORLEY
"Bob"
Crookston, Minnesota
Grazing
Forresty Club; Pioneer Hall Social Council 1937; Lodgers League.

JOSEPH P. OGRINE
"Joe"
Aurora, Minnesota
General Forestry

THOMAS H. OHL
"Tom"
St. Paul, Minnesota
General Forestry
Forresty Club; Phalanx; Cadet Officers’ Club. Field Experience—George Washington State Forest 1936-37; Blister Rust 1934, Idaho.

MORRIS V. OLSON
"Morrie"
Welch, Minnesota
Grazing
Forresty Club; Voyageurs; Xi Sigma Pi; Y. M. C. A. Field Experience—Minnesota Forest Service 1934-37.

OLAF C. OLSON
"Ole"
Fosston, Minnesota
General Forestry
ROBERT A. OLSON
"Bob"
International Falls, Minnesota
General Forestry
Forestry Club; Photography Club; Field Experience
—Minnesota and Ontario Paper Co. 1933, '34 '35 '36 and '37; Minnesota Forest Service 1938.

VINCENT N. OLSON
"Vince"
Comfrey, Minnesota
Range Management
Forestry Club; Voyageurs.

KERMIT L. OTTO
"Kerm"
Frazee, Minnesota
General Forestry and Game Management
Forestry Club; Game Managers' Club; Xi Sigma Pi.

DONALD H. OVERHOLT
"Monte"
Minneapolis, Minnesota
General Forestry
Forestry Club; Foresters' Day Association 1939.

EDWARD A. PATTON
"Pat"
Mason City, Iowa
Forest Technology
Forestry Club; Wesley Foundation; Y. M. C. A.

SCOTT S. PAULY
"Doc"
Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin
Forest Sciences (Botany)
Forestry Club; Alpha Zeta; Xi Sigma Pi; Delta Kappa Epsilon; President, Foresters' Day Association 1939; Union Board of Governors. Field Experience—Wisconsin Conservation Department 1936; Beaverhead National Forest 1937-38.

ORLEY
Minnesota
Social Council 1937;

RINE
Minnesota
Forestry Officers' Club. Field State Forest 1936-

SON
Minnesota
Sigma Pi; Y. M. C. A.

SON
Minnesota
U. of M. Soil
HOWARD A. POST
"Howie"
Minneapolis, Minnesota
General Forestry
Forestry Club; Voyageurs president and vice-president; Treasurer of Freshmen Corporation 1936; Foresters' Day Association 1937, '38, '39; Fortnightly Coordinating Committee; General Arrangements Chairman, Student-Faculty Reception 1938. Field Experience—Colville Indian Reservation, Washington 1937.

RALPH M. RICH
"Rich"
Minneapolis, Minnesota
General Forestry
Forestry Club.

GEORGE L. ROGOVESKE
"Rogo"
Sauk Rapids, Minnesota
General Forestry
Forestry Club.

JOE A. RUPERT
"Perp"
Eveleth, Minnesota
General Forestry
Forestry Club; Tau Phi Delta; Intramural Hockey; Swimming.

KEN W. SACKETT
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Commercial Lumbering
Forestry Club.

HOWARD B. SCHMITZ
"Perp"
Spooner, Wisconsin
General Forestry
Forestry Club, President 1939; Tau Phi Delta; President Cloquet Junior Corporation 1938.
ROBERT F. SCHONSEE
"Bob"
Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Commercial Lumbering
Forestry Club; Voyagers; Gamma Delta; Foresters’ Day Association 1939; Secretary of Forestry Club 1939. Field Experience—Indian Forest Service, Washington 1937; Wisconsin Conservation Department 1938.

CARL B. SCHOLBERG
"Carl"
Stillwater, Minnesota
General Forestry

VINCENT D. SCHURR
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St. Paul, Minnesota
General Forestry

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Forest Technology

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Red Wing, Minnesota
General Forestry

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Bloomington, Illinois
Commercial Lumbering

Robert F. Schonsee
Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Commercial Lumbering
Forestry Club; Voyagers; Gamma Delta; Foresters’ Day Association 1939; Secretary of Forestry Club 1939. Field Experience—Indian Forest Service, Washington 1937; Wisconsin Conservation Department 1938.

Carl B. Scholberg
Stillwater, Minnesota
General Forestry

Vincent D. Schurr
St. Paul, Minnesota
General Forestry

Kurt S. Sealander
Kenmore, New York
Forest Technology

Donald F. Seebach
Red Wing, Minnesota
General Forestry

Ogden L. Schutes
Bloomington, Illinois
Commercial Lumbering

Forestry Club; Voyagers; Gamma Delta; Foresters’ Day Association 1939; Secretary of Forestry Club 1939. Field Experience—Indian Forest Service, Washington 1937; Wisconsin Conservation Department 1938.
HERBERT F. SORENSEN
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Little Fork, Minnesota
Commercial Lumbering

E. THOMAS STACEY
"Tom"
Saginaw, Michigan
Forestry Club; Delta Chi. Field Experience—U. S. F. S.

EDWARD J. STANEK
"Ed"
Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Wood Technology
Forestry Club; Ag. Union Board. Field Experience—Wisconsin S. C. S.

ROBERT V. STOLPE
"Torchy"
Hibbing, Minnesota
General Forestry
Forestry Club; Xi Sigma Pi.

JOHN N. TAYLOR
"Johnnie"
Rapid City, Minnesota
General Forestry
Forestry Club; Tau Phi Delta; Gobblers; Student Council 1937. Field Experience—B. R. C. Idaho 1937; Private Forest Estate, Jeffrey, New Hampshire 1938.

GORDON M. TRYGSTAD
"Tryg"
St. Paul, Minnesota
General Forestry
Forestry Club; Y. M. C. A.
FRANK E. TUCKER  
"Tuck"  
Deer Creek, Minnesota  
General Forestry  
Forestry Club.

DAVID B. VESALL  
"Dave"  
Stillwater, Minnesota  
Game Management  
Forestry Club; Game Managers' Club; Xi Sigma Pi; Alpha Zeta. Field Experience—Carlos Avery Game Farm 1937-38.

ROBERT M. WARNER  
"Bob"  
Minneapolis, Minnesota  
General Forestry  

W. BRUCE WEBER  
"Ace"  
Belleville, Illinois  
General Forestry  
Forestry Club; Camera Club; Chi Pi.

CHARLES H. WHITE  
"Chuck"  
Madison, Wisconsin  
General Forestry  
Forestry Club; Xi Sigma Pi; Tau Phi Delta; Gobblers; President, Xi Sigma Pi; 1939; Steward, Freshmen Corporation 1937; President, Junior Corporation 1939.

KEITH J. WHITE  
"Bob"  
Morris, Minnesota  
Commercial Lumbering  
Forestry Club. Field Experience—CCC 1936.
ORVILLE A. WITHEE
"Ory"
Minneapolis, Minnesota
General Forestry

RICHARD C. WITHERELL
"Dick"
Sartell, Minnesota
Commercial Lumbering
Forestry Club. Field Experience—Watab Paper Co., '35 and '36.

ALDEN WOULTRE
"Wooll"
Floodwood, Minnesota
General Forestry

M. HERNYAK
"MaMa"
Chisholm, Minnesota
General Forestry
Forestry Club.

PHILIP L. HUNTLEY
"Phil"
Hill City, Minnesota
General Forestry
Forestry Club; Y. M. C. A.; 4-H Club; Christian Science Organization.
Class of 1940

Melvin Aaberg  Wilho Kemp
Richard Ahern  James Keogh
Walter T. Anderson  Thomas Klich
Robert Bilstein  Everell Knospe
Charles Binger  Richard Knox
Albert Becker  Erick Kurki
Elden Behr  Charles Larson
Samuel Bickford  Myron Latimer
Robert Bingham  Allan Lee
Lemuel Blakemore  Veikko Levander
Douglas Boardman  Lief Lie
James Brooks  Irving Lifson
Clarence Buckman  John Lindberg
John E. Carlson  Joseph Melz
John K. Childs  James Michels
Keld Christensen  George Nelson
Robert E. Clark  Leo Nelson
Gordon Coffin  Ralph Nelson
Gordon Condit  George Olson
Norman Conrad  Leonard Orvold
Julius Dingle  Warren Parker
Harry Enderson  Thomas Partridge
Walter Ersson  Tony Persich
Joe Finnegan  Kenneth Peterson
Robert Gewalt  Leonard Prussak
William Giles  Glenn Retegard
Robert Hagmann  Leonard Rowson
Ralph Goddard  John Ruspin
Robert Helgeson  Jack Scott
Joseph Hess  Clare Sheeiar
Virgil Hogdal  Anthony Squillace
R. Wm. Hosfield  Maurice Steensland
George Issacon  Ernest Stocekier
Clifford C. Johnson  Walter Talbert
Howard Johnson  Robert Teitgen
Robert Johnson  Frank Usenik
Julius Jurek  Robert Wagle
Laurie Kallio  Douglas Welch

twenty-seven
Class of 1941

William E. Andersc
Milner Andrews
Robert Barkovic
Wilhelm Beckert
Bennie Benson
Robert D. Benson
Eugene Berenbach
Morris Blackburn
August Block
Robert Boos
Lawrence Brown
John Burt
Carl M. Carlson
Donald M. Clark
Chester Cox
John Custer
William Derx
Donald Diessner
Ian Dods
Sumner Dole
L. A. Dykstra
Clifford Egeland
William Elkins
Arthur Eustis
Martin Florine
Joseph Foley
Earl Frank
Albert Freeman
Warren Gilbertson
Lloyd Gillmor
Wilbert Graupman
George Gruner
Forrest Hales
Walter Hammond
Robert Hampel
Harvey Hartwig
Warren Hastings
Miron Heinselman
Daniel Helms
Joseph Hoffman
Glen Janitz
Lawrence Jendro
William Jipson
Russell Jongewaard
William Kalton
Darius Kask
Royden Knowles
George Kobler
Jerome Kuehn
Donald Ledin
William Lehmkuhl
Edwin Lehner
Vincent Lindstrom
Duan Linker
Kermitt Lodin
Lee Lehmer
Edward Loomis
Thomas MacKenzie
Derwood Ludtke
Norton Mandelbaum
Keith Markuson
William Martin
Carrol Mattlin
Galen Maxfield
William Mitton
Charles Moore
Donald Murray
Marshall Nelson
Charles Nevisky
William Nicholas
Robert Nichols
Leonard Oja
Forest Olson
Earl Osborne
Howard Osmundson
Douglas Parsons
Milton Pastornak
Randall Peavey
Joseph Peterson
Robert D. Peterson
Sidney Peterson
Gordon Richmond
Sedgwick Rogers
Raymond Sackter
Calvert Sandberg
Lowell Sandman
Orlando Severson
Emil Shabatura
Ogden Shutes
Milton Skoglund
Marvin Smith
Walter Solstad
Donald Spotts
Howard Stiehm
Richard Stromberg
John Sweeney
Eugene Thies
Harold Todd
Carl Wallin
Robert Wangerin
John Weber
Kenneth Wavell
Willard West
Eugene Whitney
Morris Wiberg
Orville Withee
John Wishart
Norbert Zimar
William Zauche

Alan S. Anderson
Donal L. Anderson
Ralph Leo Anderson
Robert Andre
Sherrill Angstman
Herbert Orrin Arestod
Jay S. Armstrong
Golden Batdorf
Robert Blomberg
Robert John Boles
Robert Hoyt Brain
Howard Branigan
George Brown
John H. Brennan
John Brogan
Eugene Hall Chatfield
Robert Eikum
John H. Evenson
Carl A. Ferm
James Finnie
Robert Vincent Fullerton
Martin I. Furlong
Paul N. Goodmonson
Quentin Gustafson
Alfred Halverson
Raymond Henke
Johnathon Henboid
William Holte
Theodore Vernon Jacobson
Lauri Olair Jarvi

twenty-eight
Class of 1943

Forest Olson
Earl Osborne
Howard Osmundson
Douglas Parsons
Milton Pastornak
Randall Peavey
Joseph Peterson
Robert D. Peterson
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Gordon Richmond
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Lauri Olair Jarvi
Donald E. Johnson
Arthur A. Johnston
Winston M. Laughlin
Albert Lavarato
Arnold Logan
Thomas Milner
Raymond L. Moe
James Sumner Moyer
George R. Nelson
Theodore C. Nordquist
James Ogden
Alden Clifford Peterson
Gale Poehler
Robert Ringer
Earl Arthur Rood
Stan Rotegard
Erwin H. Schacht
Fred B. Sheel
Charles Schlesinger
Francis M. Shipp
Robert J. Snow
Norbert Socha
Brenton Sole
Nick Subak
Walter Swanson
Hugh Turnbull
Bob E. Van Valkenburg
Richard Warner
Erling M. Weiberg
Lloyd Williams
There Is Work to Be Done

by Frank Kaufert, '28

Ten issues of the Gopher Peavey have come and gone since its revival in 1929. Ten crops of graduates have passed through the mill and started on their way. Whether these years prove momentous when viewed in the light of accomplishment and advancement by the forestry profession or whether they prove "the most sterile years of American forestry" only historians will be able to tell us. To say that the graduates of '29 were faced with the same problems you face today would be assuming the role of a smug historian a bit prematurely. Therefore, this shall not be history except in so far as happenings of the last decade appear to influence the forest products industries to be discussed and students specializing in forest products, to whom this attempt at essay is addressed.

The domain of the forester has increased tremendously in the past ten years through expansion in federal and state forestry activities, the addition of the recently grown-up fields of game management and soil conservation, and a mushrooming of research activities. Emphasis has been shifted to some extent from timber growing for the forest products industries to so-called "multiple use forestry". However, our forest economists, silviculturists, management force, pathologists, entomologists, in fact, practically everyone having to do with forestry is interested in timber growing—the production of raw material for the wood utilizing industries.

There has been a trend away from the timber famine scare. The Forest Survey has contributed tremendously to our knowledge of forest inventories and has almost single-handed put to rout the harmful bogey "timber famine" that dogged us. Numerous publications by the Southern Forest Survey have provided a pretty accurate picture of the South's timber resources. Mother nature appears to have been kind to the South, because despite the worst type of past exploitation and only slowly improving present forestry practices, the South is growing and is capable of growing timber to supply its present industries, with enough to spare for all possible expansions. The findings of the Lake States Forest Survey are equally startling and impressive. A digestion of these findings leads one to believe that previous information on this region painted conditions at their worst. The average per acre growth figures for the Lake States cannot be scoffed at. The picture for the Pacific Northwest is no less encouraging except that recurring flaming holocausts, such as Tillamook, may drastically change those figures at short notice.

The condition of our present stands and growing stock is not to be compared with what it once was. History is interesting but to dwell on it is to evade the real issues. It is possible by comparison with conditions of a hundred or more years ago, to utilize the data we have obtained through such valuable endeavors as the Forest Survey to paint a picture so dark and forbidding that the worst gloom predictor would be put to shame. If, however, we accept things as they are, recognize what we have to start with, and add to this what is daily being learned through research and experience, it seems safe to predict that our forests can produce sufficient material to supply every optimism evinced above present and possible future needs of our forests does not seem likely. There should be a decrease in the apparent demand for every acre of land suited to production and not necessarily for cultural or other uses, encouraged and made to grow timber. The chances of production of timber are as great or have as many sequences as in the case of crops.

Better utilization and new methods of the timber we are producing the forest products industries by adding new industries, the lumber and other forest products industries to better meet increasing competition of materials—these are the problems every forester and the concern of you who are speculating in a branch of forestry. The future of industry may cause sadness. But despite talks of some just and some the dreamers, industry is still struggling to keep abreast of the times, as bad and as possible for the interested man to make it. There is room for idealism and for the betterment of the forester and employee. There is more room for the energetic young forest workers who can or wants to get in.

Unfortunately, few of us have had enough or have suffered in the past. During the go-lucky twenties and b
forests can produce sufficient raw material to supply every demand. The optimism evinced above regarding the present and possible future condition of our forests does not mean that there should be a decrease in forestry effort. Judging from the experience of other nations and making a last resort to history, it appears sound to assume that every acre of land suited for timber production and not needed for agricultural or other uses, should be encouraged and made to grow its crop of timber. The chances of having an over production of timber should not be as great or have as serious consequences as in the case of agricultural crops.

Better utilization and utilizing more of the timber we are producing, stabilizing the forest products industries, adding new industries, enabling the lumber and other forest products industries to better meet the ever increasing competition of substitute materials — these are the problems of every forester and the particular concern of you who are specializing in this branch of forestry. The mere mention of industry may cause some to shudder. But despite taxation, criticism, some just and some the mere views of dreamers, industry is still with us — changed from 1929, ever changing, struggling to keep abreast or ahead of the times, as bad and as good as it is possible for the imperfect creature called man to make it. There is plenty of room for idealism and for changes for the betterment of the employer and employee. There is and should be more room for the well trained, energetic young forest products graduate who can or wants to get in.

Unfortunately, few of those trained in this field of endeavor have tried hard enough or have succeeded in entering it in the past. During the happy-go-lucky twenties and booming mid-thirties it was too easy to sell insurance or to find more lucrative and less exacting employment in other fields of forestry. With fourteen hundred graduates predicted for 1939 there are bound to be plenty of well trained candidates for positions in all fields of forestry. The same probably holds for the insurance game. With these facts recognized, it appears that industry offers the forest products graduate of today the most promising field of employment.

Take the case of the age old and valiantly struggling lumber industry. There have been real advancements, and changes are occurring daily. Despite these changes and advancements, its leaders are the first to admit that there is need for new ideas, forged and promoted by the enthusiasm of youth.

If a genuine need exists for well trained energetic young men in the lumber industry, and such is unquestionably the case, there should be some way of better tapping this possible source of employment. How are you going to get in? That's a tough question to put to anyone. You can try starting at the bottom and learning as you go. This has been done by others before you but possibly under somewhat different circumstances. It appears to be harder today. You may need a union card and may find that advancement is limited by its possession and by the years you have carried it. Granting that the activities of unions have improved the lot of industrial workers tremendously, this one criticism can honestly be made of them. They have made it harder for the young and ambitious, for the well trained and energetic to carve the place they often deserve. Another alternative is to take advanced work. If your undergraduate record has been satisfactory, you may through special-
ization in some field of the lumber industry approach it as a specialist with something concrete to offer.

These are well recognized possibilities but they do not appear to be the real answer. The lumber industry has been slow to recognize what other industries have accepted for years, that its future in a highly competitive field depends on the caliber of young men it seeks out and employs. Representatives of competitive industries annually comb the universities for promising young men. The schools of engineering and chemistry are their happy hunting grounds. But due to its loosely organized and widely scattered nature such a procedure is difficult for the lumber industry to follow. This has been true in the past and with changes slowly wrought it is almost equally true today.

What is needed has been suggested by numerous individuals, among them leaders of the lumber industry. This is—a separate organization, or some addition to a few leading schools, or possibly to the Forest Products Laboratory — a post graduate training school where the problems of the lumber industry can be studied; a place where a superstructure of training and tempering can be added to the sound base that should have been laid by the forestry school staff and the energy and application of the student; a place where the widely scattered and disjointed units of the lumber industry can come for new blood. In expressing this view there is no attempt at originality. This need is recognized by everyone conversant with the organization of the lumber industry, with the overwhelming problems already burdening the able staff of the Forest Products Laboratory, and with the facilities of forestry schools available for such instruction. It would give our forest products graduates with sound training at least as good a chance of entering industry as is available to graduate engineers and chemists.

To permit the lumber industry to carry the entire responsibility is failure to recognize facts and making unfair comparisons with other industries that are large, closely organized, and function independently. They are able to employ graduates and train them for years with little possible return in hope that they will in time make worthwhile contributions.

It has been said that if the lumber industry needs technical and engineering skill, the engineering schools and their graduates can make more worthwhile contributions than the forestry schools and forest products specialists.

Granting the importance of engineering skill to the lumber industry, there is need for individuals with an interest in and enthusiasm for the uses of wood with the firm conviction that our forests can be made to furnish wood for every purpose. Such training and conviction every forest products graduate should have.

There is room enough for both groups in the lumber industry. More knowledge makes for greater honesty, honesty builds confidence, and confidence we and the lumber industry need.

Wood preservation was suggested by your editor as the topic for this paper. It appears that considerable liberty has been taken in concocting the above rambling account of beliefs and convictions. Much can be written about the advancements made and the problems still facing the wood preservation industry. It is expanding but is beset by no less serious problems than the lumber industry. In the heavy treatment field creosote still rules. Its rule is troubled but sure. Odor, color, bleeding, lack of certain forms of marine life are some of the problems creosote specialists. The expansion in wood preservation in the specialty field; director of outdoor use, building material, and equipment. Competition has about and much progress been made. Through research, water and oil solvents has been added to wood preservatives once mainly to creosote and zinc. Their merits will be established. Some will unc. New and, we hope, will be added. Stagnation appear to be a possibility if you are interested in looking for an object less can be accomplished and has accomplished through application and enthusiasm, you here. It is credited to one revamp the Gopher Peave ago. The creation of a thing, founded in the worst years when opportunities products graduates were more than they are today, is an accomplishment. It is not being hackney to say that what has been can be done again, and th. progressive field of wood prese. fers opportunities to the products specialist with added st. in forest pathology alto.logy.

To mention entomology a fresh subject — the contaminates and other insects a.
Odor, color, bleeding, lack of uniformity, failure to protect wood against certain forms of marine life — these are some of the problems facing the creosote specialists. The next big expansion in wood preservation looms in the specialty field; dimension products for outdoor use, all forms of building material, and especially mill work. Competition has brought this about and much progress has been made. Through research a wide variety of water and oil soluble preservatives has been added to the list of wood preservatives once limited primarily to creosote and zinc chloride. Their merits will be established by experience. Some will unquestionably fail. New and, we hope better ones, will be added. Stagnation does not appear to be a possibility in this field. If you are interested in industry and looking for an object lesson in what can be accomplished and has been accomplished through application, energy and enthusiasm, you will find it here. It is credited to one who helped revamp the Gopher Peavey a decade ago. The creation of a thriving business, founded in the worst depression years when opportunities for forest products graduates were more limited than they are today, is an accomplishment. It is not being hackneyed or trite to say that what has been done once can be done again, and that the progressive field of wood preservation offers opportunities to the forest products specialist with added sound training in forest pathology and entomology.

To mention entomology brings up a fresh subject — the control of termites and other insects attacking wood — the field usurped and abused by the generally unscrupulous, poorly trained, and ill informed termite operator. They, the termite controllers, have done wood more damage than have termites. Some of this has been due to lack of scruples and to greed but a greater proportion is due to lack of information. It has grown to be a large industry but it is hard to find its counterpart. Lack of training in entomology is as much the fault of termite operators as lack of knowledge of wood. Here is an opportunity for the forest products graduate with knowledge of wood and training in entomology. It is a highly competitive game in which honesty and knowledge may often prove handicaps, but in the long run they should win out and aid this growing profession to adopt higher standards.

Much could be written about other of the forest products industries but it would necessarily be in the same general vain. Completion of a crowded four years often produces a certain degree of apathy, too firm a conviction that all has been done, that all problems are settled. At graduation, the only possible employment may appear to be through replacement of someone less fully equipped or well trained. There is apt to be too great an acceptance of the status quo.

Rather than write on a specialized topic, list accomplishments, and record history, an attempt has been made to point out a few of the problems before us, which, through diligence and perseverance, by better equipping yourselves than those before you, you can help solve.
Growth and progress are the results of one's ability to accurately visualize and analyze the future trends, and they are also the results of the whole-hearted devotion of one's time and talent to that end. It is upon these basic fundamentals that the growth of the Commercial Lumbering Curriculum depends and these fundamentals have been kept in mind during the development of the Commercial Lumbering curriculum. This has materialized and the Commercial Lumbering curriculum was included in the Division of Forestry. But the question might be asked by those less familiar with the situation as to what progress has actually been made.

In the first place, with the construction of Green Hall, in 1938, there came the all important improvements in laboratory facilities. The conditions today under which Commercial Lumbering students work in our school are ranked with the best in the country. A mechanical and physical properties laboratory; roomy, well-lighted, and with the best of equipment, is a decided advantage in gaining the maximum knowledge. A small dry kiln, electric drying ovens, a standard testing machine and various miscellaneous apparatus meet the requirements for determining the physical as well as the various strength properties of wood. Likewise in the study of the structure of wood, students work under the best conditions.

Secondly, because the school foresaw the inevitable keener competition of the future and recognized the need of more adequate and better professional training, improvements in courses have been made. As far back as 1910 such subjects as lumber manufacture, forest by-products lumbering, wood preservation, wood testing, and forest mechanics were offered. Later, economic and business courses were added and prior to 1922 it was possible to obtain a major or a minor in forest products. Today the curriculum gives the student a very thorough training in the structure, properties, and uses of wood, and a good foundation in the fundamentals of business. The curriculum includes 11 hours of agricultural engineering, 16 of biology, 62 of professional subjects, 10 of chemistry, 15 of mathematics, 24 of business, 32 of economics, 9 of psychology, 15 of rhetoric and 10 of electives.

The revising of the commercial lumbering curriculum has made the course an increasingly attractive field for the incoming student who wishes to prepare himself for a position in the lumber industry.
ARE you intrigued with my enigmatic title? Or don't you care about the rationalizing of a national forest planner? But perhaps some of you fellows (as one Minnesotan to another) can straighten me out. Lately I've been thinking that my old idea of planning, as some new profession akin to an art, is a delusion. The notion keeps recurring that simplicity is the essence of planning.

I can picture some of my friends now—consuming visions of plans for management, fire control, recreation, flood control, etc. But let's dismiss those operational plans for now and think of one covering the use and development of a county's resources for the immediate purpose of giving every family a minimum living standard of decency, and for the long-time purpose of bringing about the greatest possible social gain. Looks like a tough assignment for most any county. And yet, somehow, it can't be impossible because, if it is, we are foredoomed. If we develop a program consisting of a highly scientific display of data, conclusions and warnings, we'll have something impressive to show one another, but how about this distressed county? Can we dump our highly technical plan in the laps of the county residents—the people who will have to live with it and nurse the program along to make it work? You certainly agree that we must work together with these people from the start, and develop something which can be spelled out in local vernacular. The scheme boils down to a process of combining three elements somewhat as follows:

\[(6 \, S + 100 \, F) \times P = A \, d-1-1-1-1\]

A good program.

In this formula \(S\) = scientists, such as soils experts, economists and foresters; \(F\) = farmers and other representatives of local interests; and \(P\) = the planner or (if you choose) the co-ordinator of \(S\) and \(F\). The element \(P\) is no more or no less important than the other two, but it does seem to be essential. Such a planner might be a forester gone wrong (?), but he cannot be a forester per se.

Before someone exposes or sues me for libel, let me hasten to admit that the idea I am trying to convey is that of County Agricultural Planning, now featured by the Department of Agriculture. It is an utterly logical yet apparently idealistic procedure for helping the nation's farmers to help themselves; through a unified program of agricultural adjustments (that's my interpretation). A true test of this procedure will come next year when certain definite programs are developed for one experimental county in each state. Of course nobody expects a Twentieth Century renaissance as a result of County Agricultural Planning. What we do seek, however, is the best possible use of all resources through planning methods which are typically Democratic. Those who expect immediate and perfect results will most certainly be disappointed. That's axiomatic with planning—with all human endeavor.
Getting back into our bailiwick — how about the forester as a planner? I have heard it said that any good forester is a planner, but does that mean anything? One might argue that the one-time street-cleaner, following old Dobbin up the street, was also a planner. You can see we are getting nowhere, so let's consider a hypothetical forestry problem.

In Brown County, Minnesota, 70 per cent of the county land area has been acquired by the Forest Service and proclaimed as the Schmitz National Forest. We took over this area despite the fact that large parts of it have been "milked" by that lumber baron, Cheyney; leaving behind a small community of under-nourished relief clients. (Why, Mr. Cheyney!)

The County residents, realizing their plight, have organized community and county land use planning committees for the purpose of studying the situation and developing a sound program. Supervisor Allison with 20 per cent of the county's land to look after has his problem too. He looks the situation over and considers what needs to be done.

Thanks to the New Deal, Allison and a few county officials are able to swing a W.P.A. project as a means of solving the immediate unemployment problem. Now, in working towards permanent security of all local families, the Supervisor considers the elements of his national forest administrative job. He wants plans — operational plans for fire control, timber management, recreation, roads, wildlife, flood control and forest farming. Having specialists in all of these angles he could simply say, "Here, you fellows go out and get the dope, and then we'll piece it together and live happily ever after." Supervisor Allison, however, wasn't passing up any bets.

He realized that his men could work to best advantage with the local committee members, who were attempting to work out a plan for the entire county, of which his Forest was a part, and so he said:

"Now men, I want Axel Bjorgum to work with you on this job, and I want all of you to work with the local people through their committees. Axel has a tentative outline here for classifying all of the lands we own or may be interested in. This classification will give us an inventory of what we have and it will also indicate the ultimate possibilities. We want a plan for getting the most possible good out of this Forest, but the County also wants a plan in which the Forest is an integral part, but not the whole works. Please keep that in mind. There will be a lot of data to get together besides the classification — when you get it all worked up and shaken down I hope to see a program on paper that will work. Now go to it; I'm asking Axel to keep in touch with me on progress."

One year flits by. In the Supervisor's office are gathered the technical men, a group of local leaders and Axel. Allison, I can see, is tickled pink as he listens to all of the men expounding on the virtue of a coordinated plan of action. On the big map stuck up for display they point out various areas. Here's a tract outside the national forest that should be purchased because it has some good timber and is needed to help supply the old sawmill, which is being renovated. Operation of this mill, with a sustained timber supply, will mean permanent security for 20 families. Several other spots are needed for recreational developments. Other places on the map, it appears, are questionable. Perhaps one of these is clearly submarginal. John Jones is living on it, an old poor and needs a place to live. We'll fix up the house and a new roof, a better foundation, and a few other vital necessities, and he can probably be given some trail work, too, so it won't be too hard for him to plow the submarginal except for a little garden plot that times get better, Jones will be able to move his family out, perhaps into the community center, where the kids can find playmates. Maybe it seems, is all important in the program. There are many like him inside and out of the nation, and this first county program shows how they all fit into a master plan.
And so they talk it all over and finally decide on what to do and how to do it. At this juncture, the Supervisor makes a few closing remarks.

"My friends, please accept my sincere congratulations and thanks. I congratulate you on a good piece of work, and thank you for making such a snap out of my job. I know that nobody is kidding himself that the job is finished—in fact we’ve just begun,—but what a start! I know better what my duties are now, and so do all of you. Let’s pull together."

The group files out of the Supervisor’s office. Axel stays behind. "Well," says Allison, "this coordinated program-building idea is simple, after all." "Oh, sure," says Axel, "planning is just common sense in high gear—I hope!"

One of these is clearly submarginal, but John Jones is living on it, and Jones is poor and needs a place to live just now. We’ll fix up the house, they decide. For $100 or so Jones can have a new roof, a better foundation, screens, and a few other vital necessities. Jones can probably be given some road and trail work, too, so it won’t be necessary for him to plow the submarginal land, except for a little garden plot. When times get better, Jones will be able to move his family out, perhaps down into the community center, where the kids can find playmates. Mr. Jones, it seems, is all important in this program. There are many like him, both inside and out of the national forest, and this first county program shows how they all fit into a master pattern.

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Come and Get It!

The following is an unexpurgated criticism of the Foresters written especially for the Peavey by two Home Ec's, who wish to remain anonymous. In it our graces are recognized and our errors are aired.—(Ed. note.)

So you want the lowdown on what the Home Ec's think of the Foresters, do you? You're biting off a large mouthful but we'll try to make it as tasty as possible. Think you can swallow it?

It is only ethical that, as members of our worthy profession, we should consider this discussion as a problem in Quantity Cookery. Are you ready?

First of all, we'll need a large mixing bowl—Green Hall will do. To about 360 foresters, add 45 cups of high-water pants, sprinkle in 42 cans of hob-nailed boots and about 112 bunches of checkered wool shirts. Add some lettuce (for roughage) and throw in a few birling logs pickled in mill ponds. Stir slowly with a peavey. Season well with pine cones, creosote, and some peppery criticism. Yell "Chain," beat to a pulp, and place on hot coals.

"Foresters ala Home Ec" is not a new dish by any means. It has been the favorite with a good many girls for a long time, only no one has asked for the recipe before. We're sort of glad that you did—we like cooking over an open fire once in awhile. Before we continue though, we'd like to remind you that this batter is mixed in all sincerity and we hope that the leavening agent we use throughout will keep it from falling flat.

First of all, we definitely do not think of foresters as fresh or hard-boiled eggs—or as crude roughnecks who chased Paul Bunyan out of the Great North Woods. You really are a strange species, though. We would classify you as hardwoods if it weren't for the fact that you are all mighty softwoods at heart. Lead us to the "corny" guys who called you ill-mannered rowdies and we'll give them the axe. Statistics prove that only a few foresters are not gentlemen, and there is a difference between a sissy and a gentleman. Besides, we like the woodsy outdoor "duck-pheasant-and-wild rice" flavor. It is different and real.

It seems, however, that the flavor depends on the most important process of all—the baking—and that process depends entirely upon the cook. Some Home Ec's like their foresters well-done and cooked to a tender golden-brown; others prefer them rare and a little tough. In a few cases you will find some "sweet young thing" who insists that no matter how you mix them up they always turn out half-baked or burned to a fizzle. We pine for these mistaken creatures, but we ponder over the fact that the taste has fallen flat at times!

Is something wrong? Many of you have noticed of late that Foresters haven't been served in any style on the campus menu. To be quite blunt, you older fellows (juniors and seniors) are getting sort of moss-covered, or something, and the saplings (freshmen and sophomores) are following in your tracks. You've learned your lessons well—you old fire-fighters, you. Who, please tell us, blew out the flame? Isn't there even a spark of enthusiasm left in the old slash? You have let the Ags keep the home fires burning and you haven't even helped chop the wood. We're referring to the lack of cooperation and support of campus activities. YES! And we do mean...
species, though. We would you as hardwoods if it weren't fact that you are all mighty is at heart. Lead us to the guys who called you ill-mannered and we'll give them the statistics prove that only a few are not gentlemen, and there difference between a sissy and a man. Besides, we like the woodsy "duck-peon-and-wild rice" it is different and real.

nks, however, that the flavor is the most important of all—the baking—and that depends entirely upon the Home Ecs like their for well-done and cooked to a ten-en brown; others prefer them a little tough. In a few cases I find some "sweet young who insists that no matter how them up they always turn out ed or burned to a fizzle. We these mistaken creatures, but der over the fact that the taste en flat at times!

thing wrong? Many of you noticed of late that Foresters been served in any style on the menu. To be quite blunt, you lows (juniors and seniors) are sort of moss-covered, or some-nd the saplings (freshmen and ores) are following in your You've learned your lessons ou old fire-fighters, you. Who, tell us, blew out the flame? ere even a spark of enthusiasm he old slash? You have let the ep the home fires burning and en't even helped chop the We're referring to the lack of tion and support of campus. YES! And we do mean

YOU! Some of you are in such a rut that you didn't even support your own Forester's Day—the dance in particular. Deadwood!! Shame on you!!

Though some of us had given up hope, your grand wholehearted support of the Union drive proved that there are some burning embers. How about a good blaze? Why back in the old logging days of '36, '37, and before, you were the big college on the campus. Why not make a comeback—we're game to help.

Come on! Jump out of the frying pan into the campus stew. We'll place you on a platter and garnish you with sprigs of Juniperus scopulorum and serve you with cream (we won't whip the cream—you have taken enough of a beating already). It should make a savory dish that even the most delicate of Home Ecs wouldn't mind swallowing.

Come and Get It!
Graduate Work In Forestry

Realizing the need for more adequate training in professional forestry, the Division of Forestry at the University of Minnesota adopted a new five-year curricula in the fall of 1938. These professional curricula are designed to meet the increasingly rigid requirements for the practice of professional work in the many fields of forestry. The wide range of knowledge required in the fundamental biological, social, and physical sciences, together with the ever-increasing number of courses in technical and professional forestry require five years of work.

The B.S. degree received at the end of the fourth year is not a professional degree, but the M.F. (Master of Forestry) received at the end of the fifth year is a professional degree and entitles the holder to take the Junior Forester Civil Service Examination. This fifth year, designed to be of graduate level, will not go into general effect until the freshmen of this year are in their fifth year.

At the present time, and for the next three years, the graduate with a B.S. degree in forestry may take a master's degree by one of two methods. First, he may complete 27 credits, 18 in his major field with a grade of not less than B in any course, and 9 in his minor field with not less than C in any course. In addition, he must have a reading knowledge of one foreign language, German or French or some other language by special permission, and submit a thesis on some approved subject in the field of his major. Second, he may substitute 18 credits for a thesis and receive the degree in the same manner as outlined under the first plan. All credits and other work must be in closely related fields and approved by the major advisor.

In order to receive a doctor's degree, the student must have a reading knowledge of two languages and must submit a thesis requiring a great deal more research work. He is also required to have more credits, although the number is not definitely stated.

The Division's fully equipped building gives the graduate students very adequate facilities and excellent opportunities for research work. There is a graduate study room with individual desks, a large well-equipped graduate laboratory, and an excellent greenhouse available to the students interested in research. The Cloquet Forest Experiment Station, with its 3,000 acres of timbered lands, together with its fine equipment and facilities for research, is also available to graduate students during the summer months or at any other time their work requires them to be there.

At the present time there are nine graduate students—four working for doctors' degrees and five for masters'. These students have been graduated under the old four-year plan and are taking their graduate work in the regular manner. The research problems they have chosen cover a wide range of forestry work. Some of the problems are: management of community forests; root studies of jack pine; site classification of jack pine; germination studies; research in wood anatomy; growth factors of Norway pine; and sand culture experiments with jack pine. These problems have proven very interesting and, although the conclusions reached may not be fully established facts, the students have a better understanding of research methods and technic.

Game Management

We who are living in the midst of science and industrial progress have learned to control almost all but the exploitation of the resources—one of which is the world of wildlife. While scientists have brought about the mastery of the universe and the fusion of chemistry, physics, and biology, our world of wildlife has not been developed as rapidly as the rest. Man cannot live successfully unless he has the opportunity to enjoy and appreciate a wildlife environment. The game managers' purpose is to restore, increase, and maintain, animal life in its former abundance. The land must be properly managed to provide a supply of game for recreation, hunting, and commercial purposes.

According to Aldo Leopold, the founder of the modern school of game management, game management is the art of producing and maintaining wildlife populations for recreation and sustenance. The successful game manager must have a thorough knowledge of the wildlife species and the environment in which they live. Leopold believed that the proper manipulation of the environment would result in the restoration of wildlife populations. He emphasized the importance of understanding the relationship between wildlife and their environment, and the need to balance these factors in order to maintain a healthy ecosystem.
Game Management Curriculum

by David Vesall, '39

We who are living in this age of science and industry have learned to control almost everything except the exploitation of our natural resources—one of which is wildlife. While scientists have been exploring the universe and the fields of chemistry and physics, our wildlife population has been rapidly decreasing. Man cannot live successfully and happily by means of factories, laboratories and automobiles alone! For, of what value is man's industrial power if his lands are not pleasant to see and enjoyable to live in?

The game managers' intention is to make our land more pleasant to see and more enjoyable to live in by restoring wildlife, as much as possible, to its former abundance. Wildlife was destroyed by the axe, plow, fire, grazing, and gun. The game manager's purpose is to restore wildlife by the proper manipulation of these same factors which destroyed it, and by the application of knowledge gained in such fields as chemistry, forestry, botany, parasitology, bacteriology, zoology, and biology to wildlife problems.

According to Aldo Leopold, "Game management is the art of making land produce sustained annual crops of wild game for recreational use." For successful game management, a thorough knowledge of the environment and of the inherent characteristics of the game species is necessary. Courses in field work offered in forestry acquaint the wildlife manager with the environment of the game animals. Such courses as botany, dendrology, silvics, silviculture, and forest regeneration, when put into actual practice and when properly applied, will have a direct effect on wildlife through regulation of the environment. The economic and esthetic value of wildlife is so great that forestry operations should be put into effect only after wildlife has been given due and proper consideration. For this reason it is essential that the game technician have a sound understanding of all forestry practices, finance, and economics.

The subject matter of the more specific game management courses does not consist entirely of making study skins of mice or of collecting fecal samples, as many foresters who attend the Cloquet field session are led to believe. A general idea of the game management curriculum can be had by glancing at the major sequence of courses: comparative anatomy, animal parasitology, animal ecology, economic vertebrate zoology, water fowl and upland game birds, mammalogy, game management, field zoology, technique, game food plants, bacteriology, genetics, faunistic zoology, and ornithology.

The game managers curriculum is well developed and quite inclusive. However, there is a need for some course that would bring together and correlate, as much as possible, the various viewpoints of the forester and the game manager.

In the fall of 1937, the Wildlife Managers' Club was granted formal recognition by the University of Minnesota. The club is strictly professional; speakers are called in and open discussions on wildlife issues are conducted. Miss Rhoda Green, a student in the College of Agriculture, is the "one" and "only" girl in game man-
The General Forestry Curriculum

by Howard Post

The general forestry curriculum is only one of the six curricula offered to the forestry students at Minnesota. But perhaps "only" should not be used, for general forestry is the first and oldest curriculum in the Division of Forestry.

As early as 1897, Professor Samuel B. Green saw the need of forestry education and introduced into the horticultural curriculum two elementary forestry courses. These courses dealt primarily with farm forestry and forest influences. Other forestry courses were added and, in 1899, one man, Professor H. H. Chapman, now Harrisman professor of forest management at Yale, was graduated who was definitely classified as a forestry student. By 1907 a separate curriculum was established in the College of Agriculture for forestry students.

The interest in forestry gradually increased, and, in 1910, Professor Green finally convinced the administration of the far-reaching benefits that would accrue to the State from the establishment of a Division of Forestry. In that year the Division of Forestry was established with Professor Green as the first dean.

Since Professor Green first recognized the need for forestry education at Minnesota, forestry, both in curriculum and concept, has changed markedly. From that small beginning, when only one forestry curriculum was offered to the student majoring in forestry, the division has grown to a point where the student may specialize in any one of six curricula—four of them professional and two technological. The curricula have grown from the point where it was difficult to offer enough courses to constitute a major in forestry to the point where it has become necessary to add another year's study to each of the professional courses. The field has developed so extensively that it is now necessary for the student to devote five full years to study before he is professionally qualified in his field.

A student who graduates after specializing in general forestry must not only be well versed in the fundamentals and principles of forestry, but he must also have a working knowledge of many other sciences. During the four years of lecture and laboratory work, the student is not only fully exposed to forestry and closely related fields, but also to the sciences of geology, zoology, mathematics, economics, chemistry, and various other sciences that he may select.

The thoroughness of this training is emphasized by the success with which graduates have obtained positions throughout the United States and the world. In every forest United States, Minnesota found distinguishing fields of forestry. Many universities Minnesota men on their faculties.

Private industry has graduates of this school work, logging surveying, and administrative work, logging surveying, and administrative work on their staffs.

The Forest Curriculum

With a growing need for professional men trained in the Forest Technology, the Division of Forestry instituted, along with the Forest Technology in the fall of 1937, an experimental industry to improve products, to cut operating costs, and to find new markets. To with competitive fields the Forest Technology has founding demand for men capable of solving the new technical and active problems arising from competition. Their need is for men who have had a emphasizing basic sciences and rather than men who have been emphasizing the field of forestry.

To supply men who are satisfying the new industri
Nevertheless, we are preparing our school which has wide future and one in which we are and sincerely interested.

Howard Post

From that small beginning, the forestry curriculum was student majoring in for- estry has grown to a point student may specialize in curricula-four of them and two technological. it was difficult to offer courses to constitute a major at the point where it has necessary to add another to each of the professional field has developed so that it is now necessary for devote five full years to is professionally quali- fied.

who graduates after speg general forestry must not versed in the fundamen- dences of forestry, but he have a working knowledge fore sciences. During the of lecture and laboratory student is not only fully forestry and closely related to the sciences of ge- ogy, mathematics, econom- y, and various other science may select.

oughtness of this training ful by the success with which have obtained positions the United States and the world. In every forest region of the United States, Minnesota men can be found distinguishing themselves in the field of forestry. Many of the outstanding universities also have Minnesota men on their forestry school faculties.

Private industry has claimed many graduates of this school for management work, logging supervision, surveying, and administrative work. Numerous private and state forests and experiment stations have Minnesota men on their staffs conducting timber sales, doing cultural and educational work, and carrying out experiments.

The activities of the graduates from the general forestry curriculum, however, have not been entirely limited to the United States. Men from this school have aided materially in furthering forestry in Liberia, Chile, Hawaii, New Zealand, the Philippines, and the Central American countries.

With this thorough training, the graduating senior feels that his years of study in the general forestry curriculum have fitted him for technical work in public and private fields.

Forest Technology Curriculum

With a growing need for professional men trained in the field of Forest Technology, the Division of Forestry instituted, along with other curricula, a new Forest Technology Curriculum in the fall of 1938. The diminishing lumber market and the increase in substitutes for wood and wood products have compelled the forest products industries to improve the products already on the market, to develop new products, to cut operating costs, and to find new markets. To keep astride with competitive fields the forest products industries have found an increasing demand for men capable of coping with the new technical and administrative problems arising from this vigorous competition. Their need, then, is for men who have had a training emphasizing basic sciences and economics rather than men who have had a training emphasizing the field of general forestry.

To supply men who are capable of satisfying the new industrial require-
and chemical wood products indus-
tries. The better students will be well
fitted to pursue work leading to the
master's or doctor's degree. Gradu-
ates from the old technology curricu-

um are now working in the dry kiln
industry, in the pole treating and wood
preserving industries, in the chemical
industries, in research and in the teach-
ing profession.

Dr. L. W. Rees, who received his
Ph.D. from the New York State Col-
lege of Forestry in 1929, teaches the
courses in timber physics, wood sea-
soning, and wood structure. He is do-
ing research in the mechanical and
physical properties of wood, especially
with moisture movement in coniferous
woods. Dr. A. J. Bailey, who received
his Ph.D. at the University of Wash-
ington in 1936, teaches the courses in
wood preservation, wood chemistry,
lumber grading, and wood utilization.
He is carrying on research in lignin
and cellulose. These two men are
highly capable, and together with Dr.
Schmitz, have done the work of fram-
ing the new technology curriculum.

To obtain the best results, good
equipment is needed in addition to a
capable faculty. The available equip-
ment includes a 20,000 pound capacity
testing machine. The experimental
engineering building has several larger
ones that can also be used. For wood
specimen preparation there is a cir-
cular saw, jointer, bandsaw, and cir-
cular saw with carriage attachment for
breaking down logs into lumber. The
laboratory equipment is exceptionally
good, and the rooms are well suited to
the type of work to be done in them.
An experimental temperature-humidity
cabinet, electric furnace, ball mill, dry-
ing ovens, centrifuge, and analytical
balances are some of the pieces of la-
boratory apparatus installed in the
rooms.

Being located in a large city, the
University is conveniently located near
pole treating plants, pressure process
wood preserving establishments, ex-
celsior mills, various wood working in-
dustries, and a fiber board mill. Saw-
mills and papermills are also to be
found near the city. The proximity of
these industries makes valuable field
trips possible where the student may
see the various practices studied in
class put into actual use.

Minnesota's graduates in other fields
of forestry are at the top, and those
who finish the new curriculum should
also be able to take their place in pri-

date industry or government service as
those have done who have gone be-

PHILIP JAHN
ROSS DONEHOWER
FOREST HALES
LYMAN MILES
KELD CHRISTENSEN
GENE THEIS
CARROLL MATTILE
HARVEY HARTWIG
LIEF LIE
MARVIN SMITH
DANIEL BENJAMIN

E. G. CHEYNEY
EDWARD CARLSON
ROSS HANSON
ROBERT PETERSON
ROBERT SNOW
Building has several larger facilities also be used. For wood preparation there is a circular saw, bandsaw, and circular saw attachment for sawing logs into lumber. The equipment is exceptionally flexible and the rooms are well suited to a wide variety of work to be done in them. Environmental temperature-humidity control equipment includes furnace, ball mill, dryers, centrifuge, and analytical equipment. Some of the pieces of laboratory equipment installed in the building will be found in a large city, the advantage of being conveniently located near the major plants, pressure processing establishments, etc. Various wood working industries will be found near the fiber board mill. Sawmills are also to be found in a large city. The proximity of these industries makes valuable field study for the student, where the student may study and practice the various practices studied in the laboratory and in actual use.

Graduates in other fields who have reached the top, and those of us who have gone beyond them, a new curriculum should take their place in priority. This new curriculum should take the place in priority of government service as well as industry. Those who have gone beyond
Tasca, the spirit of the forest. I have witnessed many things, Amn to mi the creator of con. I have known the great woods. I have watched it grow, seen the protecting arms into the heart of the north, blanket the earth. "Michigan, the Father of Waters," tries to cling to it when Mississ, "Father of Waters," tries to throw it from the earth's grasp. I have smoked the same pipeful for the past year now. Bare ground has been covered by green things, has married and fought for life. In the wake of "Big Ice" cover the things in its wake, mountains, rivers, hills and cliffs, side in its wrath and gone. All these things have gone. Bare ground has been covered by green things, has married and fought for life. In the wake of "Big Ice" cover the things in its wake, mountains, rivers, hills and cliffs, side in its wrath and gone. All these things have gone. Bare ground has been covered by green things, has married and fought for life. In the wake of "Big Ice" cover the things in its wake, mountains, rivers, hills and cliffs, side in its wrath and gone. All these things have gone. Bare ground has been covered by green things, has married and fought for life. In the wake of "Big Ice" cover the things in its wake, mountains, rivers, hills and cliffs, side in its wrath and gone. All these things have gone. Bare ground has been covered by green things, has married and fought for life. In the wake of "Big Ice" cover the things in its wake, mountains, rivers, hills and cliffs, side in its wrath and gone. All these things have gone. Bare ground has been covered by green things, has married and fought for life. In the wake of "Big Ice" cover the things in its wake, mountains, rivers, hills and cliffs, side in its wrath and gone. All these things have gone. Bare ground has been covered by green things, has married and fought for life. In the wake of "Big Ice" cover the things in its wake, mountains, rivers, hills and cliffs, side in its wrath and gone. All these things have gone. Bare ground has been covered by green things, has married and fought for life. In the wake of "Big Ice" cover the things in its wake, mountains, rivers, hills and cliffs, side in its wrath and gone. All these things have gone.
Freshman Corporation
of 1938

by Walter Talbert

I,—Tasca, the spirit of forestry, have witnessed many things since Ik-tomi, the creator of conservation, sent me to rule this north woods. I have known the great woods as a papoose; have watched it grow, spread its ever-protecting arms into the vast regions of the north, blanket the bare soils and cling to it when Mississippi, the "Father of Waters," tries to wrench it from the earth's grasp. I have stood and nurtured it when Big Thunder raged and spread his path of destruction. These things have come and gone. Bare ground has been reclaimed by green things, has made its stand and fought for life. I have seen the "Big Ice" cover the land, rend all things in its wake, make valleys and rivers, hills and cliffs, and then subside in its wrath and go from whence it came. All these things have I seen.

Many centuries have gone by; and then came the white man. Soon many fields lay bare from his persistent axe. Farther and farther west he came. Farther and farther north came the rabbits, the deer, the moose and the wolf. Many moons have faded, papooses have grown into men and passed on. The red man's law of the woods was replaced by white man's laws. They came to know, as I know, that places must be reserved for forests and wild game. There must be men to watch over such reserves, and to lend a helping hand to Mother Nature, so from forest schools come men to rule the woods—professional foresters. I have watched these men in work, in play, and in study. Many tribes have camped on my shores since Chief "Bull of the forty-seven old pine tree."

June 18

Dragged myself out of bed at 3:30 and had the satisfaction of knocking a tail feather out of that infernal woodpecker that had been rapping on the tin part of our roof for the last few days. Lost Cox's shoe in the process. "Gobbler" thrown in the lake today.

Used some of "Jake's" cure-all mosquito dope and reckon I'll never be broke again—at least I'll always carry a scent.
Started out with dry boots and got wet from the ground up after the first two chains in that swamp.

Noticed the C.C.C. advanced another eight feet on the pipe line today. Not bad for nine men.

Caught myself a Saturnidae off an old birch log. Didn’t have my cyanide bottle so used citronella.

Down in the swamp today driving a stake and darn near cut my hand off with a wild swing when my buddy hol-lered that a woman was coming our way. Wonder where Gertrude is to-night?

Linker just got through blowing Taps and ended up with “Tiger Rag,” so I reckon I’d better hit the hay.

June 23

Today I depart for a typical grove of Norway. On second thought I believe it would be much easier to write it up in the cabin. Mosquitoes bad, you know. Don’t believe Cheyney will know anyway. “Gobbler” thrown in the lake again today.

Hales, Gillmor, Perpich, and company cut down the big Norway out in front of No. 6 today.

Buhl talked “Jake” into gnawing on a “Jack in the Pulpit” root. I just came by the bunk house and heard “Jake” mumbling in an exclusive dialect that he had a mouthful of some thing and couldn’t spit it out.

June 29

Had a run-in with the cook today. How did I know those peaches were her peaches and that she was running the kitchen?

July 3

Jongewaard and Talbert nearly had the privilege of having a young lady from the U.S.F.S. help them cruise their "40". The rest of the cabin figured that they deserved the Lake and so Talbert and Jongewaard got a thorough soaking.

July 5

Feel fine after a dip. Swallowed a piece of one of “Johnny” Mondel’s prize bass while swimming to shore. (Damn me for breathing through my mouth). They have been in the live bait box for eighteen days now and are sifting through the screen piece by piece. (I have smelled of more fragrant morsels!)

July 14

Plenty stiff from hauling back that rock to the cabin No. 5 “Beef Trust.” They use it for shot-putting.

Personally, I think I’ll never get my part of the final report in. If I did it like Bill Anderson and Marsh Nelson did theirs, it’d be different—but you know those boys.

Just over to see Knox. He and Hammond worked out a tamarack height curve while playing a game of cribbage.

I hear “Griping” Graupman growling at Todd over in Cabin 7, so I reckon it’s time to hit the hay.

July 16

Just got over the big day—Burial of the Quiz.

Festivities were booming early this morning. Cabin 5 hauled up seven-eighths of the junk pile for their float, which literally “floated on the wings of the stench.” They piled all their mensuration equipment on the two-wheeled ice cart and then Buckman crawled on for good measure. It took two huskies every five chains to keep the thing moving. You should have seen Shabatura try to take the D.B.H. of a couple of “floosies” in the tourist camp. I reckon as how they’re still running.

The massed parade included everything from Ernst in ferns to black boys; also Perpich wearing a heavy buckskin jacket, impers Hutch.” He said later I another seven miles he flown back—about the will ever come to flying.

Instead of a band le-
rade, we had Whitney bringing up the posteri music ranged from a light “Little Brown Jug.” T was terrific.

One “bird” (who also gone to college) was the parade, but we threa up his car and wedge couple of Norways, so his “horns.”

We were cheered for Teddy Wegmann’s store chasing a gallon of gas car (which drew the trailer), we went on to camp. When we got to the camp. When we got the eigners, who thought that Minnesota had gone themselves in the far rea
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and Jongewaard got a thor-g. July 5 g.

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will ever come to flying.

Instead of a band leading the pa-

rade, we had Whitney and his piano

bring up the posterior end. The

music ranged from a light waltz to the

"Little Brown Jug." The vocalizing

was terrific.

One "bird" (who claimed he had

also gone to college) wanted to pass

the parade, but we threatened to pick

up his car and wedge it between a
couple of Norways, so he pulled in

his "horns".

We were cheered for our efforts at

Teddy Wegmann’s store. After pur-

chasing a gallon of gas for Egeland’s

car (which drew the piano on a

trailer), we went on to the tourist

camp. When we got there, the for-

eigners, who thought that the state of Minnesota had gone berserk, hid

themselves in the far reaches of their
tents and trailers. When the boys

“lamped” a couple of “babes” from

Minneapolis, that unusual event nearly

caused a stampede.

The actual burial of the quiz was

pathetic, intriguing, etc. With Mon-

dek leading the service, it was a sight

which will never be forgotten.

July 19

Beans for dinner. "Hardware"

Heinselman (with enough parapher-

nalia to last him on a world tour)

about to cruise his “40”. The list:

one scout axe—a combination affair

with everything from a hammer to a

bottle opener, a compass, scout knife,

Bowie knife, three bottles of citronella,

and the rest was a list too long to men-

tion. "Gobbler" was dunked again
today.

July 28

Start for home via the thumb route.

So ends the most memorable six weeks

in my life. It was tough sledding at

times; but, thanks to Brown, Cheynex,

Hodson, Gordon, Mickel, and Buhl,

we added to that store of knowledge

which comes thru actual experience

and remains in one’s memory, a last-

ing tribute to six fine men.
The spring of 1938 saw a large group of forest scientists take the field work offered by the faculty. The boys were split into two groups, with two fortunate ones passing the Cloquet Forest Experiment, while the others remained at Lake.

A character known as "Doc" Schmitz was elected president of the Cloquet group, but in fact, everyone knew he was a joker. Everyone, including the president, didn't always take things seriously. Ed "Big Stev" Trygstad was appointed steward, and with some optimism, named Chi Hutchinson treasurer, as she had taken a course in business and was able to keep a straight face.

The three officers represented the famous little city of Cloquet, and by March 28, the rounders were in Cloquet. The three officers represented the famous little city of Cloquet, and by March 28, the rounders were in Cloquet. The first two nights were spent inspecting the camp, and finding the easiest way to "take" was to count the unofficial tally of attendance. Augie had a dance floor which helped to increase the popularity. LC managed to work up a little drag with the proprietor of the resort.

I guess we will always sometimes forget the social aspects of the camp, which the camp was on
Cloquet Corporation of 1938

by Charles Hutchinson

The spring of 1938 found such a large group of foresters eligible to take the field work offered each spring, that the faculty found it necessary to split the boys into two groups. Forty-two fortunate ones passed the time at the Cloquet Forest Experiment Station, while the others went to Cass Lake.

A character known as Howard "Doc" Schmitz was elected to head the Cloquet group, but that didn't matter because everyone knew that a president doesn't amount to much anyway. Ed "Big Steve" Kafka was appointed steward; and the boys, optimistically, named Charles "Hutch" Hutchinson treasurer, simply because he had taken a course in accounting and was able to keep a set of books.

The three officers reached that famous little city of Cloquet on March 26, and by March 28 all forty-two of the rounders were in camp and accounted for. The first day and night were spent inspecting the facilities of the camp, and finding out who was easiest to "take" at poker. The second night we inspected the town. By an unofficial tally of attendance, "Augies" was found to be the favorite rendezvous. Augie had a dance two or three nights a week which helped account for this popularity. Louie Hoelscher managed to work up a tremendous drag with the proprietor of this famous resort.

I guess we will always remember the social aspects of the camp, but we sometimes forget the purpose for which the camp was originally established—because of interfering social activities. Anyway, each man drew a forty, and crews of four men surveyed, cruised, mapped, and generally messed around on them according to instructions laid down by J. H. "Pop" Allison. Because of the very unusual weather featured by lack of snow, "Pop" decided to inaugurate a different system of cruising. Sixteen iron pipes were supposedly placed at designated spots on each forty to mark the center of permanent cruising plots.

Because Mr. Cheyney's time was monopolized by the "lowbrows" at Cass Lake, Mr. Schantz-Hansen took over the silviculture course, and he did very well. "Schantz" had us make a very intensive study of a jack pine stand and also put us to work in the nursery. He then sent us out into the swamps to count reproduction and the survival of plantings made by some slip-shod foresters of the past. The transplanting was probably the most enjoyable, if work can ever be considered that, because the boys were working so close together that friendly arguments were continually in progress. Leino still insists that the "Bull Pen" was right, and the rest of the world wrong, when the rows of seedlings curved off suddenly and sharply at the end of the row where the Bull Pen boys were working. Then there were the mud fights twice a day between the gang on the truck and those on the ground. And can we ever forget the hours spent at field planting? Ray Jensen, Hansen's right-hand man, spent all his time following us and pulling out the trees which we had so
carefully (?) placed in the ground, and let us have the pleasure of planting them over again. During the last two weeks of the session Hatfield tried to tell us everything about game management, that is, whenever we had time left from learning about soils from McMiller. The cabins became imbued with a very pungent odor when Hatfield’s “sign” collections began to take form.

It didn’t take some of the boys long to get acquainted with the citizens of Cloquet. Phil “Doc” Schneider was getting phone calls from town the second week of camp, and was so lustily razzed that he dropped the gal before the middle of the quarter. Then, of course, there was the beautiful romance that blossomed in our kitchen between Sylvia, the second cook, and Walt “Alfalfa” Roebuck. At the KP parties, where Alfalfa was supposed to be playing the harmonica in a vain attempt to keep everyone singing the same song, he had to be snapped out of a reverie occasionally simply because little Sylvia was near at hand. Along about the third week, Warren “Duke” Enstrom got that far-away look in his eye and went tripping gayly through the woods gathering arbutus for some fair damsel of Carlson or Cloquet. Tom Ohl rushed the Hansen’s hired girl for several weeks before the rest of the camp heard of it, and Bob De Leuw wanted to come to town every Saturday morning, just so he could be along when we paid the bill at Richter’s Bakery. It is also true, isn’t it, Hutch, that you have made several “business trips” to Cloquet since the session ended?

One night the rowdy element of “Shang-ri-la” locked the treasurer out, and he retaliated with firecrackers and oil-soaked newspapers down the chimney. Some will remember the time a bunch of sophomores visited the “Our-casts of Poker Flat,” and someone stoked up the stove to such an extent that some of the furniture was scorched.

At “Schantz’s” suggestion the Corporation members put in some of their spare moments in the construction of a baseball field. We put up a back stop and tried to level off the old seed bed field in front of Poker Flat and the Bull Pen. The center fielder’s head was at the same level as the pitcher’s feet, and the left field fence was so close to home plate that any ball knocked over this barrier was a ground rule double; but in spite of these difficulties the field provided many hours of recreation. “Poker Flat” proved its superiority on the diamondball field, which fact made liars out of the “best at everything” Bull Pen. Shang-ri-la and the Boar’s Nest had a nip-and-tuck battle for last place in the final standings, but the Boar’s Nesters nosed out Shang-ri-la for this “cov-eted” position.

A game was played with the Wood Conversion Co.’s team, but we must have lost, for I can’t remember the score. Some of the boys organized a basketball or volleyball team and played against a girl’s team in town. Conflicting reports leave us doubtful as to the actual outcome, but we do wonder about that black-eye a Cloquet belle was sporting.

This year there was no large bunkhouse. What was formerly the bunkhouse was turned into a library and study hall. An added convenience was the new bath-house with eight showers, twelve wash basins, a small Finnish type steam bath, and two bath tubs which were completely spurned. Then there was that long room with Roebuck’s tally on the wall. The day the steam bath was completed some of the novices tried it and sat there wondering if there was anything side of hell; then Ed “Green” Henry, including some of the others, before they peeked in and started making remarks to the effect that it wasn’t even warm in there, because some of the Superior Steam Baths in iron found them not a bit hot one in camp.

Various fads were started: “Shang-ri-la” locked the treasurer out, and one boy suggested returning it to the place of origin. Mrs. Invited the daughters of some Cloquet families to the Easter picnic. The skies, all quarter, were over-cast, and the Easter week-end found the course the young ladies were driven by the class of the chervenware, but that didn’t stop the Ranger’s influence was felt one hollered “Hi-yo Silver, least provocation.

The Easter week-end half the camp gone to visit relatives, so for the benefit of us who didn’t have anywhere for us at home, Mrs. Cloquet families to the Easter picnic. The skies, all quarter, were over-cast, and the Easter week-end found the course the young ladies were driven by the class of the chervenware, but that didn’t stop the Ranger’s influence was felt one hollered “Hi-yo Silver, least provocation.

When the marshmallows were scorched and thrown, nobody suggested returning to the hall for a bit of the light fire. It wasn’t very light, but it wa
The volleyball team and, but.

In the construction of the field. We put up a back porch off the old seed room.

The center fielder's voice was the same level as the pitching. The left field fence was a wall. The day the rain fell on the diamondball, the center fielder's voice was heard: "Let's get going," in the manner of Tom Mix's radio serial, and toward the end of the session the Lone Ranger's influence was felt and everyone hollered "Hi-yo Silver" at the least provocation.

The Easter week-end found about half the camp gone to visit their families, so for the benefit of the rest of us who didn't have anybody pining away for us at home, Mrs. Hansen invited the daughters of some of the Cloquet families to the camp for an Easter picnic. The skies, as was usual at Easter, were over-cast, so the eating was done in the mess hall.

When the last marshmallow had been toasted and thrown away somebody suggested returning to the mess hall for a bit of the light fantastic. It wasn't very light, but it was fantastic.

A radio was mustered from the Boar's Nest, and after much cajoling and threatening, Big Steve was persuaded to part with a few pounds of the Corporation's corn meal to spread on the floor so that the boots would slide more readily.

The high point of the quarter, socially speaking, was the Forester's Dance, held at the Legion Hall. We hadn't been at Cloquet a week before some of the citizens began to inquire when the event was to held. For the records, it was held on Friday, May 13th, proving that we weren't superstitious. The entire two weeks previous to this gala occasion were occupied by a mad scramble to get dates. This problem kept "Mom" Watkins, Mrs. Hansen, and Big Steve busy. Some were well enough acquainted by this time to provide their own dates, a few lone-wolves staggered it, and a few even went so far as to import gals from the Twin Cities. In this last category were Dan. Benjamin, Vince Schurr, and Ev. Bergstrom; but they were all living in that dive known as the Boar's Nest, and probably didn't know any better, so we forgave them for this grave insult to the femininity of our adopted town.

As usual there was a lot of talk about spiking the punch, but as was the case with Mark Twain's weather, nothing was done about it.

Besides the members of the Corporation and their guests, "Mom" Watkins, Mr. and Mrs. T. Schantz-Hansen, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Patterson, and Mr. and Mrs. Augie Roos, were also present.

Duke Enstrom imported his family's car for this event and it was the most popular taxi service in camp for the remainder of the session. Duke would pile ten or fifteen into the jalopy and
stack them on the corner of Twelfth and Cloquet, and return them to camp for ten cents per person. He never did leave anybody in town, but it was very trying to have to wait until Duke got tired before one could get home to bed.

The car Dan Benjamin brought up ended up in the hands of Phil Schneider, proving either that Dan was a very good salesman, or that Barnum was right.

No report of the Cloquet Corporation would be complete without some mention of "Mom" Watkins. When we hired her, we thought we were getting just a very good cook, as attested by previous Corporations, but as we soon found out we got a substitute mother as well. No sign of a cold went neglected if "Mom" heard of it, and those KP parties, one for each crew, were at "Mom's" expense.

Dave King was unanimously proclaimed champion of the old Spanish sport of throwing the bull, and "Uncle Phil" Jahn was conceded to be champion burper because after some practice he got them to sound exactly like he was saying, "Birch". Remember the way Goody Larson and Gordy Schwade did the shag at Augie's, to the discomfiture of everyone else on the floor? Those of us who had to live with it will never forget the Balsdell "Burners," nor the time Bob "Miss Bobbie" De Leuw rode in the Santa Anita handicap and the Kentucky Derby the same night (it must have been something he ate). And then, of course, you may recall the time Hutch chopped for ten minutes on a "dead spruce" before someone told him it was a tamarack.

Who can forget that excuse for a hat worn by Bob "Chico" March, or the "hat" Dave King presented to Bob Stolpe as a farewell gift, or the time Orvy Withee conducted a jam session by beating it out on Shangri-la's stove with a couple of rungs from a chair? The stay-at-homes (they did, occasionally) in the Bull Pen nearly precipitated a revolution one night, by inverting the bunks of Ed. Anderson, Tauno Leino, Ed. Loula, and Bob Olson, and one day Dodd Walker thought it funny to put some foul-smelling chemical in Poker Flat. The Outcasts blamed it on Ed. Deppe's dog, but never could find the awful thing.

A refund of seven potatoes was presented to each member of the Corporation the last week of the session, and the night of the 27th of May was certainly a hectic one. What with trying to complete the Game Management and Soils reports, and saying goodbye to all our acquaintances in Cloquet we were plenty busy. The refund gave everyone the where-with-all with which to celebrate and a gay time was had by all.

On May 28th we all journeyed to Cass Lake, while the Cass Lakers took over our camp. Everyone was against the trip, but we had to go anyway. We spent a night in Grand Rapids and looked over the bright lights of that town. The Memorial Day holiday was spent looking things over at the Cass Lake Nursery. When we saw the facilities those Cass Lakers had to put up with it made us all the more pleased with Cloquet.

Thus endeth the chronicle of the Cloquet Corporation of 1938, and I am sure that we would all like to start in all over and do the same things again.
Foresters Day of 1939

by Scott Pauley

THE fifth annual Foresters' Day at Minnesota got off a bit belatedly with the election of the president and the Executive Committee of the Foresters' Day Association just prior to the final week of the fall quarter. But the president, Scott Pauley, and the executive committee, consisting of Joe Finnegan, Tony Perpich, Robert Snow, Howard Branigan and Dave Brink, gathered up their shirt tails in a joint meeting on January 4th and put the year-old, rusty wheels into motion. Chairmen and assistants for the numerous jobs were outlined and notified of their various duties. With a very minimum of renegoting and re-adjusting the committees lined up in the following order: decorations chairman, Erick Kienow; assistants, Ed Kron, Bob Sharp, Wayne Ackerman, Walter Erson and Bob Helgeson; dance chairman, Goodman Larson; assistants, Bob Bingham and Roy Lind; publicity chairman, Howard Post; assistant, Dick Barton; posters chairman, Harvey Hartwig; election chairman, Lem Blakemore; assistants, Bruce Weber and Gale Poehler; general chairman of contests, Ralf K. Nelson; felling, chopping and sawing contests, Joe Finnegan, Tony Perpich, Carroll Mattlin, John Lindberg, Tom Partridge, Erling Wei berg and Ross Donehower; ski race, Don Overholt and Duan Linker; snowshoe race, Bob Binger; knife-throwing, Walter Talbert; rolling-pin throwing, Marjorie Samuelson; chain throwing, Wayne Ackerman; tug-of-war, Royden Knowles; bean-feed, Forrest Hales and Howard Branigan; tickets, Bob Schoensee.

The theme chosen for the DAY was built about the legendary character of the Sioux nation known as Iktomi ("spirit of conservation") and, in keeping with this theme, a modern Iktomi, who is a well-known conservationist, and two of his tribesmen were present throughout the DAY.

The program of the DAY was initiated in customary fashion by the bean feed in the gym, followed by a program in Green Hall. The program was opened by Iktomi who gave a prayer in the language of his fathers and then, in mock-ceremony, initiated Doc Schmitz not into the Sioux tribe. Iktomi's costume was much admired by all, especially by the "Uncle of Paul" (Skipper Spencer), and it initiated numerous conjectures as to the nature of the cause for the obvious protrusion in the region of the abdomen. Various members of the faculty and other inquisitive visitors in the audience seemed to be particularly worried over this point. It was finally proven to be of saw-dust which everyone considered quite in keeping with the DAY.

Following the mock-initiation, Doc Schmitz gave a short talk in memory of Samuel B. Green to whom Foresters' Day of 1939 was respectfully dedicated.

The principal speaker of the DAY, Mr. W. T. Calhoun, Superintendent of Wisconsin Conservation Education, gave a "brief" talk on the development of Wisconsin conservation which he followed with two reels of moving pictures showing actual field work in various parts of Wisconsin.

Activities were next adjourned to the out-of-doors where it was hoped, thru the medicine granted to Wa-zee-ya (Doc Schmitz) by Iktomi, snow
might have fallen in the two-hour interval since his coronation. But the last hope for the skiers and snowshoers was doomed, for the snow was still in the rabbit's tail (as Iktomi put it).

The Queen of Foresters' Day for 1939, Ish-teh-Wahsh-teh (or "Most Beautiful Face," also known as Virginia Larson) in company with her Chah-o-ti ("Forest Sprites" to you) including Margie Samuelson, Virginia Anderson, Ruth Elliot, Susie Van Sickle and Ruth Kemske, was officially crowned and effectually kissed by Doc Schmitz on a semi-collapsible throne ingeniously rustled and assembled in the preceding half hour by Bob Snow.

The athletic contests, arranged and conducted by Ralph K. Nelson with the assistance of Ross Donehower on the loud-speaker system, centered the attention of the crowd for the next two hours. The first event was the felling contests in which Ralph Rich took top honors. In the two-man bucking contest Nels Grimsbo and George Roadfelt nosed out the famed Rees-Foster faction by the width of a libriform fiber. Chester Cox finally hit the post with his knife and was unconditionally announced winner of the knife-throwing contest. In the chopping contest, Roy Everson split the big toe on his right foot and dislocated three vertebra, thereby winning unchallenged title in his division. In the chain-throwing contest, Aldon Woultee demonstrated his prowess by tying a bowline around referee Ackerman's neck with one end and fouling the chains of the other contestants with the other end so that he came out an easy winner. Dorothy Mereness proved her dexterity with the ammunition furnished her in the rolling-pin tossing contest by heaving three knock-out punches to the Ag student dummy's mid-section. (Many believed the dummy was not a dummy.) Ralf Elking-
chipmunk of the high
more familiarly known,
the pole to easy victory
limbing contest. Ralf is
her and did not let the
in on the DAY, for he
was on Ralph Rich's
ay down the pole. (Elk-
the last contestant, Rich
The skiing and snow-
icj could not be run off
on the DAY due to lack
swow were held one week
previously outlined
house" Overholt kept the
race a secret in hopes
and be able to collect all
one had rustled. Unfor-
ever, Al Dole and an
happened to be practicing
and Overholt lost the sec-
prizes.
ric of the afternoon were
by a tug-of-war
freshmen-sophomore and
teams. The tug proved
plete rout for the frosh-
ion but then, as some-
ated out, how could any-
et those neophytes win

The executive committee retired when the
amount of the deficit for the DAY was
computed. Iktomi and Blue Cloud
(who was dark-horsing for Ironheart
who got lost on his trap-line on Red
Lake) furnished entertainment in the
intermission by the singing and dra-
matization of ancient Sioux myths
and legends.

The members of the Association for
1939 believe that Forest's Day has
become an integral part of forestry at
the University of Minnesota and that
each year it should be improved and
bettered as we have sincerely striven
to do this year. To the Association
for 1940 we toss the torch with a rec-
ord of our mistakes, and we hope that
you, and all who follow, will enjoy as
we have done, this work that strives
for unity among the Foresters of
Minnesota.
2. You're right—it is at Cloquet.
3. What a pile!
4. Finn and McGuire shoot heights.
5. Future silviculturists.
6. The Vulgar Bestmen.
7. "Gentleman Joe".
8. Star Island on mighty Cass Lake.
11. Socialite goes native.
12. The pause that refreshes.

Cass Lake Corporation of 1938

It was in the spring (of 1938) that time some 36 forest what have you, left the home and city life for "nature in the raw. The goal was C.C. on the south end of mighty Cass Lake.

What a brave and strong. They were to the last adventure into the unknown, from which all sorts of dominated, and to a place where you toss aside the bonds of set about doing things to become the traditions of the, and they accomplished the subject of what is to follow.

Two bunkhouses, a messall, decidedly were given over for our front yard we had Pike's our rear yard the Chippewa Forest. A large area little of it remained under at least it seemed that was

Food, as is the usual in the wilderness camps, was the subject of interest. We important to our own comrades, Ed Krobitz, thing can be said about Ed's cooking—if the food in quantity, quality meagre, was lacking from quantity. There is still the minds of some whether the general trend was due to the food or to the lack of desire that "Pop" Allis the latter to be true.
Cass Lake Corporation of 1938

by Erich Kienow

It was in the spring (?) of 1938. At that time some 36 forestry juniors, and what have you, left the comforts of home and city life for an encounter with “nature in the raw”; frightfully raw. The goal was C.C.C. camp 705 on the south end of Pike Bay of mighty Cass Lake.

What a brave and stalwart group! They were to the last man willing to venture into the unknown, to a place from which all sorts of rumors emanated, and to a place where they could toss aside the bonds of tradition and set about doing things that would become the traditions of the future. How they accomplished the latter is the subject of what is to follow.

Two bunkhouses, after a sort, and a messhall, decidedly out of sorts, were given over for our use. For our front yard we had Pike Bay and for our rear yard the Chippewa National Forest. A large area to be sure, yet little of it remained uncovered—at least it seemed that way to us.

Food, as is the usual thing at forester’s camps, was the principal item of interest. We imported one of our own comrades, Ed Kron, as cook. One thing can be said about the food and Ed’s cooking—if the food was lacking in quantity, quality made up for it. If quality was lacking, there was always quantity. There is still some question in the minds of some people as to whether the general weight gaining trend was due to the abundance of food or to the lack of exercise. We’re sure that “Pop” Allison believes the latter to be true.

As fate would have it, our arrival at camp was greeted with a heavy snowstorm and sub-zero temperatures. That immediately put a crimp in the work that Prof. Cheyney had assigned to us. The effect on the camp was instantaneous. It was then that we fell into evil ways that haunted us for the remainder of the session. It was then that some of us acquired the art of sleeping on sunny afternoons, of spending evenings away from camp, of running to the messhall between meals for a snack, and similar practices which come under the general classification of loafing. Then, too, in the future we can fondly remember the time when we put on our long underwear and wore it day and night for three solid weeks. Because that snowstorm has given us something to hold responsible for all our shortcomings, it was really a blessing in disguise.

But the snow soon passed away and with it went our last hope of ever getting our first report completed on schedule. However, a reversal of form took place when Cheyney announced that work in the nursery at Cass Lake was to begin. With new vigor we set out on the task before us. But again our fondest hopes were shattered. After four days of weeding and thinning jack pine seedlings to exactly 18 seedlings per linear foot, even the stoutest hearted man in camp was tempted to slip away and spend the afternoon in town eating ice cream, sipping sodas, or partaking of other liquid nourishment. One memory of nursery work will always remain, nevertheless, and that is the devilish grin.
on the faces of the C.C.C. boys working at our side when at three o'clock in the afternoon they would leave us while we had two more hours of work to do. At completion, however, even the most dejected of us had to admit that the experience gained was well worthwhile.

Yes, Paul McMiller and Don Hatfield were in camp for two weeks, too. Although a considerable portion of the time was spent in absorbing lecture material, we did get a chance to get into the field once in a while, when it wasn't raining. For the greater part of these two weeks, it not only rained in torrents and sheets, but in tubs and buckets as well. One highlight of the field trips was for instance, when we dug holes for soil profiles. That was one time when the short fellows had the advantage. Long John Miles had to dig his pit twice as large as necessary in order to make room for his legs, arms and the shovel. These profile studies inevitably ended in mud-slinging episodes.

In conjunction with the soils work, we had a taste of forest zoology. For two weeks every man in camp had his eyes peeled for animal signs. Many a wild goose chase resulted from reports of "finds" in certain localities. Incidentally, a long sought-for explanation for the accusations of members of the Hell-Hole, concerning the stench behind the outstanding bunkhouse, is finally brought forth, and truthfully, too. The perceptible odor was caused by nothing more or less than the excessive signs disposed of by the men in the outstanding bunkhouse in their fervent work. Coming back to forest zoology, however, the last fatal day drew nigh with some men still short a few specimens. It was then that an auction was resorted to with the highest bidder getting a choice specimen.

Bids varied from two cents to five beers.

Last came "Pop" Allison with his work in management. By this time, however, spring fever had succeeded in getting the best of most of the fellows. It wasn't long before the fellows found out that a lively discussion on management problems along some "forty" line, in the sun, had its advantages, too. It was generally conceded that there were many ways of making a management report other than that method recommended by "Pops" Allison.

So much for the work. The discussion had to be included in order to prove that we did do some constructive things while in camp.

A tale about events at Cass Lake would not be complete without mentioning the Red Rooster, better known as the "Crimson Cock." It was here that on one memorable evening our genial friend "Rogo" Rogosheske climbed the stairs to fame by out-mastering the master of ceremonies. It wasn't long after camp was established that the people there were learning the words to the Minnesota Rouser. The "Crimson Cock" was the haven for any forester who was in the sloughs of despondency from over-work. Here cheer entered again aided and abetted by Shannon O'Neil, the girl of "Chinatown, My Chinatown" and "I Got What You Want" fame, and occasionally a fairly decent floor-show act. One of the waiters in an apparent moment of weakness said that the University boys were the best gentlemen he'd ever seen. We knew that whoever he was talking about wasn't sober. Either that or the waiter wasn't sober. Ossie Krogfoss, Bob Nord, and Wayne Ackerman were always willing to spend a few hours at the "Crimson Cock."

"Micky" Finn gained a distinction all of his own. Now the certain amount of tidiness even with a forester's exactitude was an item of our camp because of army officers. On one "Mick's" bunk received "An Army Officer's Nick only time it was satisfied Rollie Jahnke made it.

The aforementioned served as assistant cook on weekends. His East was a considerable asset to the two. Unhappily specific names were applied, but in conversation it was the name "Hell-rival bunkhouse."

To Perry Skarra was mentioned. As to be expected was a considerable amount of mud between the two. Unhappily specific names were applied, but in conversation it was the name "Hell-rival bunkhouse."

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all of his own. Now there is always a certain amount of tidiness connected even with a forester's camp. But this tidiness was an item of importance in our camp because of inspections by army officers. On one inspection "Mick's" bunk received the title of "An Army Officer's Nightmare." The only time it was satisfactory was when Rollie Jahnke made the bunk for Mick.

The aforementioned Rollie Jahnke served as assistant cook to Ed Kron on weekends. His Easter ham would have delighted the most fastidious epicure. Oh yes, Rollie was the fellow "Micky" complained about as being a slavedriver, not conducive to good loafing, etc.

Two bunkhouses were previously mentioned. As to be expected there was a considerable amount of rivalry between the two. Unfortunately no specific names were applied to each but in conversation it was common to apply the name "Hell-Hole" to the rival bunkhouse.

To Perry Skarra went the distinction of being the owner of the best bunk in camp and consequently the favorite spot for anyone to snooze a bit. An air mattress cushioned with an eider-down sleeping bag made sleeping in Perry's bunk a downright pleasure. On occasions when business was good the bunk was made to accommodate from four to six fellows at one time. Perry also laid claim to "forty-seven days later a rainstorm removed the evidence.

The hill-billy influence also took effect at camp. "Feudin'" was more or less a common thing with the resulting torn clothes and bruises. The deadliest feud, and probably going on to this day, was the one involving Don Gregg, Perry Skarra, Ossie Krogfoss, and Wayne Ackermann.

A large number of men gained distinction by various acts, habits, and performances. Among them were Howie Post, who mastered the knack of being the last one out of the bunkhouse every morning and the last one on the trucks. Bill Kepman was known for his song and dance exhibitions at the Red Rooster and elsewhere. The man who appreciated good food most was Earle Dahl, while Russ Kauppi believed in just food and lots of it. "Kingfish" Adkins, the man who knows something about everything, was practically persuaded at one time to fetch an "automatic bunkspacer." The truth of the matter is that the "Kingfish" actually did start out after such an implement. Only a few members in camp will ever forget "Mac" McDonald's passion for pink silk

sixty-one
drawers (men's). It took the camp two days to recover when "Mac" startlingly announced one day that he had a 32 inch waistline. "Boof" Johnson's quietness, "Davey" Vesall's good nature and elevating spirit, "Ossie" Esterl's willingness to do other fellows' work for them, and "Cal" De Laittre's impeccable vocabulary all added to life at a camp. Dogpatch had its "Hairless Joe," but we had ours, too. "Hairless Joe" Connors, former world's log-rolling champ, and "Hairless Ray" Ritchel, his cousin, became known because of their prominent red beards. When it came to a bit of philosophizing on any or everything, "Johnny" McGuire was always present with advice concerning taking things easy or not overexerting yourself.

After the camp itself was closed the entire group made a trip to Grand Rapids and then on to Cloquet. The experiences on the trip, the night in Grand Rapids, the improvised canopy for the truck in the rain, and many other things on the trip have become a permanent part of our memories.

Officers of the corporation were: John Adkins, president; John Miles, vice-president; Andrew Haugham, secretary-treasurer; and Erich Kienow, steward.

All in all, the quarter spent at Cass Lake was a memorable one, to which all of us will look back in years to come. As succeeding classes set out for camp, we are certain to be somewhat envious of the experiences that we know will be in store for them. Despite the fun and foolishness involved, we learned a lot of things that only field experience can teach.
The Log of the Forestry Club

Stops Rolling

by Robert Schoensee

1936 — Even with eloquent Bill Major as the driving power behind the organization, interest in the Forestry Club was rather lax, and the attendance at the meetings relatively low—about sixty fellows.

1937 — This lack of interest was felt even more keenly, and attempts were made to create a new spirit among foresters and to reestablish the club on a better basis. The “Dutch Uncle Project”, an example of what was tried to improve this waning spirit, was carried out as follows: all incoming freshmen and transfer students were introduced to campus activities and functions by juniors and seniors.

1938 — The Laodicean attitude was now more prevalent than ever before. Those present at the meeting included only a few more than the nucleus formed by the officers. The bonfire, an almost indispensable tradition at Minnesota, was held as usual at the beginning of the fall quarter. Here the freshmen are dusted with a light spray of traditional forestry humor—I dignify it by that term—and this year the fire must have been hotter than usual. Any old timer will attest to the spell of blazing hickory log—how it draws out a congenial tale. But when you get bogged down to the knees, you know it’s the Foresters’ Bonfire. The bonfire was well attended, and those who were interested enough to show up did get some idea of the Forestry Club activities.

1939 — A thorough-going pessimist would enjoy writing of this stage. He would revel in enumerating every sad step in the long decline; he would delight in pointing out evidences of disinterest, disorganization, and even outright refusals to participate in Forestry Club activities.

Luckily, all of us are not pessimists who see only the black and hopeless side of affairs. We realize these disturbing facts; we understand that some thing is radically wrong, not necessarily, however, with the organization, but certainly with the spirit of the gang; we know that the Forestry Club is not dead yet and so long as a spark of life remains, the situation is not entirely hopeless—it’s up to you!

In light of the above statements concerning disinterest and disorganization, to say that the club is functioning would seem to require either a change in terms or proof of this functioning. But the terms convey the correct meaning. When we say that disinterest is prevalent, we mean that a great proportion of the forestry students have no interest whatever in the activities of the Forestry Club. By disorganization we mean the lack of coordination that exists between the officers and members of the group as a whole.

Now for the proof, and there seems to be plenty to offer. The bonfire, an almost indispensable tradition at Minnesota, was held as usual at the beginning of the fall quarter. Here the freshmen are dusted with a light spray of traditional forestry humor—I dignify it by that term—and this year the fire must have been hotter than usual. Any old timer will attest to the spell of blazing hickory log—how it draws out a congenial tale. But when you get bogged down to the knees, you know it’s the Foresters’ Bonfire. The bonfire was well attended, and those who were interested enough to show up did get some idea of the Forestry Club activities.

As a suggestion to future club officers, the bonfire should be followed up with a high-powered publicity freshman educational program. As it stands now, nothing is said or done after the bonfire to publicize and carry on the functions of the club in a campus-wide manner. Interest is built up at the
The banquet, held later in November, was a last minute success. Quite a few successful grads came back and gave us a chance to look them over.

Consternation spread among the banquet committee when they learned that a dance had been scheduled for the ballroom immediately after dinner and that our group would have to move to a different room. This actually turned out to be a blessing in disguise because the over-stuffed foresters with the cigars distributed at the banquet walked leisurely down to the lounge room to listen, to smoke, and the grads to reminisce. Contentment and congeniality was so evident that the fears of the committee were immediately dispelled.

In the fall quarter the Forestry Club always blossoms out weakly with a touchball team—last fall was no exception. We mustered our forces for the first game and found that we had five stalwarts—just three short. But we played and had a good time—the outcome is unimportant. We won and lost games all through the season, but just managed to keep in the fight. Meanwhile our forces had grown, and the three or four impatient reserves sat on the sidelines at every game.

Our final game was with the Soils team. Come to think of it now, they were a mighty tough looking lot before we started playing. They were punting. One of our men rushed in and blocked the punt and the ball rolled out into the open. A Soils' man and one of our men racing over to recover it collided with a "crack." That crack sounded just like a pine board being broken over a "dry hard pan", and in effect it was just that. "Our" man, George Gustafson, fractured his leg.

That game, left unplayed, ended the season. George hobbled around on crutches for the remainder of the season, and also did considerable musing about misguided fellow-foresters who think that a touchball game on the soft, green sward is a gentle frolic.

During the winter quarter Hugh Noble took the reins and managed to get a basketball team together. He reports that although the Forestry Club rarely had five men on the floor, the four men that did play served up enough competition to satisfy every opposing team. And after all, if you haven't a championship team, the best you can do is to make the other team fight for their victories.

Because the topic of discussion is now concerned with athletics, we might mention the spring diamond ball tournament. The Forestry Club will very likely have a team entered that will live up to the reputations of former teams. We shall not attempt to predict the outcome of the tournament this spring because predicting can not yet be classified as an exact science in so far as athletic games are concerned.

Predicting winners, however, is no more of a gamble right now than predicting whether our president during the fall quarter, Ray Finn, is dead or alive. After "Mick" graduated in December, he went back to Cornwall on the Hudson. Since then, no one has heard from him. No doubt he is too wrapped up in his research to drop us a line. In the election held to select Finn's successor, Howard Schmitz and George Boyeson ran a close race. Schmitz was elected, and without too much ceremony, was made president of the Forestry Club.

This year the Forestry Club is sponsoring a new enterprise. This is a plan to add a nominal amount (probably fifty cents) to the quarterly fees of every forester. This would entitle him to a Peavey, to a better membership in the Forestry Club, and to participation in the banquet. Already 85 per cent of the grads have signed up to accept the plan. If the gents can be convinced it is a good thing, it probably will affect next fall.

In the winter quarter, the Forestry Club participated in the Western Forestry Club Conclave at Missoula, Montana. The State College of Forestry was the entire affair, and two forestry schools sent representatives to the three-day meeting. Minnesota's best—Lou Ross Hanson, George E.H. Noble, and Mike Latimer represented the meeting. The details of the games are important, but are too long to be mentioned. Howard Schmitz had this advice to offer, you have a chance to be the Conclave at Oregon State next fall. This is a fine thing because it certainly aid in establishing friendships between the different schools.

In order to prove further existence of the club is might also point out the I-Tam dance in the fall quarter, very title, The Timberbug, every jitter-bug on the campus.

Obviously this array of events that the Club has been during this past year, but...
George hobbled around for the remainder of the winter quarter. Hugh did considerable muscle-guided fellow-foresters at a touchball game on the sward is a gentle frolic. In the winter quarter Hugh reined and managed to pull team together. He although the Forestry had five men on the floor, that did play served up petition to satisfy every one. And after all, if you as a championship team, the best to make the other team victories.

The topic of discussion is with athletics, we might forester diamond ball tournament. The Forestry Club will very team entered that will reputations of former shall not attempt to predict of the tournament because predicting can not be done as an exact science in athletic games are concerned. However, George had this advice to offer, "Fellows, if you have a chance to be a delegate to the Conclave at Oregon State next year, by all means go, because it is really worth the while". It seems that the Conclave will be an annual event. This is a fine thing because it will certainly aid in establishing closer relationships between the different forest schools.

In order to prove further that the existence of the club is justified, we might also point out the Forestry Club dance in the fall quarter, which by its very title, The Timberbug Twirl, lured every jitter-bug on the campus to its lair.

Obviously this array of events shows that the Club has been functioning during this past year, but we cannot say that it has been very active. Activity, in so far as an organization is concerned, means, first of all: active participation in all events by most if not all of its members; and secondly: full support of every undertaking. Our club regrettful lacks these essential requirements, and the realization of that fact makes us conscious of other things. We realize that something must be responsible for this non-participation and non-support. Further diagnosis seems to disclose several causes. The first, a peculiar situation at Minnesota, is the scattered distribution of the forestry students, a handicap that cannot be remedied. Our students live in four distinct areas: (1) the Main Campus; (2) the Farm Campus; (3) St. Paul; and (4) Minneapolis. To bring these students together, especially at night, is a very difficult problem—the factors involved being time and transportation. Another cause is that smaller organizations acquire and retain the interest of many foresters. When this is the case, the value of joining whole-heartedly in the activities of another larger organization, the Forestry Club, apparently seems unnecessary and superfluous.

Other problems also face the Forestry Club, but they can be very easily remedied. If determined efforts are made to reestablish the organization on a firm basis of cooperation and coordination, that spark of life it still retains will blaze again—provided, of course, that each of us cooperates with the necessary spark. After all, it is up to us as individuals—we are the Forestry Club.
Xi Sigma Pi

National Honorary Forestry Fraternity

Founded at
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON
1908

Local Chapter
DELTA CHAPTER
1920

OFFICERS '38 - '39

Henry Hansen - - - - - Faculty Advisor
Charles H. White - - - - - Forester
Wayne Ackerman - - - - - Associate Forester
David Vesall - - - - - Ranger
Philip Jahn - - - - - Sect.-Fiscal Agent

FACULTY MEMBERS

J. H. Allison
A. J. Bailey
Dwight Benesend
R. M. Brown
E. G. Cheyney
Clyde Christiansen

Ralph Dawson
Henry Hansen
L. W. Rees
C. O. Rosendahl
T. Schantz-Hansen
Henry Schmizt

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

P. O. Anderson
J. L. Averell
R. M. Cunningham

S. R. Gevorkiantz
J. A. Mitchell
J. R. Neetzel

ACTIVE MEMBERS

Wayne Ackerman
Eldon Behr
David L. Brink
C. Edward Carlson
Harry Davis
Ross J. Donehower
Andrew Haughom

Philip R. Jahn
James W. Kimball
Charles J. Krumm
Loren A. McDonald
John McGuire
Ralph K. Nelson
Morris V. Olson

Kermit L. Otto
Scott Pauley
Tony F. Perpich
Robert V. Stolpe
Douglas C. Welch
Edward G. Wellkin
Charles H. White

Howard Post
Wayne Ackerman
Clarence Eggert
Edwin Lehner

Wayne Ackerman
Allen Bates
George Boyer
Donald Diehl
Clarence Eggert
Walt Erson
Harvey Hanlon
Philip Jahn
Victor John
Erick Kiernan
Jim Kimball
Edward Kropp
Joe Finnegan
Edwin Lehner
Voyageurs

Front Row: Orvold, Bateson, Kienow, Post, Lehner, Mattlin
Second Row: Jahn, M. Olson, V. Olson, McGuire, Eggan, Boyeson
Last Row: V. Johnson, Liden, K. Peterson, Schoenese, Ackerman

Forestry Organization

FACULTY ADVISORS

Dwight Bendsend       Dr. Gustav Swanson

OFFICERS

Howard Post            -          -          -          -          -       President
Wayne Ackerman         -          -          -          -          -       Vice President
Clarence Eggan         -          -          -          -          -       Treasurer
Edwin Lehner           -          -          -          -          -       Secretary

ACTIVE MEMBERS

Wayne Ackerman        Glenn Liden
Allen Bateson         John McGuire
George Boyeson        Keith McKee
Donald Diessner       Carroll Mattlin
Clarence Eggan        Melvin Menge
Walt Erson            John Norblom
Harvey Hansen         Robert Nord
Philip Jahn           Warren Nord
Victor Johnson        Morris Olson
Erick Kienow          Vincent Olson
Jim Kimball           Leonard Orvold
Edward Kron           Kenneth Peterson
Joe Finnegan          Howard Post
Edwin Lehner          Robert Schoenese

sixty-seven
Tau Phi Delta

National Professional Forestry Fraternity

Founded at UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON 1924

Local Chapter BETA CHAPTER 1926

FACULTY MEMBERS

R. M. Brown
Clyde Christensen
Henry Schmitz

E. G. Cheyney
J. H. Allison
L. W. Rees

ACTIVE MEMBERS

Wilhelm Beckert
Robert Binger
Lem Blakemore
David Brink
Russell Byfield
Keld Christensen
Warren Enstrom

Raymond Finn
Donald Greig
Harvey Hartwig
Goodman Larson
Hillard Lilligren
Loren McDonald
John Miles

Ralph Nelson
Howard Schmitz
Jack Schneeweis
John Taylor
Douglas Welch
Charles White

PLEDGES

Jay Armstrong
Morris Blackburn
John Burt
Carl Carlson
Harry Enderson

Larrie Jarvie
Larrie Kallio
Everill Knospe
Royden Knowles
George Kohler

William Nickolas
Warren Parker
Glenn Rotebard
Joseph Rupert
Walter Talbert

Eugene Thris

GRADUATE STUDENTS

Axel Anderson
Vincent Bousquet

B. Francis Kukachka
Norton Schmidt

John H. Allison
Frank Shearer

Faculty Advisor
Alumni Advisor

Desir E. M. Freid

C. Edward Ca
Ernest Baug
Lloyd Halvorsen
Stanley Seaver
David Brink

Agriculture
Deane Arny
Ernest Baug
Alton Carl
Clifford Chis
Lloyd Halvorsen
Donald Har
Max Hino
Kirk Lawson
Lester Lut
Gerald McK
Warren No
Clarence Pa
Stanley Sec
Oren Shell
Ralph Smith
Sam Trizn

sixty-eight
Alpha Zeta
LA GRANGE CHAPTER

Front Row: Seaver, L. Halverson, C. E. Carlson, Baughman, Brink
Second Row: McKay, Palmby, R. Smith, Vesall, Perpich, Shelly
Third Row: Rosdell, Hinds, A. Carlson, Trzinski, Arny, Donehower, Behr
Fourth Row: Harrington, Lerud, Magnuson, W. Nerd, Lawton, Christenson, Jahn

National Honorary Agricultural Fraternity

FACULTY ADVISORS
Dean E. M. Freeman E. G. Cheyney L. S. Palmer

OFFICERS
C. Edward Carlson - - - - - - - - - Chancellor
Ernest Baughman - - - - - - - - - Censor
Lloyd Halverson - - - - - - - - - Scribe
Stanley Seaver - - - - - - - - - Treasurer
David Brink - - - - - - - - - - Chronicler

ACTIVE MEMBERS
Agriculture
Deane Arny
Ernest Baughman
Alton Carlson
Clifford Christenson
Lloyd Halverson
Donald Harrington
Max Hinds
Kirk Lawton
Lester Lerud
Gerald McKay
Warren Nord
Clarence Palmby
Stanley Seaver
Oren Shelley
Ralph Smith
Sam Trzinski

Foresters
Eldon Behr
David Brink
C. Edward Carlson
Ross Donehower
Philip Jahn
Erich Kienow
Ralph Nelson
Scott Pauley
Troy Perpich
David Vesall

Faculty Advisor
Alumni Advisor

sixty-nine
Alumni Section

CLASS OF 1899
Herman H. Chapman. Our first alumnus writes that he has just four years to go before retiring at the age of 68 from his duties as Professor of Forest Management at the Yale School of Forestry. He is now serving as Chairman of the State Park and Forestry Commission of Connecticut. The state has 37 parks, most of which are along the shore. The attendance at the parks last year was 2,500,000 persons. Some of the wooded parks and state forests were badly damaged by the hurricane last September. Herman has written three textbooks on forestry, some of which are familiar to forestry students. We might add that he was again one of the first to send in his "buck".

CLASS OF 1904
Martin L. Erickson is now a farm manager handling several farms in eastern South Dakota and one in Canada. He is very much interested in a satisfactory farm program providing for corn and wheat loans to stabilize prices for our chief crops, and hopes that Congress continues the present administration policy whether sponsored by one party or another.

CLASS OF 1906
W. T. Cox, at present, is a biologist for the S. C. S. at its Milwaukee office. His most recent work was in connection with the Resettlement Division in northern Minnesota.

CLASS OF 1909
Walter M. Moore, of Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, sent his check for three dollars by Air Mail in hopes of getting it here ahead of our Number One Alumnus, H. H. Chapman, who was first last year.

The entire staff extends its thanks to him for sending the "true value" of the Peavey this year and in years passed.

Here is what Walt writes: "We are very busy with the proposed program for a large Air Force. Just how large it will be, no one can say—that depends upon the changing international situation, and upon the limits that may be set by legislative enactment."

CLASS OF 1910
Jim B. Berry who is still citrologist for the Waverly Citrus Growers Cooperative tells us: "This year we expect to market one and a quarter million boxes of fruit. With 5000 acres of bearing groves we have our problems in insect and disease control, fertilizing, pruning, etc. We operate our own fertilizer plant, insecticide and fungicide plant, and machine shop. This is one of the most progressive operations, testing our soils to determine fertilizer requirements, testing methods of washing and disinfecting fruit, checking methods of storage, and many other problems.

"Yesterday I was signally honored in having Mr. and Mrs. Mattoon and Mr. and Mrs. Hastings, of the U. S. Forest Service, drop in on me. We had dinner in the Waverly cafeteria and talked over old times. Mattie said she had seen Herman Krauch and Hastings said he had worked with Arnold Benson. They also had news of Norman Jacobson, Donald Brewster, and others of the Class of 1910."

Arnold O. Benson. Still at the Forest Products Laboratory.
H. Chapman, who was staff extends its thanks for bringing "true value" of this year and in years past.

Walt writes: "We are in the proposed program for Force. Just how large one can say—that de-
ealing with, has been a major topic in international changing international limits that may be enact the program.

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fruit. With 5000 acres of
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secticides and fungicide matic on the limits that may be
ative enactment."

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CLASS OF 1910

Gilly is still citrologist who is still citrologist
on the limits that may be enact the program.

CLASS OF 1912


John A. Stevenson. Still doing business at the old stand. Senior my-
ecologist in charge of mycological col-
lections, Bureau of Plant Industry, Washington, D. C.

CLASS OF 1913

G. H. Wiggin. A pioneer in Forestry. Last fall he established the first courses in Forestry at the University of Kentucky. One course in General Forestry, and another in Farm Wood-
lands. Congratulations, Gilly!

He is not ready to say, as yet, whether the 'kids' learned anything, but says that he attended all the classes. He believes he has convinced them on one score; that he is Doctor Wiggin, not Professor.

Charles D. Simpson is Forest supervisor, Coeur d'Alene National Forest. He said that he seldom sees any of the old-timers, but he gives us the following:

Irwin Puphal is now District Ran-
ger at Wallace, Idaho, on one of the big, busy districts of this forest.

"Not long ago Howard Hall of Eugene, Oregon, class of 1913, initiated a round-robin letter and made me No. 2 on the mailing list. I forwarded it to Paul Tobin who is with the Potlatch Forests, Incorporated, at Lewiston, Idaho."

C. L. Lewis, Jr. Had just returned from a five weeks trip to California. On the way he stopped in to see Herman Krauch at Tucson, Arizona. He says Herman's family of 3 girls and a boy are fine.

Don Brewster is with the Hertey Foundation Laboratory, but we don't know where.

CLASS OF 1914

Samuel A. Graham. Professor of Economic Zoology, Division of Forestry, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. News?

CLASS OF 1915

Thorwald Shantz-Hansen. There are two sections of the Junior Corpora-
tion again this year, so Schantz will have charge of the group at Cloquet.

CLASS OF 1916

A. B. Gerlow sent his check all the way from Santiago de Chile by airmail, and the check was for three dollars. That is a nice margin to cover postage, Mr. Gerlow. We hope the Peavey is as welcome as your check. We will pass your information on just as we got it.

"Nothing much can be said about my rambling activities here in Latin America except that I am just back from a trip looking over an Alerce (a large redwood-like cedar) tract among the volcanoes of Southern Chile (southeast of Puerto Montt), where there are plenty of steep hills and big timber—but no bugs."

Harry Bartelt is a bigwig in the Boy Scout organization and as far as we have been able to ascertain, is now located at Duluth.

CLASS OF 1917

Parker Anderson is still Minnesota's Extension Forester and has his office at the University Farm.

J. D. Burnes is treating engineer at the Page Hill Cedar Pole Company in
Minneapolis. His home address, we find, is 5008 Vincent Avenue south.

CLASS OF 1918

Herb Swanson is with the Kimberly-Clark Paper Company at Neenah, Wisconsin. George Hauser is still coaching that great Minnesota line.

CLASS OF 1920

S. C. Brayton says he is still Ranger on the Mio District of the Huron National Forest. He thinks the Peavey has shown "continued fine improvement".

CLASS OF 1921

H. L. Persons sends his best wishes for the success of the Peavey. He and Hallin '29 are still handling the forest management research in the redwood region for the California Forest and Range Experiment Station. He says Abe Everts '26 has left Region 5 for New England.

Lloyd Grapp is with the management division in Region 9 at Milwaukee.

A. E. Wackerman is on the staff at the School of Forestry, Duke University.

CLASS OF 1923

Otis McCreery is the Dean of Men at Washington State.

Bob Knight is reported to be an engineer for a dry kiln concern at Memphis, Tennessee.

A. L. "Gump" Nelson, a former Editor-in-Chief, sends his buck with sympathies for the present Editor-in-Chief. The Alumni editor prefers to remain silent on the issue, but will say the Chief appreciates the words of past members of the staff, they are universal in their comments. A. L. says, "Since 1935 I have been Supervisor of the Ouachita National Forest, stationed at Hot Springs. This forest covers a gross acreage of 2,526,000 acres, with a net acreage of 1,475,000 acres. Not only do we have acquisition work, fire control work with its important educational phase, but we are also increasing our recreational activity, our social work in rehabilitating permittees on Government land, and taking in money from timber sales. The Ouachita, last year, was third in timber sales receipts of National Forests of the United States. Only two in the Northwest beat us. This year there have been more sales made — two of the largest operators have shut down for a greater portion of the fiscal year. However, in spite of this, it looks like we will again make $150,000 or more. I might add that Del Thorsen '36 is one of the timber beasts and helps a great deal to mark and handle part of the sales work."

CLASS OF 1924

Ernest F. Sheffield writes a resume of his life since graduation. He had an exhibit at the Forestry Day Celebration last year. Here is the letter:

"... I have been in the nursery business continuously since graduation from the Forestry College in 1924. I have a greenhouse and flower shop in Minneapolis and a nursery at Robbinsdale. We employ from 4 to 15 skilled horticulturists, and have landscaped six U. S. postoffices and two veterans bureau hospitals in the past two years.

"The wife, who I first became acquainted with as assistant to Mr. McIntosh, secretary of the state horticultural society on the University farm, helps me with my horticultural work and she is as much in love with this work as I am.

"During January we took a pleasure trip to Little Rock, Houston, Galveston, El Paso, Tucson, Yuma, San Diego, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Boulder Dam, Sequoia, Grand Canyon and home, seventh winter trip to the first one west. We saw General Sherman tree and the redwood forest.

"While I was gone the Commercial Club elected me without my knowing the date. So it looks like I am a member of the board of directors. We have had a heavy spring business. February we have all winter work, and March we have all the jobbery.

M. Y. Pillow sends his congratulations to the Forest Products Laboratory. In fall Max spent a half a month with a group of Minnesota foresters from the lab.

CLASS OF 1925

R. B. Thomson writes that he enjoyed the Alumni section and hopes that we obtain enough subscriptions for this years edition. He likes his new position as Professor of Forest Management at Duke very much. Bill Maughan '25 and Bill Emerson'21 are on the Forest Products Laboratory staff.

L. G. Baumhofer writes that the addresses in the Alumni section coincide with those of the Directory. There should be few changes in the nature this year; each entry will be checked upon receipt of letter and corrected. The Directory will be printed from the corrected list.

Baumhofer is still in charge of the Entomology and Plant Pathology Department of the U. S. Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C.

CLASS OF 1926

John G. Kuenzel. His latest contribution on "Tree defects in stands of southeastern Virginia as a joint venture of the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, and the University of Georgia" is an important work. He is looking over a few months, being in"
Boulder Dam, Sequoia National Park, Grand Canyon and home. This is our seventh winter trip to the south, but the first one west. We saw the General Sherman tree and had a cabin in the redwood forest.

"While I was gone the Uptown Commercial Club elected me president without my knowing that I was a candidate. So it looks like I will have a busy year, as we are anticipating a very heavy spring business and even in February we have all we can handle."

M. Y. Pillow sends his regards from the Forest Products Laboratory. Last fall Max spent a half a day showing a group of Minnesota foresters through the lab.

CLASS OF 1925

R. B. Thomson writes that he enjoyed the Alumni section last year and hopes that we obtain even more news for this years edition—so do we R. B. He likes his new position as Associate Professor of Forest Economics at Duke very much. Besides himself, Bill Maughan ’25 and A. E. Wackerman ’21 are on the Forestry staff there.

L. G. Baumhofer would like to see the addresses in the Alumni Directory coincide with those in this section. There should be few errors of such nature this year; each address has been checked upon receipt of an Alumni letter and corrected. The Alumni Directory will be printed from the corrected list.

Baumhofer is still in the bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine at Washington, D. C.

CLASS OF 1926

John G. Kuenzel. With a publication on "Tree defects in oak-hickory stands of southeastern Iowa" under way as a joint venture with the Forestry Department of Iowa State, the last few months have been busy ones for him. While he is in his office he is busy keeping up with the rapidly expanding forestry interest in the region, with special emphasis on forest management research. He recommends an assignment of forestry-cataloging in an experiment station library for any one seeking an indication of the growing pains of forestry. He hopes that the new five year course includes an increase in the "Prof's personal store of information and observation, uncensored" in proportion to the increase in "book learning" required of the students. He met many Minnesota Foresters at the joint meeting of the A. A. A. S. and the Society of American Foresters at Ottawa last summer. At the annual meeting of the Society, in Columbus, he saw numerous Forestry celebrities (Minnesota grads) at the Minnesota Foresters' Banquet.

George Sargent is "still plugging away" as Assistant Supervisor on the Shasta National Forest. He thinks Al Hagen will become a native son, now that he has married one of the stenog out there.

Ralph M. Lindgren sent for two subscriptions again this year. He is still doing business for the A. D. Chapman Chemical Company at New Orleans, according to his address.

Hy Goldberg is reported to have been transferred recently to Wichita Falls, Texas, as assistant state director of the Shelterbelt work.

Abe Everts has left his job in forest management in Region 5 to become Assistant Director of the New England Salvage Administration for the State of Connecticut, according to H. L. Persons, ’21.

Nobel 'Shady' Shadduck is practicing law in Minneapolis.

Warren W. Chase is still regional biologist for the Soil Conservation...
Edward P. DuClos advises us that he resigned from the National Park Service, Milwaukee Procurement Office, last November, to become manager of the Towne Theater at New Holstein, Wisconsin. He extends his greetings to his fellow alumni, and asks them to stop there and enjoy a good show when in the vicinity of New Holstein. The theater is a first-class one with an R.C.A. sound system.

Earl G. Wilson is on the Wayne Purchase Unit of the U. S. Forest Service as Nursery Superintendent at Chillicothe, Ohio.

CLASS OF 1928

Frank H. Kaufert sends double the subscription price. He appreciates the efforts of the staff as it was not so long ago that he helped get out an issue. Frank says: "... My own efforts are still confined to research on preservatives for cellulosic products and recently on chemical seasoning agents for wood. This latter study has proven very interesting, and we predict that the use of carbamide, a dressed-up name for a common chemical, will open up a new field of work in seasoning woods that are now seasoned with difficulty and often with serious losses due to checking and other defects."

Ellery M. Foster, Minnesota State Forester, sums up his work as follows: (1) directing the forestry division in the work it is already in a position to do, and (2) helping to untangle the legal snarls which keep some 5 or 6 million acres of potential forest land bound up in tax-delinquency where nothing much can be done with them.

Benjamin M. Whitehill is now a ranger on the Sleepy Cat District of the White River National Forest. His summer address is Buford, and in the winter he is at Meeker, Colorado. Grazing and game are the chief forest uses making recreation an important problem out there. This district lies on his district, and is reported to be one of the most beautiful lakes in Colorado.

Oliver Cook is still supervisor to the Peavey as is at the head of his company, the Peavey Logging and Grazing Company.

J. N. Van Alstine, Supervisor on the New Castle District of the Jefferson National Forest, is stationed at New Castle, Virginia.

W. H. Fischer says there is no change in his employment since last year. Still a member of the Forest Service as Supervisor at the hoopachee National Forest Stationers at Gainesville, Georgia.

Ray W. Knudson has been made a staff assistant in the agency office on the Clark Purchase Unit in New Holstein, Wisconsin. He extends his greetings to his fellow alumni, and hopes them to stop there and enjoy a good show when in the vicinity of New Holstein.

CLASS OF 1929

A. K. Wogensen is now a Ranger on the Mindo Reserve in Northern California; Ranger, U. S. Indian Service, North Carolina; Ranger, U. S. Forest Service, North Carolina; next position as District Forester; U. S. Forest Service.

"In my way of thinking, the Forest Service has a high priority, and I want the full benefit out of my outfit to work for in the future."
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potential forest land
ax-delinquency where
an be done with them.

lehill is now a
sleepy Cat District of
ational Forest. His
is Buford, and in the
et Meeker, Colorado.
me are the chief forest
creation an important
problem out there. Trappers’ Lake
lies on his district, and he says it is
reported to be one of the most beau-
tiful lakes in Colorado.

Oliver Cook is still an unofficial ad-
visor to the Peavey as a representative
of his company, the Flour City Press.

J. N. Van Alstine. Still Forest Ran-
ger on the New Castle District of the
 Jefferson National Forest and is sta-
tioned at New Castle, Va.

W. H. Fischer says there has been
no change in his employment status
since last year. Still with the Forest
Service as Supervisor of the Chatta-
hootchee National Forest, headquar-
ters at Gainesville, Georgia.

Ray W. Knudson has the same job
as staff assistant in the Supervisors
office on the Clark Purchase Units, but
is now at Kirkwood, Missouri.

CLASS OF 1929

A. K. Wogensen is District Forest
Ranger on the Minidoka National For-
est. His letter sums up his career since
leaving school and carries a few
thoughts which we young bucks might
remember as well as the graduates.

Concerning myself, since leaving the
“U” in 1930; I received a Civil Serv-
ice appointment two weeks prior to
my notification of passing the J. F.
examination. Those things don’t hap-
pen anymore.

On my first appointment I started
scaling logs on the Bois Fort Indian
Reservation in Northern Minnesota in
July, 1930. I have since held positions
as Ranger, U. S. Indian Service, North
Carolina; Ranger, U. S. National Park
Service, North Carolina; and my pres-
ent position as District Forest Ranger,
U. S. Forest Service, Idaho.

“Concerning myself, since leaving the
“U” in 1930; I received a Civil Serv-
ice appointment two weeks prior to
my notification of passing the J. F.
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pen anymore.

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“U” in 1930; I received a Civil Serv-
ice appointment two weeks prior to
my notification of passing the J. F.
examination. Those things don’t hap-
pen anymore.

By virtue of my present location, I had the privi-
lege of attending the Dedication serv-
ices of Green Hall. After looking over
the present facilities of the student
foresters, it makes one feel that he
went to school years too soon!”
He enjoys the Alumni section, but believes that foresters are inclined to be a little too modest in relating their activities.

S. B. Andrews, who is with the Wood Preserving Corp. at Charleston, S. C., says nothing has happened except a tour of the east coast and New York City, a first-class tornado which he survived, and a $200,000 fire in the plant in which he cracked the March of Time news reel.—A very dull existence, Shirlee.

Dale Chapman says Ralph Lindgren and he are still very much in the chemical and wood preservation business, although Frank Kaufert of the DuPont Company is making competition keener.

William Hallin is still at the California Forest Experiment Station.

Clyde Christensen, our Forest Pathology instructor, received a bundle from heaven last spring.

CLASS OF 1930

Irwin Puphal is district ranger on the Couer d' Alene National Forest and is stationed at Wallace, Idaho. Irwin is beginning to wonder what happened to the "Original Four Musketeers." He recalls the "Irish Mors" at Itasca, the home-brew at Libby, the old jalopies with no brakes, no lights, no tops, and no morals. Irv would appreciate hearing from some of his old classmates . . . and so would the Peavey.

Clarence D. Chase is ranger on the Manistique District of the Hiawatha National Forest, Manistique, Michigan. Clarence says the happy family now numbers four, Davy and Judy being the new rulers of the Chase household.

Mr. Chase won the distinctive honor of being the first alumnus to get his buck into this office. Congratulations, Mr. Chase, you have attained a coveted position.

Clarence E. Olson has become tired of living out of a suitcase, even though the work was very interesting, and welcomes the chance to settle down in one place for a while. He has recently been transferred to Salt Lake City to take over woodland activities for the S. C. S. Previously he was on surveys with the TCBIA division of the Conservation Service, working on various Indian Reservations in the Southwest. He hasn't located any Minnesota Foresters in the neighborhood yet, but feels that there must surely be some.

Arvid Tesaker says "No news is good news." At the time of writing he was in Hopkinsville, Kentucky. He didn't say why, but mentioned that the address was not permanent.

W. H. Brener says: "Things are going along fine here in Wisconsin."

H. L. Mitchell. We gather from his stationery that he is a Consultant in Soils and Plant Nutrition, still at Cornwall-on-Hudson, New York.

T. Ewald Maki is still in charge of Forest Management Research at the Intermountain station; still married and now the proud father of a daughter.

Ralph W. Lorenz. When we came back to school last fall we were surprised and sorry to find that Ralph had left. But we are glad that he has such a fine position. His letter explains things very well:

"Last fall I ran out on the boys before they got back from the woods. It was only with considerable reluctance that I did so, for I did wish to say goodbye before I left. During the Christmas holidays while at the University Farm, I had the good fortune to go through the newing with Doctor Sc. Rees, and Professor though I had helped process last summer three days in the newing before leaving for Illinois. I do hope realize that their new facilities for forestry pares favorably with the country. It would if I could have spent one in the new building Minnesota.

"My work here at Illinois consists of fire research in the Agriment Station at Urbana, a very small part of my as an extension specialist mostly of attending conference about once occasionally giving a University radio. La. University created a Of Forestry which offers a curriculum but does not professional course. Our department of Forestry men and two.

You will be interested to know, he is a married...

The Alumni Editor this spring, Ralph of the staff says "every copy this year." If as we do, we feel will be slighted.

Rolland Lorenz is of Plant Industry, an American Creosoting
Congratulations, you have attained a coveted distinction. Your work has become tiresome, even though it was interesting, and you long to settle down in Salt Lake City to conduct your research. He has recently returned to his former residence, working on various projects in the South. There must surely be activities for the Alumni Section in the neighborhood. Rolland Lorenz, when we came to Cloquet last fall, was surprised to find that Ralph had married. His letter explains that Ralph has such a young brother. The Alumni Editor will be at Cloquet this spring, Ralph, but the Chief of the staff says "every alum will get his copy this year." Knowing the Editor as we do, we feel sure that no one will be slighted.

Rolland Lorenz is with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Plant Industry, and is generally in charge of the research department and research activities in conjunction with the operation of their 25 plants.


E. B. Dahl is still vitally interested in the Peavey, the School, and the Alumni Section. He is Project Forester in the Soil Conservation Service at Burlington, N. C. He sees Minnesota Alumni quite often in his section, particularly, Bill Maughan at Duke University, Hugo Pawek '30 and Barney Huchenpahler '31 at Salisbury, N. C.

Maurice W. Day is now in charge of the Dunbar Forest Experiment Station at Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, which combines an experimental forest, demonstration forest, and a forest nursery. He says Minnesota men are not plentiful around there. Among those he has seen, are Hy Goldberg '26, Clarence Chase '30, and Robley Hunt '31.

Weston Donehower writes that he is Assistant Regional Forester in the Soil Conservation Service, Region one, comprised of the 12 northeastern states from Maine to West Virginia. Regional office headquarters were moved to Philadelphia, Pa., in June, 1938. Outside of regular routine duties, he spent a two months assignment in Washington, D. C., this past fall. To clean up a question that appeared in several letters to the Peavey, Wes does have a young brother.

Henry Keehn is the proprietor of a meat market at Lewisville, Minnesota.

Alf Z. Nelson is still with the Division of Forest Economics of the Forest Service in Washington, D. C.
Ray Osborne didn’t say anything, but we have reason to believe he is still with the Forest Service at Ontonagon, Michigan.

Lyall E. Peterson confesses that after checking back over the Peaveys from 1931, he must admit they have been improving, and that is saying something, because he claims the 1931 issue was a mighty fine edition. To make this issue even better than we had hoped, Lyall has promised to write an article. "... Since my last annual tidbit the Forest Service has kindly taken me off the hands of the TVA. The present job, in National Forest Planning, is set-up as a part of the Land Acquisition branch here in the Washington office. Although our main job is that of planning the future course of national forest acquisition, we are also concerned with a multiplicity of other jobs—many of which will probably never be finished."

A. E. Schneider writes that he has been on leave from his position as Assistant Supervisor on the Huron National Forest since last September. He is taking a year's graduate work at the American University in Washington. He expects to be back on the job next summer, if the trip seems advisable at the time. How about it, A. E.?

CLASS OF 1932

Al Laidlaw is Project Biologist in the Soil Conservation Service at Coon Valley, Wisconsin. He hopes the Peavey is as good as, or better than ever.

Wilbur R. Isaacson. Quoting: "I am in the Ozarks trying to stop the hill-billies from 'putten out fire'. Have become well acquainted with ticks, chiggers, and the other varmints present. All in all, I still enjoy Missouri."

CLASS OF 1933

Harry T. Callinan is now at Zumbrota, Minnesota. He is Camp Forester for the Soil Conservation Service there. Considering the way the Service is expanding, he isn’t sure just how long he’ll be there, but hopes to get caught in the expansion one way or another.

Emil G. Kukachka is working for the U. S. Forest Service, C.C.C. Co. 717, Side Lake, Minnesota, as Technical Forester.

Ero E. Laitala says he and Art Mayer '31, have been working in the "Big Swamp" (Pine Island Forest) area since last August. He hopes our letters have reached those "who have forsoken the northern climate for that of the south."

Donald E. Price is now acting as District Ranger on the Roosevelt National Forest. Due to the "vagaries of fate," he doesn’t know how long he will be there. He has moved himself and his sleeping bag on an average of once every four months for the past two years. He says C. Gordon Wyatt, '36, is Timber Sales Ranger on the forest.

John A. Rundgren. "Present position, Assistant Ranger, Devil’s Head District of Pike National Forest. Married recently." That’s putting quite a lot into "just a few words." Perhaps John can tell us a little about married life next year.

Rolland Schaar writes that he is located at Athens as District Forest Ranger of the Hocking Valley, District of Wayne, Ohio. He sends news of John Ahern, '35, which we will include in the 1935 group.

Henry A. Stoehr is employed by the U. S. Conservation Service as Junior Forester. He says the winters in Tennessee are quite different from those in Minnesota.

Frederick F. Wanous tells of his third year of teaching at the University of Washington. It has been very busy years for him, and he has been working on a doctorate. On January 19 he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. The thesis was in the field of forest technology, and dealt with the conductivity of wood.

Nauman, '33, and he is working in San Francisco, where he has completed a course in Business Administration.

Zillgitt, '33, also dropped back a while. Alice Stuart writes that she is on a year's full time work for the Forest Service, and is living in the New York office of Forestry. Alice, who is a Junior Forester, asks if you are concerned that she has turned down a job, and she pays for her first pay check every year. We don’t think an incentive is necessary, Alice—we appreciate it.

Vic Sandberg has returned under the sunny skies of Florida —under the guise as "Uncle"—compiling, weaving, tearing, three ponderous books.

Over Xmas Vic visited Harbor Island, and says that Lee —who is compiling a corset or has been doing setting-up exercises—has given way to the "trueness."

Harley Johnson is back at school, and the usual winter of heavy snows and floods—the Kaibab, up on...
ian is now at Zum-
. He is Camp For-
he isn’t sure just how
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achka is working for
 Service, C.C.C. Co.

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Forest) August. He hopes our
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those in Minnesota.

Frederick F. Wangaard is in his
third year of teaching at the Univer-
ity of Washington. They have been
very busy years for him, for he has
been working on a thesis for the do-
torate. On January 27 of this year,
the New York State College granted
the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.
The thesis was in the field of wood
technology, and dealt with the heat
conductivity of wood. He says Elmo
Nauman, ’33, and he manage to keep
an irregular correspondence. Elmo is
in San Francisco, where he has nearly
completed a course in theology. Walt
Zillgitt, ’33, also drops him a line once
in a while.

Alice Stuart writes to tell us that
she is on a year's furlough from the
Forest Service, and is taking graduate
work at the New York State College
of Forestry. Alice, who has a rating as
a Junior Forester, asks that we
 tell all
those “who have
 her that climate for that

Vic Sandberg has spent the winter
under the sunny skies at Albuquerque
—under the guise as “Ye Editor” for
Uncle—compiling, writing and editing
three ponderous regional hand-
books.

Over Xmas Vic visited with Leon
Hill, and says that Leon is either wear-
ing a corset or has been taking stren-
uous setting-up exercises—at any rate,
the full contour he once acclaimed is
giving way to the “true western slim-
ness.”

Harley Johnson is getting over a
winter of heavy snows up in his para-
dise—the Kaibab, up on the north rim
of the Grand Canyon. Vic said he
was up to visit him last fall for the deer
season, and he got his buck.

Harold Tysk, ’32, is hard at work
on the same interesting studies in Re-
ditional 3 offices. He is establishing a
fire danger meter for that region. Ac-
cording to Vic, Harold was married
last fall.

George A. Herion has been trans-
ferred recently to Santa Fe, New Mex-
ico, from Safford, Arizona. He says
he is still with the S. C. S. On his new
job he is Area Forester, Upper Rio
Grande Area. His family consists of
two girls, Pat, age three, and Kit, age
one.

Donald Baldwin informs us that
twin foresters arrived last January 6.
They are his first children, and he
hopes they attend the Forestry School
at Minnesota. This is the best news
the Peavey received this year. Don
says he certainly wants to receive a
Peavey each and every year. As for
his job, he is now Project Forester
with the Soil Conservation Service at
the Bottineau, North Dakota, Project
Area. He went to North Dakota in
the spring of 1934, directly from
school, and served as State Extension
Forester with headquarters at the
North Dakota School of Forestry, also
at Bottineau, until July 1, 1936, when
he accepted an appointment with the
S. C. S.

Howard L. "Pete" Brown guesses
the news that would interest his class-
mates is that he married a Grand Rap-
ids girl in July, and he is acting Ran-
ger on the Dora Lake District of the
Chippewa.

Roy M. Carter gladly sends his buck
to the Peavey. He has news of sev-
eral Foresters.
'35, Superintendent of Scott Lake Camp on the Nicollet is still interested in game as he is stationed in the heart of a deer refuge that is seriously overbrowsed. Jim Hovind, '35, and Roy Eggen, '37, and himself are practising forestry on the County Forests of Wisconsin which will total approximately 2 million acres. He says the Peavey shows improvement each year and is looking forward to another "noble publication."

Jack P. Dundas is Forester at Camp Irving, Soil Conservation Service, Black River Falls, Wisconsin.

Wilfred H. "Bill" Lauer, Jr., does not believe that there is enough concrete material on practical farm forestry in Southeastern Minnesota at the present time to merit an article for publication. He leaves in the hands of the alumni editor the responsibility of getting out a good yarn for this Section, so here goes. Bill was the editor’s boss last summer, so this information is first-hand and authentic. Soon after passing the J. F. in 1935 he became Assistant Project Forester in the S. C. S. on the Gilmore Project near Winona. He has been Project Forester since 1937. Everything is going smoothly for Bill, and last September he gave up bachelorhood. There is every indication that his course will continue on an even keel. His time in Winona may be short, for the five-year plan for the Project is nearly completed.

Peder N. Lund is still at Fenimore, Wisconsin, in the capacity of Project Forester. He has the pleasure of working with a number of Minnesota Foresters in his attached camps, namely: Jack Densmore '35 at Viroqua, Roy Dingle '35 at Ontario, Jim Stevenson '38 at Highland and Howard Hass '37 now at Holmen. He also sees Jack Fry '33 and Al Laidlaw '32, who are at Coon Valley, and Bernie Peterson '37, who is at Independence.

Donald B. Lynch is still working for the Soil Conservation Service at Lanesboro, Minnesota.

CLASS OF 1936

Earl J. Adams is with the Minnesota Forest Service at Big Falls, Minnesota.

Sigurd J. Dolgaard is Field Assistant for the Lake States Experiment Station, Chippewa Branch, located at the present time in Cass Lake. He has been on the Chippewa since November, 1936.

Karl Jacobson was shot by a deer hunter last fall. His mother writes that he passed away on November 13, 1938, from gunshot wounds received while on duty in the Acadia National Park at Bar Harbor, Maine. He was shot by a hunter, supposedly mistaken for a deer.

Miles W. Kelly pleads a rush of work for not answering our first letter sooner. We received the buck, so you are excused, Miles. He thinks the '39 Peavey will be the best one yet, except the one his bunch put out. Well, we'll see about that. "As to what I am doing? I'm nominally the Research Department at the Baker Furniture Inc. factory here in Holland. The work is mighty interesting and not a little puzzling, but a fine management plan always is a great help."

Karl Kobes is working for the Biological Survey at Thief River Falls, Minnesota.

Myron D. Ostrander sends in a two dollar bill, and says they are common in Connecticut. The Chief of the staff was gone for two days after this letter came in and we were afraid he'd gone East (he's having a little financial difficulty with the Peavey). You'll get the back copies you want, Myron. At present Mike is with the Timber Salvage Administration located in Connecticut and is as Sub-district Supervisor. Ideas are to scale the stands purchased by N. E. Timm and draw up purchase agreements with the seller and Uncle A.

Sam Poirer '37 is some-what doing the same sort of thing. He thinks Bob Sharpe '38 is working on the Harvard Forest in Massachusetts. Everything is going smoothly for Bill, and last September he gave up bachelorhood. There is every indication that his course will continue on an even keel. His time in Winona may be short, for the five-year plan for the Project is nearly completed.

Leonard J. Pulkrabek is working for the Minnesota Forest Service at Big Falls, Minnesota.

Russell Rosendahl is a University working for a forestry degree. He hopes to get his degree this spring. He expects to be back in Minnesota in the fall.

Don Ambrosen is back in Craigville, this summer.
I, and Bernie Peterson are in Independence.

S. Lynch is still working for the Ohio River Basin Conservation Service at Lane-

F. Nelson is with the Minnesota Public Service at Big Falls, Min-

D. Holgaard is Field Assistant at the Minnesota State Experiment Farm Branch, located at Wyuka in Cass Lake. He has been there since November.

Lawrence Dion was shot by a deer on November 11. His mother writes he was away on November 13, when shot wounds received in the Acadia National Park, Maine. He was supposed to be out hunting, supposedly mistaken for a deer.

Joseph Falbo pleads a rush of work and answers our first letter. We received the buck, so you don't have to read all the stories. He thinks the '39 season was the best one yet, except for those in the Adirondacks that put out. Well, we'll all be there soon.

"As to what I am doing, I am working in the Research Department at the Baker Furniture Inc., Holland. The work is interesting and not a little difficult, but I am making good progress.

I am working for the Biological Survey at Thief River Falls, Minn.

J. Strander sends in a two-line letter. He says they are common in Minnesota. The Chief of the staff was afraid he'd gone off to the woods for a little financial difficulty (see Peavey). You'll get the story in the local paper.

CLASS OF 1937

Don Ambrosen is back in Winona, and did some work for the Soil Conservation Service last summer. He has been pretty quiet, but his marriage license appeared in the Winona Republican Herald last March.

Axel L. Andersen sends his dollar with wishes for success, and hopes it will be as good, if not better, than the preceding issues. January first, this year, he received a graduate assistantship in Plant Pathology in the Department of Botany at Michigan State. Congratulations and good luck, Axel.

Victor C. Anderson encloses his "financial support" for the Peavey. His address is now Oakes, North Dakota.

Al Engstrom for the past year has been employed by the Oklahoma State Forest Service as nurseryman at the Sub-Prison.

Joseph P. Falbo says: "Mother Forestry has not, as yet, knocked on my door." But he has not given up. He plans to be back for graduate work if something does not turn up soon. He is now employed as a laboratory assistant in Hibbing Junior College. The work is interesting, but he feels he has no connection with trees. He asks us not to be too tough on the Alums who are slow in answering our letters.

A1 Hagen sends his check to "do what little it can toward producing another 'rip-snortin' Peavey." He has been in California for three years now, so he's joining the California Chamber of Commerce. He sees a bunch of Minnesota students every year, so the news gets around out there. At the present time he is acting Assistant Ranger on the Pit District, but is doing his share of worrying about the coming J. F. He has been in the Timber Sale division up to the present time and likes it very much, especially since George Sargent '26 is Assistant Supervisor in charge of the division.

E. Arnold Hanson sums up his activities in a concise manner: June 1937 to February 1938—Grazing Sur-

eighty-one
Ed Anderson '37 was married last summer as was Clayton Granros '37. Ed is with the Forestry Department of the Oliver Iron Mining Company.

Dick Smith had a little difficulty getting his Peavey last year. We hope that doesn't happen again; it won't happen this year, at any rate. For the past year he has been with the Southern Forest Experiment Station engaged as field assistant in silviculture, ecology and plant physiology research from Georgia to Texas. Says his lungs were full of smoke at the time of writing from doing a little fire research. "The local Jeeter Lesters still prefer to 'scorch 'er (the woods) on a ca'm day," so he is expecting a hot winter. Quail shooting has been good this year, he also got a 'coon and two p'possum one night. His alumni contribution is as follows: Bud Clark '37 is with a paper company at Jacksonville, Florida, Roy A. Chapman '27 and Art Verrall '27 are with the Southern Station, Carl E. (Ike) Benson is ranger at Laurel, Miss., Jim Henderson '36 may still be at Shreveport, La., P. H. Bryan '24 is supervisor of the Kisatchie National Forest in Louisiana.

F. M. Thomson is a forester with the North Star Timber Company, a large pulpwood logging company, with operations in the spruce swamps between Two Harbors and Ely. He says they are not operating at the present time, but are cruising and mapping their holdings. He has run across several yellow tags on section corners and quarter corners established by U. of M. boys during the Superior National Forest Acquisition in 1934.

Yale Weinstein, former Peavey Editor, was back to look over the new building during the Christmas holidays. He was glad to see the Peavey was remembered by such a nice office.

He had a reunion with boys while he was here in the south. Wyatt '36, now working in Colorado, St. now with the S. C. Berg '33 is still in Albuquerque where it seems he has some dope for a C. We'll quote him on his employers as forerster for Lumber and Timber most of my work has been from actual for something interesting work. That is, in the actual selection system the ultimate aim of all of this is to yield form of material, which is at present felled, is situated at Black Foot. Logs are brought in to approximately 50% of the logging has materially changed picture here in and as a result, we plan to buy part of our railroad trucks." The Peavey on past members of the letter board and lots of surprises.

Norm Borlaug is the degree in Pathology and has been a well-known name in connection. 

Bernie Shema is a Peavey gist working on his degree in Minnesota.

Frank Shearer is still at River Lumber Company in Minneapolis. Frank spoke a program at the Banquet and has lost his mastery of such thin school.

Dwight Bensend has a faculty position here in school and his problem seedling growth has
He had a reunion with several of the boys while he was here. Those he has seen in the southwest are Gordon Wyatt '36, now working for Uncle Sam in Colorado, Stanley Olson '32 now with the S. C. S., and Vic Sandberg '33 who is stationed temporarily in Albuquerque where he is getting some dope for a C.C.C. handbook.

We'll quote him on himself: "Still employed as forester for the New Mexico Lumber and Timber Company. While most of my work has been rather remote from actual forestry, I can see some interesting work in the near future. That is, the adoption of a new value selection system of marking with the ultimate aim of attaining a sustained yield form of management. Our mill, which is at present being electrified, is situated at Bernalillo and the logs are brought in by rail a distance of approximately 50 miles. Truck logging has materially changed the logging picture here in the southwest, and as a result, we plan on abandoning part of our railroad and substituting trucks." The Peavey can always count on past members of the staff for nice letters and lots of support.

Norm Borlaug is taking his masters degree in Pathology here at the University and has been Clyde Christensen's right-hand-man this past year.

Bernie Shema is another Pathologist working on his degree here at Minnesota.

Frank Shearer is still with the White River Lumber Company in Minneapolis. Frank spoke at our Dedication Banquet and has lost none of his mastery of such things since leaving school.

Dwight Bensend has stepped into a faculty position here at the forestry school and his problem in jack pine seedling growth has a good many of the boys in Brownies' problems class stumped.

Vince Bosquet is working on his degree in silviculture up in our new graduates' room. Vince, along with John Miles, is also handling the Northwest Forestry Company here in St. Paul. Some of you may not know that Vince is a proud papa now, so we'll let you in on it.

Clem Kaufman sits right across the way from Bosquet up in that Graduate room and it shouldn't be long now before there is a "Doc" tacked on before that Kaufman.

CLASS OF 1938

Joe Connor is working for the Cloquet Wood Conversion Company. Joe sends his buck, his regards and no criticisms. Joe, as you may or may not know, was World's Champion Log Roller in 1937. He had a little tough luck this year.

Fred Dickinson, we understand, is now a married man, going off the deep end last New Years. He is a Forester in the Day Lake Camp at Deer River.

Carl Dion sends in a buck and a half to compensate for not stopping in while he was recuperating from an appendicitus operation last January. Says he and Bob March '38, footed it to the most God-forsaken (nine miles from a pack base) but according to the records the most productive of the whole shebang, Blister Rust camp last summer. Bob became assistant boss and he became crew leader of the rework bunch. Some trophy Bob wanted was discarded when the south wind brought its unbearable odor into camp. He writes an interesting account of his work: "Last spring I had a very interesting job with the Lakes States on flood control research. It required driving a car for 150 to 300 miles a day collecting stream silt samples, with
overtime when floods were rampant. Idaho was quite a contrast; I didn’t see an auto in two months. I worked again in September on flood control, and had my most interesting experience when I had to wade a block thru water above my knees to reach a bridge over the wild Root River at Houston, Minnesota. The stream was running so fast that my attempts to time its travel under the bridge failed and I pressed a farmer into service to help me rate it.”

In October he landed a job as foreman in a C. C. C. camp near Milwaukee.

He met Mr. and Mrs. Guy W. Hawkins in Chicago, and had quite a time seeing the high spots of the town. He says he corresponds with Douglas Johnson ’37, who is now at home in Minneapolis.

Raymond Ellstrom says “I got myself married last August.” Ray is working for the Northeastern Forest Experiment Station at the Bartlett Experiment Forest in New Hampshire. He thinks the station is one of the nicest that he has ever seen and is located in the center of the White Mountains.

Dick Gruenhagen is taking graduate work in Plant Pathology at Wisconsin. His problem is in Forest Pathology. He likes it there but says it doesn’t compare with Minnesota. After he left Cloquet last spring he went to work for the U.S.F.S. on the Nicollet National Forest. He was on the technical staff of a camp and had a crew on timber estimating, land inventory, TSI and planting reconnaissance. He liked the work, and was in the same camp with two other Minnesota men, Gordie Carr ’33, and Rags Romnes ’35. He claims a good average for Minnesota, three out of five technicians. He hopes to get his masters soon; good luck Dick.

Daniel Leach says he isn’t doing any thing in forestry right now but he has a lot of hope. At the present time he is at home in St. Paul.

Bob March is waiting for spring so he can go back to his job with the Weyerhauser Engineers at Longview, Washington. He spent two weeks in the hospital waiting for an attack of appendicitis, but nothing developed. Says he had some good pike fishing through the ice this winter. He tells us that Dave King ’38 is married and is at home at Orr, Minnesota.

Alvin Nelson says “since graduation last spring I worked at the Hayward Nursery from April to December. Omund Seglum ’38 and I have just returned from the Superior National Forest where we made a survey of the forest tentless caterpillar. Most people think we are crazy when we say we are making a bug survey in the winter, but we were establishing permanent plots and collecting egg masses. We plan to continue this work on the Chippewa National Forest now.”

Edwin Saarnio has been working in Duluth since graduation and has no startling news concerning matrimony to offer at the present time. Says he will check up on Central Hall for all the Junior Corporations at the first opportunity.

A. C. Stearns writes with some ‘misgivings’ that he is now engaged in agricultural work, knowing the reaction of foresters to “Ags” on the campus. He has been in the Hawaiian Islands since the fall of 1937 working in the sugar industry. He has just completed a year with the Experiment Station of the Hawaiian Sugar Planter’s Association, and he certainly likes the work. Other Minnesota men who are down there are Joe Kissen associated with the Hutchinson and Russell Wold Chester Wismer, ’38 (Ed is quite a vision of Information of the U. S. Forest quarters in Milwaukee around the region to features on Forest Service on fire prevention. I am interested in the work range from the hillbill to the socialites of the lation. He says, in all the same, they seem in favor of the Forest work it is doing.

Edward Kafka has a technician with the Civilian Corp in Wisconsin. He transferred to Brule, soon. He has been in Santiago. Ed is quite what has happened this past year. |
there are Joe Kissen '37 who is associated with the Hutchinson Sugar Co., and Russell Wold (soils '38) and Chester Wismer, '38 (pathology grad).

He takes this opportunity to say "Aloha" to the Forestry School and the faculty, and says "seriously, it is a good place to be from."

Howie Hagen is working in the Division of Information and Education of the U. S. Forestry Service, headquarters in Milwaukee. He travels around the region to show motion pictures on Forest Service work, mostly on fire prevention. He is very much interested in the work. His audiences range from the hillbillies of the Ozarks to the socialites of the centers of population. He says, in all cases the reaction is the same, they seem to be very much in favor of the Forest Service and the work it is doing.

Edward Kafka has a position as technician with the Civilian Conservation Corp in Wisconsin. He expects to be transferred to Brule, Wisconsin quite soon. He has been working in Antigo. Ed is quite anxious to know what has happened to his classmates and what has taken place at school this year.

LATE ALUMNI NEWS

H. F. Rathbun '28 writes in to wish us success on the 1939 Peavey. Harold is still with the National Pole and Treating Co., in Minneapolis, treating ties, poles, lumber, etc. He says that business has been fairly good during the past year.

Tom Schrader '37 and Al Grant '28 send in their subscription fees from S-52 at Orr, Minnesota. Tom is still doing game management work, and eventually hopes to land something permanent in that line. He says he has become a proud father since leaving school—the baby is nearly two years old now. Dave King has been transferred to Effie, Minnesota, according to Tom's recent letter.

Ted Myren '37 says he is employed at present as Junior Forester for the S. C. S. at a C. C. C. camp near Ellsworth, Wisconsin.

Dean Martin, class of '11, is still with the Internal Revenue Department at Washington, D. C.

W. T. Kenety '11 is now with the Book Paper Manufacturer's Association at 122 East 42nd St., New York City.
Alumni Directory

Aamot, A. Loren '30, U. S. Forest Service, Jackson, Mississippi.
Ackernecht, William '33, Wildlife Refuge Division, Washington, D. C.
Adams, Earl J. '36, Minnesota Forest Service, Big Falls, Minnesota.
Aldworth, Donald '13, 456 Fourth Avenue, New York City, N. Y.
Andersen, Axel L. '37, Michigan State College of Agriculture, Dept. of Botany, East Lansing, Michigan.
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Anderson, Victor C. '37, Box 143, Oakes, North Dakota.
Anderson, Vincent M. '38, 8210 16th Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minnesota.
Andrews, Shirley '29, Wood Preserving Corp., Charleston, South Carolina.
Anneberg, Robert B. '21.
Arle, Herman '36, Norwood, Minnesota.
Armstrong, J. J. '21.
Arrivee, David A. '11 Ass't Supervisor, Indiana Purchase Units, Bedford, Indiana.
Asp, Claude S. '35.
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Bando, Robert '18.
Bartelt, Harry '16, Boy Scouts of America, Duluth, Minnesota.
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Beard, F. W. '11.
Bender, Edwin J. '36, Chaska, Minnesota.
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Beadles, Chas. '11, Tahoe National Forest, Forest Hills, California.
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Benson, Eynar '30.
Bergh, Thor '35, Soil Conservation Service, Houston, Minnesota.
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Bisley, George W. '37, Thief River Falls, Minn.
Bjorgum, Eldon '31, Side Lake, Minnesota.
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Blandin, H. M. '25, Quincy, Illinois.
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Bowen, Clarence W. '11.
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Brandberg, Morley F. '36, U. S. F. S., State Creek Ranger Station, Kremmling, Colorado.
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St. Marie, Adrian '14.
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